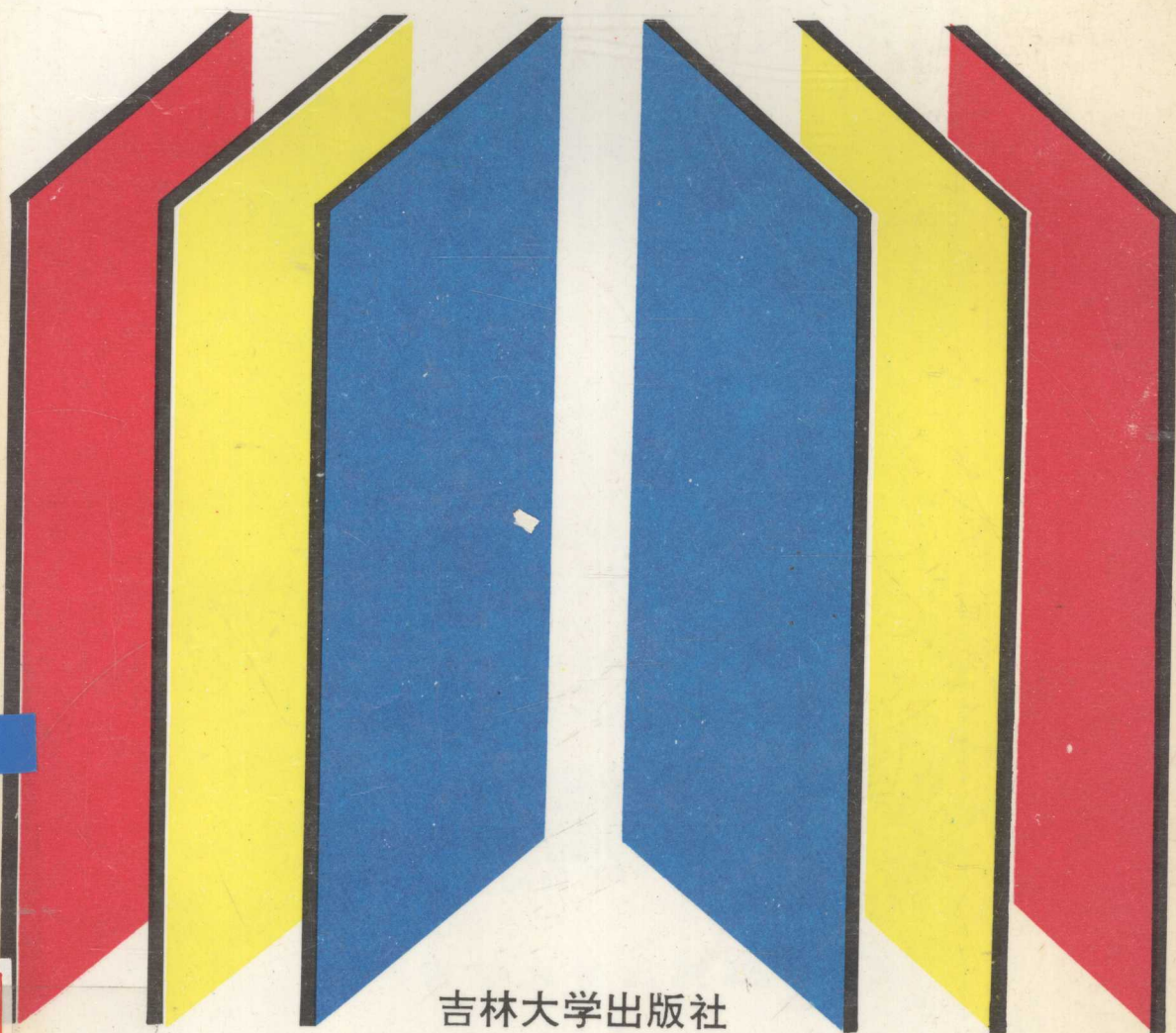


大学英语晋步丛书

大学英语分级测试

主编:李书民/孙怀庆

(四级)



