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四级

单项模拟精解

国防科技大学出版社

刘明景 梁伟 主编

完型填空与简答



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——完型填空与简答

主 编 刘明景 梁 伟
副主编 冯 彤 周婵秀 周文珺 颜靖平
编 委 李延林 杨文地 张 莉
刘德军 余 烨

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《大学英语四级单项模拟精解》丛书编委会成员

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梁 伟 陈 坚 徐远喜

前 言

《大学英语四级单项模拟精解》丛书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写的,目的是通过典型试题的强化训练,进一步巩固学生的语言知识和技能,提高学生的应试能力。

该丛书包括四个分册:《词汇结构》、《完型填空与简答》、《阅读理解与翻译》、《写作》。编者大多是中南大学和国防科技大学长期从事大学英语教学的教师。书中部分模拟题曾在两校使用,效果很好,受到学生欢迎。本书主要特色是:

选材规范、仿真性强:书中所有材料都是经过对题库中的内容进行归类、比较、分析后遴选出来的,语言地道、文体规范、难度恰当,完全符合上述两大纲的规定和要求。

释疑解惑、指导性强:本书在给出答案的同时,还通过分析学生的解题心理和难点,结合学生可能作出的选择和容易出现的错误进行了详尽的解释,解释既突出了重点和难点,又具有较强的针对性和指导性。目的是希望学生能举一反三,触类旁通。

分门别类、灵活实用:丛书根据大学英语四级考试题型分四个分册编写成书,既有助于学生进行系统的训练,又有利于学生根据自己的薄弱环节有选择地进行重点训练。由于配有详尽的注解,本书既可作为课堂训练材料使用,亦可供学生课外自学之用。

为了进一步完善该套丛书,热忱欢迎同行专家和读者提出批评意见。

编者

2001. 6

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Unit One

Cloze

The United States is well-known for its network of major highways designed to help a driver get from one place to another in the shortest possible time. 1 these wide modern roads are generally 2 and well maintained, with 3 sharp curves and many straight 4, a direct route is not always the most 5 one. Large highways often pass 6 scenic areas and interesting small towns. Furthermore, these highways generally 7 large urban centers which means that they become crowded with 8 traffic during rush hours, 9 the “fast, direct” way becomes a very slow route. However, there is 10 always another route to take 11 you are not in a hurry. Not far from the 12 new “superhighways”, there are often older, 13 heavily traveled roads which go through the countryside. 14 of these are good two lane roads; others are uneven roads 15 through the country. These secondary routes may go up steep slopes, along hilly 16 or down frightening hillsides to towns 17 in deep valleys. Though these are less direct routes, longer and slower, they generally go to places 18 the air is clean and the scenery is beautiful, and the driver may have a 19 to get a fresh, clean 20 of the world.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A) Although | B) Since | C) Because | D) Therefore |
| 2. A) stable | B) splendid | C) smooth | D) complicated |
| 3. A) little | B) few | C) much | D) many |
| 4. A) selections | B) separations | C) series | D) sections |
| 5. A) terrible | B) possible | C) enjoyable | D) profitable |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 6. A) to | B) into | C) over | D) by |
| 7. A) lead | B) connect | C) collect | D) communicate |
| 8. A) large | B) fast | C) light | D) heavy |
| 9. A) when | B) for | C) but | D) that |
| 10. A) yet | B) still | C) almost | D) quite |
| 11. A) unless | B) if | C) as | D) since |
| 12. A) relatively | B) regularly | C) respectively | D) reasonably |
| 13. A) and | B) less | C) more | D) or |
| 14. A) All | B) Several | C) Lots | D) Some |
| 15. A) driving | B) crossing | C) curving | D) traveling |
| 16. A) rocks | B) cliffs | C) roads | D) paths |
| 17. A) lying | B) laying | C) laid | D) lied |
| 18. A) there | B) when | C) which | D) where |
| 19. A) space | B) period | C) chance | D) spot |
| 20. A) view | B) variety | C) visit | D) virtue |

Keys:

- A. 根据该句的意思,这里需要表示让步的连词。although 意为“虽然,尽管”,表示让步。

B. since 既然,由于,如: Since you insist, I must go. 既然你坚持,我就必须去。

C. because 因为,如: He was absent because he was ill. 他昨天缺席因为他病了。

D. therefore 因此,如: The play begin at eight, therefore they must dine at seven. 戏在 8 点开演,因此他们要在 7 点吃饭。
- C. 根据上下文,该句是讲道路养护得也很好。既然讲养护得好,那前提条件应该是原本不错,所以应选 smooth,意为“平

