



书博士英语专业教材系列辅导

A Test for Contemporary College English

现代大学英语 标准同步测试

● 精读 **4**

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单 畅

辽宁师范大学出版社

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· 大连 ·

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前 言

《现代大学英语(精读)》(外语教学与研究出版社)是由北京外国语大学英语系编写的一套供大学英语专业学生使用的精读教材。在使用过程中,广大师生普遍反映起点高、难度大。为了帮助广大师生及英语自学者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们组织了4所高校具有丰富教学经验的教师精心编写了这套《现代大学英语(精读)标准同步测试》(1—4册)。

本书是配合《现代大学英语(精读)》(外语教学与研究出版社)而编写的供大学英语专业二年级学生使用的标准同步测试题。该书以教材为基准,在吃透教材的前提下,力求题目的设置与教材的内容相对应,题题是经典,句句有依据。

本书共分为三大部分:第一部分为同步测试题及答案;第二部分为高校英语专业四级2006年试题;第三部分为高校英语专业四级2006年试题答案及听力录音文稿。本书附有《现代大学英语(精读4)》词汇便携记忆卡。作为《现代大学英语(精读)》的辅导用书,本书在编写时紧扣每个单元的知识点,并密切结合英语专业四级考试的特点,旨在通过练习巩固并提高学生的词汇、语法、阅读及翻译等基本技能。每个单元的阅读理解包括两篇文章,每篇文章后各设5道阅读理解题,考查内容涉及文章主旨、事实细节、作者态度、例证、推理判断以及一些写作技巧,如:明喻、暗喻、类比等。阅读理解在选材上力求与每个单元所学课文的题材和体裁保持一致,旨在帮助学生进一步了解所学单元课文的文体和相关内容。

我们相信,本书对学生准确把握教材内容,提高自身英语素养并顺利通过英语专业四级考试会有裨益。希望本书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者

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第一部分 同步测试题及答案

Test One

Thinking as a Hobby

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Although _____ Spanish, he attended the course.
A. he was knowing B. he is knowing
C. having a knowledge of D. knows
2. You _____ that letter to James. However, you didn't.
A. ought to write B. ought to have written
C. should write D. should be writing
3. Joseph was very lucky _____ with his life; he almost did not get out of the room.
A. to escape B. to have escaped
C. to escaping D. to be escaping
4. Bread and butter _____ liked by Westerners.
A. is B. are C. were D. be
5. The back garden of our house contains a lawn, _____ very pleasant to sit on in summer.
A. which is B. which it is C. it is D. where it is
6. In his preface the author set _____ his reasons for writing the book.
A. for B. forth C. to D. upon
7. John's score on the test is the highest in the class; he _____ last night.
A. must study B. should have studied
C. must have studied D. is sure to study

8. Frank almost never received any education, _____?
A. would he B. did he C. didn't he D. wouldn't he
9. Even if his letter _____ tomorrow, it _____ too late to do anything.
A. will arrive... is B. should arrive... were
C. arrives... will be D. arrives... would be
10. We can hear _____ from the back of the room.
A. just as good B. just as easy C. just as well D. easily as well
11. It's not fair that you come home after a bad day at work and _____ your wife and children.
A. take it out on B. take out it on C. take out on D. take on it with
12. She put an extra blanket over the baby for fear that _____.
A. he catches a cold B. he should catch a cold
C. he caught a cold D. he be catching a cold
13. Our teacher recommended that we _____ as attentive as possible when we visit the museum.
A. are B. shall be C. be D. were
14. You _____ business interfering with my affairs.
A. have none B. have no
C. have none of the D. have nothing like
15. The new cut in interest rate _____ promote domestic investment.
A. means to B. directs toward C. is meant to D. leads to
16. The Assembly put through this bill, for _____ persons who had suffered losses through the Rebellion of 1837.
A. paying B. balancing C. compensating D. satisfying
17. I haven't got time to sit around _____ the meaning of life.
A. studying B. noticing
C. observing D. contemplating
18. How could she marry a man whom she holds in such utter _____?
A. contempt B. score C. hatred D. disdain
19. She was most _____ with me when I suggested she might try a little harder.
A. wrathful B. indignant C. indifferent D. stirred
20. It is hard to _____ the thought that metaphor is one of the most important heuristic devices.
A. withstand B. resist C. contest D. conflict
21. The speech showed the man was _____ in the art of self-defense.

