

# 大学英语 四级考试习题集

北京工业大学外语部 编著



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## 内容提要

本书为大学英语四级考试习题集, 内含 12 个 Test。每个 Test 有: 阅读理解 (20 题)、词汇和语法结构 (30 题)、完形填空 (20 题) 及写作 (1 题)。完成一个 Test 约需 100 分钟。本书材料均选自近年来英美原版刊物, 语言规范、题材广泛, 所选词汇覆盖面广, 语法针对性强。全书难度适中, 具有作为试题的信度和效度。本习题集可作大学本科生、专科生、电大、夜大、成人高校学生和英语自学者的自练自测材料, 亦可作大学英语教师选编试题或教学实例的参考书。

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# 前 言

自从《大学英语教学大纲》公布以来，北京工业大学英语课便采用了分级教学的形式，并实行统一的各级考试。为了客观合理地逐级检测完成教学大纲的情况，恰如其分地评定各级学生的成绩，行之有效地提高学生的英语水平及应试能力，几年来，我们选编了大量的分级测试练习和模拟考题，并在教学实践中不断地加以筛选和补充，使之更符合《大纲》中所规定的各项具体要求。这些材料对北京工业大学学生在历届全国英语四级统考中取得优异的成绩发挥了积极的作用。

为了满足教学需要和为学生提供一套科学的、系统的分级训练材料，我们组织了业务水平较高并有较丰富的教学经验的教师按级分册地编写了这套1-4级考试习题集。全书共分四册。每册包括四个部分（听力除外）——阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空及写作（一、二册中写作部分为组词成句和汉译英）。阅读理解的文章均选自近年来英美原版书刊，语言规范，题材多样。在词语用法和语法结构部分中，所选词汇覆盖面广，语法点针对性强。完形填空每篇有20个选择题。文章题材熟悉，难度适中。写作部分有命题作文12篇，并附有参考范文，供学生学习、模仿，以便提高学生的写作技巧和应试能力。需要特别说明的是，本书编入了北京工业大学近年来在英语教学和测试中的优选材料，具有作为试题的信度和效度。

本《习题集》适合正在学习基础英语的大学本科生、专

科生，也适合电大、夜大等各类成人高校的学生和自学青年作为自练、自测材料，也可供大学英语教师作为编选考题或选取教学实例的参考。

本册为四级习题集，由肖曰炯、王瑾、承红和王永静编写，并由肖曰炯审阅。

限于编者水平，错误疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

一九九二年四月

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# Test 1

## Part I Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

**Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.**

Georgia O'Keeffe's classmates were very perceptive when they wrote in her high school yearbook, "O is for O'Keeffe, an artist divine (天才的). Her paintings are perfect and her drawings are fine." After graduation in 1904, O'Keeffe continued to develop as an artist and by the age of fifty was considered the most famous and successful female painter in America.

Determined to express her own point of view through art, O'Keeffe was not interested in painting portraits or human fig-

ures. She preferred bones, rocks, buildings, skies, and landscapes, and she often painted magnified subjects on gigantic canvases. When a thought came to her, she saw it in flowing shapes that were different from all that she had been taught in art lessons. This unique vision led her to develop a painting style that no other artist had ever tried.

When Georgia O'Keeffe began her career, it was difficult for women to gain recognition in the New York art scene. However, she was supported and promoted by her husband, Alfred Stieglitz, a world-famous photographer who organized many exhibits for her at his New York art gallery.

In 1936, an O'Keeffe painting in one of these exhibits shocked the public. Titled "Cow's Skull with Red", the painting shows a dry white bone against a black and red background. Asked why she had chosen such a strange subject, O'Keeffe replied that bones symbolized the desert to her. "The skulls were there and I could say something with them. To me they are as beautiful as anything I know. To me they are strangely more living than the animals walking around --- hair, eyes and all, with their tails switching." As they studied the simplified, close-up images, people gradually learned to appreciate O'Keeffe's work.

From 1946 until her death in 1986 at the age of ninety-nine, O'Keeffe lived in New Mexico where she painted the mesas (方山), broad skies, and sharply defined horizons of her beloved desert. These expressions of her strong, adventurous spirit and original viewpoint will ensure her enduring reputation

as a true pioneer in American art.