坦的”。

A. *stable* 稳定的, 坚固的, 如: *He needs a stable job.* 他需要一份稳定的工作。

B. *splendid* 壮丽的, 辉煌的, 如: *a splendid sunset* 灿烂的夕阳; *a splendid victory* 辉煌的胜利。

D. *complicated* 复杂的, 如: *complicated machine* 复杂的机器; *complicated business deals* 复杂的商业交易。

3. B. 以 *although* 引导的状语从句谈的都是公路好的、有利的方面, 那么道路上弯道少是有利的方面。弯道是可数的, 所以选 *few*。

A. *little* 少, 修饰不可数名词。如: *Won't you stay a little time with me?* 和我一起呆会行吗?

C. *much* 多, 修饰不可数名词。如: *There isn't much hope.* 没有多大希望。

D. *many* 多, 修饰可数名词。如: *Many men have tried it before.* 很多人以前都试过。

4. D. 该句的意思是“弯道少, 直线路段多”, *sections* 指事物的“段”或“部分”, 或铁路的“段”, 所以应选 D。

A. *selections* 选择, 如: *That shop has a good selection of jeans.* 那家商店有很好的牛仔裤。

B. *separations* 分离, 如: *Separation from his friends made him sad.* 和朋友分别使他很伤心。

C. *series* 系列, 如: *a series of stamp* 一套邮票; *a television series* 电视连续剧。

5. C. 考虑整句的意思, 这里应该选 *enjoyable*, 令人愉快的。

A. *terrible* 可怕的, 极坏的, 如: *My room was in a terrible state of disorder.* 我的房间凌乱不堪。

B. *possible* 可能的, 如: *Come as quickly as possible.* 尽快来。

- D. profitable 获利的,赚钱的,如:It's a deal that was profitable to all of us.这是一桩对我们大家都有利的买卖。
6. D. pass by 是固定搭配,意为“经过”,符合该句的意思。pass to 意为“转到”,pass into 意为“变成”,pass over 意为“忽略”,均不合文意。
7. B. 该句的意思是“这些公路一般都连接大城市中心”。connect 正是“连接,相连”的意思。
- A. lead 必须与 to 连用,才表达此意。如:All roads lead to Rome.条条大路通罗马。
- C. collect 收集,如:collect stamps 集邮。
- D. communicate (with)互通,通连,如:My garden communicates with the garden next door by means of a gate.我的花园与隔壁的花园有门相通。
8. D. heavy traffic 是固定用法,交通拥挤的意思。
- A. large 巨大的,宽广的,如:He has a large heart.他胸怀宽大。
- B. fast 快的,如:My watch is two minutes fast.我的表快两分钟。
- C. light 轻的,浅的,如:light industry 轻工业;She is in light blue dress.她穿着浅蓝色的衣服。
9. A. 从语法角度看,空格所处的位置是个非限制性定语从句,表示的是时间,所以用关系副词 when。
10. C. 该句意为“如果你不着急,几乎总是能有另一条路可走”,所以选 almost,表示“几乎,差不多”。
- A. yet 还,如:The meeting will last for hours yet.这会议还要继续几小时。
- B. still 仍旧,如:I still hope for a letter from him.我仍希望收到他的信。

- D. quite 很,十分,如: I feel quite well today. 我今天感觉很好。
11. B. 从语法上看,这里应该是引导状语从句的连词,意为“如果你不着急”,所以选 if。
- A. unless 除非,如: You will be late unless you are in a hurry. 要不快点你就会迟到了。
- C. as 由于,如: As he was not very well, I decided to go alone. 因为他身体不好,所以我决定独自去。
- D. since 既然,由于,如: Since we've no money, we can't buy it. 我们没钱就不能买了。
12. A. 空格后面是形容词 new, 该空应填副词。后面句子中的 older 是比较级,那么前面的形容词 new 也应有比较的意思,所以应选 relatively。如: Relatively speaking, the matter is unimportant. 相对来说,这事不重要。
- B. regularly 有规律地,定期地,如: as regularly as clockwork (像钟表装置般)非常有规律的。
- C. respectively 各自地,相应地,如: The three men were given work respectively according to their abilities. 那三个人根据自己的能力得到了相应的工作。
- D. reasonably 合理地,如: Reasonably, he demands a higher pay for his hard work. 他因为工作繁重而要求加薪是非常合理的。
13. B. 和上句一样,这里也要用比较级,且句中意思是少,所以选 less。
14. D. 该句的意思是“这些道路,有些是平坦的双车道,有的则不平坦,蜿蜒经过田野”。故选 some。
- A. all 所有,一切,如: all China 全中国; all day 整天。
- B. several 几个,少数;如: Several people left the room. 少数人

