



# 大学英语四级能力测试 (二)

主编 揭力勤 徐 江



武汉工业大学出版社

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主 编	揭力勤	徐 江		
副主编	蔡常青	赵 菊	王广怀	
	万文应	方冠君	郭南珍	
编 委	严钦霞	袁汉明	李文晶	贺 丹

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## 前 言

国家颁布新的《大学英语教学大纲》对高等院校本科学生的英语水平比以前要求更高。近几年大学英语四级考试也不断变换题型,增加了考题的难度。为帮助广大考生有针对性地复习备考,尽早顺利通过大学英语四级考试,我们组织几所重点院校长期在大学英语四六级教学一线的英语教师,根据多年的教学实践和学生受训后所取得的优异成绩,编写了《大学英语能力测试》(二)一书,献给广大的四级考生朋友。

本书的主要优点是:

一、紧扣《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》,试题难易程度与国家四级考试一致,涉及的词汇严格限制在大纲范围内。

二、内容全面,包含到目前为止所出现的各种题型,能较好地训练学生各方面的能力。

三、三种听力题型都配有磁带,由外籍专家录音,语速严格遵循四级考试标准,录音清晰。

四、采用活页装订形式,易于教师教学灵活使用。无论整套训练还是单项训练都简易方便。配有听力原文材料和答案,适宜学生自学和考前训练。

由于编者水平有限,难免有不足之处,敬请同仁批评指正。

编 者

2000年9月8日

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# Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office

B) In the waiting room

C) At the airport

D) In a restaurant

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A) once a week.                      B) Twice a week.  
C) Three times a week.              D) Four times a week
2. A) He left his notes at home.  
B) He doesn't know where his notes are.  
C) He doesn't want to lend his notes to the woman.  
D) He agrees to lend her his notes.
3. A) He will go in spite of the cold weather.  
B) He won't go since he is not feeling well.  
C) He will go when he feels better.  
D) He won't go as he hasn't finished his work.
4. A) Check the timetable.              B) Go to the railway station earlier.

- C) Travel on a later train.      D) Cancel the trip earlier.
5. A) In New York.                      B) In Boston  
C) In Newport                          D) In Washington.
6. A) A clerk at the airport information desk.  
B) A clerk at the railway station information desk.  
C) A policeman.  
D) A taxi-driver.
7. A) A guest and a receptionist.  
B) A passenger and an air hostess.  
C) A customer and a shop assistant.  
D) A guest and a waitress.
8. A) He's better.                      B) He's feeling worse.  
C) He's sick in bed.                  D) He has recovered.
9. A) The man didn't want the woman to have her hair cut.  
B) The woman followed the man's advice.  
C) The woman is wearing long hair now.  
D) The man didn't care if the woman had her hair cut or not.
10. A) He will return from Paris in two weeks.  
B) He is studying French in Paris.  
C) He is having a vacation in Paris.  
D) He is planning to go back to Paris in a year.

## 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 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

11. A) Washing plates.  
B) Clearing tables.

- C) Shining shoes.
  - D) sweeping the floor.
12. A) He must work six days a week.  
B) He should never be late for work.  
C) He must study hard in his spare time.  
D) He should not bring his friends to the restaurant.
13. A) To pay him for his work.  
B) To let him have 3 meals a day in the restaurant.  
C) To give his friends free drinks.  
D) To allow him to have more free time.
14. A) Because the boy was not a full-time worker.  
B) Because the boy had made some mistakes.  
C) Because he thought the boy had failed to meet his requirements.  
D) Because he thought it was his son who should pay him.

### **Passage Two**

*Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

15. A) Watching traditional plays.  
B) Visiting the magnificent libraries.  
C) Boating on the river.  
D) Cycling in narrow streets.
16. A) There are many visitors there.  
B) There are many students there.  
C) There are many old streets there.  
D) There are many bicycles there.
17. A) He thinks the city is too crowded.  
B) He likes the place very much.  
C) He thinks the streets are too narrow.  
D) He admires the comfortable life of the students there.

### **Passage Three**

*Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

18. A) He was good at writing about interesting people.  
B) It was much easier to write stories about people.



- C) He believed that people are always easier to learn about other people.  
D) He thought people played an important role in world events.
19. A) Action.  
B) World news  
C) enterprise.  
D) Faces and places.
20. A) He is a sportsman.  
B) He is an actor.  
C) He is a photographer.  
D) He is a publisher.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is 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 centre.