1. The purpose of this passage is to
  - A) persuade the reader to try new painting methods.
  - B) give the reader ideas for painting unique subjects.
  - C) inform the reader about an artist's life and work.
  - D) entertain the reader with lively anecdotes about an artist.
2. In the following statement, what does the author of this passage suggest about female artists in 1905?
  - A) They painted unusual subjects.
  - B) They produced few works of art.
  - C) They were not taken seriously by the public.
  - D) They were not deeply interested in their work.
3. According to the passage, it is probable that Georgia O'Keeffe, as an artist, was interested in
  - A) contrast.
  - B) imitation.
  - C) traditional forms.
  - D) exact representation.
4. Which of these statements is the most ironic?
  - A) O'Keeffe said that bones symbolized the desert to her.
  - B) O'Keeffe said that bones were more alive to her than living animals.
  - C) O'Keeffe observed that bones were often found in the desert.
  - D) O'Keeffe considered bones suitable subjects for close-ups.
5. Which of these best states the major idea of the passage?
  - A) After initial shock, people learned to accept innovative

art.

- B) O'Keeffe, in breaking with tradition, created her own unique style.
- C) O'Keeffe preferred to paint objects and landscapes rather than people.
- D) In the early years of the century, female artists had difficulty gaining recognition.

**Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.**

There were no blank spaces on the map of Great Britain, the most carefully mapped piece of geography on earth. No other country was easier to travel in. And yet I had seen practically nothing of it. But when I began to think about travelling round Britain, I became excited — because I knew so little.

The problem was one of perspective. How and where to go to get the best view of the place. But it was also a problem of itinerary (旅行路线). In a place that was criss-crossed (道路纵横交错的), my route was a problem because there were too many routes. My route was crucial. In choosing a route I was also choosing a subject for my book. But every mile of Britain had a road through it, there was a track across every field, a footpath in every acre of the woods.

And then I decided to go around the entire coast. It answered every need. There was only one coast, it formed one clear route and this way I could see the whole of Britain. In many respects Britain was its coast — nowhere in the country was more than sixty-five miles from the sea. As soon as I decided on the coastal route for my itinerary, I had my justifica-

tion (理由) for the trip —— the journey had the right shape; it had logic; it had a beginning and an end.

The greatest advantage in this tour was that the country tended to move towards its coast; it was concentrated there, deposited against its beaches like the sea plants brought in and left there by the sea. People naturally made their way to the coast.

The best trains went to the coast. Many of these branch lines seemed likely to close soon. Some people said that none would be left in ten years, and most people agreed that the impending (迫在眉睫的) railway strike, planned for the early summer, would kill the branch lines. There were also the green buses and there were footpaths.

6. "There were no blank spaces on the map of Britain" implies
- A) people live in every part of Britain.
  - B) railways can take you to every corner of the country.
  - C) map-makers have fully recorded the entire country.
  - D) tourists go to every area in Britain.
7. The author said that choosing a route was a problem because
- A) he didn't know Britain very well.
  - B) there were so many possibilities that it was hard to choose.
  - C) a lot of the possible routes were very narrow.
  - D) he wanted to avoid the towns.
8. Why did the author decide to travel around the coast?
- A) He would never be far from towns inland.
  - B) He enjoyed visiting islands in this way.

- C) It seemed the most sensible route to take.  
D) It had the most beautiful views.
9. What does "the greatest advantage" of such a route mean?  
A) Lots of people spend their holidays beside the sea.  
B) People who live near the sea are usually friendlier.  
C) You find interesting people near the sea.  
D) Most people live near the coast of a country.
10. The writer's main reason for wanting to travel round Britain was  
A) to write a book about his travels.  
B) to see places he had not been to before.  
C) to travel on railways that would soon close.  
D) to take a long holiday.

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.**

Years ago, when you were looking for a job, you could present yourself at an interview with résumé(简历) in hand and be hired because you were well groomed(穿戴整洁), semiqualified, and somewhat experienced. Things have changed in recent years, though. A large number of very qualified people are likely to apply for a desirable position, and in this competitive situation, the impression one makes during an interview can be crucial. A wealth of books and magazine articles are now available to help people compete in this job market and sell themselves to companies, following many of the same techniques used by advertising agencies to market and sell products.

Printing companies boast about their ability to edit, format(排版), and print quality résumés that will convince employers

of their need for you even before you set your foot in the door for an interview. Books on how to "dress for success" give detailed advice: For example, men must wear a three-piece suit with a color-coordinated designer's shirt and tie and have a confident, relaxed air about them.

Other books give advice on how to prepare mentally for an interview, suggesting that you "hire yourself an employer" by taking the initiative in your meeting with the interviewer. Showing that you have done research about the company, demonstrating that your qualifications are appropriate for the position, and persuading an employer that you are the right person for the job are the keys to a successful interview. Even if you are not hired, you will have gained valuable knowledge that will come in handy at the next interview.

Job interviews have become an increasingly important part of the U. S. employment scene, not only because of the competition for positions, but also because of the growing trend for Americans to have several different jobs during the course of their working years. The rapid rate of technological advances and the expanding and changing economy increase the likelihood that a person will have more than one or two employers in a lifetime. This phenomenon has created the need for many Americans to learn how to "sell themselves" to prospective employers.

