

成功外语系列丛书

超越大学英语四六级卷



大学英语四级 强化教程

COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND 4

Intensive Training Course

著 浙江大学外国语学院外国语言学与应用语言学系 (教师用书)

世界图书出版公司

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(教师用书)

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主 编: 简庆闽
副 主 编: 钟 鹏
责任编辑: 王志平
装帧设计: 董 利

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《大学英语四级强化教程》丛书

编 委 会

策 划 洪根强 严旭芳 王京平

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副主编 钟 鹏

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前 言

浙江大学在历次大学英语四级考试中的通过率与优秀率在全国均名列前茅,这与考前的正确训练是分不开的。为了能够进一步地促进大学英语教学,帮助广大考生对大学英语四级考试有一个科学而全面的了解,浙江大学外国语学院外国语言学与应用语言学系的教师们编写了《大学英语四级强化教程》这本教材。参与编写的人员都是处在教学一线的教师,这本教材可以看做是他们多年教学经验的结晶。

《大学英语四级强化教程》是学生在参加大学英语四级考试前在教师指导下使用的密集型综合复习教材,编写依据为《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》。本书按四级考试题型模式分为听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、写作与新题型(含综合听写、英译汉、简答题)等部分,每部分先就语言能力要求、基础知识以及解题思路与技巧进行归纳性教学并结合例析,然后参照历年试题编写了既有针对性又具广泛性的练习题,以利学生操练与巩固习得的语言知识与技能。因此本教材的特点是教学与实践紧密结合,考点密集度高,针对性好,实用性强。

本套教材包括学生用书和教师用书各一册、听力磁带四盒。听力文字材料、习题答案、作文范文等均按序列在教师用书上并附有详细的解析。学生用书中还附有三份仿真模拟试卷。第一套试卷用于学生进行自测,答案可在学生用书上找到;第二套与第三套试卷的答案仅附在教师用书内,以利组织统一的适应性模拟考试。为便于学生复习与记忆,在学生用书的词汇部分里还列有大学英语四级考试所必须掌握的词组表及其汉译。

本教材的使用期建议为第四学期的后半学期,课时量为 32 至 42 课时。具体使用方法可由教师根据学生的情况灵活掌握。

对于本教材在编写过程中出现的不当之处,望广大师生不吝指正,以便再版时进一步完善。

编 者

2002 年 9 月

于求是园

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听力理解练习参考答案与录音文字

Exercise 1

Section A

答案: 1-5 BDCDD 6-10 ABCAC

录音文字:

1. W: Well, Jack, you'd have called if you are to be late half an hour.
M: I'm sorry, Lynn, but my car was blocked on the bridge and my mobile was gone out of battery.
Question: Why did the man come late for the appointment?
2. W: Are the new rules working?
M: I think so. Few books are stolen recently while more customers are coming.
Question: What do we learn from the conversation?
3. W: Excuse me, sir, but you're not supposed to put your luggage here on the aisle.
M: I'm sorry, but I can't find any space in the overhead compartments.
W: I see. Well, do you mind putting your bag under your seat here?
Question: Where did the conversation most probably take place?
4. W: I'm tired of eating at home. Why don't we try the restaurant newly opened by the lake? It's said to have romantic background music.
M: Me too. But I won't be so silly as to waste money just for listening to music at a restaurant.
Question: What does the man mean?
5. W: Excuse me, professor, but I forgot to bring my papers with me.
M: It doesn't really matter. I'll be at my office this afternoon. And you can find me in the lab after supper.
Question: What is true of the conversation?
6. W: If we had some green plants on the balcony, we could enjoy more fresh air.
M: Then I would have another tie.
Question: What does the man imply?
7. W: Sara seems not satisfied with her new boss and she has given notice (辞职前给雇主的
通知) at the office.

M: She's done the right thing. A good mood is more important than a high salary.

Question: What can be said about Sara?

8. W: It's not my policy to let go a thief.

M: But Jack didn't steal at all. What he did was only picking up a discarded micro oven.

Question: What can we infer from the conversation?

9. W: Bob has long been dreaming of becoming a poet.

M: Everybody dreams of something. I've never seen Bob doing anything except yawning.

Question: What does the man think of Bob?

10. W: I say, step on the gas, please. We're already late.

M: Don't worry. There's always a documentary in front of the movie.

Question: What does the woman want the man to do?