### Passage One

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

As the South was beginning to find itself after the American Civil War, the North, too, focused its interest on the lands below the Mason-Dixon line. Northerners swarmed over the South: journalists, agents of prospective investors, speculators with plans for railroads, writers anxious to expose themselves to a new environment.

One of these was Constance Fenimore Woolson, a young woman from New Hampshire, a grandniece of James Fenimore Cooper, who like many Northerners, was drawn to the unhappy South by affection, compassion, admiration, or the charm of the life there. With her singular gift of minute observation and a talent for analysis, her imagination lingered (徘徊) over the relics (遗迹) of the ancient South, the quaintly emblazoned (以纹章装饰) tablets (碑) and colonial tombs, the wrecked old mansions that stood near by, perhaps in ruined rice lands, amid desolated fields and broken dikes (堤坎). Such was the dwelling on the Georgia sea island that sidled (羞怯地行走) and learned in Jupiter Lights with one of its roofless wings falling into the cellar. After St. Augustine, Charleston especially attracted Miss Woolson, crumbling (弄碎) as it was but aristocratic still.

In a later novel, *Horace Chase*, one of the best of all her books, she anticipated Thomas Wolfe in describing Asheville, in which the young capitalist from the North who falls in love

with Southern girl sees the "Lone Star" of future mountain resorts.

Miss Woolson was a highly conscious writer, careful, skillful, subtle, with a sensitive, clairvoyant feeling for human nature, with the gift of discriminating observation that characterized Howells and Henry James. She was surely best in her stories of the South, fascinated as she was by its splendor and carelessness, its tropical plants, flowers, odors and birds, and the pathos and beauty of the older as she saw it in decay.

21. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) The Rebuilding of the South
- B) Literature After the Civil War
- C) Thomas Wolfe's Influence on Woolson
- D) Constance Fenimore Woolson and Her Works

22. According to the passage, Constance Fenimore Woolson was originally from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) St. Augustine
- B) Georgia
- C) Charleston
- D) New Hampshire

23. As it is used in the first sentence of the second paragraph, the word 'drawn' is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A) attract
- B) sketched
- C) traced
- D) hauled

24. Why does the author mention Howells and James?

- A) To explain why Woolson chose writing as a career.
- B) To compare Woolson to some of her fellow writers.
- C) To suggest that Woolson was the object of discrimination.
- D) To question modern opinion of Woolson's abilities.

25. In the last sentence of the passage, the words 'its splendor' refers to the splendor of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) observation
- B) the south
- C) human nature
- D) Woolson's best story

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her long life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed ( 推举 ) literary award, the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious (有名誉的) form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific (丰富的) literary output, which consisted of some eighty-five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty-five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became, as she described herself, "mentally bifocal ( 双重观点 )." Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile (多才多艺的) human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer, and a humanitarian and philanthropist (慈善家). One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honored in her lifetime with the Williant Dean Gowell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes, Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author, is a captivating subject of study.

26. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
- A) To offer a criticism of the works of Pearl Buck.
  - B) To illustrate Pearl Buck's views on Chinese literatures.
  - C) To indicate the background and various interests of Pearl Buck.
  - D) To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the culture of the East and the West.
27. According to the passage, Pearl Buck is known as a writer of all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) novels
  - B) children's books
  - C) poetry
  - D) short stories
28. According to the passage, Pearl Buck was an unusual figure in American literature in that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) wrote extensively about a very different culture

- B) published half of her books abroad
  - C) won more awards than any other woman of her time
  - D) achieved her first success very late in life
29. According to the passage, Pearl Buck described herself as “mentally bifocal” to suggest that she was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) capable of resolving the differences between two distinct linguistic systems
  - B) keenly aware of how the past could influence the future
  - C) capable of producing literary works of interest to both
  - D) equally familiar with two different cultural environments
30. The author’s attitude toward Pearl Buck could best be described as
- A) indifferent
  - B) admiring
  - C) sympathetic
  - D) tolerant

*Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:*

Excellence in serving the retail customer is the only pathway to success in the increasing competitive retailing industry. At Kohl’s, we believe that this excellence is achieved through our quality team executing a well-planned merchandising (trying to persuade people to buy) strategy and maintaining a consistent focus in a low-cost culture at all levels.

