



# 大学英语 四级 试题详解

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## 编写说明

《一手抓英语》丛书大学英语部分,是由北京、天津、上海等地多年从事大学英语四六级考试研究的专家教授根据大学英语教学大纲和最新题型编写的,注重基础知识,突出功能意念,提高学生运用英语的能力。

《大学英语四级试题详解》是供参加大学英语四、六级考试以及准备报考研究生的人员使用的,也可供教师在教学中参考。

本书不是单纯地给考生提供练习或考题,使考生在题海中自己摸索学习,而是把练习或考题看作活的语言材料,精心设计各种试题。试题讲解部分采取中英文对照的形式,讲解简明扼要,讲清每题答案的 reason,目的在于使学生掌握解决问题的思路,克服学生知其然而不知其所以然的弊病,提高学生解题技巧和应变能力。

本书采用中英文对照的形式编排,是一种尝试,在使用过程中,诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者

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## **Part I**

### **Reading Comprehension**

In this part there are 10 units. In each unit, there are four reading passages with twenty questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You should choose the one which you think fits best.

### **第一部分：阅读理解**

本部分共包括十单元。在每一单元中，共有四篇阅读文章、二十道问题或未完成的句子，每题有四个答案或四种完成句子的方法。选择你认为最为恰当的答案。

## Unit One

### Passage 1

Over a period of time, many habitats(栖息地) change with respect to the types of plants and animals that live there, this change is known as succession.

Succession occurs because plants and animals cause a change in the environment in which they live. The first weeds and grasses that appear on a bare field, for example, change the environment by shielding(保护; 防御)the soil from direct sunlight. As these plants spread, the ground surface becomes cooler and more moist than it originally was. Thus, the environment at the ground surface has been changed. The new surface conditions favor the sprouting of shrubs(灌木的生长). As shrubs grow, they kill the grasses by preventing light from reaching them and also build up the soil in the area. In addition, they attract animals that also enhance the soil. Pine seedlings soon take hold and as they grow, they in turn shade out the shrubs. They are not able to shade out oak and hickory seedling, however, that have found the forest floor suitable. These seedlings grow into large trees that eventually shade out the pines.

1. The best title of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_

A. The Importance of Weeds and Grasses.

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## 第一单元

### 第一篇

经过一段时间,许多栖息地会随着生长在此的植物、动物的种类而发生变化。这种变化叫演替。

演替的产生是由于植物、动物引起了他们所生长地区的环境的变化。例如光秃秃的土地上长出了第一批杂草或小草,由于他们遮住了阳光的直射,保护了土壤,因而改变了环境,随着这些植物的蔓延,地球表面比最初更加凉爽、潮湿。于是地球的表面被改变了,新的表皮条件有利于灌木的生长。灌木的生长阻碍阳光,直射到草地上而使小草枯萎,同时也滋养了这块土壤。此外,他们还吸引动物,这也培育了土壤。松树苗很快扎根,松树的生长又遮住了灌木丛,然而他们遮不住适合森林土壤的橡树、山核桃树苗,这些种子长成大树最终又遮住了松树。

1. 这篇短文的最佳题目是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 杂草和草坪的重要性

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- B. How Environmental Habitats change?  
C. The Success of Oak and Hickory.  
D. Animal and Plant Habitats.
2. In the passage the correct order of plant succession in the example is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. weeds, pines, shrubs, oak  
B. oak, pines, shrubs, weeds  
C. weeds, shrubs, pines, oak  
D. shrubs, weeds, pines, oak
3. According to the passage, how do weeds and grasses affect the soil?
- A. They make it cooler and wetter.  
B. They attract animals to it.  
C. They spread seeds on it.  
D. They add nutrients to it.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. oak and hickory trees grow taller than pines  
B. weeds and grasses prefer cold climates  
C. pines and grasses can exist together  
D. birds discourage the growth of shrubs
5. Which of the following is a stage of succession as described in the passage?
- A. A forest cut down to build an airport.  
B. A flood washing away a crop of wheat.  
C. Wild flowers growing in an unused parking lot.  
D. Animals being tamed by children.
-



**【B】**环境栖息地是怎样变化的

C. 橡树与山核桃树的演替

D. 动、植物的栖息地

2. 这篇短文例举的植物演替的正常顺序是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 杂草、松树、灌木丛、橡树

B. 橡树、松树、灌木、杂草

**【C】**杂草、灌木、松树、橡树

D. 灌木、杂草、松树、橡树

3. 依据短文, 杂草、草怎样影响土壤?

**【A】**使之凉爽、潮湿

B. 吸引动物来此寄居

C. 在土壤上传播种子

D. 给土壤增加营养

4. 从短文中可推断出\_\_\_\_\_。

**【A】**橡树、山核桃树比松树长得高

B. 杂草、小草偏爱寒冷的气候

C. 松树、小草能一起生存

D. 鸟阻碍了灌木的生长

5. 下面哪个是短文中描写的演替的一个阶段?

A. 砍倒森林建机场

B. 洪水冲走大量的小麦

**【C】**野花开在废弃的停车场

D. 孩子们驯服动物

## Passage 2

When one of your car tires goes flat, there are two things you can do. Groan and change it or, if you don't have a spare, stand helplessly beside the road and hope someone comes to your rescue. Now comes a third alternative, called Quickwheel. It is designed to get disabled motorists rolling again as quickly as possible.

Quickwheel is essentially a tiny emergency trailer (拖车)—complete with three tough little wheels of its own—that supports the flat tire and enables the motorist to drive to a service station without losing much time or expending much energy. The product is manufactured in the Netherlands but is owned and marketed by a U. S. company, Quickwheel Inc. of Greenwich, Connecticut. According to the firm's president, Robert Bockweg, the product meets each of the major concerns that consumers associate with flat tires: safety, lost time and physical exertion.

