

COLLEGE ENGLISH

PRACTICE TESTS BAND 4

大学英语

四级水平测试试题集

上海外语教育出版社

College English Practice Tests—Band 4

大学英语四级水平测试

试 题 集

复旦大学大学英语教学部

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出版说明

《大学英语水平测试试题集》一至四级共四册,是为适应各高等院校英语分级教学要求而设计编写的一套循序渐进的测试集,其目的在于帮助师生通过测试检验各级教学效果:掌握词语用法和语法结构的程度及运用语言的能力。《试题集》为学生提供大量实践练习,帮助学生提高应试能力,为基础阶段各级教学结束时参加全国统一四级考试奠定基础。通过测试,教师可了解各级教学的薄弱环节,从而根据实际情况改进教学方法,提高教学质量。

《试题集》编者以国家教委审定批准的文理科与理工科《大学英语教学大纲》为依据,参考《大学英语》、《大学核心英语》等各类教材进行设计编写,适用于采用不同大学英语教材的院校使用。这套试题集既可作各类教材的综合水平测试练习用,也可供大学本科、专科文、理、工、医等专业学生自测使用。同时还可供参加工程技术人员 A、B、C 级考试者使用。

本书是《大学英语四级水平测试试题集》,由复旦大学大学英语教学部教师编写。

编 者 的 话

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求并参照《大学英语四级考试大纲及样题》而设计的一本试题集。编写目的在于帮助学完大学英语四级的学生复习巩固所学语言知识和语言技能,从而得以在大学英语四级统考中取得较好的成绩。

本试题集共有 10 套模拟试题,每套试题包括听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法与语法结构、完形填空及短文写作五个部分

第一部分听力理解(Part I: Listening Comprehension)共 20 题。这部分包括两节: A 节(Section A)有 10 题,每题一组对话,对话后有一问句,主要内容均系涉及日常生活的一般对话; B 节(Section B)有 10 题,分别安排在三个短篇听力材料之后。听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话及叙述等。听力部分附有录音磁带盘。

第二部分阅读理解(Part II: Reading Comprehension)共 20 题。这一部分含四篇短文,每篇篇幅在 250—300 个词之间,短文题材广泛,语言规范,知识性强,内容涉及文化教育、人物传记、社会环境、日常知识、科普常识等方面。

第三部分词语用法与语法结构(Part III: Vocabulary & Structure)共 30 题。其中前 12 题着重词和短语的用法,后 18 题基于语法结构的判定和使用。

第四部分完形填空(Part IV: Cloze)共 20 题。此项所选用的短文内容相对完整,篇幅在 200 个词左右,填空的词项包括实义词和结构词。

第五部分短文写作(Part V: Writing),要求学生在规定的时间内,写出一篇 100—120 个词的短文。这部分的写作要求,各试题侧重点有所不同,大致取下列五种形式: (1)给出段首句或段尾句要求续写或补写完篇; (2)给出题目及内容提纲(英语或汉语),要求写成短文; (3)给予特定情景及关键词要求写成短文; (4)看图作文(图下给出关键词和短语); (5)给出简明图表,要求按图示内容写成短文。

本试题集可以在教师指导下使用,也可以供学生进行自我测试。每份试卷后均附有答题纸(多项选择题答题纸和作文纸)。实际使用时,可将答题纸撕下,选择题做在答题纸(1)上,在所选定的字母中间划一条横线;作文写在答题纸(2)上。10 套试题之后,附有参考答案,包括写作的范文,便于自测参考。测试计分方法如下:听力 20 题,每题 1 分,共 20 分;阅读理解 20 题,每题 2 分,共 40 分;词语用法和语法结构 30 题,每题半分,共 15 分;完形填空 20 题,每题半分,共 10 分;短文写作 15 分。书末附有参考答案和听力部分的录音材料文字稿,供学生查核参考。与三级水平测试一样,听力部分的录音磁带特约美国专家按全真听力试题标准录制,由海文音像出版社出版发行,未经著作权人事先同意,不得另行录制有声制品。

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我们诚恳希望使用本试题集的教师和学生提出宝贵的批评和建议。

编者

1991年2月1日

于复旦大学大学英语教学部

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Part One

College English Practice Tests

Band 4 Practice Test 1

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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) Two boys and a girl.
B) Four boys and a girl.
C) Two boys and three girls.
D) Two boys and two girls.
2. A) At a restaurant.
B) At a bank.
C) At a hotel.
D) At a friend's house.
3. A) She is very much afraid.
B) She has never heard of the place.
C) She is not familiar with the place.
D) She has never taken the bus before.
4. A) She likes classical music.
B) She needs 100 records.
C) She plays jazz music.
D) She is a jazz fan.
5. A) Yes, he did.
B) No, he didn't
C) Yes, he has.

