

大学英语三、四级考试

模拟试题集

主编 贾德江 刘明东

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电子科技大学出版社

大学英语三、四级考试 模拟试题集

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贾德江 刘明东 主编

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前 言

《大学英语三、四级考试模拟试题集》是根据国家教委武汉、上海考试中心制定的《大学英语三级考试大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的样题及全真考试题的标准而编写的。其主要目的是帮助我国高等院校的文、理科大专生和本科生,通过模拟题形的严格训练,顺利地通过大学英语三、四级考试。

本书共有十五套模拟题,其中七套为三级模拟题,八套为四级模拟题。所有模拟题,在题量和题形上与全真考试题相同;在难度上相当或略高于全真试题;在内容选择上注重新颖和适用,紧扣近三年来三、四级考试题的范围。每套模拟题都附有参考答案和写作范文。本书主要适合于欲参加大学英语三、四级考试的考生使用,也适合于参加研究生入学考试和 EPT 考试的考生使用。

本书由英语副教授贾德江和英语讲师刘明东担任主编。担任副主编的有:英语副教授张治英、曾立、周笃宝,英语讲师戈玲玲、曾红明。参加本书编写的还有:孟岫岩、何景安、彭良林。

本书第一部分三级模拟题由刘明东主编,第二部分四级模拟题由贾德江主编,最后由贾德江统稿审定。本书在出版发行过程中,得到了电子科技大学出版社编辑同志们的大力支持,在此表示感谢!

由于时间紧,编者水平有限,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者及同行们批评指正。

编 者

1994 年 4 月

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Section One

大学英语考试武汉中心 大学英语三级考试大纲

Syllabus for College English Test ——Band Three (CET-3)

总 则

国家教委在批转工科和文理科两份《大学英语教学大纲》时明确规定,对不同类型的学校在执行《大纲》时应有不同的要求。一九八七年又在《关于一九八七年试行大学英语四级标准考试的通知》[(87)教高一字 010 号]中进一步指出,由于各校在新生入学水平、办学条件等方面存在差别,“重点院校一般应达到基础阶段四级的教学要求,非重点院校应达到的级别由各校决定”。鉴于各省、自治区的实际情况差异较大,不少本、专科院校都以《大纲》三级作为教学目标。大学英语三级考试(CET-3)就是针对这一规定参照四、六级考试的模式而设计的,以适应各省、自治区的实际情况,解决四、六级统一考试中无法解决的矛盾。

本考试是一种特殊类型的尺度参照性考试(criterion-referenced test),即以教学大纲为考试的依据,考核已修完大学英语三级的学生是否达到教学大纲所确定的各项目标。

教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此,本考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对词语用法和语法结构的掌握程度。

本考试是一种标准化考试。由于目前尚不具备口试的条件,暂只进行笔试。考试范围主要是教学大纲所规定的基础阶段三级说与译的技能以外的全部内容。由于《大纲》词表中未划定一至三级的词汇,本考试暂以本大纲所附词表为命题依据。

为便于考试的实施,大部分试题采用客观性的多项选择题形式。但是,为了较好地考核学生运用语言的能力,试卷中还包含段落写作部分。

考试内容

本考试包括五个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、综合填空、段落写作。分成两份试卷:试卷一(Paper 1)包括前四部分,共 85 道多项选择题;试卷二(Paper 2)为段落写作(1 题)。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

第一部分:听力理解(Part I: Listening Comprehension):共 15 题,考试时间 25 分钟。这一部分包括两节:A 节(Section A)有 10 题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个问句。B 节

(Section B) 有 5 题, 分别安排在两篇听力材料之后, 每篇后有二至三道题, 每题为一个问句。

听力部分的每个问句后有约 15 秒的间隙, 要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟约 120 词, 念两遍, 第一遍与第二遍之间不增留间隙。选材的原则是:

1. 对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话, 句子结构和内容比较简单;
2. 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等;
3. 所用词语不超出本考试大纲所附词汇表的范围;

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

第二部分: 阅读理解 (Part I: Reading Comprehension): 共 20 题, 考试时间 35 分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文, 总阅读量 800 词左右。每篇短文后有若干问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材的原则是:

