

大学英语

4 级水平测试训练

主编 卜玉坤 卓 杨 王 萍 商 晶

精编详解

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上海外语教育出版社

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前 言

大学英语一至六级水平测试训练精编详解是为配合大学英语一至六级教学和学生过级应考训练所精编的一套测试试题及详解。该套书分为两大部分:一是水平测试训练题,二是详解注释与答题思路。

编者根据《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试要求,采用统计研究的方法,编写听力、语法结构、词汇、阅读、翻译和写作一至六级水平测试训练题。这些水平测试训练题内容生动有趣,难度循序渐进,切合大学英语一至六级水平实际,构成了听力、阅读、翻译及写作技能训练和语法结构及词汇知识积累等六大系统网络。通过这些网络状水平测试过级题的系统训练,培养学生的语言能力,使学生系统掌握并熟练运用基本的语言技能和技巧,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力,强化语言习得过程,促进学生语言知识的增长和语言运用能力的提高,扩大学生英语文化知识面,便于学生快速积累过级考试经验,迅速提高过级考试成绩。

为了帮助学生自学,我们在本套书的第二部分作了详解注释。注释针对学生在做题过程中出现的难点和疑点,加以画龙点睛的分析和点评,富有启发性。特别值得一提的是在对听力和阅读的注释过程中,注重研究问题分析的角度,并注重研究选文的篇章结构,从而更好地培养学生的语言综合能力和运用语言进行思维及推理的能力。对词汇的注释也独具一格。在词汇注释中不求面面俱到,但求重点突出,释义准确,翻译精当,以真正达到启发思路、开拓眼界的目的。

本套书在编写过程中,一直得到上海外语教育出版社的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

编 者
2002年3月

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第一部分

大学英语四级水平测试训练题

TEST 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear three passages. Choose the best answer to the question you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

1. a. Listening to music. b. Swimming.
c. Walking. d. Going to the movies.
2. a. Running. b. Skating. c. Fishing. d. Hunting.
3. a. The Swiss people are very frank.
b. Switzerland has a favourable climate for sporting activities.
c. Switzerland has a variety of attractions.
d. Switzerland is one of the most beautiful countries in Europe.

Passage 2

4. a. Every other day. b. Twice a week.
c. Twice a day. d. Only during the summer.
5. 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.
6. a. When the moon is directly over it.
b. When the moon disappears over the horizon.
c. When there is no tide.
d. When there is a low tide.

Passage 3

7. a. A gentleman offered a seat to a lady.
b. A gentleman pretended to read his newspaper.
c. A lady refused to accept a gentleman's offer.
d. A gentleman often looked out of the window.
8. a. Equality in jobs. b. Equality in education.
c. Equality in social attitudes. d. Equality in social positions.
9. a. Wait for a man to open the door for her.
b. Pay her share of the bill.
c. Get angry with the man who refuses to open the door for her.

- Section B (10 points)**

vated land. This generally results from poor quality lands. It may also be due to natural obstacles to cultivation, such as deserts and mountains; to land uses other than cultivation, as pasture(牧场) and forested land; to primitive methods that limit cultivation and to social obstacles.

(2) More economically advanced countries of low population density have, as a rule, large proportions of their population living in urban areas. Their rural(农村的) population densities are usually very low. Poorer developed countries of correspondingly low general population density, on the other hand, often have a concentration of rural population living on arable land, which is as great as the rural concentration found in the most densely populated industrial countries.

1. Which of the following could be the best TITLE of this passage?
 - a. Population and Economy.
 - b. Population and Civilization.
 - c. ☒ Population Distribution.
 - d. ☒ Population Density.
2. Which of the following is TRUE of Egypt?
 - a. Its average population density is 1,300 persons per square mile.
 - b. ☒ More people in Egypt like to live on arable land.
 - c. There are almost no variations of population densities in Egypt.
 - d. Fewer people in Egypt are found to live along the banks of the Nile.
3. It is implied in the passage that in the forested areas of the world _____.
 - a. more land of good quality is found
 - b. ☒ the density of population is relatively low
 - c. there are usually no permanent inhabitants
 - d. most people live on animal hunting
4. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - a. urban development can be found in highly industrialized communities
 - b. ☒ there is no change in population density in developed countries
 - c. ☒ large areas of arable land might be used for house construction
 - d. economically advanced countries usually have wide variations in population density
5. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?
 - a. ☒ To introduce the achievements of some countries.
 - b. ☒ To compare the population densities of different countries.
 - c. To tell the readers of population explosion.
 - d. To describe the greatness of highly developed countries.

Passage 2

(3) The agricultural revolution in the nineteenth century involved two things: the invention of labor-saving machinery and the development of scientific agriculture. Labor-saving machinery naturally appeared first where labor was scarce. "In Europe," said Thomas Jefferson, "the object is to make the most of their land, labor being abundant;

here it is to make the most of our labor, land being abundant.” It was in the United States, therefore, that the great advances in nineteenth-century agricultural machinery first came.