- D) No, he hasn't.
6. A) 25 cents.
B) 15 cents.
C) 30 cents.
D) 50 cents.
7. A) The rooms are better but not the service.
B) The service is better but the rooms are dirty.
C) It is even worse.
D) Both the rooms and service are better.
8. A) At a ball game.
B) Out of town.
C) At a movie.
D) At home.
9. A) Forty-five minutes.
B) Fifteen minutes.
C) Five minutes.
D) Ten minutes.
10. A) The woman tells the man where to have a snack.
B) The man wants to know how to get to Joe's house.
C) The woman tells the man how to get to a cinema.
D) The man lost his way in the street.

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 passages 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage I

11. A) She is a doctor.
B) She is a fortune teller.
C) She is a banker.
D) She is a lawyer.
12. A) To his sisters.
B) To his children.
C) To his wife.

- D) To his uncle.
- 13. A) 5,000 pounds.
- B) 5 pounds.
- C) 500 pounds.
- D) It's not clear.

Passage II

- 14. A) Every other day.
- B) Twice a week.
- C) Twice a day.
- D) Only during the summer.
- 15. A) The heat of the sun.
- B) The pull of the sun and the moon.
- C) The shape of the moon.
- D) The light of the moon.
- 16. A) The moon is directly over it.
- B) The moon disappears over the horizon.
- C) There is no tide. ~~is~~
- D) There is a low tide.

Passage III

- 17. A) Visiting friends.
- B) Taking pictures.
- C) Buying some presents for his family.
- D) All of the above.
- 18. A) A shirt.
- B) An alarm clock.
- C) A woollen blanket.
- D) A suitcase.
- 19. A) Because he forgot one of his suitcases.
- B) Because he was asked to get off.
- C) Because he wanted to go out to smoke.
- D) Because he had lost his passport.
- 20. A) Alarm clocks are not allowed on board a plane.
- B) The man had a time bomb in his suitcase.
- C) The ticking noise of the alarm clock caused him a little trouble.
- D) The airline official and the police officer played a joke on him.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage:

Eye contact is a nonverbal technique that helps the speaker “sell” his or her ideas to an audience. Besides its persuasive powers, eye contact helps hold listener interest. A successful speaker must maintain eye contact with an audience. To have good rapport (关系) with listeners, a speaker should maintain direct eye contact for at least 75 percent of the time. Some speakers focus exclusively on their notes. Others gaze over the heads of their listeners. Both are likely to lose audience interest and esteem. People who maintain eye contact while speaking, whether from a podium (演讲台) or from across the table, are “regarded not only as exceptionally well-disposed by their target but also as more believable and earnest.”

To show the potency of eye contact in daily life, we have only to consider how passers-by behave when their glances happen to meet on the street. At one extreme are those people who feel obliged to smile when they make eye contact. At the other extreme are those who feel awkward and immediately look away. To make eye contact, it seems, is to make a certain link with someone.

Eye contact with an audience also lets a speaker know and monitor the listeners. It is, in fact, essential for analyzing an audience during a speech. Visual cues (暗示) from audience members can indicate that a speech is dragging, that the speaker is dwelling on a particular point for too long, or that a particular point requires further explanation. As we have pointed out, visual feedback from listeners should play an important role in shaping a speech as it is delivered.

21. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.
- A) the importance of eye contact
 - B) the potency of nonverbal techniques
 - C) successful speech delivery
 - D) an effective way to gain visual feedbacks
22. According to the passage, a good speaker must _____.

