

COLLEGE ENGLISH

BAND FOUR

总策划 俞 洪 亮
总主编 秦 旭

大学英语

新题型

综合训练

四级

吴国华 主编



◆ 苏州大学出版社

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副主编 黄靖扬

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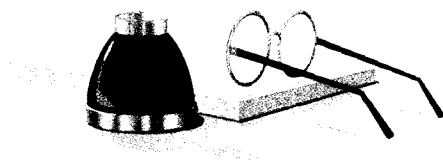
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前 言

PREFACE

2004年2月,教育部在全国180所高校启动了大学英语教学改革,对学生成绩评价体系和方法的改革是其中重要的内容之一。作为全国首批改革试点高校和全国首批大学英语教学改革示范点,扬州大学对大学英语的考试内容、形式和方法进行了大胆而有效的改革。本套丛书就是此次改革的成果之一。

本套丛书以全国大学英语考试的新题型为框架,系对我校原使用的《大学英语分级综合训练》讲义改编而成,分1级、2级、3级、4级。每册书由10套试题组成,每套试题包括写作、听力理解(含复合式听力)、阅读理解(含快速阅读)、完形填空以及翻译等内容。翻译部分结合我校使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》和《大学体验英语》三套教材,旨在巩固课堂教学的内容。书后附有听力部分的录音光盘、文字材料以及所有试题的参考答案。

本套丛书系教育部全国大学英语教学改革扩展项目(教高司函[2004]250号)的阶段性成果。

本套丛书由俞洪亮总策划,秦旭担任总主编。在编写排印过程中,承蒙扬州大学外国语学院、扬州大学教务处给予大力支持和协助,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中错误难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2007年5月

代 序

《圣经·旧约》里有一则关于通天塔的故事。原本世界上只有一种语言,人们为了解天上世界的奥秘,便决定在巴比伦建一座可以通往苍穹的巨塔。上帝知道后,惧怕大家团结一致,下令让所有参加建塔的人说各自不同的语言。语言不通,彼此无法交流,导致隔膜、猜想和纷争不断,人们建塔的宏愿最终以一场混乱的争斗而结束。从此以后,世界上便有了各种不同的语言。


这只是《圣经·旧约》里的一则故事。人类使用不同的语言,当然不是什么上帝的意志。现实中,英语这门国际通用语言已成为不同民族互相交流、世界文明不断延续、人类对未来世界不断认知的一种工具。国际上公开发表的一流科学论文几乎都使用英语,国际互联网上使用的英语占语言总量的80%。英语水平甚至被作为衡量国民素质、发展水平和综合国力的重要指数。可以说,英语本身已经成为一座通天之塔,直指云霄,让我们每一个努力攀登的人借助它去实现人生的美好理想。

攀登这座巨塔,要付出艰辛的努力,只有在攀登的征途上留下深深足迹的人,才会体会到英语作为一种语言的魅力。欣赏英语佳句、品读英语文本会使我们乐而思学,乐而探究,乐而质疑。

认真学好英语,并不意味着我们可以忽视母语。英语和汉语由于属于不同的语言系统,差别甚大。美国意象派诗人庞德倾慕中华文化,曾试图将中国《诗经》里的诗意涓细无遗地翻译成现代英语,然而,他的努力由于英汉语言的巨大差异,最终没能成功。让我们通过实例来感受英汉两种语言各自的特点和巧妙。

1981年底,《科学美国人》杂志的“数学游戏”专栏编辑马丁·加德纳退休,由D. 郝夫斯达德接替,郝夫同时把专栏改名为“算术魔力”。郝夫的第一篇文章写他首次拜访加德纳,看见一张写有“**There no verb in this sentence**”(“此句无动词”)的字条时,一下子感到一种强力的吸引和挑战。他把这类句子称为“自指示”句式,由此引申和讨论了许多与“自指示”有关的语言、逻辑、艺术和哲学上的命题。