Section B

答案: BBDAC DDCDC DCBBA

录音文字:

Passage 1

Many large cities are anything but beautiful. Streets are littered with trash. In this trash, however, there is still something that can be useful.

If people want to solve the problem of waste, there is no time to be lost. They must work out ways of making use of good things which are just thrown away as waste.

When a car gets too old, it may not run any more. But the metal that the car was made of is still good. It can be put to use again.

When a bottle is empty, it goes into the trash. But bottle glass can be ground into sand and used to pave streets.

Garbage from food can be changed into fertilizer. But first you have to fish out all the glass and metal.

Garbage can also be a good source for making building blocks, which are then covered with concrete. Now, more and more machines are designed for this purpose. Some day, people will watch films in a magnificent cinema built out of garbage. Future buildings, roads, and cities may be made from garbage. But so far, building beautiful cities out of garbage is only a dream.

1. What must we do if we want to solve the problem of waste?
2. How can we use empty bottles to pave our streets?
3. What shall we do before we change garbage from food into fertilizer?
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned for the possible use of garbage?
5. Which of the following is NOT true of the passage?

Passage 2

We are now living in a world where robots are taking over much of the work. Robots make our cars, fly our planes, work out the amount of our pay and prepare our bills.

But these robots are not mechanical men or women. They do not look like us. They are machines specially made to do some things that human beings can. Robots need some human features in order to be able to do human work. First of all they need some kind of brain. Their "brain" is a computer, which has memory to remember orders and the ability to control other equipment. Another main feature of many robots is in an arm that can do the kind of thing that human beings can with their arms.

The great advantage of robots over human workers is that they never get tired, and always work with the same accuracy. They can also work in conditions that humans could not bear.

Although robots are rapidly taking over many jobs in industry, they seem to have a long way to go from taking over all the human work in the home. The problem is that it would take a very advanced and costly robot to do half the tasks in the housework.

1. What are the advantages of robots over human beings?
2. What are Robots made with to do some work that people can do?
3. Why are Robots rarely used to do housework for human beings at present?
4. What is the most important part of a robot?
5. What can we conclude from this passage?

Passage 3

The designer of Apple Computer, Steven Jobs, was not quite successful in his early years. He was not among the best students at school, and from time to time he got into trouble with either his schoolmates or his teachers. But he was full of new ideas, which few people saw the value of. Things were the same when he went to college, and he dropped out half way.

Steven Jobs worked first as a video game designer at Atari. He worked there for only a few months and then he set out to tour India. He hoped that the trip would give him more new ideas and give him a change in life for the better.

After he had returned from India, he began to live on a farm in California. And then, in 1975, Steven Jobs set about making a new type of computer. Along with his friend Stephen Wozniak, he designed the Apple I Computer in his bedroom and actually built it in his garage. He chose the name "Apple" because it reminded him of a happy summer he once spent on an orchard in Oregon.

His Apple Computer turned out to be such a great success that Steven Jobs soon became world-wide famous. Today he reigns over a series of factories and research institutes with a personal fortune of about \$210,000,000.

1. Why did Steve Jobs drop out of college half way?
2. What did Steve Jobs decide to travel to Indian for?

3. Where was the new type of computer Apple I created?
4. Why did Steve Jobs name his computer Apple?
5. What is the personal fortune Steve Jobs now has?

Section C

- 答案: (S1) available (S2) therapies (S3) relief (S4) typically
 (S5) characteristics (S6) ranging (S7) severe
 (S8) Contrary to popular belief, upset stomach is rarely a symptom of the flu.
 (S9) It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.
 (S10) But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

Exercise 2

Section A

答案: 1 - 5 ACDDB 6 - 10 CBDAB

录音文字:

1. W: Don't go too far, John. It's a quarter past three now. The plane is going to take off in 15 minutes.
 M: Didn't you hear the notice, Mum. The plane was postponed half an hour when leaving Beijing.
 Question: How long will the speakers be delayed?

2. W: So you attended Prof. Brown's lecture, didn't you? I'm sure you've benefited a lot.
 M: Oh, I thought so until I got a bad fall at the exit just after the speech.
 Question: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. W: The train seems to be behind the schedule again. It's already two to two.
 M: Be patient. After all the train is scheduled to be due in eight minutes. Trains are quite punctual since speed-acceleration.
 Question: What time should the train arrive?