Our merchandising strategy is critical to our business success and the basis for meeting customer expectation for value, quality, and selection. While we will continue to refine our customers, we will maintain our focus on those proven elements that have enabled us to serve them well in the past: department store ambiance ( 气氛 ) with a focus on quality; department store brand names; narrow but deep varieties; excellent in-stock position; and promotional pricing communicated through aggressive advertising. Each element of our merchandising strategy is monitored, challenged and continuously refined with an eye toward servicing our customers with excellence.

While our merchandise strategy is central to our business success, the execution of that strategy is possible only with a disciplined approach to expense control. This has been the key to providing the exceptional value to our customers that keeps them shopping in our store. Through our entire organization is a culture focused on maintaining a low cost structure. We encourage and receive the participation of all associates in decision-making and respond to concerns that are raised. We believe our efforts have been rewarded with increased associate loyalty and productivity. This, combined with our store design and our sophisticated ( 复杂的 ) management information systems, has allowed us to maintain our lean organization.

We have achieved our success and growth by concentration on these objectives. Our future plans are based on continuously refining our merchandising strategy and constantly seeking improvements in cost effectiveness.

31. The central ideas can best be expressed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) excellence in retail industry  
B) how to get your money's worth  
C) the pathway to success  
D) a successful retailing strategy
32. According to Kohl's, a retail company CANNOT be successful if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it offers limited sorts of items  
B) its goods are of high quality  
C) its services leave much to be desired  
D) its retailing prices are often marked down
33. Which is NOT mentioned as an element of good service?  
A) Very large supplies of goods.  
B) Advertising attractive prices.  
C) Excellent quality enhanced by atmosphere.  
D) Introducing new fashions to customers.
34. The root cause for Kohl's to be very competitive lies in their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) effective control over the expenses  
B) sophisticated management information system  
C) perfect merchandising strategy  
D) department store brand names
35. According to the passage, a company may win its associates' loyalty through \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) servicing the customers with excellence  
B) keeping them under strict disciplines  
C) constantly improving the store design  
D) attending to what the associates say

*Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:*

Justice in society must include both a fair trial to the accused and the selection of an appropriate punishment for those proven guilty. Because justice is regarded as one form of equality, we find in its earlier expressions the idea of a punishment equal to the crime. Recorded in the Old Testament is the expression "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a

tooth.” That is, the individual who has done wrong has committed an offense against society. To atone ( 赎回 ) for offense, society must get even. This can be done only by forcing an equal injury upon him. This conception of retributive ( 惩罚的 ) justice is reflected in many parts of the legal codes procedures of modern times. It is illustrated when we demand the death penalty ( 刑罚 ) for a person who has committed murder. This philosophy of punishment was supported by the German idealist Hegel. He believed that society owed it to the criminal to administer a punishment equal to the crime he had committed. The criminal had by his own actions denied. To the murderer nothing less than giving up his own life will pay his debt.

Modern jurists ( 法理学家 ) have tried to replace retributive justice with the notion of corrective justice. The aim of the latter is not to abandon the concept of equality but to find a more adequate way to express it. It tries to preserve the idea of equal opportunity for each individual to realize the best that is in him. The criminal is regarded as being socially ill and in need of treatment which will enable him to become a normal member of society. Only those criminals who are incurable should be permanently separated from the rest of society. This does not mean that criminals will escape punishment or be quickly returned to take up careers of crime. It means that justice is to heal the individual, not simply to get even with him. If severe punishment is the only adequate means for accomplishing this, it should be administered. However, the individual should be given every opportunity to assume a normal place in society. His conviction ( 判决 ) of crime must not deprive him of the opportunity to make his way in the society of which he is a part.

36. The best title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Fitting Punishment to the Crime  
B) Approaches to Just Punishment  
C) Improvement in Legal Justice  
D) Attaining Justice in the Courts
37. Hegel would view the death sentence for murder as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) inadequate justice  
B) an admission of not being able to cure a disease  
C) the most efficient method of removing a known danger  
D) a birthright of the murderer that cannot be taken away
38. The passage implies that the basic difference between retributive justice and corrective justice is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) type of crime that was proven  
B) severity of the punishment  
C) reason for the sentence