1. 题材广泛, 可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等, 但是所涉及背景知识应能为学生所理解;
2. 体裁多样, 可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
3. 文章的语言难度中等; 无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词, 如超出本考试大纲所附词汇表的范围, 用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
3. 既理解字面的意思, 也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义, 也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力, 既要求准确, 也要求有一定的速度。

第三部分: 词语用法和语法结构 (Part II: Vocabulary and Structure): 共 40 题, 考试时间 25 分钟。题目中 40% 为词和短语的用法, 60% 为语法结构。要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。

第四部分: 完形填空 (Part IV: Cloze): 共 10 题, 考试时间 10 分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文 (约 150 词) 中留有 10 个空白, 每个空白为一题, 每题有四个选择项, 要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案, 使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构词和实义词。

完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

第五部分: 写作 (Part V: Writing) 共 1 题, 考试时间 30 分钟。要求考生写出一篇 80 词左右的短文。试卷上可能给出题目, 或规定情景, 或要求看图作文, 或给出关键词要求写成短文。要求考生能够正确表达思想, 意义连贯, 无重大语法错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。

段落写作部分的目的是测试学生英语写作的初步能力。

答题及计分办法

客观性试题用机器阅卷。要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案，并用铅笔在答题纸（Answer Sheet）相应题号下的字母中部划一条横线。试卷（Test Paper）上不能作任何记号。每题只能选择一个答案，多选作废。多项选择题记分只算答对的题数，答错不扣分。主观性试题按科学的评分标准评分。试卷各部分记分采用计权的办法，折算成百分制，以 60 分为及格标准。凡达到及格标准的发给大学英语三级考试合格证书，85 分以上（含 85 分）的证书上注明“成绩优秀”字样。

试卷五个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表

卷别	序号	题 号	各部分名称	题数	计分	考试时间
一	I	1—15	听力理解	15 题	15 分	25 分钟
	II	16—35	阅读理解	20 题	40 分	35 分钟
	III	36—75	词语用法 语法结构	40 题	20 分	25 分钟
	IV	76—85	完形填空	10 题	10 分	10 分钟
二	V		段落写作	1 题	15 分	30 分钟
合 计				86 题	100 分	125 分钟

College English Test (Band-3)

Model Test One

Part I 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 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Artificial flowers are used for scientific as well as for decorative purposes. They are made from a variety of materials, such as wax (蜡) and glass, so skillfully that they can scarcely be distinguished from natural flowers. In making such models, pains-taking (严谨的) skill and artistry (艺术手法) are called for, as well as thorough knowledge of plant structure. The collection of glass flowers in the Botanical (植物的) Museum of Harvard University is the most famous in North America and is widely known throughout the scientific world. In all, there are several thousand models in colored glass, the work of two artist-naturalists, Leopold Blaschka and his son Rudolph.

The intention was to have the collection represent at least one member of each flower family native to the United States. Although it was never completed, it contains more than seven hundred species representing 164 families of flowering plants, a group of fruits showing the effect of fungus (真菌) diseases, and thousands of flower parts and magnified (放大的) details. Every detail of these is accurately reproduced in color and structure. The models are kept in locked cases as they are too valuable and fragile (易碎的) for classroom use.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) An Extensive Collection of Glass Flowers
- B) The lives of Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka
- C) Flowers Native to the United States.
- D) Materials Used for Artificial Flowers.

2. Which of the following statements about Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka is true?

- A) They were brothers.
- B) They were artists.
- C) They were florists.
- D) They were farmers.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the goal of Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka was to

- A) create a botanical garden where only foreign flowers grew.

- B) do a thorough study of plant structure.
 - C) make a copy of one member of each United States flower family.
 - D) show that glass flowers are more realistic than wax flowers.
4. Which of the following is NOT included in the display at the Botanical Museum of Harvard University?
- A) Models of 164 families of flowering plants.
 - B) Magnified details of flower parts.
 - C) Several species of native birds.
 - D) A group of diseased fruits.
5. Which of the following statements is true of the flowers at Harvard University?
- A) They form a completed collection.
 - B) They have a marvelous fragrance (香气) .
 - C) They are loaned to schools for classroom use.
 - D) They are genuine representations.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :

Do you remember the long hot summers of your childhood, when the sun kept on shining from breakfast until bedtime? Thinking back over the years, it seems that sweets used to be sweeter, girls used to be prettier, and people were in the habit of being nicer to each other than today. Or, perhaps like many others, you have revisited a place after several years only to be disappointed. The classrooms of your old school, which used to swallow you up as a child are now small; the corridors, which would once stretch away into the distance are now covered in a few long steps; the high school fence, which went on rising almost to the sky, is now no higher or more frightening than others.