At the opening of the century, with the exception of a crude plow, farmers could have carried practically all of the existing agricultural implements on their backs; by 1860, most of the machinery in use today had been designed in an early form. The most important of the early inventions was the iron plow. (4) As early as 1790 Charles Newbold of New Jersey had been working on the idea of a cast-iron plow and spent his entire fortune in introducing his invention. The farmers, however, were not interested in it, claiming that the iron poisoned the soil and made the weeds grow. Nevertheless, many people devoted their attention to the plow, until in 1869 James Oliver of South Bend, Indiana, turned out the first chilled-steel plow.

6. Which of the following can be inferred from what Thomas Jefferson said (lines 3~5)?
 - a. Europe was changing more quickly than the United States.
 - b. Europe had a greater need for farm machinery than the United States did.
 - c. The United States was finally running out of good farmland.
 - d. There was a shortage of workers on United States farms.
7. What point is the author making by stating that farmers could carry nearly all their tools on their backs?
 - a. Farmers had few tools before the agricultural revolution.
 - b. People in the United States were traditionally self-reliant.
 - c. Life on the farm was extremely difficult.
 - d. New tools were designed to be portable.
8. When was the iron plow invented?
 - a. In 1790.
 - b. In the early 1800's.
 - c. In 1869.
 - d. In the early 1900's.
9. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Charles Newbold is true?
 - a. He was James Oliver's assistant.
 - b. He was born in Europe.
 - c. He was opposed to scientific agriculture.
 - d. He spent his own money to promote his invention.
10. Why did the farmers reject Newbold's plow?
 - a. Their horses were frightened by it.
 - b. They preferred lighter tools.
 - c. It was too expensive.
 - d. They thought it would ruin the land.

Passage 3

Although the Constitution organized the American states into what was then the largest free trade zone in the world, geographical constraints sorely inhibited trade and commerce. Enormous physical obstacles and great distances divided the republic. Henry Adams

wrote: "No civilized country had yet been required to deal with physical difficulties so seriously, nor did experience warrant the conviction that such difficulties could be overcome." From colonial times to the beginning of the 19th century, the movement of goods from the places of production to the points of sale continued to be a major problem for merchants and consumers alike. Throughout much of the nation, goods were transported by water from coastal port to coastal port and along navigable rivers and streams. Some freight moved over primitive, rutted roads, but in many areas the absence of roads meant that commodities could be transported only by pack horse. The cost of shipping items in such fashion often exceeded their value. Conditions for travelers were equally bad. A 5 day trip north from Philadelphia would take a traveler only as far as Connecticut. The political and economic leaders of the country recognized the obstacles to commerce that distance and geographical barriers presented. (5) Entrepreneurs (企业家) and politicians proposed many internal development schemes to improve transportation. In most instances these involved local and state improvements, and the projects called invariably for the expenditure of substantial amounts of capital.

11. Which statement most accurately sums up the main idea of this passage?
 - a. The U. S. Constitution was responsible for restriction on business during colonial times.
 - b. The size and physical nature of the U. S. prevented the expansion of trade and commerce from colonial times to the early 1800's.
 - c. Businessmen and politicians were successful in their attempts to improve transportation.
 - d. Transportation projects were extremely expensive before 1800.
12. The quote from Henry Adams implies, but does not directly state, that _____.
 - a. the U. S. was the first civilized country with physical difficulties
 - b. the Americans believed that they could overcome their physical difficulties
 - c. many Americans doubted that geographical constraints could be overcome
 - d. Henry Adams was opposed to the expansion of trade and commerce
13. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - a. It was more expensive to ship items by water than by land.
 - b. Shipping items by water was less costly than shipping by land.
 - c. The cost of shipping items by pack horse was frequently more expensive than the goods which were being supplied.
 - d. Pack horses were necessary in areas where there were no roads.
14. Traveling was _____.
 - a. much easier than shipping
 - b. more difficult than shipping
 - c. just as difficult as shipping
 - d. necessary if you wanted to buy goods
15. The passage implies, but does not directly state that _____.
 - a. transportation problems prior to 1800 caused many businessmen to give up

- b. improvement of trade and commerce in early U.S. history required hard work and imagination by entrepreneurs and businessmen
- c. small countries have fewer economic problems than big ones
- d. big countries with no geographic constraints have few commercial problems

Section B (10 points)

Directions: In this section there is a reading passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions briefly or complete the statements. Then write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

The Grand Canyon is running out of empty places. About five million people will visit the Grand Canyon this year. Most of them will see it from parking lots on the South Rim.

There will be many people in a few small places. There will also be many cars. There will be six thousand cars a day in the parking lots. That is three times more cars than parking spaces.

The people who run the Grand Canyon Park are trying to do something about the over crowding. They have put a limit on boats at the bottom of the canyon. They have put a limit on how low airplanes can fly. Now they want to get rid of the cars.

The manager of the park says that people will like the park without the cars. They will not have to listen to the noise from buses, motorcycles, and helicopters.

The Grand Canyon Railway wants to put a small train along the South Rim. It would be for people who like train rides. They could have more time to see the park.