11. The author remarks that in earlier days

A) people were hired if they took a résumé to the interview.

- B) people didn't wear suits to interviews.
  - C) it was easier to be hired for a job.
  - D) there were very few positions available.
12. Which of the following does not directly help people at job interviews?
- A) Previous interviews.
  - B) Books and magazine articles.
  - C) Printing companies.
  - D) Technological advances and an expanding economy.
13. Having an attractive résumé is important because
- A) interviewers compare its appearance with yours.
  - B) it shows how sincere and earnest you are.
  - C) prospective employers examine it before they call you for an interview.
  - D) it can meet certain standards.
14. Doing which of the following would go against the idea of "hiring yourself an employer"?
- A) Asking questions about the position and talking about how well qualified for it you are.
  - B) Listening to the interviewer and speaking only to answer questions.
  - C) Speaking about the company and how much you would like to work for it.
  - D) Taking a positive approach during the interview.
15. Job interviews have become more important in the United States because
- A) many Americans have learned how to "sell

themselves”.

- B) any job seeker must ask for an application interview.
- C) a person has to change their jobs more often than before.
- D) job interviews have become more and more popular.

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.**

The word “addiction” is often used loosely in conversation. People will refer to themselves as “mystery book addicts” or “cookie addicts.” The word “addiction” here is used jokingly to denote a tendency to overindulge (过分纵情) in some pleasurable activity.

People often refer to being “hooked on TV.” Is there a kind of television viewing that falls into the more serious category of destructive addiction?

When we think about addiction to drugs or alcohol, we frequently focus on negative aspects, ignoring the pleasures that accompany drinking or drug-taking. An addict does not merely pursue a pleasurable experience and need to experience it in order to function normally. The addict craves (渴望) an experience and yet he is never really satisfied. The organism (有机体) may be temporarily sated (满足), but soon it begins to crave again.

A serious addiction is distinguished from a harmless pursuit of pleasure by its distinctly destructive elements. Harmful addictions prevent one from working, from maintaining relationships, from developing in human ways.

Let us consider television viewing in the light of the conditions that define serious addictions.

Not unlike drugs or alcohol, the television experience allows the participant to blot (抹杀) out the real world and enter into a pleasurable and passive mental state. The worries and anxieties of reality are as effectively deferred (延缓) by becoming absorbed in a television program as by going on a "trip" (幻游) induced by drugs or alcohol. Like alcoholics, people can hardly control television watching. They even put off other activities to spent hour after hour watching television. A heavy viewer observes: "I find television is almost irresistible. When the set is on, I cannot ignore it. I can't turn it off."

In a way a heavy viewer's life is as imbalanced by his television "habit" as a drug addict's or an alcoholic's. He is living in a holding pattern, passing up the activities that lead to growth or development or a sense of accomplishment.

Finally it is the adverse effect of television on the lives of so many people that defines it as a serious addiction. The television habit distorts the sense of time. It weakens relationships by reducing and sometimes eliminating normal opportunities for talking, for communicating.

Television viewers can never be sated with his television experiences and thus they find that they cannot stop watching.

16. The central point of the selection is that

A) Rehabilitation programs should be set up for TV addicts.

B) Television viewing can become a serious addiction.

- C) Television addicts don't do many things they feel they should be doing.
- D) All addictions are harmful.
17. According to the author, an addiction to television
- A) is as harmful as an addiction to mystery novels.
- B) is easy for the addict to control.
- C) doesn't interfere with the addict's other interests.
- D) weakens the addict's personal relationships.
18. The author implies that television addicts
- A) learn a great deal from watching television.
- B) are not educated people.
- C) feel more energetic after watching their favorite programs.
- D) are not in control of their lives.
19. From the article, we can conclude that the author thinks that
- A) nobody should watch television.
- B) in limited amounts, television is as worthwhile as reading and having conversations.
- C) there aren't many television addicts.
- D) Unlike watching TV, activities such as reading and having conversations lead to personal development.
20. The tone of this essay is
- A) serious.
- B) friendly.
- C) indifferent.
- D) humorous.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 items in this part. For each item there are four choices A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the meaning of the item. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

21. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) admitted B) acknowledged  
C) absorbed D) considered
22. He took great \_\_\_\_\_ to please his boss.  
A) suffer B) effort  
C) pains D) hurt
23. The case against Robert Joe was \_\_\_\_\_ for lack of evidence.  
A) dismissed B) eliminated  
C) discarded D) refused
24. You must not think that experts are \_\_\_\_\_ right.  
A) steadily B) invariably  
C) continuously D) constantly
25. Going round to the bank was part of the \_\_\_\_\_ of his work.  
A) revenue B) routine  
C) remedy D) relief