一些以中文为母语的人们看来最易懂的诗句,却正是这样的无动词句。从《诗经》开篇《关雎》中的“窈窕淑女,君子好逑”不难看出,这一诗句少了一个系动词。汉语,特别是古代汉语,常常是不带动词的。系动词在汉语现代诗当中也比英语诗用得少得多。不用系动词,只用一个名词加一个形容词即组成一个句子,如“天冷”。



英语句子里一般都要有动词,而且动词还有性、数、时态、语气等多种语法功能,使动词在句中的作用异常重要。然而这种英语语法的限制,在汉语诗句中却没有。发现这一点的,也是诗人庞德。他对中国古代汉语诗句中的这个特点极为醉心,甚至认为西方应该学习这种不含动词、不合英语语法的写诗方法。我们的古人注重这种“自指示”或者说“自敛”的诗意,使诗句有一种朦胧的意境。如此意境,素为诗家所求。孔子说,“诗无达诂”;司空图说,“超以象外,得其环中,持之匪强,来之无穷”;严羽说,“言有尽而意无穷”。他们都是在言喻这种自敛的诗意和返璞归真的诗风。现代汉语多动词,特别是受西方语法分析的影响,动词使用频率和覆盖范围已经很接近英语这一类语言了。由此看来,英汉两种语言又是相互影响的。也许只有在对语言的这种欣赏和陶醉之中,才能领略到英汉两种语言各自的美。

时常听同学们抱怨:英语学得好坏的关键在教师。此话未必完全没有道理。当下的教学已远离握槊怀铅的时代,多媒体、网络等现代教育技术对语言教学所产生的作用可谓是革命性的,它带来了三个方面的转变:一是语言学习的实用化,英语实际应用能力,尤其是听说能力,已经成为现代人的一种必备技能;二是教学资源的扩展化,教师和学生可以利用电脑随时在网上各取所需;三是教学手段的多样化,由单一媒体拓展为多种媒体的有机结合。大学英语教学,作为提高学生英语水平、增强沟通交流的重要途径,理当顺应这一发展趋势,加快自身的变革。从2004年开始,教育部决定在全国实施大学英语教学改革试点工作,包括我校在内的180所高校被遴选为首批试点高校。全校上下对这一工作无不高度重视。学校为此成立了专门的领导小组,从教学大纲、改革方案和设备投入等方面做了大量行之有效的工作。在此基础上,我校的教改实验报告通过了教育部的验收,又被遴选为全国60所大学英语教学改革示范点候选高校之一。2006年4月,教育部正式批准扬州大学等31所高校成为全国大学英语教学改革示范点。从“180”到“60”,再到“31”,这三个数字折射出扬州大学在大学英语教学改革的道路上迈出了坚实的步伐。

当前,对大学英语教学高度重视、齐抓共管、保障有力的氛围在我校已经形成,我们应当十分珍惜这来之不易的局面。与此同时,我们教学改革的内涵还有待于进一步深化,我校大学英语教学的质量还有待于进一步提高,我们的教学与社会实际需求之间还存在着严重的脱节。一切从学生的实际出发,一切从社会的实际需要出发,将是我们今后教学改革工作的着眼点。加快改革和创新的步伐,是我们的唯一选择。让我们携起手来,共建这座通天之塔;让我们共同努力,教学相长,期待用英语自如地进行心灵的沟通和感情的交流。我坚信,当我们能用英语深入地了解世界的变化与进步,并借他山之石使自己进步并获得发展之后,我们在英语教与学上所洒下的汗水都是值得的。

秦 旭

2007年5月

目 录

CONTENTS

Test One

Part I	Writing	(1)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(1)
Part III	Listening Comprehension	(5)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(9)
Part V	Cloze	(12)
Part VI	Translation	(14)

Test Two

Part I	Writing	(16)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(16)
Part III	Listening Comprehension	(19)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(23)
Part V	Cloze	(27)
Part VI	Translation	(28)