To use it, motorists simply unfold the product to its fully extended position, set it in front of the disabled tire, drive the car onto the Quickwheel's ramp (倾斜装置) and attach a special safety strap over the tire. The tire is then locked, or cradled, in Quickwheel's metal frame. The device's three wheels do the rest of the work.

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## 第二篇

爆胎时，你能做的有两件事：一件是叹息着换一个车胎；另一件是如果没有备用车胎，你只能无助地站在公路旁，盼着有人来搭救。现在有了第三个选择：“速成车轮”。它的设计目的是尽快地使坏了的汽车再转动起来。

“速成车轮”实际上是一个装有三个不易磨损的小轮子的急用拖车。由他们支撑着瘪了的车胎，使司机能不花很多时间，不费很大力气就把车开到维修站。

这个产品是在荷兰生产的，由美国的康涅狄格州·格林威治速成轮胎公司拥有并销售。据公司总裁罗伯特·鲍克格所说，产品满足了消费者所关心的与爆胎有关的主要问题：安全、耽误时间、体力。

使用时，司机可简便地打开装置，安装在坏了的车胎前，把车开到速成车胎的倾斜装置上，把特制的安全带系在车轮上，然后锁定车轮或将其支撑在速成车轮的金属架上。剩下的工作就由这个装置的三个轮子来完成了。

According to Quickwheel Inc., its product can be driven "for miles" at speeds of up to 45 miles per hour "without any noticeable change in the vehicle's braking or steering operation." The company also claims that it can be used on just about any type of car, jeep, mini-van or trailer.

Bockweg says that Quickwheel will be sold initially in the United States, at a price of \$ 150. Distribution agreements now being negotiated should make the product available in Japan, Canada and Western Europe in the near future.

6. In the first paragraph, "disabled motorists" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. motorists who can't walk
- B. motorists whose cars are broken
- C. drivers who can't drive on because of a flat tire
- D. drivers who are hurt because of a flat tire

7. Quickwheel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can be used to replace a flat tire
- B. provides a kind of temporary support to the flat tire
- C. is capable of moving as quickly as a wheel
- D. is as flexible and durable as an ordinary wheel

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an advantage of Quickwheel?

- A. It can be used on almost any type of vehicles.
  - B. It is safe.
  - C. It can be fixed quickly and easily.
-

据“速成轮胎公司”所说,这一产品能以高达每小时四十五英里的速度开上几英里而看不出车闸或驾驶上有任何变化。公司还声称这种装置还可用于任何车辆:卡车、吉普车、微型汽车或拖车。

鲍克格说,速成车轮最初会在美国以一百五十美元的价格销售。正在谈判中的分销协议将在不久使产品在日本、加拿大、西欧也能买到。

6. 第一段“disabled motorists”的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 不会走路的司机

B. 汽车坏了的司机们

【C】由于爆胎不能继续开车的司机们

D. 由于爆胎受到伤害的司机们

7. 速成车轮\_\_\_\_\_

A. 可用于代替爆胎

【B】对爆胎提供一种临时帮助

C. 能够象车轮一样快速地移动

D. 象一般车轮一样柔韧、持久

8. 下面哪项在文中没有被作为速成车轮的优点而提及?

A. 几乎可用在任何车型上

B. 安全

C. 可容易、快速地安装

D. It is *inexpensive*.

9. It is implied but not stated that Quickwheel

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can't be used in place of a tire over long distances

B. will be available chiefly in the US

C. can be folded and unfolded

D. functions well over various kinds of road surfaces

10. The purpose of the article is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to tell readers how to use Quickwheel

B. to tell readers that spare tires are no longer necessary

C. to show how well a new product can meet consumers' needs

D. to recommend a new product—Quickwheel

### Passage 3

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval(中世纪的) worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be careful, however, in assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a distraction(分散注意力) to others. Examination

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[D] 不贵

9. 文中暗示但未明确陈述速成车轮\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 不能代替车轮长距离行驶

B. 主要在美国供应

C. 可折叠、可伸展

D. 可适用各种各样的道路表面

10. 这篇文章的目的是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 告诉读者怎样使用速成车轮

B. 告诉读者备用轮胎不再必要

C. 表明新产品能怎样很好地满足消费者的需要

[D] 推荐一种新产品——速成车轮

### 第三篇

默读对于古代及中世纪学者来说是闻所未闻的一种新式活动。十五世纪期间, 阅读这一字眼无疑意味着高声朗读, 只是到了十九世纪默读才成为平常的事。

认为默读的出现只是因为朗读会分散他人的注意力, 这种断言未免有些草率。考察与默读历

of factors related to the historical development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy(读写能力), and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of potential listeners decreased, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. In deed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly altered

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史发展有关的因素,显示默读之所以成为大多数成年人的阅读方式主要是因为阅读本身的性质变了。

上个世纪人们的读写能力稳健增长,同时读者的人数也在增加。由于读者的增多,潜在的听众减少了,从而高声朗读的需要降低了。为了听者受益而进行的阅读不再那么普遍,因而在图书馆、办公室这些高声朗读会分散他人注意力的场所,阅读作为私人活动兴盛起来。

书是应该用于获取信息,还是应该倍受尊重;象报纸这样的阅读材料是不是在某种程度上削弱了大脑,这些争论一直持续到上个世纪末。确实,这个争论在今天教育中还在延续。不管它的长处如何,古老的分享阅读的文化方式已经过去,取而代之的一方面是印刷媒介,另一方面是针对特殊读者的书和期刊。

到了本世纪末,这种对书的态度及阅读技巧被介绍给了学生,如果不是不可以接受的话,至少对口头读者是不相宜的。本世纪社会、文化、技术的改变极大地改变了“reading”这个词的内涵。