吉林大学出版社

大学英语晋步丛书

大学英语分级测试

College English Test
Band 4

主编 李书民 孙怀庆

吉林大学出版社

大学英语分级测试

主 编 李书民 孙怀庆

主 审 刘龙根

副主编 许 明 于静波 陈建东 刘学斌 邵钦瑜

编 者(以姓氏笔划为序)

于菁华 于静波 万 莉 石文博 刘龙根

刘学斌 孙怀庆 孙 萍 李书民 许 明

陈宏伟 陈建东 陆 芸 时代新 邵钦瑜

宋淑惠 金 黎 胡文征 殷明玉 葛雪梅

大学英语分级测试

(四级)

主编 李书民 孙怀庆

责任编辑: 责任校对: 刘岩峰 封面设计: 张沐沉

吉林大学出版社出版 吉林大学出版社发行
(长春市东中华路 29 号) 长春市永昌福利印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 1995 年 8 月第 1 版

印张: 11.25 1995 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

字数: 302 千字 印数: 1—8000 册

ISBN 7-5601-1788-0/H·142 定价: 10.50 元

前 言

在大学英语教学实践中,通过对大学生英语1~4级测试的综合分析与研究,我们发现许多学生在学习的不同阶段,存在着各种不同的学习问题。为了更好地配合大学英语分级教学,适应大学英语四级统考试题改型的需要,使学生在尽可能短的时间内,不断巩固所学英语语言基础知识,提高运用英语语言的基本技能,增强参加标准化考试的应试能力,我们在英语测试理论的指导下,依据《大学英语教学大纲》编写了这套《大学英语分级测试》。全书共分四册,每册为一级,由十套精编模拟试题和附录两大部分组成。本书具有多样性、典型性、针对性、实用性和系列化、配套化等特点。模拟试题内容包括:听力理解(含听写)、词语用法、语法结构、阅读理解、完型填空、翻译(含英译汉,汉译英)、短文写作等七部分;附录内容包括:听力理解部分录音材料的文字稿、全部试题的参考答案、翻译译文和写作范文。并配有由外籍专家录制的磁带。

本书既可供大学英语课堂教学使用,亦可作为平时或阶段性教学检查的手段和能力训练的内容,亦可供修读相应级别的学生自测之用。

我们相信,只要在坚持不懈地狠抓“重视打好语言基础,培养交际能力”的平时课堂教学效果和质量的同,再通过使用本书的反复训练与实践,就一定能实现《大纲》规定的“培养学生以英语为工具,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基础”的目标,从而不断推动大学英语课程建设,进一步深化大学英语教学改革,以满足二十一世纪对人才培养的更高要求。

由于时间及水平有限,书中不当之处的在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编 者

1995年6月

CONTENTS

I . SIMULATED TESTS

Test 1	1
Test 2	4
Test 3	26
Test 4	38
Test 5	51
Test 6	64
Test 7	77
Test 8	91
Test 9	104
Test 10	117

I . APPENDIX

1. Script For Listening Comprehension	129
2. Answer Key(For Reference)	157

I . SIMULATED TESTS

Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions, In this section you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test paper, and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) \$ 0. 22. B) \$ 2. 80. C) \$ 3. 80. D) \$ 1. 80.
2. A) Pharmacist. B) Doctor. C) Prescriber. D) Physicist.
3. A) Yes, he's planning to buy it.
 B) Yes, he'll buy it on his holiday.
 C) No, he spent all his money on a vacation.
 D) No, it's too short.
4. A) 8. B) 7. C) 9. D) 1.
5. A) He is friendly. B) He is generous.
 C) He is good mannered. D) He is self-centred.
6. A) Near an art museum. B) At a science exhibit.
 C) At a news conference. D) Near a paint store.
7. A) A dentist. B) A worker. C) A cook. D) A tailor.
8. A) Paul will go out of his way to help.
 B) Paul passes by the dry cleaner's anyway.
 C) Paul picks out the right clothes.
 D) Paul makes himself right at home.
9. A) Very soon. B) In about an hour.
 C) Tomorrow morning. D) Before three thirty.
10. A) She's not sure how she was able to finish so early.