Why is this so?

Psychologists say that we tend to remember the pleasant things, rather than the unpleasant, so we have forgotten the colder days of our childhood, along with the less attractive sweets and people. It is also possible that we live in a different world; surely the manufacturer of the favourite ice-cream of our youth must have changed his recipe (配料) over the years. Certainly, we ourselves have changed in growing up. We are nearer to the top of the fence than we used to be, and we take longer steps down the same corridor.

I suppose I must accept the evidence of the weather records that the summers are no colder than they used to be. I am afraid I have to admit that my old school has not become smaller. But I am not willing to admit that my first love was not the most beautiful girl in the world. If only I had not thrown away her photograph!

6. According to the passage we know that summers were _____ they are now.
- A) colder than
 - B) as hot as
 - C) longer than
 - D) not so short as
7. A psychologist (in paragraph 3) is a person who _____ .

- A) studies the mind and the way it works
 - B) takes care of newly-born babies
 - C) gives weather reports regularly
 - D) makes important plans of any kind
8. Which of the following is not listed in the passage as a reason why our childhood is thought to be nicer than today?
- A) We remember pleasant things better.
 - B) The world today is different from the old one.
 - C) We ourselves have changed in growing up.
 - D) Prices for ice-cream used to be low.
9. The author tells us that he _____ his first love was the most beautiful girl in the world.
- A) has never thought
 - B) comes to know
 - C) still insists
 - D) refuses to admit
10. This passage mainly discusses _____.
- A) memories of childhood
 - B) children's imagination
 - C) early childhood
 - D) dreams of a child

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

To manufacture milk, the cow must eat a great deal. Together, her four stomachs hold from fifty to seventy gallons (加仑) of feed and water.

The cow swallows grass half chewed (咀嚼). It rests in the first stomach, the rumen, where it is softened by liquids. Then it moves into the second stomach, the reticulum, where it forms small wads, or cud (反刍的食物).

All this time, the cow has been biting off more grass. When she stops, she brings up the cud and chews it again. When she swallows it this time, it passes into the third stomach, the omasum. The inside of this stomach has about one hundred thin divisions, like the pages of a book. Here the feed is pressed and broken up more finely.

Then, in the fourth stomach, the abomasum or true stomach, the feed is finally digested.

11. The cow swallows grass _____.
- A) when it is thoroughly chewed.
 - B) without chewing it.
 - C) half chewed.
 - D) whole.
12. The rumen is the _____.
- A) first stomach.
 - B) second stomach.
 - C) third stomach.
 - D) fourth stomach.
13. In the reticulum the feed becomes _____.
- A) liquid.
 - B) cud.
 - C) grass.
 - D) both A and B.
14. In the third stomach the feed is _____.
- A) made into milk
 - B) pressed.

- C) chewed again. D) all of the above.
15. The best title for this selection is _____.
- A) Different Kinds of Milk. B) The Cow.
- C) The Cow's Stomachs. D) Manufacturing Milk.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

I was only eight years old when the second world war ended, but I can still remember something about the victory celebrations in the small town where I lived on the day when the war in Europe ended. We had not suffered much from the war there, though like most children of my age, I was used to seeing bombed houses in the streets and the enormous army lorries passing through. But both at home and at school I had become accustomed to the phrases "before the war" and "when the war's over". "Before the war", apparently, things had been better, though I was too young to understand why, except that there had been no bombs then, and people had eaten things like ice cream and bananas, which I had only heard of. When the war was over we would go back to London, but this meant very little to me. I did not remember what London was like.

