

林辛 张旭

谢文义 肖会

张琦 勇兵

编著

ENGLISH

新编大学英语 四级统考训练

东北师范大学出版社

新编大学英语四级统考训练

林 辛 张 旭 谢文义
肖 会 张 琦 勇 兵 编 著

东北师范大学出版社

新编大学英语四级统考训练

XINBIAN DAXUE YINGYU SIJI TONGKAO XUNLIAN

林辛 张旭 谢文义 肖会 张琦 勇兵 编著

责任编辑：吴长安 封面设计：姚宏军 责任校对：左群

东北师范大学出版社出版 吉林省新华书店发行
(长春市斯大林大街 110 号) 吉林省科技情报所激光照排室制版
(邮政编码：130024) 东北师范大学出版社印刷厂印刷

开本：850×1168 毫米 1/32 1991 年 4 月第 1 版
印张：8.5 1991 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
字数：220 千 印数：0 001—5 000 册

ISBN 7-5602-0518-6/H · 53

定价：3.85 元

前 言

大学英语四级统考的成绩在很大程度上能较客观地反映出教和学的实际水平,所以它从一开始就受到了广大师生乃至各校领导的重视。为了使学能全面、客观地衡量自己所掌握的语言知识和技能,为了帮助学生提高应试能力,同时也为了免除教师考前临时为学生选材打印之苦,我们特地编写了这本模拟试题集。

自全国大学英语四级统考以来,各地英语界同仁陆续出版了许多模拟试题和综合练习题集,这为提高我国的大学外语教学水平做出了贡献。不过,从我们所能接触到的此类书籍来看,或者所选试题难度过高,或者有书而缺少与之配套的录音磁带。为此,我们参考《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》,从大量材料中精选十二套试题,其题型要求编排以及难易程度力求与正式试题相吻合。试题中的词语用法,语法结构和词汇量均满足《大纲》要求。最后附一套 1990 年 1 月份全国四级统考试题。每套试题附有正式答题纸,试题参考答案均附在书的最后,便于教师使用,增强模拟效果。我们希望它能成为大学英语教师和准备参加英语四级统考学生的一本实用可行的训练材料。

鉴于编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指教。

编 者

1991 年 3 月

目 录

1. Practice Test One	1
2. Practice Test Two	19
3. Practice Test Three	37
4. Practice Test Four	56
5. Practice Test Five	75
6. Practice Test Six	93
7. Practice Test Seven	112
8. Practice Test Eight	132
9. Practice Test Nine	150
10. Practice Test Ten	168
11. Practice Test Eleven	187
12. Practice Test Twelve	207
大学英语四级考试原题(1990. 1).....	226
Keys to the practice tests	248

Practice Test One

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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) Read a book.

B) Write a composition.

C) Talk about a problem

D) Listen to the radio.

From the conversation we know that the assignment is to listen to a radio program and be ready to talk about it. The best answer, then, is D), "Listen to the radio." Therefore, you should choose answer D).

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. A) Two. | B) Four. | C) Three. | D) One. |
| 2. A) She is impatient. | C) It sounds like noise to her. | | |
| B) It's stuffy. | D) It is not Chamber music. | | |
| 3. A) Linda will win. | C) Linda is tired. | | |
| B) Linda is virtuous. | D) The match will beat Linda. | | |
| 4. A) Monday, Wednesday and Friday | C) Saturday and Sunday. | | |
| | D) Tuesday and Saturday. | | |

- B)Tuesday and Thursday.
5. A)That he wants something to eat. C)That he is not hungry.
- B)That he will tell them. D)That he is not angry.
6. A)Stayed at home. C)Visited her aunt.
- B)Went to New York. D) Spoke to her aunt on the phone.
7. A)At the bank. C)At the nursery.
- B)At the market. D)At the hardware store.
8. A)His son hit him. C)He knocked over a coffee pot.
- B)He fell on a toy. D)He bumped it against a piece of furniture.
9. A)A doctor. C)The woman's husband.
- B)A stranger. D)A shoe salesman.
10. A)To a movie. C)On a three-week trip.
- B)To work. D)On a short visit to their next-door neighbour.