- A. skilful B. qualified C. proficient D. efficient
22. Addison complained that in his time the very appearance of Christianity had _____.
- A. vanished B. evaporated C. faded D. scattered
23. She is likely to play a (an) _____ part in the presidential campaign.
- A. excellent B. outstanding C. conspicuous D. prominent
24. The police condemned the _____ traffic accident caused by the sleepy driver.
- A. unsightly B. serious C. hideous D. distasteful
25. To delete from history its _____ and its radicals would be to deprive it of that rare quality known as independence of mind.
- A. unbelievers B. dissenters C. heretics D. bigots
26. The facts revealed by the auditor's investigation, _____ that the peculations were not confined to one person.
- A. indicate B. argue C. attest D. prove
27. The three countries shared a common linguistic and religious _____.
- A. property B. birthright C. gains D. inheritance
28. The passion for pure knowledge is to be gratified only through the scientific method of _____.
- A. inquisition B. questioning C. inquiry D. interrogation
29. He relies heavily upon the researches of others, and his condensation and _____ of their findings perhaps form his main contribution.
- A. articulation B. integration C. combination D. organization
30. I was _____ with the beauty of the scene.
- A. drunk B. intoxicated C. confused D. muddled

Part II Cloze

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks.

The government is to ban payment to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 1 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant tightening of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 2 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses illegal and will strictly control the amount of 3 that can be given to a case before a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons Media Select Committee, Lord Irvine said he 4 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 5 sufficient control.

Publication of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a storm of media protest when he said the 6 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges rather than to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 7 the European Convention on Human Rights legally binding in Britain, laid down that everybody was 8 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

“Press freedom will be in safe hands with our British judges,” he said.

Witness payments became an 9 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 10 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised that witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. as to | B. for instance | C. in particular | D. such as |
| 2. A. sketch | B. rough | C. preliminary | D. draft |
| 3. A. publicity | B. penalty | C. popularity | D. peculiarity |
| 4. A. sided | B. shared | C. complied | D. agreed |
| 5. A. present | B. offer | C. manifest | D. indicate |
| 6. A. translation | | B. interpretation | |
| C. exhibition | | D. demonstration | |
| 7. A. changes | B. makes | C. sets | D. turns |
| 8. A. authorized | B. credited | C. entitled | D. qualified |
| 9. A. impact | B. incident | C. inference | D. issue |
| 10. A. stated | B. remarked | C. said | D. told |

Part III Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 现在只有出现奇迹她才能得救。(nothing but)
- 我们拿出那女孩打破的碟子与她当面对证。(to confront sb. with sth.)

3. 我以前不知道她还活着,所以一直万分痛苦。(in anguish)
4. 她生来聪明貌美。(to be endowed with)
5. 他习惯于独自散步走很长的路。(to be given to)
6. 这些建筑和周围的自然景物相融合,浑然一体。(to be integrated with)
7. 依我看,她的主意比她爸爸的好。(for my money)
8. 到他公司的公交车很少。(few and far between)
9. 看来他在考虑这个问题之后,将会提出一些意见。(to come up with)
10. 对不起,我不能回答你的问题。(not to be in a position to)

Part IV Reading Comprehension

In this section, there are two reading passages followed by ten questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Text A

The problem of jet lag is one every international traveler comes across at some time. But do you have to suffer? Understand what it is, and how a careful diet can minimize its worst effects, and your flights will be less stressful.

The effects of rapid travel on the body are actually far more disturbing than we realize. Jet lag is not a psychological consequence of having to readjust to a different time zone. It is due to changes in the body's physiological regulatory mechanisms, especially the hormonal systems, in a different environment.

Confused? So was John Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State, when he flew to Egypt to conduct negotiations on the Aswan Dam. He later blamed his poor

judgment on jet lag.

The effects can be used to advantage, too. President Johnson once conducted an important meeting in Guam and kept the entire proceedings at Washington DC time. The White House working personnel were as fresh as paint, while the locals, in this case, were jet-lagged. Essentially, they had been instantaneously transported to America.

Now that we understand what jet lag is, we can go some way to overcoming it. A great number of the body's events are scheduled to occur at a certain time of day. Naturally these have to be regulated, and there are two regulatory systems which interact.

One timing system comes from the evidence of our senses and stomachs, and the periodicity we experience when living in a particular time zone. The other belongs in our internal clocks (the major one of which may be physically located in a part of the brain called the suprachiasmatic nucleus) which, left alone, would tie the body to a 25-hour—yes, 25—rhythm. Normally the two timers are in step, and the external cues tend to regularize the internal clocks to the more convenient 24-hour period.

If, however, you move the whole body to a time zone which is four hours different, the two clocks will be out of step, like two alarm clocks which are normally set together, but which have been reset a few hours apart. Whereas the two clocks would normally sound their alarms together, now they ring at different times. Similarly, the body can be set for evening while the sun is rising.

In time the physiological system will reset itself, but it does take time. One easily monitored rhythm is palm sweating. A man flown to a time zone different by 10 hours will take eight days to readjust his palm sweat. Blood pressure, which is also rhythmical, takes four days to readjust.

One reason for this discrepancy is that different bodily events are controlled by different factors. The hormone cortisol, which controls salt and water excretion, is made in the morning, wherever the body is. But the growth hormone is released during sleep, whenever in the day that sleep occurs. Normally these two hormones are separated by seven or eight hours, but if the body arrives at a destination in the early morning (local) and goes to sleep as soon as possible, the two hormones will be released simultaneously.