- B) She wasn't able to manage the project well.
- C) She's not sure how to solve the mystery.
- D) She still hasn't heard what was shocking.

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

Passage 1

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

- 11. A) Its population consists of people of all nationalities.
 - B) The people tend to gather in racial groups.
 - C) It has always kept its door open to immigrants.
 - D) People all over the world have been to the country.
- 12. A) England and Eastern Europe.
 - B) England, Asia and Africa.
 - C) England, France and Germany.
 - D) England and Netherlands.
- 13. A) From 1818 to 1914.
 - B) From 1920 to 1880.
 - C) From 1840 to 1940.
 - D) From 1880 to 1914.

Passage 2

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

- 14. A) Before he came to the United States.
 - B) When he was in Portugal.
 - C) After he came to the United States.
 - D) After he married.
- 15. A) Brazil.
 - B) India.
 - C) Portugal.
 - D) America.
- 16. A) He and his wife fell in love with each other at first sight.
 - B) They got married one year later.
 - C) His wife had been to Brazil before.
 - D) When she spoke to her in Portugese, she answered in broken English.

Passage 3

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

- 17. A) Female ones.
 - B) Hungry ones.
 - C) Unfriendly ones.
 - D) Male ones.
- 18. A) Because they are very hungry.
 - B) Because they are hostile to human beings.
 - C) Because they need blood to reproduce.

- D) Because they are selective.
19. A) Three. B) Four. C) Six. D) Eight.
20. A) Not all mosquitoes bite people.
 B) All mosquitoes bite human beings.
 C) There are over 2 500 species of mosquitoes in the world.
 D) The mosquito depends on her sensors to find the victims she likes.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a short selection. The selection will be read twice. You should fill in each blank with the information you hear while listening to this selection on the Answer Sheet.

Today was a very good day for me. I had been looking for a new job 21. I listed my name at a few employment agencies and was given information about several positions, but I wasn't interested in any of these jobs. Last week I 22 for a new company in town and arranged for a personal interview. Several men were interviewed for this job, and I didn't know if 23 it. This morning someone from the company called up and asked to see me at two o'clock. When I 24, he told me that I was hired. I'll begin working on Monday. I know I'll like this job. I'll be paid very well and my work will be 25.

Part I Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

26. John always ___ his classmates in a debate.
 A) backs out B) backs up
 C) backs down D) backs off
27. What you say must be ___ or I won't know what to do.
 A) particular B) special
 C) specific D) specified
28. The two negotiating parties eventually gave up their extreme demands and reached ____.
 A) a compromise B) an adjustment
 C) a bargain D) a balance
29. It's true that the old road is less direct and a bit longer. We won't take the new one, ____, be cause we don't feel as safe on it.
 A) somehow B) though
 C) therefore D) otherwise
30. What you just said is new to me and I don't quite ____

C) except

D) except for

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is not correct. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

56. It was a kind of a shock to look into these matters and discover that the fault
A B C D
was solely mine.

57. Never before has so many people in our country been interested in athletic sports.
A B C D

58. Mr. Smith spent many years studying Eastern philosophy in his search for the meaning of
A B C
the life.
D

59. This room is too hot that I feel quite breathless if I stay here any longer
A B C D

60. The government has decided to vote for the resolution now rather than next month.
A B C D

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part there are 3 passages, Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

(1)

For most people, life is easier and more comfortable than ever before. Convenience foods from the supermarket simplify shopping and cooking. Household appliances like the vacuum cleaner and the washing machine have taken the drudgery (单调乏味的工作) out of housework. Released from these household chores (家庭杂务) many wives have found jobs outside the home. Women are achieving economic independence.