- A) "sell" his or her ideas to an audience
 - B) maintain direct eye contact with listeners
 - C) be very persuasive and believable
 - D) be exceptionally well-disposed
23. The word "target" in the last sentence of the first paragraph can best be replaced by _____.
- A) "destination"
 - B) "goal"
 - C) "audience"
 - D) "followers"
24. In daily life, when the glances of two passers-by happen to meet, these two persons will inevitably _____.
- A) smile to each other
 - B) feel awkward and look away immediately
 - C) try to make a conversation with each other
 - D) none of the above
25. Eye contact with an audience, according to the author, has all the following benefits for the speaker EXCEPT that it doesn't _____.
- A) help the speaker to control the audience
 - B) help the speaker to gain audience interest and esteem
 - C) help the speaker to know whether he is talking too much about a certain point
 - D) help the speaker to analyze his audience when he is beginning his speech

Questions 26 — 30 are based on the following passage:

After the very active and successful tenure (任职) of office by the Senegalese President at the head of the Organization of African Unity, it was highly logical to think that the successor, whoever he might be, would have a difficult task in doing a better job.

The Congolese president set to work as soon as he was elected. His first step was to suggest to the dean of heads of State present in the Ethiopian capital, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, to summon a meeting of the leaders of countries that lie close to South Africa. Its aim: to define a strategy in order to overcome the reprisals (报复行为) that the racist regime of Pretoria is likely to take against its neighbours in case sanctions (制裁) are imposed by the international community.

President Sassou Nguesso has already undertaken a number of trips abroad. He thus went to Harare (Zimbabwe) where he delivered a speech, on September 1, on behalf of Africa before the summit meeting of non-aligned (不结盟的) nations.

At the end of September, he was in New York, for a statement before the General Assembly of the United Nations, and then in Washington, for talks with high-ranking members of the Reagan Administration. He then went to Ottawa, for consultations with leading members of the Canadian government.

The Congolese president's aim, in all these endeavours, is to convince still reluctant countries of the imperious necessity of imposing sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria.

26. In the first paragraph, the word "successor" refers to _____.
- A) a person who enjoyed a successful career in politics
 - B) a person who was very popular in the political arena
 - C) the person who was to lead the organization
 - D) the present head of the organization
27. According to the passage, Denis Sassou Nguesso _____.
- A) is Congolese
 - B) knew that it was very difficult for him to be elected
 - C) was elected without any opposition
 - D) was to hold the 23rd summit on July 28 at Addis Abeba
28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A) President Sassou Nguesso has decided to visit as many African countries as possible.
 - B) President Sassou Nguesso made a suggestion to President Kenneth Kaunda that a meeting be held of the leaders of countries that lie close to South Africa.
 - C) President Sassou Nguesso went to Harare and delivered a speech there.
 - D) If sanctions are imposed against South Africa by the international community, the racist regime of Pretoria will probably take revenge on its neighbours.
29. We may draw the conclusion that President Sassou Nguesso has been working really hard to _____.
- A) prove himself a trustworthy president
 - B) to convince some reluctant countries that it is highly necessary to impose sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria.
 - C) show to the whole world the strength and power of the Organization of African Unity
 - D) seek financial support from some advanced countries to promote African economy.
30. This piece is most probably taken from _____.
- A) a newspaper report

- B) biography
- C) a history book
- D) a Who's Who

Questions 31 — 36 are based on the following passage:

Another common type of reasoning is the search for causes and to know whether cigarettes really do cause lung cancer, what causes decay of cities, or the decay of teeth. We are equally interested in effect of sulphur or lead in the atmosphere, of oil spills and raw sewage sea, of staying up late on the night before an examination?

Causal reasoning may go from cause to effect or from effect to cause; we reason from what we know to what we want to find out. Sometimes we reason from an effect to a cause and then on to another effect. Thus, if we reason that because the lights have gone out, the refrigerator won't work, we first relate the effect (lights out) to the cause (power off) and then relate that cause to another effect (refrigerator not working). This kind of reasoning is called, for short, effect to effect. It is quite common to reason through an extensive chain of causal relations. When the lights go out we might reason in the following causal chain: lights out—power off—refrigerator not working—temperature will rise—milk will sour. In other words, we diagnose a succession of effects from the power failure, each becoming the cause of the next.

