

.....21st Century College English Exercise

主编 张祝祥

21世纪大学英语四级 同步训练

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复旦大学出版社

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同步训练

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复旦大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语四级同步训练/张祝祥主编. —上海:
复旦大学出版社, 2003.3

ISBN 7-309-03552-6

I .2… II .张… III .英语-高等学校-教学参考资料
IV .H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 009358 号

21 世纪大学英语四级同步训练

张祝祥 主编

出版发行 复旦大学出版社

上海市国权路 579 号 200433

86-21-65118853(发行部) 86-21-65644348(邮购)

fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

责任编辑 黄昌朝

装帧设计 马晓霞

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出品人 贺圣遂

印刷 上海第二教育学院印刷厂

开本 787×960 1/16

印张 11.75

字数 217 千

版次 2003 年 3 月第一版 2003 年 3 月第一次印刷

印数 1—4 100

书号 ISBN 7-309-03552-6/H·704

定价 18.00 元

如有印装质量问题, 请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

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前 言

《21 世纪大学英语》是根据教育部新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》编写的一套大学英语教材。自投入使用以来很受欢迎。本书是我们在讲授这套教材第四册的过程中,针对学生学习中反映的疑难问题,经过认真筛选精心编制而成的。本书的编制体现了《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,这套四级同步训练共由 10 套试题组成,每套试题均与《21 世纪大学英语》第四册 10 篇课文内容一一对应,体现其题材的同步性,内容的新颖性和语言的规范性。使用者可在学习中与正式课本穿插使用,本书可供大学英语四级考试应试者及同等程度的英语学习者自修自测,对于即将参加大学英语其他级别考试及研究生考试应试者也会大有裨益。

本书内容包括大学英语四级考试所涉及的所有部分:听力理解,阅读理解,语法结构,完形填空及段落写作。其中听力部分采用了新题型“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation),并在完形填空部分实行完形填空(Cloze)与“简短回答题”(Short Answer Questions)交叉替换使用,“听写”与“简短回答题”两项所选用的短文,大多取自近年来出版的英美书刊,内容多样,覆盖面广。这样大大提高了主观题的比例。从而使读者在增强应试能力的同时也可以大大提高他们的英语水平。语法部分紧扣《21 世纪大学英语》教材。选用了学生学习时容易混淆、难掌握的词汇和各种搭配,难易适度,内容新颖。写作体裁全面,包括:图表作文,情景作文,命题作文或给出段首句要求续写等。

作为编者,我们都是从事大学英语教学的教师,具有较丰富的教学经验,希望本书的使用者能在复习应考中多些主动性,少些盲目性。我们相信,通过对本书的系统复习和训练,学生的英语实际使用能力会有明显的提高。

由于时间仓促加之编者水平有限,定有不少疏漏之处,恳请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编 者
2003 年 1 月 1 日

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Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A (10%)

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, 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.

Example: You will hear:

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most likely took place?

You will read: A) The man's office.

B) The cinema.

C) The airport.

D) A restaurant.

The best answer is A), so you should blacken the A on the Answer Sheet.

1. A) On foot. B) By bike. C) By car. D) By bus.
2. A) The woman has it. B) The man has it.
 C) It's in a book. D) It's in the waste paper basket.
3. A) 5 years. B) 95 years. C) 100 years. D) 120 years.
4. A) 5 blocks ahead. B) On 5th Street.
 C) On 3rd Avenue. D) On 3rd Street.
5. A) 6:15. B) 6:00. C) 5:45. D) 5:30.
6. A) It's going to be a lot of fun.
 B) It's going to work out quite well.

- C) It's going to require a lot of reading.
 D) It's going to attract a lot of students.
7. A) She has just bought a new cotton dress.
 B) She is going to marry.
 C) She is going to meet her friend.
 D) She is going to attend her friend's wedding party.
8. A) To get a hat. B) To buy gasoline.
 C) To cut the grass. D) To call the bus station.
9. A) He wants to work again tomorrow.
 B) He would like to stop the work.
 C) He considers half a day's work too long.
 D) He doesn't want to work on Saturday afternoon.
10. A) To a druggist. B) To a dentist.
 C) To a doctor. D) To his wife.

Section B (10%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 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 center.

Passage I

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

11. A) They haven't reached a decision yet.
 B) They have decided to go hunting bears.
 C) They want to go camping.
 D) They want to go exploring the country.
12. A) Tom. B) Susie.
 C) The speaker. D) The speaker's husband.
13. A) They chased the bear away.
 B) They stayed outside the tent and did nothing.
 C) They climbed up a tree.

- D) They put some honey inside for the bear to eat.
14. A) He ate the honey. B) He drank the beer.
C) He chased the people away. D) He turned things upside down.