Families, too, are simpler today. In America it is not customary for parents to live with their married children. With our greater mobility, relatives have scattered, the parents retiring to Florida or Arizona and the young people, after they marry, going wherever their jobs or their interests take them.

Young adult women have new freedom, too. While attending college, they often live away from home, sometimes far from their parents or their relatives. After college, they move to the city, find a job, and set up a "bachelor" apartment. This is the era of women's liberation. But all this freedom

and affluence(富裕)have had an unforeseen and in some respects a destructive effect on marriage.

61. In the U. S. ,Families are becoming ____.
- A) bigger B) smaller C) easier D) freer
62. Why are women able to achieve economic independence?
- A) Because they are free away from drudgery.
B) Because convenience foods are available.
C) Because they have their own salary.
D) Because they are attending college.
63. According to the passage ,hard housework was taken away by ____.
- A) liberated women B) retired parents
C) unforeseen supermarkets D) modern equipment
64. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
- A) Women's liberation has made it possible for them to attend college.
B) Comfortable life adversely influences marriage in America.
C) Adults can go wherever they want.
D) Women prefer to be bachelors.
65. The passage implies that the author ____.
- A) highly praises the liberation of women
B) heartily enjoys this freedom and affluence
C) strongly recommends such kind of social life
D) greatly worries about the bond of marriage

(2)

Albert Einstein once attributed the creativity of a famous scientist to the fact that he "never went to school, and therefore preserved the rare gift of thinking freely." There is undoubtedly truth in Einstein's observation; many artists and geniuses seem to view their schooling as a disadvantage. But such a truth is not a criticism of schools. It is the function of schools to civilize, not to train explorers. The explorer is always a lonely individual whether his or her pioneering be in art, music, or technology. The creative explorer of unmapped lands shares with the genius what William James described as the "faculty(才能) of perceiving in an unhabitual way." Insofar as schools teach perceptual patterns they tend to destroy creativity and genius. But if schools could somewhat exist solely to cultivate genius, then society would break down. For the social order demands unity and widespread agreement, both traits that are destructive to creativity. There will always be conflict between the demands of society and the impulses of creativity and genius.

66. Albert Einstein once thought that schools ____.
- A) helped develop the creativity of a scientist

- B) preserved a rare gift for a scientist
 - C) prevented a scientist from thinking freely
 - D) contributed a lot to science and technology
67. In the author's opinion, schooling meets the needs of ____.
- A) genius
 - B) social order
 - C) faculty of perceiving
 - D) the impulses of creativity
68. The passage states that there will always be contradiction between ____.
- A) the demands of society and schooling
 - B) cultivation of creativity and faculty of perceiving
 - C) social unity and schooling
 - D) creativity and widespread social agreement
69. Einstein's observation is in accord with ____.
- A) school's masters
 - B) the author
 - C) many artists and geniuses
 - D) both B and C.
70. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- A) Einstein and artists have said schools limit creativity and genius.
 - B) Schools should be designed to encourage creativity and social order.
 - C) Explorers and geniuses look at the world differently from the way most people do.
 - D) Schools can never satisfy the needs of both genius and society as a whole.

(3)

Honeybees cannot live alone. Their body structure and instincts equip them for life in a colony or community, where they have a complex social organization and the various duties are divided among the individuals according to physical fitness and age. An individual worker bee cannot reproduce itself. If forcibly isolated from its mates, it fails to care for itself adequately and soon dies. Most insects have the ability to hibernate(冬眠) in winter, but the honeybee seems to have lost this. Since at low temperatures the bee will die, it must have the ability to make its own environment, so far as temperature is concerned. This makes a colony necessary to the bees in winter, so that they may collectively warm each other. Efficiency, if not necessity, demands that the work of the colony be divided, and such a division of labour tends to increase the need to maintain the colony. The physical structure of the honeybee is further suited for the defense of the entire colony rather than for its own defense. The bee's barbed sting(螫刺) is used only once and is made more effective by the fact that it is left behind in the victim. With the loss of the sting, however, the bee dies. This kind of defensive weapon is not of service to the individual, but to the community.