4. W: This is Mrs. Johnson. Our air-conditioner only blows cold wind and the temperature is going to get down below freezing. Can you come over and fix it?
 M: It's our busiest time of the year, madam, but I'll see if I could spare a hand to get over to your place late this evening. Or, if you could tolerate, we're sure to come tomorrow morning.
 Question: What can we conclude from the conversation?

5. W: How did you like the movie?

M: On the whole it was not bad. The plot was cleverly designed and the actresses were impressive, but I don't think the music matched the scene and the hero acted well enough.

Question: How does the man feel about the major actor in the movie?

6. W: My parents are leaving for Hongkong on vacation today on the 10:30 flight. I'm going to hire a taxi to take them to the airport.

M: Why should you bother? My car is always here at your service.

Question: How are the woman's parents going to Hongkong?

7. W: Hey, Dad, I've got our itinerary(行程安排) to Europe. Want to have a look?

M: I've got to find my glasses . . . Well, read it, Katie, will you?

W: OK. Oho, we'll be in France the first two nights, oh, romantic night in Paris, perfume, fashion . . . how wonderful. We'll take the morning coach through the English Channel, London, two nights, Thames, Big Ben, countryside . . . , then Berlin, another two nights. Oh, Dad, we'll have our last day in Vienna!

Question: Where will the speakers most probably be on the third day of their trip?

8. W: Remember Jean? She's just published her first novel!

M: You mean the girl delivering newspapers in the neighborhood? Unbelievable!

W: Yeah, but she was actually doing that for an experience. She gives lectures in Hobart University.

Question: What's Jean's profession?

9. W: Oh, you've got a piano at home. So can you play the piano?

M: Well, I've been practicing since 8, you know, my parents thought I had the talent.

But I have never been a professional musician and the piano is here as a decoration.

Question: What do we learn about the man?

10. W: Hello, Grand Hotel, can I help you?

M: Yes, I'm calling to register a table of 12 for the Christmas Eve.

W: Just a moment, let me switch your call over to the restaurant.

Question: Who is the woman?

Section B

答案: DCBBA CDBAA BACBB

录音文字:

Passage 1

The American Labor Day is a "grass roots" holiday. It hails the dignity of man and salutes

his individual efforts.

Labor Day was first celebrated on the first Monday in September, 1882. On September 5th of that year the first Labor Day parade was held in New York City. The occasion quickly gained support within the organized labor movement, and it was made an official holiday by Congress in 1895 for the first Monday in September.

In September of 1882, the New York World reported that after a mass meeting in Union Square 20,000 cheering and singing workers marched up Broadway with banners that read:

EIGHT HOURS FOR WORK;
EIGHT HOURS FOR REST;
EIGHT HOURS FOR RECREATION
LABOR CREATES ALL WEALTH!

The demands raised at the first Labor Day celebration seemed visionary and caused the editor of the New York Times to warn that an eight-hour day would bankrupt industry and that the resulting idleness would increase crime. But labor has marched a long way since then, without the terrible results predicted.

1. When was the first official American Labor Day celebrated?
2. During the first celebration of Labor Day _____.
3. What is the key demand raised at the first Labor Day celebration?
4. What did the editor of the New York Times write just after the first celebration of Labor Day?
5. What is the purpose of American Labor Day?

Passage 2

Peterson's Department Store in the Lakeside Shopping Centre invites you to a winter clearance sale. Check these bargain prices: men's suits regularly one-hundred eighty dollars, now only one-fifty; sports coats regularly one-twenty, now just eighty dollars. And to go along with these suits and sports coats, you'll find dress slacks, long-sleeved sport shirts and ties, all colours, all sizes, at low, low prices.

In the ladies department, better dresses have been reduced to prices as low as half price and some lower. New merchandise has been added, and the selection in sizes eight through sixteen is outstanding.

This is the greatest clearance sales that Peterson's has ever had. Thousands of items of winter clothing are on sale.

Shop Peterson's in the Lakeside Shopping Centre and save. Open until six Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Open till nine Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Closed all day on Sundays.

Come to Peterson's winter clearance sales today. Bank Americard and MasterCharge welcome.

1. When does the store close on Monday?

2. How much is the sale price of the one-hundred-eighty-dollar men's suits?
3. What is NOT listed in the winter clearance sales in the men's department?
4. In what sizes is the selection of new merchandise said to be outstanding in the ladies department?
5. Which of the following credit cards are welcome for the clearance sales?