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 ONE best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

11. A)Depressingly. B)Angrily. C)Happily. D)Indifferently.
12. A)Half an hour. C)Five hours.
- B)Three hours. D)Two and a half.
13. A)The time passes by more quickly.
- B)There is more time for lunch.
- C)Hardly anyone is ever late for work.

- D)late sleepers have plenty of sleep.
14. A)A millionaire. B)A capitalist. C)An undertaker. D)a miser.
15. A) \$ 30,000 B) \$ 40. 000 C) \$ 60,000 D) \$ 50,000
16. A)The three men didn't do what they had been told to .
- B)The lawyer did not need any money .
- C)The doctor and minister threw less money into the grave than they should.
- D)The old man was eventually buried.
17. A)He enjoyed a challenge .
- B)He did not recognise the difficulties involved.
- C)He was basically a show-off.
- D)He had made a bet that he could do so.
18. A)People should limit their self-expectations .
- B)Old people lose their sense of adventure .
- C)Life's challenge can be overcome at any age.
- D)People should recognise the dangers of physical stress.
19. A)His wife readily agreed to his plan.
- B)Unlike his friends his wife thought he had lost his head, rather than his mind.
- C)his wife was not sure whether he was sober-minded.
- D)his wife was also a bit worried.
20. A)Determined. C)Unrealistic:
- B)Cautious. D)Disappointed.

Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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 center.

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage:

Up to about 1915, movies were short and programs were made up of several works. Then, D. W. Griffith and others began to make longer films which provided the same powerful emotional appeal as did melodrama and presented spectacles far beyond what the theater could offer. Consequently, after World War I increasing numbers of spectators deserted the theater for the movies. This trend was accelerated in the late 1920's as a result of two new elements. In 1927 sound was added to the previously silent film, and thus one of the theater's principal claims to superiority vanished. In 1929 a serious economic depression began. Since audiences could go to the movies for a fraction of what it cost to see a play, theater-going became a luxury which few could afford, especially as the depression deepened.

By the end of World War I, the American theater had been reduced to about thirty theaters in New York City and a small number of touring companies originating there.

21. One thing that movies could do better than the theater was

- ☒ A) provide longer programs.
- ☐ B) provide emotional appeal.
- ☐ C) provide more melodrama.
- ☐ D) provide greater spectacle.

22. Up to the 1920's one objection to films was that

- ☐ A) they were too short.
- ☒ B) they were silent.
- ☐ C) they were too expensive.
- ☐ D) they did not tell a complete story.

23. One thing that made people choose the movies over the theater was

- A) World War I.
 - ☒ B) the fact that films were less expensive
 - C) the fact that films were silent.
 - D) the fact that films were shorter.
24. By the end of world war I ,
- A) theater had become entertainment for the masses.
 - B) the theater was no longer considered a luxury.
 - C) professional theatrical performances were confined mainly to New York City.
 - ☒ D) there were no theatrical performances outside of New York City.
25. When the author of this paragraph says " this trend was accelerated in the late 1920's" he means that
- A) many more people went to the theater than to the movies.
 - B) the shift away from the movies to the theater was slowed down.
 - C) the popularity of the theater was gradually increasing .
 - ☒ D) the shift away from the theater to the movies was speeded up.

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage :

The development of Jamestown in Virginia during the second half of the seventeenth century was closely related to making and use of bricks. There are several practical reasons why bricks became important to the colony. Although the forests could initially supply sufficient timber, the process of lumbering was extremely difficult , particularly because of the lack of roads. Later when the timber on the peninsula had been depleted, wood had to be brought from some distance. Building stone was also in short supply. However, as clay plentiful, it was inevitable that the colonists would turn to brickmaking.

In addition to practical reasons for using brick as the principal con-

struction material, there was also an ideological reason. Brick represented durability and permanence, the Virginia company of London instructed the colonists to build hospitals and new residences out of brick. In 1662, the Town Act of the Virginia Assembly provided for the construction of thirty-two brick buildings and prohibited the use of wood as a construction material. Had this law ever been successfully enforced, Jamestown would have been a model city.