Passage II

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

15. A) He missed the appointment. B) He arrived late.
C) He was sick. D) He was very busy.
16. A) He was busy sightseeing.
B) He couldn't reach Mr Jordan's office.
C) He didn't want to see Mr Jordan any more.
D) He didn't want to take the trouble making it.
17. A) The trip didn't do any good to his health.
B) The trip was a complete disappointment.
C) The trip was enjoyable but not fruitful in terms of business.
D) The trip made it possible for him to meet any interesting people.

Passage III

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

18. A) He lost consciousness. B) He was slightly wounded.
C) He was seriously injured. D) He was buried under an icebox.
19. A) About four days. B) Around eight days.
C) A day and a half. D) More than six days.
20. A) His father pulled him out in time.
B) He stayed in an icebox.
C) He left the area before the earthquake.
D) Their house escaped the earthquake.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there're four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Telecommuting--substituting the computer for the trip to the job--has been hailed as a solution to all kinds of problems related to office work.

For workers it promises freedom from the office, less time wasted in traffic, and help with Child-care conflicts. For management, telecommuting helps keep high performance on board, minimizes tardiness and absenteeism by eliminating commutes, allows periods of solitude for high-concentration tasks, and provides scheduling flexibility. In some areas, such as Southern California and Seattle, Washington, local governments are encouraging companies to start telecommuting programs in order to reduce rush-hour congestion and improve air quality.

But these benefits do not come easily. Making a telecommuting program work requires careful planning and an understanding of the differences between telecommuting realities and popular images.

Many workers are seduced by rosy illusions of life as a telecommuter. A computer programmer from New York City moves to the tranquil Adirondack Mountains and stays in contact with her office via computer. A manager comes into his office three days a week and works at home the other two. And accountant stays home to care for her sick child; she hooks up her telephone modem connections and does office work between calls to the doctor.

These are powerful images, but they are a limited reflection of reality. Telecommuting workers soon learn that it is almost impossible to concentrate on work and care for a young child at the same time. Before a certain age, young children cannot recognize, much less respect, the necessary boundaries between work and family. Additional child support is necessary if the parent is to get any work done.

Management, too, must separate the myth from the reality. Although the media has paid a great deal of attention to telecommuting, in most cases it is the employee's situations, not the availability of technology, that precipitates a telecommuting arrangement.

That is partly why, despite the widespread press coverage, the number of companies with work-at-home programs or policy guidelines remains small.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

A) Telecommuting is gaining vast popularity as a new mode of working.

- B) Although telecommuting has a lot of advantages, its implementation in realities remains limited.
 - C) There have been a lot of illusory images about telecommuting.
 - D) It is very hard to accomplish anything with distractions around.
22. What can be inferred about telecommuting?
- A) It is most popular in areas such as accounting, computer programming, and business management.
 - B) Benefits of telecommuting are quite obvious and easy to achieve.
 - C) The idea and practice of telecommuting has received a lot of media attention.
 - D) The idea of telecommuting is so attractive many people are engaged in putting it to practice.
23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as advantage of telecommuting?
- A) Less time wasted in traffic.
 - B) Scheduling flexibility.
 - C) Periods of solitude.
 - D) Better concentration on work.
24. Which of the following is an appropriate example of telecommuting?
- A) A technical writer sending documents created at home via computer.
 - B) A scientist in a laboratory developing plans for a space station.
 - C) A computer programmer preparing an office computer network.
 - D) A teacher conducting computer-assisted teaching program in a private school.
25. Which of the following was mentioned as a possible disadvantage of telecommuting?
- A) Electrical malfunctions may destroy a carefully planned project.
 - B) Computer technology may not live up to accommodate modern needs.
 - C) Children may not be able to appreciate the boundaries between work and family life.
 - D) Some resources may not be accessible at home.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Climate, more than any other single factor, determines the distribution of life on earth. Climatic boundaries establish the limits within which organisms can survive. Plants, even more than animals, must be well adapted to climate in order to survive.

They cannot move about or take shelter but must be equipped to endure whatever weather conditions are likely to occur. In the harsh conditions of the tundra (冻土带), for example, low growing mosses, lichens (石耳), and a few flowering plants all hug the ground for shelter from icy winds.

Animals, despite their ability to move about and find shelter, are just as much influenced by climate as plants are. Creatures such as the camel and the penguin (企鹅) are so highly specialized that they have an extremely limited distribution. Others, such as bears, are flexible enough to adapt to a broad range of climates. Ocean-dwelling organisms are just as sensitive to climatic changes in this case temperature and salinity-as land animals. Reef corals can survive only in clear warm sea water. Certain foraminifera are so sensitive to changes in their environment that their presence can be taken as an index of sea temperature. Human beings are among the least specialized of all animals and can live almost anywhere. Their homes act as a sort of “miniature climate” that can be taken with them everywhere.