Test Three

Part I	Writing	(30)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(30)
Part III	Listening Comprehension	(33)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(37)
Part V	Cloze	(40)

Part VI	Translation	(41)
---------	-------------------	------

Test Four

Part I	Writing	(43)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(43)
Part III	Listening Comprehension	(46)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(50)
Part V	Cloze	(53)
Part VI	Translation	(54)

Test Five

Part I	Writing	(57)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(57)
Part III	Listening Comprehension	(60)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(64)
Part V	Cloze	(67)
Part VI	Translation	(68)

Test Six

Part I	Writing	(70)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(70)
Part III	Listening Comprehension	(74)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(77)
Part V	Cloze	(81)
Part VI	Translation	(82)

Test Seven

Part I	Writing	(83)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(83)



Part III	Listening Comprehension	(86)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(90)
Part V	Cloze	(94)
Part VI	Translation	(95)

Test Eight

Part I	Writing	(96)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(96)
Part III	Listening Comprehension	(99)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(103)
Part V	Cloze	(107)
Part VI	Translation	(108)

Test Nine

Part I	Writing	(109)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(109)
Part III	Listening Comprehension	(113)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(116)
Part V	Cloze	(120)
Part VI	Translation	(121)

Test Ten

Part I	Writing	(122)
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	(122)
Part III	Listening Comprehension	(125)
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	(129)
Part V	Cloze	(132)
Part VI	Translation	(133)

参考答案	(134)
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Test One

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: In this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled *The Heavy Burden of Study*. You should write at least 120 words according to the outlines given below:

1. 现在学生的学习负担越来越重
2. 学习负担越来越重的原因
3. 应该如何解决这个问题

The Heavy Burden of Study

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

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

For questions 1 – 7, 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 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

The Hydrogen Economy

It seems like every day there is a new announcement in the news about automobiles powered by fuel cells. The promises are great, since fuel cells have the potential to very quickly double the efficiency of cars while significantly reducing air pollution.

At the same time, there have been news stories for decades about the problems associated with petroleum. Everything from oil spills to ozone (臭氧) alerts to global warming gets blamed on our dependence on fossil (化石) fuels.

These two forces are leading the world toward what is broadly known as the hydrogen economy. If the predictions are true, over the next several decades we will all begin to see an amazing shift away from the fossil fuel economy we have today toward a much cleaner hydrogen future.

Problems with the fossil fuel economy

While fossil fuels have played an important role in getting society to the point it is at today, there are four big problems that fossil fuels create:

(1) Air pollution—When cars burn gasoline, the internal combustion engine also produces:

Carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas;

Nitrogen oxides, the main source of urban smog;

Unburned hydrocarbons, the main source of urban ozone.

(2) Environmental pollution—The process of transporting and storing oil has a big impact on the environment whenever something goes wrong. An oil spill, pipeline explosion or well fire can create a huge mess.

(3) Global warming—The carbon dioxide coming out of every car's tailpipe is a greenhouse gas that is slowly raising the temperature of the planet. The ultimate effects are unknown, but it is a strong possibility that, eventually, there will be dramatic climate changes that affect everyone on the planet.

(4) Dependence—The United States, and most other countries, cannot produce enough oil to meet demand, so they import it from oil-rich countries. That creates an economic dependence. When Middle East oil producers decide to raise the price of oil, the rest of the world has little choice but to pay the higher price.

Advantages of the hydrogen economy

The hydrogen economy promises to eliminate all of the problems that the fossil fuel economy creates. Therefore, the advantages of the hydrogen economy include:

(1) The elimination of pollution caused by fossil fuels—When hydrogen is used in a fuel cell to create power, it is a completely clean technology. The only byproduct is water. There are also no environmental dangers like oil spills to worry about with hydrogen.

(2) The elimination of greenhouse gases—If the hydrogen comes from the electrolysis of water, then hydrogen adds no greenhouse gases to the environment. There is a perfect cycle—electrolysis produces hydrogen from water, and the hydrogen recombines with oxygen to create water and power in a fuel cell.