71. According to the passage, bees are fitted for communal life by virtue of their ____.
- A) flexibility(灵活性) and initiative(主动精神)
 - B) intelligence and sensitivity

- C) independence and endurance
D) instincts and form
72. The passage states that a worker bee may survive for a short time even if it is ____.
- A) deprived of(失去)denied access to oxygen
B) denied access to oxygen
C) isolated from other bees
D) exposed to a wide range of temperatures
73. It can be inferred from the passage that at one time bees had the ability to ____.
- A) increase their activity in lower temperatures
B) leave cold climates during winter
C) remain dormant(休眠的)through periods of cold weather
D) construct insulated hives(绝缘蜂箱)
74. The honeybee's sting is particularly effective because it
- A) has many potential uses
B) can kill several victims at once
C) is located in the rear of the bee's body
D) remains with the bee's victim
75. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A) The Communal Life of Bees
B) The Structure of Bees
C) The Organization of Insect Colonies
D) The Life of Social Insects

(4)

Long ago men learned that the world of nature is built with mathematical exactness according to refined and powerful laws; every bee strokes its wings exactly 440 times a second to propel itself forty miles an hour; the eye of every fly has exactly 7 000 lenses; every spider's thread is composed of 300 single threads.

The progress of civilization itself can be measured by its range of mathematics. The early Egyptians knew enough of geometry to build the pyramids and the Greeks used trigonometry(三角学) to measure the circumference(圆周)of the earth two thousand years before Columbus sailed. European civilization combined geometry and trigonometry with the decimal system of the Arabs to produce the maps with which the Europeans explored the world. In a later century, mathematicians studied the pendulum(钟摆)of the newly invented clock and created the language of calculus to measure motion.

The yardstick of measurement today must cover everything from units tinier than atoms to distances of millions of light years. Speed and accuracy are vital. In navigating planets and stars, man must have the help of some kind of machine calculators for fast and absolutely accurate infor-

mation.

76. The author shows how the exactness of nature's laws is reflected in ____.

- A) man's civilizations
- B) the creatures of nature
- C) machine calculators
- D) all of the above

77. The progress of civilization can be measured by ____.

- A) the application of mathematical principle
- B) man's desire to define nature's laws
- C) the skill with which man has applied mathematics
- D) man's success in defining natural laws

78. This passage discusses mathematics chiefly as a ____.

- A) means of expressing ideas
- B) research tool
- C) recent development
- D) means of measurement

79. It seems that without the help of calculating machines such as computers ____.

- A) space flight would be impossible
- B) a yardstick could be used
- C) the speed and accuracy would be important
- D) spacecraft could not fly fast enough

80. The author implied that ____

- A) the world of nature is built with mathematical exactness.
- B) progress in civilization demands even better mathematical tools.
- C) In ancient times there was little need for mathematics.
- D) man must still develop yardstick of measure.

Part V Cloze

Section A

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Watch a baby between six and nine months old, and you will observe the basic concept of geom-etry being learned. 81 the baby has mastered the idea that space is three 82, it reaches out and begins 83 various kinds of objects. It is then, from perhaps nine to fifteen months, 84 the concepts of sets and numbers are formed, 85, so good.

But now a strange development 86. The nerve fibers in the brain isolate themselves 87 that the baby begins to hear sounds very precisely. 88 it picks up language, and it is then 89 direct communication with adults. From this point on, it is 90 downhill all the way for

mathematics, 91 the child becomes exposed 92 all the nonsense words and beliefs of the community 93 it has been so unfortunate as 94. Nature, having permitted it the luxury of thinking 95 for eighteen months, now abandons it to the arbitrary conventions and beliefs of society.