26. According to the passage, plants on the tundra grow in the ground _____.
 A) to avoid being eaten by arctic animals
 B) because fertilizer is not readily available
 C) to minimize exposure to the cold
 D) because unfrozen water supplies are very scarce
27. According to the passage, which of the following can be found in areas with quite different climatic conditions on earth?
 A) Reef corals. B) Penguins. C) Bears. D) Camels.
28. It can be inferred from the passage that foraminifera are a _____.
 A) kind of weather pattern B) form of sea life
 C) species of tundra plant D) type of miniature penguin
29. According to the passage, human beings can survive almost everywhere on earth because _____.
 A) they have developed advanced forms of transportation
 B) they have learned how to process seawater for drinking
 C) their body temperature can vary considerably
 D) their shelters and clothes help them to adapt themselves to the environment
30. As used in the passage, the word “endure” means _____.

- A) keep silent B) be defeated C) surrender D) suffer

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

However important we may regard school life to be, there is no gainsaying (否认) the fact that children spend more time at home than in the classroom. Therefore, the great influence of parents cannot be ignored or discounted by the teacher. They can become strong allies of the school personnel or they can consciously or unconsciously hinder and thwart (使受挫折) curricular objectives.

Administrators have been aware of the need to keep parents informed of the newer methods used in schools. Many principals have conducted workshops explaining such matter as the reading readiness program, manuscript writing and developmental mathematics.

Moreover, the classroom teacher, with the permission of the supervisors, can also play an important role in enlightening parents. The informal tea and the many interviews carried on during the year, as well as new ways of reporting pupils' progress, can significantly aid in achieving a harmonious interplay (互相配合) between school and home.

To illustrate, suppose that a father has been drilling Junior in arithmetic processes night after night. In a friendly interview, the teacher can help the parent sublimate (转化) his natural paternal interest into productive channels. He might be persuaded to let Junior participate in discussing the family budget, buying the food, using a yardstick or measuring cup at home, settling the clock, calculating mileage on a trip and engaging in scores of other activities that have a mathematical basis.

If the father follows the advice, it is reasonable to assume that he will soon realize his son is making satisfactory progress in mathematics, and at the same time, enjoying the work.

Too often, however, teachers' conferences with parents are devoted to petty accounts of children's misdemeanors (不端行为), complaints about laziness and poor work habits, and suggestion for penalties and rewards at home.

What is needed is more creative approach in which the teacher, as a professional adviser, plants ideas in parents' minds for the best utilization of the many hours that the child spends out of the classroom.

In this way, the school and the home join forces in fostering the fullest develop-

ment of youngsters' capacities.

31. The central idea conveyed in the above passage is that _____.
A) home training is more important than school training because a child spends so many hours with his parents
B) teachers can and should help parents to understand and further the objectives of the school
C) there are many ways in which the mathematics program can be implemented at home
D) parents unwittingly have hindered and thwarted curricular objectives
32. The author directly discusses the fact that _____.
A) parents drill their children too much in arithmetic
B) principals have explained the new art programs to parents
C) a father can have his son help him construct articles at home
D) a parent's misguided efforts can be properly directed
33. It can reasonably be inferred that the author _____.
A) is satisfied with present relationships between home and school
B) feel that the traditional program in mathematics is slightly superior to the developmental program
C) feels that teacher-parent conference can be more productive
D) is of the opinion that teachers of this generation are inferior to those of the last generation
34. The author implies that _____.
A) participation in interesting activities relating to a subject improves one's achievement in that area
B) too many children are lazy and have poor work habits
C) school principals do more than their share in interpreting the curriculum to the parents
D) teachers should occasionally make home visits to parents
35. We may infer that the writer of the article does favor _____.
A) a father's helping his son with the latter's studies
B) written communications to the parents from the teacher
C) having the parents observe lessons which the children are being taught

- D) principal-parent conferences rather than teacher-parent conferences

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

“Culture shock” occurs as a result of total immersion in a new culture. It happens to “people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad.” Newcomers may be anxious because they do not speak the language, know the customs, or understand people’s behavior in daily life. The visitor finds that “yes” may not always mean “yes” that friendliness does not necessarily mean friendship, or that statements that appear to be serious are really intended as jokes. The foreigner may be unsure as to when to shake hands or embrace, when to initiate conversations, or how to approach a stranger. The notion of “culture shock” helps explain feelings of bewilderment and disorientation. Language problems do not account for all the frustrations that people feel. When one is deprived of everything that was once familiar, such as understanding a transportation system, knowing how to register for university classes, or knowing how to make friends, difficulties in coping with the new society may arise.