Instead, the residents failed, the residents failed to comply fully with the law and by 1699 Jamestown had collapsed into a pile of rubble with only three or four habitable houses.

26. What is the subject of this passage?

- A) ☒ The reasons for brickmaking in Jamestown
- B) ☐ The cause of the failure of Jamestown
- C) ☐ The laws of the Virginia colonists
- D) ☐ The problems of the early American colonies

27. In the first half of the 1600's, most buildings in Jamestown were probably made of

- A) ☐ earth
- B) ☐ stone
- C) ☒ wood
- D) ☐ brick

28. It can be inferred from the passage that Jamestown was established on

- A) ☐ a rocky peninsula with a small forested area
- B) ☐ a barren peninsula near other town
- C) ☐ an uninhabitable peninsula with few natural resources
- D) ☒ a wooded peninsula with a clay soil

29. It can be inferred from the passage that prior to the action of the Virginia company of London, Jamestown had an insufficient number of

- A) ☐ colonists
- B) ☐ medical facilities

C) clay sources

D) bricklayers

30. According to the passage, what eventually happened to Jamestown?

A) It was practically destroyed.

B) It became a model city.

C) It remained the seat of government.

D) It was almost completed.

Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage:

The young policeman, Constable Rider, walked more quickly than usual, because of the cold, but he did not consciously neglect any part of his work. His torch flashed on doorways and windows as he looked for anything that was at all suspicious, and when he even thought that anything was unusual he went to try the door and window, probably unheard by the people sleeping in the room just above his head. As he turned a corner, he heard slight rustling sound — it might be a cat, it could even be a dog, although few dogs wandered about at night. It might be a pair of lovers or it might be anything. Rider saw nothing.

A cat then? Usually if you disturbed a cat, it ran off and jumped, and you heard or noticed something else. By doing a lot of night work, you learned to notice these things, but now all Rider noticed was the silence which had followed the rustling sound. So he acted cautiously. He did not flash his torch about the houses near the corner but walked on, and, a little way from the spot where he had heard the sound, stopped and bent his head, as if he was lighting a cigarette. A policeman who stopped to light a cigarette seemed the most unsuspecting policeman in the world.

There was still no sound. There were bushes in the garden of the house where Rider had first heard it and he knew that a man could hide

there out of sight. But if he went back, it would warn any such man. So instead he stood and shone his torch at the window nearest him, and as if he had noticed something unusual, he walked towards it and opened the wooden gate, which made no sound at all. He reached the entrance and shone the torch on the keyhole of the front door—and as he did so, the rustle came again, this time much more softly. He looked round quickly.

31. What was Constable Rider doing on this very cold evening?

- ☒ A) Looking for anything out of the ordinary
- ☐ B) Looking for something that had been lost
- ☐ C) Being careful not to disturb people
- ☐ D) being careless in carrying out his duties

32. When he heard the rustling sound, he

- ☐ A) thought that it was probably not caused by a dog
- ☐ B) knew that he had disturbed a cat
- ☒ C) knew not to take any notice of such a noise
- ☐ D) realised that he had turned a corner

33. As he then heard no more sounds, Rider decided

- ☒ A) that he had been mistaken, and walked on
- ☐ B) that he might as well have a cigarette
- ☐ C) to flash his lamp on a window near the corner
- ☐ D) not to show that he had noticed anything

34. Why did Constable Rider not go right back to the house on the corner?

- ☐ A) he had seen a man hiding there
- ☐ B) He didn't want to use his torch
- ☒ C) It would show that he had noticed something
- ☐ D) There was still no sound from the garden

35. When he shone his torch on the keyhole, he

- A) heard a different kind of sound
- B) thought the door might be open
- C) didn't hear the gate opening
- D) was pretending to check the door

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

Knowledge may be acquired through conversation, watching television or travelling, but the deepest and most consistent way is through reading. If we consider the literate population of the world, we may conclude that a few spend their whole lives on academic reading; many read something light for pleasure, a few dip into something more serious now and then; while very many men, women and children never advance beyond the sports page of a newspaper, a fashion article or a comic.