But 96 the child knows something of geometry and numbers, and it will always 97 some memory of the early peaceful days, 98 changes it may suffer later on. The main 99 of mathematical talent in any society is thus 100 by children who are about two years old.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 81. A) Once | B) Therefore | C) While | D) However |
| 82. A) horizontal | B) dimensional | C) triangle | D) sided |
| 83. A) expressing | B) drawing | C) grasping | D) bringing |
| 84. A) which | B) when | C) how | D) that |
| 85. A) So far | B) So that | C) So often | D) There after |
| 86. A) takes away | B) takes place | C) takes after | D) takes off |
| 87. A) in so that a way | B) in such manner | C) in so that | D) in such a way |
| 88. A) Before | B) even if | C) Soon | D) Although |
| 89. A) brought into | B) brought back | C) brought up | D) taken into |
| 90. A) to | B) with | C) on | D) towards |
| 91. A) as soon as | B) because | C) while | D) once |
| 92. A) from | B) against | C) to | D) out |
| 93. A) into which | B) from which | C) of which | D) of whom |
| 94. A) was born | B) to be born | C) to have been born | D) having born |
| 95. A) of itself | B) for itself | C) out of itself | D) to itself |
| 96. A) at most | B) for the time being | C) at least | D) from now on |
| 97. A) contain | B) sustain | C) obtain | D) retain |
| 98. A) however | B) no matter how | C) no matter what | D) despite of |
| 99. A) reservoir | B) reservation | C) responsibility | D) respect |
| 100. A) progressed | B) processed | C) possessed | D) perfected |

Section B

Directions: Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blank with one suitable word. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

The first metal coins were made in China. They were round and had a 101 hole in the centre. People strung them together and 102 them from place to place.

Different countries have used 103 metals and designs 104 their money. The first coins in England were made 105 tin. Sweden and Russia used copper to 106 their money. Later, countries began to make coins of 107 and silver.

But even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something 108. Again the Chinese thought of a way to improve money. They began to use 109 money. The first paper money looked more 110 a note from one person to another than the paper money used today.

Part VI Translation

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

The tragic impact of the modern city on the human being has killed his sense of aesthetics; the material benefits of an affluent society have diverted his attention from his city and its cultural potentials to the products of science and technology; washing machines, central heating, automatic cookers, television sets, and fitted carpets. He is, at the moment, drunk with democracy, well-to-do, a cardriver, and has never had it so good.

He is reluctant to walk. Statistical data reveal that the distance he is prepared to walk from his parking place to his shopping centre is very short. (111) As there are no adequate offstreet parking facilities, the cities are littered with kerbarked cars, and boa-constrictor heads(蟒蛇头) of parking meters rear themselves everywhere. Congestion has become the predominant factor in his environment, and statistics suggest that two cars per household system may soon make matters worse.

In the meantime, insult is added to injury by 'land value'. The value of land results from its use; its income is derived from the service it provides. When its use is intensified, its income and its value increase. 'Putting land to its highest and best use' becomes the principal economic standard in urban growth (112) This speculative approach and the pressure of increasing population leads to the 'vertical' growth of cities with the result that people are forced to adjust themselves to congestion in order to maintain these relatively artificial land values. Paradoxically the remedy for removing congestion is to create more of it.

Partial decentralization, or rather pseudo-decentralization, in the form of large development units away from the traditional town centres, only shifts the disease round the anatomy of the town. (113) if it is not combined with the remodelling of the town's transportation system, it does not cure it. Here the engineering solutions are strongly affected by the necessity for complicated intersections, which, in turn, are frustrated by the extravagant cost of land.

(114) It is within our power to build better cities and revive the civic pride of their citizens, but we shall have to stop operating on the fringe of the problem. We shall have radically to replan them to achieve a rational density of population. (115) We shall have to provide in them what can be called minimum 'psychological elbow room'. One of the ingredients of this will be proper transportation plans. These will have to be an integral part of the overall planning process which in itself is a scientific process. In this process facts are essential. We must collect, in an organized manner, all and complete information about the city or the town, if we want to plan effectively.

Part VII Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on The One-child Family in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and required to devel