Passage 3

It is probable that men first painted their faces many thousands of years ago. It was for the purpose of frightening their enemies in war. But there are records of women in Egypt using cosmetics more than four thousand years ago. These women had different kinds of paint for different seasons of the year.

Women in ancient Rome used cosmetics. They used Egyptian kohl for darkening the eyelids, powdered chalk for whitening the skin, and a red colouring matter for the cheeks. The Roman poet wrote a book on cosmetics, and gave a recipe for what we now call a face-pack, made from flour, eggs and other materials. The use of this, he says, will make the face smoother and brighter than a mirror.

In England it was the custom, during the 17th and 18th centuries, for all ladies of fashion to paint their faces and to blacken their eyebrows. In the 19th century there was a change of taste, however, and until about the end of the century, ladies who used make-up were not accepted in high society.

Today the use of cosmetics is accepted everywhere, and it is common to see women and girls making up in public. The cosmetics industry is one of the largest in many countries, and large sums of money go to the owners of beauty salons.

1. What, probably, did men first paint their faces for?
2. When did women in ancient Egypt use cosmetics?
3. When were ladies who used make-up not accepted in high society?
4. What is the recipe the Roman poet left us used for?
5. Who benefits a lot from the cosmetic industry?

Section C

- 答案: (S1) youngsters (S2) unaccompanied (S3) connections (S4) raising
 (S5) access (S6) eliminated (S7) risks
 (S8) and consider postponing the trip if your child's destination is experiencing severe weather.
 (S9) Don't leave the airport until you're certain your child's flight has taken off
 (S10) Give your child a copy of his or her proposed route, phone numbers for friends or family meeting the flight

Exercise 3

Section A

答案: 1-5 CABDA 6-10 DCBCB

录音文字:

1. W: The room rents for \$ 18 a week, excluding gas and electricity. But you're provided with a weekly change of linen. No companion is welcome.
M: May I bring my puppy, Jack?
Question: What's the relationship between the man and Jack?

2. W: How does your son like his new job?
M: Not bad. Last week he was given almost all of the financial reports to read and he studied lots of books. This week, he said he'd start to handle some of the accounts. He seems to plan to settle down this time.
Question: How is the man's son going to make a living?

3. W: What do you think of the speech? Rather eloquent, isn't it?
M: He had a good voice, I'd say, but what he talked about was all Greek to me.
Question: What did the man mean?

4. W: Gosh! This computer refuses to work again!
M: Did I say we should have replaced it at least one year ago? I just dare not deal with my business on it.
Question: What does the conversation imply?

5. W: You didn't attend the meeting on Friday either, did you?
M: No, I had to go to the airport to meet my mother-in-law.
Question: What do we understand from the conversation?

6. W: Did you go shopping today? Where's the lotion you promised to bring me?
M: I planned to, but the car was out of order, so I worked in the garden instead.
Question: What did the man do today?

7. W: I haven't had much exercise lately. My only occupation has been watching TV or going to movies. What do you do in your spare time?
M: In summer time I like to swim instead of playing tennis. My favorite sport in winter is skiing.
Question: What's the woman's favorite sport in summer?

8. W: Do you care for canned food?

M: I prefer anything to canned food.

Question: What can we conclude from the conversation?

9. W: Do you think Susan has arrived home now?

M: Unlikely. Just think about the traffic at this hour of the day.

Question: What can we infer from the man's reply?

10. W: I'd like to go camping this weekend. Will you go with me?

M: Well, I'll go if you really want me to, though I'm a little too tired.

Question: What does the man mean?

Section B

答案: CCADC CABAC CBDCC

录音文字:

Passage 1

We've heard a lot about the campaign to "save the whale". Many whales die every year; people kill them to use their oil for different products. At the beginning of last century, the whale species nearly died out. Today the number of whales is larger, but people still need to protect the species.

You can see whales in the sea in many parts of the world. Now "Whale-watching" is a tourist industry in some places. In California there are land trips, boats and cruises to watch gray whales in their natural surroundings. It's become big business on many coasts.

What do the whales feel about this? Well, they seem to enjoy the attention. The whales swim very close to the boat — sometimes too close! The high jets of water that come from the whales often soak the tourists watching; and the whales sometimes bump the boat in a friendly — but dangerous! — way. The whales even put their heads out of the water for tourist to pat them!