What can we do about it? It is not feasible to wait four days until the body is used to the new time zone. Fortunately there is a short cut. It relies on two things—the power of the stomach to regulate the timing of other events, and the pharmacological actions of coffee.

The basic assumptions are:

Coffee delays the body clock in the morning, and advances it at night. Coffee at

mid-afternoon is neutral.

Protein in meals stimulates wakefulness, while carbohydrates promote sleep.

Putting food into an empty stomach helps synchronize the body clock.

1. When will you suffer from jet lag?
 - A. Traveling by bus.
 - B. Traveling by ship.
 - C. Traveling by plane.
 - D. Traveling by train.
2. What causes jet lag to occur?
 - A. The fast speed of the traveling vehicle that makes the traveler feel uncomfortable.
 - B. The changes in the traveler's hormonal systems that have upset his body's regulatory mechanism.
 - C. The psychological pressure that the traveler experiences in the traveling vehicle.
 - D. The changes in the environment that the traveler has to readjust to.
3. How many timers are there in one's body?
 - A. None.
 - B. One.
 - C. Two.
 - D. Three.
4. When do the hormone cortisol and growth hormone occur?
 - A. Both of them occur at the same time.
 - B. The former occurs in the morning and the latter during sleep.
 - C. The former occurs in the evening and the latter in the morning.
 - D. Both of them occur during any time of the day when sleep occurs.
5. What can we do to help prevent or cure jet lag?
 - A. We can regulate the body clock by changing our eating habit.
 - B. We must wait a few days until we get used to the new time zone.
 - C. We should try to go to sleep immediately after arrival at a new place.
 - D. We should keep awake until evening comes no matter how sleepy we are.

Text B

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent *gizmos* whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much hu-

man labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it.

6. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in _____.

- A. the use of machines to produce science fiction
- B. the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry
- C. the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work
- D. the elite’s cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work

7. The word “gizmos” (Para. 2) most probably means “_____”.

- A. programs
- B. experts
- C. devices
- D. creatures

8. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can _____.
- A. fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
 - B. interact with human beings verbally
 - C. have a little common sense
 - D. respond independently to a changing world
9. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also _____.
- A. make a few decisions for themselves
 - B. deal with some errors with human intervention
 - C. improve factory environments
 - D. cultivate human creativity
10. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are _____.
- A. expected to copy human brain in internal structure
 - B. able to perceive abnormalities immediately
 - C. far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information
 - D. best used in a controlled environment

Test Two

Waiting for the Police

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it _____ in a religious, as well as worldly frame of reference.
A. is to be analyzed B. has been analyzed
C. be analyzed D. should have been analyzed
- Crime is increasing worldwide, and there is every reason to believe the _____ will continue into the next decade.
A. emergency B. trend C. pace D. schedule
- The Swiss discovered long years ago that constant warfare brought them _____ suffering and poverty.
A. anything but B. nothing but C. none other than D. no more than
- After _____ seemed an endless wait, it was her turn to step into the doctor's office.
A. it B. that C. what D. which
- The board deemed it's urgent that these files _____ right away.
A. had to be printed B. should have been printed
C. must be printed D. should be printed
- Advertising media like direct mail, radio, television and newspapers _____ to increase the sales of industrial products.
A. have been used B. will be used C. are being used D. has been used
- While being questioned on the court, the man denied _____ the old lady's necklace.
A. having taken B. taking C. to have taken D. to take

8. Dr. Park was accused _____ the patient with overdose of sleeping pills so that the patient's life was terminated before the expected time.
A. of providing B. with providing C. to have provided D. to provide
9. By the end of next month we _____ this assignment.
A. will finish B. will be finishing C. will have finished D. have finished
10. We will be losing money this year unless that new economic plan of yours _____ miracle.
A. is working B. works C. will be working D. worked
11. They _____ so tired if they _____ for a whole day.
A. wouldn't feel... didn't walk
B. wouldn't feel... weren't walking
C. wouldn't be feeling... weren't walking
D. wouldn't be feeling... hadn't been walking
12. It's a shame _____ able to give them any advice.
A. not to have been B. to have not been
C. to have been not D. to not have been
13. _____ ghost exists in the world. That's your illusion.
A. No such a thing as B. No such a thing as a
C. No such thing as a D. No such thing as
14. _____ their terms, we would go bankrupt.
A. If we accept B. If we should accept
C. If we had accepted D. If we are to accept
15. I regret _____ you that I can't go to Hangzhou for a visit next Sunday with you, because I've caught a bad cold.
A. to tell B. telling C. leaving D. left
16. The executive _____ himself an hour a day for exercise.
A. allocated B. allotted C. divided D. dealt
17. Even as a child he showed an inclination to _____ over the other children.
A. dominate B. rule C. govern D. inspect
18. The emperor _____ his throne at the cost of his brother's life.
A. climbed B. scaled C. hold D. ascended
19. It sometimes happens that by _____ an air of cheerfulness we become cheerful in reality.
A. pretending B. assuming C. shaming D. disguising
20. His house had an outer and visible aspect of proud reserve, and appeared to have