

■ 上海电机学院外国语学院 编

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# 大学英语基础训练

上海交通大学出版社

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上海电机学院外国语学院 编

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## 内 容 提 要

本书包含了十套大学英语基础训练试卷。十套试卷均以大学英语国家四级考试新题型为主体框架构筑而成,对训练题作了周详的点评。力求使学生既达到巩固掌握大学英语基础知识,又适应改革后的四级考试新题型。

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## 本书编委会

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## 前 言

本书编写者均为高校英语教学第一线的教师,对 PRETCO(高等学校英语应用能力考试)和 CET—4(大学英语国家四级考试)有着深入的研究,并一直进行着教学与考前辅导工作。本书是他们结合平时教学过程中长期积累的丰富教学经验,根据高校学生英语学习的实际情况,有的放矢地编写而成。

本书以改革后的大学英语国家四级统考新题型为主体,全面考虑和结合高职、高专与本科英语教学的不同起点、层次和进展,将训练的语言知识、语言技能、训练目的与训练题型尽可能地协调统一。通过一系列的训练,学生可以循序渐进地巩固掌握大学英语教学大纲规定的语言知识,听、说、读、写、译等技能,培养自己的英语综合素质,并练就较强的适应改革后的大学英语国家四级统考新题型的应试能力。

本书的主要特点是以大学英语四级考试新样题为主体框架,由浅入深,循序渐进;逐项巩固,全面提高。限于水平,书中难免有疏误之处,恳请批评指正。希望使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵建议。

本书在编写过程中得到上海交通大学出版社全力支持和帮助,在此表示感谢。

编 者

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# Unit 1

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A

**Directions:** *This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. A) Buying a new TV remote.                      B) Replacing the old TV.  
    C) Changing battery.                            D) Buying a new battery.
2. A) Agreement.                                    B) Disappointment.  
    C) Worry.                                         D) Surprise.
3. A) Cleaning the kitchen.  
    B) Preparing for a party.  
    C) Doing some shopping.  
    D) Talking about their living-room.
4. A) In the post office.                            B) At the airport.  
    C) At the railway station.                      D) In the post office.
5. A) She left CD player at home.  
    B) She doesn't know where her CD player is.  
    C) She agrees to lend her CD player.  
    D) She doesn't want to lend CD player to him.

### Section B

**Directions:** *This section is to test your ability to understand long conversations. There are 2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on*

*the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Conversation 1**

6. A) Receptionist    B) Waitress    C) Secretary    D) Typist
7. A) He wanted to celebrate his birthday.  
B) He wanted to go to his friend's party.  
C) He was too busy to go.  
D) He wanted to go home early to celebrate his daughter's birthday.

**Conversation 2**

8. A) In a hotel.    B) In a department store.  
C) At a bank.    D) In a customs office.
9. A) Current account.    B) Time deposit account.  
C) Checking account.    D) None of these.
10. A) The rate of current account ranks higher than that of the other one.  
B) The time deposit account has the lower rate than the other one.  
C) The time deposit account will be more convenient in withdrawing the money.  
D) The current account will be more convenient in withdrawing the money.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *in this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 11 to 17 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 18 to 20 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact word you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

There are many different products that farmers can use to add 11) \_\_\_\_ to soil. Organic fertilizers usually come from 12) \_\_\_\_, plant material or treated wastewater.

Farmers who raise animals have a ready-made fertilizer to mix into the soil. However, animal waste must be treated in order to make good fertilizer.

Composting is a 13) \_\_\_\_\_. It uses the action of 14) \_\_\_\_\_ and other organisms to break down the manure into fertilizer. The manure must be mixed with a material that provides 15) \_\_\_\_\_, such as wood cuttings. The carbon supports the growth of the organisms. It is important to mix in enough carbon-supplying material. If there is too little, nitrogen in the waste will release ammonia gas and smell terrible.

Composting also 16) \_\_\_\_\_ the right amount of water and air. The compost material should be loose and easy to turn with hand tools. The compost should be about fifty to sixty percent water. Too much water will mean that air cannot reach all the material. This will cool the compost. It will slow the organic activity and cause a bad smell. Too little water will also stop the activity.