So whales like humans to watch them as they "breach" — as they lift themselves high in the air and turn over. It's an impressive sight — 40 tons of a great whale! But the whales are so interested in the people who come to see them that they forget their normal way of life. People are now studying the whales to see if their behaviour has changed. The U.S. Marine Mammal Commission are trying to find out if the whales have stopped mating. If they have stopped, this could be a serious situation. Perhaps the whales are too interested in watching the tourists, who are watching them!

1. What is the passage you heard mainly about?
2. What can you see in California?
3. Which of the following is true of the passage?
4. How did the whales express their interest in people's attention?
5. What sort of possibility are the naturalists concerned over?

Passage 2

There is a generation gap in the sheep world. Well dressed lambs today are wearing plastic macs and their mothers don't know what to think. But farmers are pleased with their success.

Newly-born lambs are often weak and in cold weather some of them die. The "lamb macs" protect them. Scientists made the macs from plastic. The plastic weakens and drops off if the sun is bright, but if the weather is dull, it lasts longer. When the macs fall off, they rot, and so the farmer doesn't have to collect them. They don't litter the fields, either. The macs come in three colours — orange, blue and plain white — and 300,000 fashionable British lambs were wearing them last spring. But some of the mother sheep feel nervous when they see their lambs in brightly coloured coats. Perhaps they don't approve of the lambs' new winter wear!

1. What is this report about?
2. Why are Macs welcomed by the farmers?
3. How many lambs benefited from the macs last winter?
4. Of the following colours of the macs, which may NOT be strongly disapproved by the mother sheep?
5. What do you think is the tone of this report?

Passage 3

One day a bus inspector saw a strange sight. A man was climbing a step ladder up to a bus sign. He had special tools in his hands. He unscrewed the sign. Then he took the sign away with him.

In court, the judge heard that the man's "hobby" was collecting bus signs. In all, he stole 965 of them! They were worth over 1 thousand pounds.

Why did he do it? Well, the man's "hobby" became an obsession. As a young man he bought bus route plates from a bus headquarters. When London Transport started to replace old signs with new ones, he decided to start a "museum". He thought of a "new method" of getting the signs. He made special tools in a workshop to use for loosening screws on the signs. He climbed his ladder and took the signs down; then he added the signs to his collection.

The man's lawyer said that his client had some problems; his wife was ill, his son had failed his exams. He said that lots of respectable people had hobbies — collecting butterflies and making model railways, for instance. The only difference was that his client's hobby "had gone too far!" He didn't realize what he was doing.

The police found all the signs. The judge said the man was "eccentric" and only fined him £ 25.

1. Why did the man steal bus signs?
2. Who found the man committing theft?
3. About how much did each sign cost according to the passage?
4. When did the man begin his theft?

5. Why did the lawyer cite the example of butterflies and model railways?

Section C

- 答案: (S1) source (S2) sustained (S3) pledged (S4) philosophy
(S5) fundamental (S6) wisdom (S7) ultimate
(S8) the Chinese finally have the chance to contribute to and participate in the world's sporting event on their own soil.
(S9) A range of residents of Beijing, from kindergarten kids to grey-haired grannies, are ready to contribute.
(S10) We are sure the success of Beijing's bid will effect a great leap forward in the locals' enthusiasm for sports

Exercise 4

Section A

答案: 1-5 ABBAA 6-10 CBDCC

录音文字:

- W: Did Bill have any plan to buy a new house?
M: Hardly. A house is beyond his means.
Question: What is true about Bill?
- W: Where's the fridge you bought? Didn't you say that they would deliver it home this morning?
M: Don't worry. It's only nine, isn't it?
Question: What did the man think of the woman?
- W: My deepest sympathy, Joe. I was told you broke your leg. I'm sorry I can't come to see you today and I hope it's not serious.
M: Oh, nonsense. Who told you the rumor?
Question: How did the two speakers most likely carry out their conversation?
- W: I asked you to cut 2 inches off my trousers, why did you cut off twice that length?
M: I'm sorry, but I thought your measurement was 2 feet 8 inches.
Question: What was the right length of the woman's trousers?
- W: How much are these discs?
M: One dollar and fifty cents each.
W: Give me half a dozen then. Here's a ten-dollar bill.
Question: What is the change?