Causes are classified as necessary, sufficient, or contributory. A necessary cause is one which must be present for the effect to occur, as combustion is necessary to drive a gasoline engine. A sufficient cause is one which can produce an effect unaided, though there may be more than one sufficient cause: a dead battery is enough to keep a car from starting, but faulty spark plugs or an empty gas tank will have the same effect. A contributory cause is one which helps to produce an effect but cannot do so by itself, as running through a red light may help cause an accident, though other factors — pedestrians or other cars in the intersection — must also be present.

In establishing or refuting a causal relation it is usually necessary to show the process by which the alleged cause produces the effect. Such an explanation is called a causal process.

31. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about _____.
- A) relationships between causes and results
 - B) classification of reasoning
 - C) some other common types of reasoning
 - D) some special type of reasoning

32. According to the passage, to do the “effect to effect” reasoning is to reason _____.
- A) from cause to effect
 - B) from effect to cause
 - C) from effect to effect and on to cause
 - D) from effect to cause and on to another effect
33. A necessary cause is _____.
- A) one without which it is impossible for the effect to occur
 - B) one of the causes that can produce the effect
 - C) one that is enough to make the effect occur
 - D) none of them
34. Your refrigerator is not working and you have found that the electric power has been cut off. The power failure is a _____.
- A) necessary cause
 - B) sufficient cause
 - C) contributory cause
 - D) none of them
35. This passage mainly discusses _____.
- A) causal reasoning
 - B) various types of reasoning
 - C) classification of causes
 - D) the causal process

Questions 36 — 40 are based on the following passage:

I hear many parents complaining that their teen-age children are rebelling. I wish it were so. At your age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own two feet. But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teen-agers are all taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at one another's hands for reassurance.

They claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But somehow they all end up huddled round listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in thus-and-such a way is that the crowd is doing it. They have come out of their cocoon (蚕茧) — into a larger cocoon.

It has become harder and harder for a teen-ager to stand up against the popularity wave and to go his or her own way. Industry has firmly carved out a teen-age

market. These days every teen-ager can learn from the advertisements what a teen-ager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teen-ager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't care to share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come—with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

36. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to tell _____.
- A) readers how to be popular with people around
 - B) teen-agers how to learn to decide things for themselves
 - C) parents how to control and guide their children
 - D) people how to understand and respect each other
37. According to the author, many teenagers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but, in fact, most of them _____.
- A) have much difficulty understanding each other
 - B) lack confidence
 - C) dare not cope with problems single-handed
 - D) are very much afraid of getting lost
38. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) There is no popularity that really counts.
 - B) What many parents are doing is in fact hindering their children from finding their own paths.
 - C) It is not necessarily bad for a teen-ager to disagree with his or her classmates.
 - D) Most teen-agers claim that they want to do what they like to, but they are actually doing the same.
39. The author thinks of advertisements as _____.
- A) convincing
 - B) influential
 - C) instructive
 - D) authoritative
40. During the teen-age years, one should learn to _____.
- A) differ from others in as many ways as possible
 - B) get into the right season and become popular
 - C) find one's real self

D) rebel against parents and the popularity wave

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 center.

41. Without my glasses I can hardly _____ what has been written in the letter.
A) make for
B) make out
C) make up
D) make over
42. Jane's anger could not be _____ when the conversation turned to the criticism of her own father.
A) held on
B) held out
C) held back
D) held up
43. Fresh air, enough exercise and nutritious food _____ to good health.
A) contribute
B) add
C) attribute
D) distribute
44. The old lady _____ through the key hole at her new neighbours.
A) stared
B) gazed
C) glanced
D) peeped
45. The ability to _____ themselves by camouflage (伪装) enables some defenseless animals to survive.
A) conceive
B) conceal
C) deceive
D) disguise
46. Gettysburg was the _____ of the most important battle in American Civil War.
A) scene
B) view
C) sight
D) landscape
47. Do you think it's fair to keep a bird _____ in a cage all the time?
A) restricted
B) limited
C) confined
D) enclosed
48. Alex Haley was _____ unheard of until he wrote the novel Roots.
A) truly
B) roughly
C) genuinely
D) practically
49. A hot iron can scorch and discolor _____ fabrics quickly.
A) soft
C) frail