What I remember now about VE Day was the afternoon and the evening. I remember coming home about five o'clock with a little girl of my age who lived in the house opposite. Some boys and girls on a bomb-site at the end of the street were collecting wood and building an enormous bonfire (篝火). We stood and watched them for a time, and then I went home and let myself in with my key and waited for my parents to come back from work.

It was May and still broad day light when my mother arrived, and my father came in about an hour later. After dinner I said I wanted to see the bonfire, so when it got dark my father took me to the end of the street. The bonfire was very high, and somehow people had collected some old clothes to dress the unmistakable figure with the moustache they had put on top of it. Just as we arrived, they set light to it. The flames rose and soon engulfed (吞没) the "guy". Everyone was cheering and shouting, and an old woman came out of her house with two chairs and threw them on the fire to keep the blaze going.

I stood beside my father until the fire started to go down, not knowing what to say. He said nothing, either. He had fought in the First World War and may have been remembering the end of that. At last he said, "Well, that's it, son. Let's hope that this time it really will be the last one."

16. Where did the narrator (叙述者) live before the second world war?
- A) In a small town. B) In London.
- C) In Europe. D) In the countryside.
17. What kind of food had the narrator certainly not tasted during the war?
- A) Bread. B) Butter.
- C) Ice cream and bananas. D) Meat.
18. The unmistakable figure with the moustache most probably represents _____.
- A) those who died in the war.
- B) those who had won.

- C) an imaginary figure.
D) the most hated person in the war-Hitler.
19. Which of the following statements is true?
A) The narrator's father had fought in the Second World War.
B) The narrator's father had fought in the First World War.
C) The narrator's father built a bonfire on VE Day.
D) The narrator's father threw two chairs on the fire to keep it going.
20. By saying "Let's hope that this time it really will be the last one", the father meant that _____.
A) he wished the Second World War had not happened.
B) he hoped there would be no more wars in the world.
C) he hoped people would not build any more bonfires.
D) he wished people had not built the bonfire.

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D), choose the ONE answer that best complete the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- A) pulled in B) pulled on
C) pulled down D) pulled up
22. He speaks English so well that he's often _____ a native.
A) taken in B) taken for
C) taken down D) taken after
23. If he doesn't _____ soon, we shall have to start without him.
A) turn up B) turn over
C) turn on D) turn out
24. She asked the librarian how many books she might borrow _____.
A) ahead of time B) in no time
C) at times D) at a time
25. Please _____ how much I should pay.
A) make out B) figure out
C) fill out D) find out
26. Your mathematics has _____ a great deal since the beginning of the term.
A) accelerated B) advanced
C) promoted D) improved
27. What they have _____ in their work is really remarkable.
A) achieved B) acquired
C) obtained D) realized

28. John _____ Jean's success, but he never admitted.
 A) worshiped B) respected
 C) envied D) admired
29. The demonstrating workers _____ to use violent means if their demands were not met.
 A) scared B) alarmed
 C) startled D) threatened
30. The girl's _____ to become a film star was never realized.
 A) desire B) ambition
 C) intension D) motive
31. We are not responsible for delays _____ from snowstorms or floods.
 A) lifted B) risen
 C) raised D) arisen
32. To her surprise, Mary found a _____ page in the dictionary.
 A) vacant B) empty
 C) blank D) bare
33. She tried hard to conceal her displeasure, but her face _____ it.
 A) disclosed B) betrayed
 C) exposed D) discovered
34. The peasants felt the _____ of the flood for months.
 A) effort B) effect
 C) afford D) affect
35. The old man's eyes were filled with tears of _____.
 A) institute B) attitude
 C) gratitude D) altitude
36. His _____ manners shocked everyone present.
 A) curse B) course
 C) coarse D) cause
37. The film reminded her _____ her childhood.
 A) for B) to
 C) of D) with
38. They went to the offices. But they were too late. The manager _____ out already.
 A) went B) had gone
 C) has gone D) had been
39. If you had woken him up a little earlier, he _____ there on time.
 A) would get B) had got
 C) would have got D) got
40. Playing in the woods, _____.
 A) a snake was biting her. B) a snake bit her.
 C) she was being bitten by a snake. D) she was bitten by a snake.