The process of composting produces heat. If conditions are good, the compost material should reach about fifty to sixty degrees Celsius. This heat kills 17) \_\_\_\_\_ organisms in the animal waste. Experts say all of them will be killed if the material stays at fifty-five degrees for fourteen days.

It takes three to seven months for compost to become ready to use as fertilizer. After this time, 18) \_\_\_\_\_. Waste products provide one fertilizer resource. Some crops supply limited amounts of nutrients to the soil. Beans release nitrogen. Crops like alfalfa can be left to break down.

There are many different kinds of manufactured fertilizers. 19) \_\_\_\_\_ nitrogen-based. Nitrogen from the air is mixed with hydrogen from natural gas. This process produces ammonia gas. Other elements are then added to the ammonia. 20) \_\_\_\_\_. Many farmers invest in special fertilizers designed just for the kinds of crops they grow.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

### Section A

**Directions:** *There are two passages in this section, 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.

### Passage One

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

Throughout history man has changed his physical environment in order to improve his way of life. With the tools of technology he has altered many physical features of the earth. He has transformed woodlands into farmland, and make lakes and reservoirs out of rivers for irrigation purpose or hydroelectric power. Man has also modified the face of the earth by draining marshes and cutting through mountains to build roads and railways.

However, man's changes to the physical environment haven't always had beneficial results. Today, pollution of the air and water is an increasing danger to the health of the planet. Each day thousands of tons of gases come out of the exhausts of motor vehicles; smoke from factories pollutes the air of industrialized areas and the surrounding areas of countryside. The air in cities is becoming increasingly unhealthy. The pollution of water is equally harmful. In the sea, pollution from oil is increasing and is killing enormous numbers of algae, fish and birds. The whole ecological balance of the sea is being changed. The same problem exists in rivers. Industrial wastes have already made many rivers lifeless. Conservationists believe that it is now necessary for man to limit the growth of technology in order to survive on earth.

21. Man has changed his physical environment with a view to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) altering the physical features of the earth  
B) modifying the face of the earth  
C) bettering his way of life  
D) improving his surroundings
22. The ecological balance of the sea is lost when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) people consume more fish than they used to  
B) the ecological balance of the river is changed  
C) the production of marine petroleum is increased  
D) large numbers of algae, fish and birds are killed
23. The underlined word "modified" in Para 1 means  
A) changed      B) lessened      C) modeled      D) qualified
24. Who would most probably disagree with conservationists?

- A) industrialists                      B) ecologists  
C) businessmen                      D) environmentalists
25. The purpose of the writer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to reduce modern technology  
B) to improve man's way of life  
C) to warn people not to change the natural environment  
D) to call attention to the protection of the natural environment

### Passage Two

*Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:*

It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and late starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though the word obey is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their repertoire. This self-imitation leads on to deliberate imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

26. By "challenges explanation" (Para. 1) the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon  
B) it's no easy job to provide an adequate explanation  
C) no explanation has been made up to now  
D) it's high time that an explanation was provided
27. The third paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) babies' intention to communicate

- B) babies' strong desire to communicate  
C) the difficulties of babies in learning to speak  
D) the development of babies' early forms of language
28. The author's purpose in writing the second paragraph is to show that children \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) usually obey without asking questions  
B) learn to speak by listening  
C) are born cooperative  
D) are passive in the process of learning to speak
29. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) imitation plays an important role in learning to speak  
B) children show a strong desire to communicate by making noises  
C) early starters can learn to speak within only six months  
D) children have various difficulties in learning to speak
30. Then best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) A Huge Task for Children  
B) Early Forms of Language  
C) How Babies Learn to Speak  
D) Noise Making and Language Learning

### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on the answer sheet with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 31 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