(3) The elimination of economic dependence—The elimination of oil means no dependence on the Middle East and its oil reserves.

(4) Distributed production—Hydrogen can be produced anywhere that you have electricity



and water. People can even produce it in their homes with relatively simple technology.

The problems with the fossil fuel economy are so great, and the environmental advantages of the hydrogen economy so significant, that the push toward the hydrogen economy is very strong.

Technological Hurdles (障碍)

The big question with the hydrogen economy is, "Where does the hydrogen come from?" After that comes the question of transporting, distributing and storing hydrogen. Hydrogen tends to be large and tricky in its natural gaseous form.

Once both of these questions are answered in an economical way, the hydrogen economy will be in place.

Where does the hydrogen come from?

There are two possible sources for the hydrogen:

(1) Electrolysis of water: Using electricity, it is easy to split water molecules to create pure hydrogen and oxygen. One big advantage of this process is that you can do it anywhere. For example, you could have a box in your garage producing hydrogen from tap water, and you could fuel your car with that hydrogen.

(2) Reforming fossil fuels: Oil and natural gas contain hydrocarbons—molecules consisting of hydrogen and carbon. Using a device called a fuel processor or a reformer, you can split the hydrogen off the carbon in a hydrocarbon relatively easily and then use the hydrogen. You discard the leftover carbon to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.

The second option is, of course, slightly perverse (不正当的). You are using fossil fuel as the source of hydrogen for the hydrogen economy. This approach reduces air pollution, but it doesn't solve either the greenhouse gas problem or the dependence problem. However, it may be a good temporary step to take during the transition (转变) to the hydrogen economy.

The interesting thing about the first option is that it is the core of the real hydrogen economy. To have a pure hydrogen economy, the hydrogen must be derived from renewable sources rather than fossil fuels so that we stop releasing carbon into the atmosphere. Having enough electricity to separate hydrogen from water, and generating that electricity without using fossil fuels, will be the biggest change that we see in creating the hydrogen economy.

Where will the electricity for the electrolysis of water come from? Currently, about 68 percent of the electricity produced in the United States comes from coal or natural gas. All of that generating capacity will have to be replaced by renewable sources in the hydrogen economy.

Right now there are several different ways to create electricity that do not use fossil fuels:

Nuclear power	Hydroelectric dams
Solar cells	Wind turbines
Geothermal power	Wave and tidal power
Co-generation	

How do you store and transport the hydrogen?

Hydrogen is a large gas of its kind, and it is not nearly as easy to work with as gasoline. Compressing the gas requires energy, and compressed hydrogen contains far less energy than the

same volume of gasoline. However, solutions to the hydrogen storage problem are surfacing.

For example, hydrogen can be stored in a solid form in a chemical called sodium borohydride. Once the storage problem is solved and standardized, then a network of hydrogen stations and the transportation infrastructure will have to develop around it. The main barrier to this might be the technological sorting-out process. Stations will not develop quickly until there is a storage technology that clearly dominates the marketplace. For instance, if all hydrogen-powered cars from all manufacturers used sodium borohydride, then a station network could develop quickly; that sort of standardization is unlikely to happen rapidly, if history is any guide.

Prospects for the future

You will hear more and more about the hydrogen economy in the news in the coming months, because the drumbeat is growing louder. The environmental problems of the fossil fuel economy are combining with breakthroughs (突破) in fuel-cell technology, and the pairing will allow us to take the first steps.

The most obvious step we will see is the marketing of fuel-cell-powered vehicles. Although they will be powered initially by gasoline and reformers, fuel cells represent two major improvements over the internal combustion engine:

(1) They are about twice as efficient.

(2) They can significantly reduce air pollution in cities.