There are many things to do in the Grand Canyon National Park. People do not need cars for all of them. They can raft(乘筏) down the Colorado River. They can hike on the trails.

The millions of visitors to the South Rim hurt the park. Their showers and toilets take water from the springs and streams around the canyon. Animals and plants need that water.

There are other dangers to the Grand Canyon. Smog makes it hard to see the views. A dam cools and cleans the water. This hurts the plants and animals nearby.

The way people visit the National Parks is changing. People may have to make reservations to get into the Grand Canyon. They may have to pay \$20 to get in.

1. _____ at the park are far from enough.
2. What measures have been taken to cope with the overcrowded situation?
3. The manager of the park believes that visitors would rather there were _____.
4. Every year there are so many visitors to the South Rim who take showers and use toilets that some animals and plants in the park experience _____.
5. The first thing now you have to do before you visit the park is to _____.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Section A (10 points)

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.

1. Busy all the afternoon, I have not even _____ in this job of painting the house.
a. got a socket b. ☒ made a dent c. dug a hole d. dug a hollow
2. To find suitable quotations, they _____ the aid of hundreds of volunteers, who undertook to read texts and sent in quotations on slips of paper.
a. enrolled b. entitled c. ☒ enlisted d. enthused
3. He ~~seldom~~ draws _____, but always pays _____ for his purchase.
a. a check ... a cash b. check ... a cash c. check ... cash d. ☒ a check ... cash
4. I hope this will _____ of all the staff of the factory.
a. draw attentions b. ☒ draw the attention c. draw a conclusion d. draw to a close
5. We shall put these goods up for _____.
a. ☒ sale b. offering c. range d. place
6. The driver _____ the bus only just in time to prevent it from hitting the child.
a. ☒ pulled up b. pulled through c. pulled into d. pulled down
7. The news that the work had been fulfilled ahead of schedule was _____ to all of us.
a. discouraging b. discouraged c. ☒ encouraging d. encouraged
8. We got into the city and _____ at an out-of-the-way inn.
a. settled for b. ☒ settled down c. settled in d. settled on
9. You should _____ to play football right after dinner.
a. had better b. ☒ know better than c. know better not d. rather not
10. The shop is closing, we _____ go home.
a. may well b. may as well as c. may as d. ☒ may as well
11. She proposed a toast to the hostess when the banquet was _____ its climax.
a. to b. ☒ at c. by d. on
12. I'm sure all will go well as _____.
a. to be planned b. being planned c. ☒ planned d. planning
13. The rent is high, but _____ the flat is satisfactory.
a. ☒ otherwise b. however c. nevertheless d. or
14. They have finished the work before the _____.
a. dead heat b. ☒ deadline c. dead center d. dead end
15. We drove our car fast and soon _____ other cars on the road.
a. oversaw b. overrode c. overran d. ☒ overtook
16. He ought to know you _____ leave without getting the teacher's permission.
a. needn't b. ☒ couldn't c. mustn't d. rather than
17. Nothing could live _____ air and water.
a. but b. ☒ but for c. except d. except for
18. _____ whether he will come or not.
a. ☒ There is no telling b. There is not telling

bers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide 13 it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic(愚蠢的) bell ringing and ringing in 14 is supposed to be the 15 of your own house. You 16 buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

Suppose you 17 the telephone when it rings, and suppose that, for once, somebody has an important message for you. I can 18 you that if a message is really important it will 19 you sooner or later. Think of the proverb: "Bad news travels apace". I must say good news seems to travel 20 fast.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. likely | b. tends | c. inclined | d. tries |
| 2. a. in the middle of | b. among | c. eating | d. carrying on |
| 3. a. about | b. on the point | c. just | d. even |
| 4. a. for | b. on | c. at | d. in |
| 5. a. only | b. enough | c. sufficient | d. just |
| 6. a. a hundred years' | b. a hundred year's | c. a hundred year | d. a hundred years |
| 7. a. should be | b. may be | c. ought to be | d. has to be |
| 8. a. waiting | b. to | c. for | d. about |
| 9. a. dripped | b. dripping | c. having dripped | d. being dripped |
| 10. a. only to tell | b. only to be told | c. just to tell | d. simply to be told |
| 11. a. number | b. person | c. mistake | d. fool |
| 12. a. Accordingly | b. In my opinion | c. As for me | d. Generally speaking |
| 13. a. to not answer | b. to answer not | c. not to answer | d. to answer no |
| 14. a. there | b. what | c. that | d. where |
| 15. a. privacy | b. exclusiveness | c. individual | d. quiet |
| 16. a. ought to | b. might as well | c. just well | d. call well |
| 17. a. neglect | b. don't mind | c. disregard | d. ignore |
| 18. a. assure | b. promise | c. ensure | d. trust |
| 19. a. attain | b. reach | c. arrive | d. make for |
| 20. a. quite | b. the same | c. just as | d. just so |

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled AN IDEAL TEACHER. Your composition should be no less than 120 words. Write it on the Answer Sheet.