In some countries where 31 prejudice is acute, violence has so come to be taken for 32 as a means of solving differences, that it is not even 33. There are countries where the white man imposes his rule by brute 34; there are countries where the black man 35 by setting fire to cities and by looting and pillaging. Important people on both sides, who would in other respects, appear to be reasonable men, get up and calmly argue in favor of violence - as if it were a

legitimate 36, like any other. What is really frightening, what really fills you with despair, is the 37 that when it comes to the crunch, we have made no actual progress at all. We may wear collars and ties instead of war-paint, but our instincts remain basically 38. The whole of the recorded history of the human race, that tedious documentation of violence, has taught us 39 nothing. We have still not learnt that violence never solves a problem but makes it more 40. The sheer horror, the bloodshed, and the suffering mean nothing. No solution ever comes to light the morning after when we dismally contemplate the smoking ruins and wonder what hit us.

protests, individual, racial, keep, absolutely, force, granted, remain, unchanged, acute, realization, proof, questioned, solution, relatively

### Part III Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

**Directions:** *In this part you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on the answer sheet.*

*For questions from 41 to 47, mark Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.*

**For questions from 48 to 50 complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.**

#### Thank You, M'am

She was a large woman, walking alone, carrying a large purse about eleven o'clock at night. A boy ran up behind her and tried to take her purse. The strap broke, and the boy lost his balance under the unexpected weight. He fell on his back. The woman turned around and kicked him, reached down, picked the boy up by his shirt, and shook him until his teeth rattled. Then she said, "Pick up my pocketbook, boy, and give it here."

She still held him tightly. But she bent down far enough so that he could pick up her purse. Then she said, "Now aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Yes, m'am," the boy said weakly.

"If I turn you loose, will you run?" asked the woman.

"Yes, m'am."

"Then I won't. Your face is dirty. Don't you have anyone at home to tell you

to wash your face?" She asked.

"No, m'am."

"It will get washed tonight," she said, starting up the street, dragging the frightened boy behind her.

The woman said, "You ought to be my son. I'd teach you right from wrong. Right now I will at least see that you wash your face. Hungry?"

"No, m'am. Just turn me loose."

"Was I bothering you when I turned that corner?" asked the woman.

"No, m'am."

"But you put yourself in contact with me. That contact is not going to end fast. Sir, you'll remember Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones."

The boy's face became sweaty, and he began to struggle. Mrs. Jones stopped, jerked him around in front of her, put a half-nelson about his neck and continued to drag him up street. At her door she dragged the boy inside, down a hall and into a large kitchenette-furnished room at the rear of the house. She turned on the light and left the door open.

She said, "What's your name"?

"Roger"

"Then, Roger, you go to that sink and wash your face." said the woman as she turned him loose at last. Roger looked at the door-at the woman - at the door - and went to the sink.

"Are you going to take me to jail?" asked the boy, bending over the sink.

"Not with that. I wouldn't take you anywhere," said the woman, "Here I am trying to get home to eat, and you try to take my pocketbook. Maybe you haven't had your supper either, have you?"

"There's nobody home at my house," said the boy.

"Then we'll eat," said the woman. "I believe you're hungry—or you've been hungry—to try to steal my pocketbook."

"I want a pair of blue suede shoes," said the boy.

"Well, you didn't have to steal," said Mrs. Jones. "You could have asked me."

"M'am?" The boy looked at her. There was a long silence. The door was open. He would dash down the hall.

The woman was sitting on the bed. After a while she said, "I was young once

and I wanted things I couldn't get." There was another long pause. The boy's mouth opened and he frowned. "You thought I was going to say, but I didn't steal people's pocketbooks. Well, I wasn't going to say that." Pause. Silence. "I've done things too, which I would not tell you, son. Everybody's got something in common. Sit down while I fix us something to eat. You might run that comb through your hair so you look nice."

In another corner of the room behind a screen was a gas ring and refrigerator. Mrs. Jones got up and went behind the screen. She didn't watch the boy, nor did she watch her purse, which she had left behind her on the bed. But the boy took care to sit where she could easily see him out of the corner of her eye if she wanted to.

Later, when they had finished eating, she said, "Take this ten dollars and buy yourself some blue suede shoes. I need to rest now, but from now on I hope you behave yourself."