1. The passage gives a general description of the benefits and potential problems of a hydrogen economy.
2. An oil spill can pose a big problem to the environment.
3. Compared with other major industrialized countries, the United States depends more heavily on oil import.
4. Even if you have electricity and water, you still cannot produce hydrogen everywhere.
5. In the United States, most of the electricity is generated from coal or natural gas.
6. We must derive hydrogen from renewable sources with a view to a pure hydrogen economy.
7. So far, there seems to be no solution in sight as to how the hydrogen can be stored.
8. Possible sources for the hydrogen are both electrolysis of water and _____.
9. If the storage problem is _____ and _____, a network of hydrogen stations and the transportation infrastructure will have to develop around it.
10. Concerning the future of the hydrogen economy, the most obvious step we will take is _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)



Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

11. A) The man has changed his destination.
B) The man is returning his ticket.
C) The man is flying to New York tomorrow morning.
D) The man can't manage to go to New York as planned.
12. A) Cold and windy.
B) Snow will be replaced by strong winds.
C) It will get better.
D) Rainy and cold.
13. A) The man is planning a trip to Austin.
B) The man has not been to Austin before.
C) The man doesn't like Austin.
D) The man has been to Austin before.
14. A) They are twins.
B) They are classmates.
C) They are friends.
D) They are colleagues.
15. A) Because it is difficult to identify.
B) Because it has been misplaced.
C) Because it is missing.
D) Because it has been borrowed by someone.
16. A) Henry doesn't like the color.
B) Someone else painted the house.
C) There was no ladder in the house.
D) Henry painted the house himself.
17. A) It is no longer available.
B) It has been reprinted four times.
C) The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon.
D) The information in the book is out of date.
18. A) In a cotton field.
B) At a railway station.
C) On a farm.
D) On a train.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) A customer. B) A travel agent.
C) A bank clerk. D) A passenger.
20. A) To go sightseeing. B) To attend a conference.
C) To visit a friend. D) To go to college.
21. A) It's a reasonable price. B) It's a ridiculous price.
C) It's a fairly high price. D) It's a fairly cheap price.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) At a television studio. B) On a radio program.
C) In a job interview. D) In a factory.
23. A) He thinks people are more likely to buy music than books.
B) He believes that there is a demand for books on music.
C) He thinks that there isn't much future for e-books.
D) He thinks that there is a good chance that the business will develop.
24. A) The prize was worth \$100,000.
B) It was for the best book published in electronic form.
C) It was for the best book at the Frankfurt Book Fair.
D) It was for the best software company.
25. A) To boost book sales.
B) To encourage publishers to publish e-books.
C) To advertise their machines.
D) In order to advertise their software.



Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Everyone understands Einstein's theory today.
B) Einstein achieved more than any other scientists in history.
C) The Theory of Relativity can be quickly learned by everyone.

- D) Our ideas about the universe are different today because of Einstein.
27. A) Einstein was a famous chemist.
B) Einstein was popular in America.
C) Einstein headed a research institute.
D) Einstein enjoyed reading about war.
28. A) Germans usually have high respect for science.
B) Einstein was forced to serve in the German army.
C) Albert Einstein had no other interests besides science.
D) Einstein's reputation was ruined because of his work during World War I.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) The causes are familiar. B) The causes are not well understood.
C) The causes are obvious. D) The causes are very complicated.
30. A) Improved highway design. B) Better public transportation.
C) Regular driver training. D) Stricter traffic regulations.
31. A) Highway crime. B) Drivers' errors.
C) Poor traffic control. D) Confusing road signs.
32. A) Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.
B) Enhancing drivers' sense of responsibility.
C) Building more highways.
D) Designing better cars.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Because the number of students they take in is limited.
B) Because they receive little or no support from public taxes.
C) Because they are only open to children from rich families.
D) Because they have to pay more taxes.
34. A) Private schools admit more students.
B) Private schools charge less than religious schools.
C) Private schools run a variety of programs.
D) Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom.
35. A) The churches. B) The program designers.
C) The local authorities. D) The state government.