离开了房间。

C. lots 多,如:She spends lots of money on cloth.她花很多钱买衣服。

15. C. curving 弯曲,如:The river curves round the town.河流环绕市镇。

A. driving 驱逐,驾驶,如:to drive the enemy out of their position 把敌人驱逐出阵地; to take driving lessons 上驾驶课。

B. crossing 渡过,横越,如:to cross a river 过河; to cross a road 横穿马路。

D. traveling 旅行,如:go traveling 去旅行; travel round the world 环球旅行。

16. B. 该句意为“这些非主干道路可以爬上陡峭的斜坡,沿着悬崖延伸,或又转下可怕的山坡。”从上下文看,爬上陡峭的斜坡必然沿着悬崖延伸,而不是沿大道或小路。因此选 cliffs。

17. A. lying 是 lie 的分词和动名词形式,意为“坐落,位于”。如:This ship is lying at No.5 berth. 该船停于五号碇泊处。

B. laying 和 C. laid 的原形都为 lay,意为“放”。如:He laid the table for dinner. 他放好桌子准备吃晚饭。

D. lied 说谎,如:He lied to me. 他对我撒谎。

18. D. 从语法角度看,这里是个定语从句,关系副词 where 修饰先行词 places。

A. there 表地点或方向,如:We've nearly there. 我们快到了。

B. when 表时间,如:When can you come? 你什么时候能来?

C. which 表选择,如:Tell me which ones you want. 告诉我哪几个是你想要的。

19. C. have a chance 是固定词组,表示有机会。
- A. space 空处,余地,如: Have you enough space to work in? 有够你做事的空间吗?
 - B. period 周期,如: 20 teaching periods a week 一周 20 节课。
 - D. spot 地点,场所,如: It's the spot where he was murdered. 这就是他被谋杀的地点。
20. A. 该句的意思是“有机会欣赏到人间清新、洁净的景色”。view 有“景色”的意思。
- B. variety 变化性,多样性,如: We demand more variety in our food. 我们的伙食要多点变化。
 - C. visit 拜访;参观,如: His rich relatives seldom visit him. 他那些富有的亲戚很少去拜访他。
 - D. virtue 优点,善行,如: Patience is a virtue. 耐心是一种美德。

Reading Comprehension

Living organisms are indeed complicated and highly organized, but it is now clear that no new scientific laws are required to explain their complexity and organization. Just as living organisms like ourselves are composed of many different kinds of organ, each with its own specific part to play in ensuring the proper functioning of the whole organism, so at a deeper level the tissues of all living things are composed of many kinds of complex molecules. Each of those chemical compounds, like each organ in the body, seems to have a specific role to play in the healthy functioning of the whole, and some of those molecules may contain tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of atoms.

The essence of life—ultimately due to the behavior of those complex molecules working together—is the ability of living things to extract ener-

gy from their environment and to use that energy both to build up their own complex structures and to copy themselves—to reproduce. For all life on the surface of the earth, the ultimate source of that energy is sunlight, trapped in plants by photosynthesis. Cells function as chemical engines, storing and transmitting energy in chemical form, as energetic molecules which can give it up when and where required; animals tap that storehouse of energy by eating plants, or by eating other animals which have themselves eaten plants. (Very recently, organisms have been found in the deep ocean, far from any source of sunlight; they derive their energy from underwater volcanic hotspots and lead their lives quite cut off from the ecological web above them. Like us, however, they depend on an outside source of energy.)

Questions:

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?

2. According to the passage, what is not essential to any living organisms?

3. What compose of the living organisms?

4. What does the word “it” in Paragraph 2 (in the third sentence “give it up”) refer to?

5. What is the essence of life?

Answers:

1. To show how life sustains itself.

解析: 本题为主旨题。原文第一部分讲生命体结构的复杂性和有序性,第二部分讲生命体如何依靠自身内部分子摄取能量以构筑其自身和繁衍后代。因此全篇主要讲生命体如何维持其自身。

2. The storing of energy from sunlight.

解析: 原文最后一段括号中讲最新发现海底生命体远离太阳光源,只能从火山热点中获取能量。因而并非每一种生命体都必须从阳光中吸收能量。

3. Many kinds of complex molecules.

解析: 文章第一段中有这样一句: so at a deeper level the tissues of all living things are composed of many kinds of complex molecules,说明所有生物的组织都由各种各样复杂的分子组成。

4. It refers to energy.

解析: 原文第二段中 it 所在的前半部分讲“细胞可以像化学发动机一样储存和转化能量”,后半部分讲“也能像活跃分子一样在必要时把它释放出去。”根据上下文,此处 it 指代上文中的 energy 能量。

5. The essence of life is that the living things extract energy from their environment and use that energy both to build up their own complex structures and to reproduce.

解析: 文章第二段第一句明确告诉我们生命的本质在于生物从其周围环境中摄取能量以构筑其自身和繁衍后代。

Unit Two

Cloze

In some countries where racial prejudice is acute, violence has so come to be taken for granted as a means of solving differences; and this is not even questioned. There are countries 1 the white man imposes his rule by brute force; there are countries where the black man protests by 2 fire to cities and by looting and pillaging. Important people 3 both sides, who would in other respects appear to be 4 men, get up and calmly argue 5 violence—as if it were a legitimate solution, like any other. 6 is really frightening, what really fills you 7 despair, is the realization that when it comes to the crunch, we have made no actual progress 8. We may wear collars and ties instead of war-paint, but our instincts remain basically unchanged. The whole of the 9 history of the human race, that tedious documentation of violence, has taught us absolutely nothing. We have still not learnt that violence never 10 a problem but makes it more acute. The sheer horror, the bloodshed and the suffering 11 nothing. No solution ever 12 the morning after when we dismally contemplate the smoking ruins and wonder 13 hit us.

The truly reasonable men who know where the solutions 14 are finding it 15 to get a hearing. They are despised, mistrusted and even persecuted by their own 16 because they advocate such apparently outrageous things 17 law enforcement. If half the energy that goes into violent acts were 18, if our efforts were directed at cleaning up the slums and ghettos, at improving living-standards and providing