She led the way to the front door and opened it. "Good night. Behave yourself, boy," she said.

The boy wanted to say something other than "Thank you, m'am" but he couldn't even say that, although his lips moved as he looked up at the large woman in the doorway. Then she shut the door.

41. This story took place late in the morning. ( )
42. The boy was so weak that he didn't struggle after being caught by the old woman. ( )
43. Mrs. Jones refused to let go of the boy because she wanted to take him to jail. ( )
44. Roger tried to steal Mrs. Jones' purse because he wanted to buy some food. ( )
45. Mrs. Jones told the boy that when she was young she had done something bad. ( )
46. Mrs. Jones hoped the boy would mend his ways. ( )
47. Mrs. Jones left her purse on the bed when she went to cook, because she was trying to trap Roger. ( )
48. When he tried to take the woman's purse, Roger fell on his back because the strap broke and he lost his balance under the. ( )
49. The boy asked the woman to turn him after he was held tightly by her. ( )

50. A gas ring and refrigerator were in another corner of the room behind a.

( )

## Part IV Error Correction

**Directions:** *This part consists of a short passage with 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blank provided.*

American law regards a partnership as an association of two or more persons who have agreed to combine their labor, property, and skill, or some or all of them, for the purpose of engaging in lawful business and shared profits and losses between them.

51. \_\_\_\_\_

The parties forming such an association is known as partners. Partners may create a name and use a real family name or names for a partnership. The agreement to form a partnership is known as an article of co-partnership or partnership contract. The importantest provision of the agreement is the one stipulating the manner of distributing profits.

52. \_\_\_\_\_

53. \_\_\_\_\_

54. \_\_\_\_\_

Any number of persons may contract to forming a partnership, and firms of partners may enter into partnership with one another. However, most corporations have not power to enter into partnership if such power is expressly given in the corporate charter or article of association. New members may be admitted into an existed partnership only with the consent of all the partners. The agreement of a partnership has a definite term of years in general. If no duration is specified, it is said to be a partnership at will and can legally terminate at any time by any partners. A partnership can be dissolved or terminated and the terms of the partnership agreement modified at any time.

55. \_\_\_\_\_

56. \_\_\_\_\_

57. \_\_\_\_\_

58. \_\_\_\_\_

59. \_\_\_\_\_

60. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part V Short Answer Questions

**Directions:** *There is an introduction below. After reading it, you should give brief answers in **No More Than 10 words** to the 5 questions that follow.*

The answers should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.

Located within the Pudong Park in Lujiazui, Pudong New Area, Oriental Pearl TV Tower, with a great height of 468 meters, is the world's third tallest TV tower after the 553-meter CN Tower in Toronto and the 535-meter Moscow TV Tower.

With a unique design composed of balls and columns(圆柱), the tower become Shanghai's new landmark and a wonderful sight for tourists. The designers magically set the eleven beautiful spheres(球体) of various sizes up from the green grassland to the blue sky with two giant spheres shining like two rubies. The whole design is rich in poetic and pictorial splendor, which gives the tourists the impression that pearls of various sizes are dropping onto the green plate.

The Oriental Pearl Tower consists of three big columns, which are 9 meters in diameter(直径), the space module, the upper sphere, the lower sphere, five small spheres, tower base and the square. In the tower, there is a double-decked elevator, which can hold fifty people at a time, and two-speed elevator that can run at a speed of 7 meters per second. The tower is equipped with three-dimensional(三维的) lighting, which makes the whole tower very colorful and beautiful.

61. Which is the tallest TV Tower in Asia and what is its height?

\_\_\_\_\_.

62. Why does Oriental Pearl TV tower become Shanghai's new landmark?

\_\_\_\_\_.

63. Where does the space module locate in the Oriental Pearl TV tower?

\_\_\_\_\_.

64. How many people can the elevator in the tower hold from the ground to the top at a time?

\_\_\_\_\_.

65. What kind of equipment makes the tower more colorful and beautiful according to the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_.