41. We _____ the construction of the bridge by the end of next month.
 A) will complete B) will be completing
 C) will have completed D) are to complete
42. _____ finished his homework, the boy had to stay at home at the weekend.
 A) Being not B) Not being
 C) Having not D) Not having
43. He didn't understand why his colleagues avoided _____ to him.
 A) speech B) to speak
 C) speaking D) to have spoken
44. I wish that I _____ the lecture yesterday.
 A) attended B) attend
 C) could attend D) had attended
45. The last man _____ the burning house was a PLA man.
 A) leaving B) to leave
 C) to be leaving D) left
46. _____ you are free tomorrow, why not drop in and play cards with us.
 A) Since B) Because
 C) For D) Even if
47. It is necessary that Mr. Smith _____ present at the meeting.
 A) is B) be
 C) will be D) must be
48. I do _____ I can speak french well.
 A) hope B) hoping
 C) wish D) wishing
49. Mary's handwriting is better than _____ in her class.
 A) anyone else B) anyone's
 C) anyone else's D) anyone
50. Hardly had he got home _____ it began raining.
 A) while B) than
 C) as D) when
51. She broke a _____ while she was washing up.
 A) glass wine B) wine glass
 C) glass for wine D) glass of wine
52. Of the two bicycles Mary prefers _____.
 A) the smallest one B) smallest one
 C) the smaller one D) smaller one
53. "Do you regret paying one hundred dollars for the watch?"
 "No, I'd gladly pay _____ for it. "
 A) the price twice B) as much three times

- C) three times of the amount D) twice as much
54. _____ you been here, you would have met the famous scientist.
A) Would B) Should
C) Had D) Have
55. _____ he says, I don't believe it.
A) Whenever B) Wherever
C) However D) Whatever
56. Only after she left her motherland _____ real loneliness.
A) she knew B) did she know
C) she knows D) does she know
57. Shakespeare is _____ author of mine.
A) the most favourite B) the favourite
C) the more favourite D) favourite
58. John and Mary have finished their papers, but _____ students in the class haven't yet.
A) the other B) the others
C) other D) others
59. The committee _____ among themselves for weeks.
A) are arguing B) is arguing
C) have been arguing D) has been arguing
60. There is not much news in today's newspaper, _____?
A) is there B) isn't there
C) is it D) isn't it

Part IV Cloze (10 Minutes)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Industrialization is the key to development. It is usually very difficult (61) emerging countries to carry out plans of this nature. In the first place, (62) modern industries necessitates (必需) capital on a large scale, which only industrialized regions are able to provide; secondly, the emerging countries lack the necessary trained manpower; thirdly, their industries are usually not (63) to compete with foreign imports, and any restriction on these imports (64) lead to counter-action against their own exports.

(65) another point of view, it is necessary to bear in mind that there are invariably political, educational, social and psychological obstacles (障碍) which tend (66) any measures (67) to deal with the economic difficulties outlined above. To consider only one point, it is obviously useless to devote great efforts and expense to education, technical training and planning if, for psychological reasons, the population (68) fails to turn theory into effective action.

To conclude, it seems clear that if we (69) the many interrelated problems of

underdevelopment, only the fullest and most intelligent use of the resources of all branches of science will enable us to do so. How is this (70) ? Do you have any suggestions to make?

61. A) for B) in
C) to D) of
62. A) set up B) to set
C) to set up D) in order to set up
63. A) enough efficient B) efficient enough
C) efficiency enough D) effective enough
64. A) likes to B) likes
C) is like to D) is likely to
65. A) In B) On
C) From D) About
66. A) to interfere seriously with B) to interfere seriously in
C) interfere seriously with D) interfere seriously in
67. A) to be taken B) taken
C) taking D) take
68. A) on the whole B) in a whole
C) by the whole D) as a whole
69. A) succeeded in solving B) are to succeed in solving
C) are to succeed to solve D) are succeed in solving
70. A) to do B) doing
C) to be done D) being done

Part V Writing (30 Minutes)

Directions: Write a composition about The Importance of Mathematics in one paragraph. The first sentence is given to you. Develop its idea in completing the paragraph. Your composition should be about 80 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly.

The Importance of Mathematics

The more one studies, the more strongly one may feel about how important mathematics is.