If you have learnt to love books as a child, the reading habit will never desert you. But if this has not been your good fortune, you tend to think of reading as a bore. A few but very few, come to the habit late in life. The circumstances which help to set a child on the path to the literary adventure are; a life even barely above real poverty, so that there is scope in the family for thoughts and activities not wholly devoted to the struggle for making a living; the availability of free books either in the home or in a public library; and the possession of a character both curious and independent.

In order to desire to read one must be curious. A few children are able to keep this curiosity and their mental independence alive despite the educational system of their country. But many fail to do so either because of an overstrict system where what is most important is memory work; or because of a careless and lazy one where even the basic disciplines of literacy are ignored in the sacred name of free expression. It is

a wonder that at least a few children survive their schooling and emerge as people who can think, people who are open-minded and knowledgeable.

Thus various circumstances are not favourable for the reading habit. And we may add to this the worldwide atmosphere of violence and anarchy, the New Dark Age in which we live today. Many of us no longer have the peace of mind necessary to a quiet hour with a book. But it is precisely because of our present troubles that we should read. How, otherwise, are we to understand the nature of hatred, of cruelty, of power politics? How, otherwise, are we to take a stand on the serious question of individual freedom and authority? How, otherwise, are we to comprehend and perhaps solve these urgent problems that face us?

Ideally then, a school system should be one in which the love of learning, rather than the acquisition of facts, is cultivated; one in which the spirit of enquiry is encouraged. Ideally, family and governmental policy should be to see that we have a great number of books—any books. A person with a book is a real person alive on the earth; without a book he is a fool.

36. In the author's opinion, _____ will help to set a child on the path to literature.

- A) a life just above real poverty
- B) the possibility of reading free books
- C) having a curious and independent character
- ☒ D) all of the above

37. Many children fail to keep their curiosity and mental independence alive because of

- A) their parents' influences.
- B) their carelessness.
- C) their laziness.

- ☒ D) the educational system in their country.
38. The author thinks that people no longer have the peace of mind to read books because of
- A) the bad situations.
- B) the present troubles.
- ☒ C) the atmosphere of our surroundings.
- D) the educational system.
39. In paragraph 2, "good fortune" refers to the fact that
- A) children are fond of reading the sports page of a newspaper.
- ☒ B) you have learned to love books since you were a child.
- C) you don't think of reading as a bore.
- D) all of the above.
40. The information in the last paragraph says :
- A) we don't need to read novels.
- B) children don't need to read novels.
- ☒ C) we should have a lot of books.
- D) the family and the government should see that we have many, many books—any books .

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. Don't interfere in matters that don't concern you.
- A) with B) for ☒ C) in D) on
42. The cost of the material is _____ in the bill for the work.
- A) combined B) enclosed ☒ C) included D) held

43. Botanists are not sure where the first plant was grown or even _____.

A) what plant was

B) it was what plant

C) what plant was it

☒ D) what plant it was

44. Some areas of the moon are so full of craters _____ an extremely rough surface.

☒ A) that they present

B) presenting

C) which present

D) to present

15. Mr. Smith looks very happy today. He has received _____ good news from home.

A) many

☒ B) much

C) quite a few

D) a few

46. An earthquake is a shaking of the ground _____ when masses of rock beneath the surface of the earth change position.

A) which occurring

B) it occurs

☒ C) and therefore occurring

D) that occurs

17. _____ coming of the Space Age, a new dimension has been added to the study of the planets.

A) while

B) It is the

C) When the

☒ D) With the

48. _____ that the English settled in Jamestown.

A) In 1607 that it was

B) Because in 1607

C) That in 1607

☒ D) It was in 1607

49. The population of many Alaskan cities has _____ doubled in the past three years.

☒ A) larger than

B) as great as

C) as much as

D) more than

50. What I am telling you is strictly _____. Don't let any one know about it.