D) outcome of the trial

39. The punishment that would be most inconsistent with the views of corrective justice would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) beating  
B) life imprisonment  
C) solitary  
D) the electric chair
40. The expression "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" was presented in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) prove that equality demands just punishment  
B) justify the need for punishment as a part of law  
C) give moral backing to retributive justice  
D) show that man has long been interested in justice

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. The pianist was able to \_\_\_\_\_ the difficult passage work in the sonata (奏鸣曲) with ease and brilliance.  
A) complete                      B) finish                      C) accomplish                      D) end
42. Having said he would mend the clock, he discovered he had not brought the right \_\_\_\_\_ for the job.  
A) tools                      B) instruments                      C) apparatus                      D) material
43. In order to buy the house, she had to obtain a \_\_\_\_\_ from the bank.  
A) finance                      B) capital                      C) loan                      D) debt
44. \_\_\_\_\_ from the tenth floor when the policeman pointed pistol at him.  
A) Jumped down the burglar                      B) Down the burglar jumped  
C) The jumped down burglar                      D) Down jumped the burglar
45. \_\_\_\_\_ his knowledge and academic background, he is basically stupid.  
A) According to                      B) But for                      C) For all                      D) Thanks to

46. Try to make some \_\_\_\_\_ of your differences so that you can work together without quarrels.  
A) arrangement      B) adjustment      C) improvement      D) development
47. If Bill loses his job, at least they have Mary's income to \_\_\_\_\_ on.  
A) fall behind      B) fall for      C) fall back      D) fall under
48. \_\_\_\_\_ you decided to take up, you should try to make it a success.  
A) Whatever      B) Whenever      C) Unless      D) If only
49. I don't think she'll be upset, but I'll see her in case \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) she'll      B) she is      C) she does      D) she would
50. You are getting too old for football. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ tennis instead.  
A) take in      B) take up      C) take for      D) take over
51. He was often seen \_\_\_\_\_ in the fields with farmers.  
A) work      B) working      C) worked      D) to have worked
52. There were two hundred \_\_\_\_\_ at the state unified examination of CET4 in our university last year.  
A) applicants      B) attendants      C) participants      D) candidates
53. To improve the relationship between the two countries, it's important that both sides take a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ attitude.  
A) progressive      B) constructive      C) effective      D) responsive
54. It is \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to find a good educational computer program in this part of the country.  
A) barely      B) hardly      C) merely      D) nearly
55. "How do you pronounce the words?" "I \_\_\_\_\_."  
A) pronounce distinctly each word in the classroom  
B) distinctly pronounce in the classroom each word  
C) pronounce each word distinctly in the classroom  
D) in the classroom pronounce each word distinctly
56. The citizens, \_\_\_\_\_, welcomed the new legislation.



- A) most of them were workers                      B) most of whom were workers  
C) most of whose were workers                    D) most of who were workers

57. The synthetic fibers produced in that big plant \_\_\_\_\_ one third of all the fibers turn out in the area.

- A) explain                      B) consist of                      C) account for                      D) compose

58. Economy is good \_\_\_\_\_, but one should not carry it too far.

- A) by itself                      B) in itself                      C) to itself                      D) for itself

59. \_\_\_\_\_ in a seemingly endless war, the general was forced to evaluate the situation again.

- A) Since the loss of 50,000 soldiers  
B) Because of 50,000 soldiers having lost  
C) Having lost over 50,000 soldiers  
D) 50,000 soldiers were lost

60. The hostess dressed in her finest costume together with the guests \_\_\_\_\_ comfortably in the living room.

- A) were seated                      B) was seated                      C) seat                      D) seating

61. He is \_\_\_\_\_ a writer as a reporter.

- A) more                      B) not so much                      C) rather                      D) not such

62. \_\_\_\_\_ your poor record in school, we think you should study harder.

- A) In view of                      B) In charge of                      C) In spite of                      D) In case of

63. To the prisoners' surprise, the policemen used talk \_\_\_\_\_ punishment to educate them.

- A) instead                      B) rather than                      C) without                      D) or rather

64. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of \_\_\_\_\_ peace.

- A) preserving                      B) reserving                      C) conserving                      D) observing

65. When Father suggested that we dine out for dinner, we \_\_\_\_\_ the nearby restaurant at once.

- A) set off                      B) made for                      C) sent for                      D) got to

66. We are going to \_\_\_\_\_ our house by building another room onto it.

- A) increase                      B) enlarge                      C) develop                      D) spread

67. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris when I was a very small child.