“... when an individual enters a strange culture... he or she is like fish out of water.” Newcomers feel at times that they do not belong and consequently may feel alienated from the native members of the culture. When this happens, visitors may want to reject everything about the new environment and may glorify and exaggerate the positive aspects of their own culture. Conversely, visitors may scorn their native country by rejecting its values and instead choosing to identify with (if only temporarily) the values of the new country. This may occur as an attempt to over-identify with the new culture in order to be accepted by the people in it.

36. Which of the following statements is true according to the author?

- A) Culture shock is bad to the society.
- B) A typical symptom of culture shock is confusion.
- C) Shock can become the motif.
- D) Culture shock happens to foreign students only.

37. Newcomers may worry about _____.

- A) their knowledge of “yes” in the native language
- B) their ability to make friends
- C) their control of their behavior

- D) their ignorance of the alien customs
38. When the foreign visitor is immersed in new problems he finds hard to cope with, he is most likely to feel _____.
A) uninsured B) frozen C) angry D) alienated
39. The expression "he or she is like fish out of water" suggests _____.
A) people away from their cultures can hardly survive in a new culture
B) a fish can not survive without water
C) people away from their cultures experience mental isolation
D) people away from their cultures have to come back to the original environment
40. In order to identify with the new environment, some people may _____.
A) give an exaggerated picture of their own country
B) abandon their original beliefs
C) accept a temporary set of values
D) criticize the positive aspects of their own country

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

41. It was a _____ display of fire works.
A) specific B) spectacular C) specious D) speculated
42. He _____ out a name for himself as a teacher.
A) earn B) each C) carve D) hand
43. There are the factors that are _____ in reaching a decision.
A) influential B) inflexible C) informal D) informative
44. He begin to _____ songs at an early age.
A) impose B) compose C) compile D) construct
45. Many _____ writers condemned the emperor's actions.
A) contemporary B) contemplative C) contemptible D) contemptuous
46. If the government continues this policy, then violence is _____.
A) unexpected B) indispensable C) essential D) inevitable

47. It is reported that the production of this factory has increased _____ 20% compared with that of last year.
A) by B) at C) for D) to
48. The superiority of this plastic vessel _____ other plastic vessels lies in the capacity to resist heat.
A) than B) to C) over D) against
49. Arrogance is one of his less attractive _____.
A) effect B) innocence C) property D) characteristic
50. This is an ideal site for a university _____ it is far from the noisy downtown area.
A) so that B) now that C) in that D) provided that
51. The girl is _____ with intelligence as well as beauty.
A) endured B) endanger C) endear D) endowed
52. Their _____ with computers began six years ago.
A) obsession B) occupation C) observation D) objection
53. The department was badly organized until she _____ of it.
A) took offense B) took charge C) took note D) took pains
54. All important problems must be _____ to the party committee for discussion.
A) subjected B) given C) produced D) submitted
55. He _____ the sun's rays through a magnifying glass on a dry leaf and it started to burn.
A) focused B) absorbed C) concentrated D) attracted
56. There _____ no response from the audience, the speaker rose to his feet and left the stage.
A) is B) was C) having D) being
57. He gave me the impression of having more teeth _____ necessary for any practical use.
A) than they are B) than were
C) than they were D) than are
58. His approach is not to learn everything about something, but _____ something about everything.
A) instead of learning B) rather to learn
C) rather than learning D) instead to learn

59. Foreign cars are good _____ the fact that their parts are expensive.
A) except B) except for C) but for D) besides
60. _____ on a clear day, far from the city crowds, the mountains give him a sense of infinite peace.
A) Walking B) If walking
C) While walking D) When one is walking
61. The crowd were swayed by his _____ speech.
A) relevant B) eloquent C) relative D) eligible
62. Words cannot _____ how delighted I was.
A) convey B) relate C) speak D) impress
63. The ceremony was _____ by the presence of the ambassador.
A) simplified B) signified C) dignified D) magnified
64. The people of that country wanted peace _____.
A) at a price B) at any price C) of great price D) beyond price
65. Let's _____ the usual committee stage and get the plan approved faster.
A) cut into B) cut through C) cut off D) cut away
66. He speaks Japanese well enough to _____ a Japanese.
A) pass by B) pass on C) pass through D) pass for
67. Kate _____ her difficulties and achieved a tremendous success.
A) rose above B) rose up C) rose from D) rose up against
68. The system has _____ of artificial intelligence research.
A) come off B) come from C) come out D) come over
69. The attributes _____ humans _____ from even the most intelligent machines.
A) work ... out B) set ... apart
C) get ... moving D) set ... out
70. He is finding it difficult to _____ the pain.
A) put up at B) put up for C) put up with D) put down to

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. Each blank is provided with four possible choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.