

大学英语测试与分析

〈4〉

总策划：宋毛平 王胜利 霍光汉

总主编：王德军

主 编：郭志谦

新题型

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总主编: 王德军

主 编: 郭志谦

副主编: 崔艳菊 严灿勋

编 者: 董 伟 张 玲 刘慧敏 吕云芳

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前 言

教育部 2005 年 2 月颁布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,在考试内容和形式上,四、六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例,新增快速阅读理解部分,以及提高主观题的比例。

《大学英语测试与分析》是依据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》编写的一套综合测试用书,分为 1—4 册,分别供大学本科一至四学期使用。本套书按照教育部《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》编写,帮助学生进一步巩固语言知识、扩大知识面,培养学生的英语综合应用能力。

每册书由 12 套试题组成。参照四、六级考试的新题型,每套试题由四部分构成:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分占 35% (第一册为 30%),其中听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话;听力短文部分(第一册为句子听写)包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解。阅读理解部分占 35%,包括仔细阅读和快速阅读。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外,还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试;快速阅读部分测试各种快速阅读技能。综合测试占 15% (第一册为 20%),由两部分构成:第一部分为完形填空或改错;第二部分为翻译。写作能力测试部分占 15%,体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。

每套试题除附有参考答案外,还配有详细的解题分析,可以帮助学生准确掌握语言,不断提高英语运用能力。

本套书由宋毛平、王胜利、霍光汉总策划,王德军总主编。

第四册由郭志谦、崔艳菊、严灿勋、董伟、张玲、刘慧敏、吕云芳等人编写。

由于编者水平有限、时间仓促,书中难免疏漏之处,敬请不吝指教。

编 者

2005 年 6 月

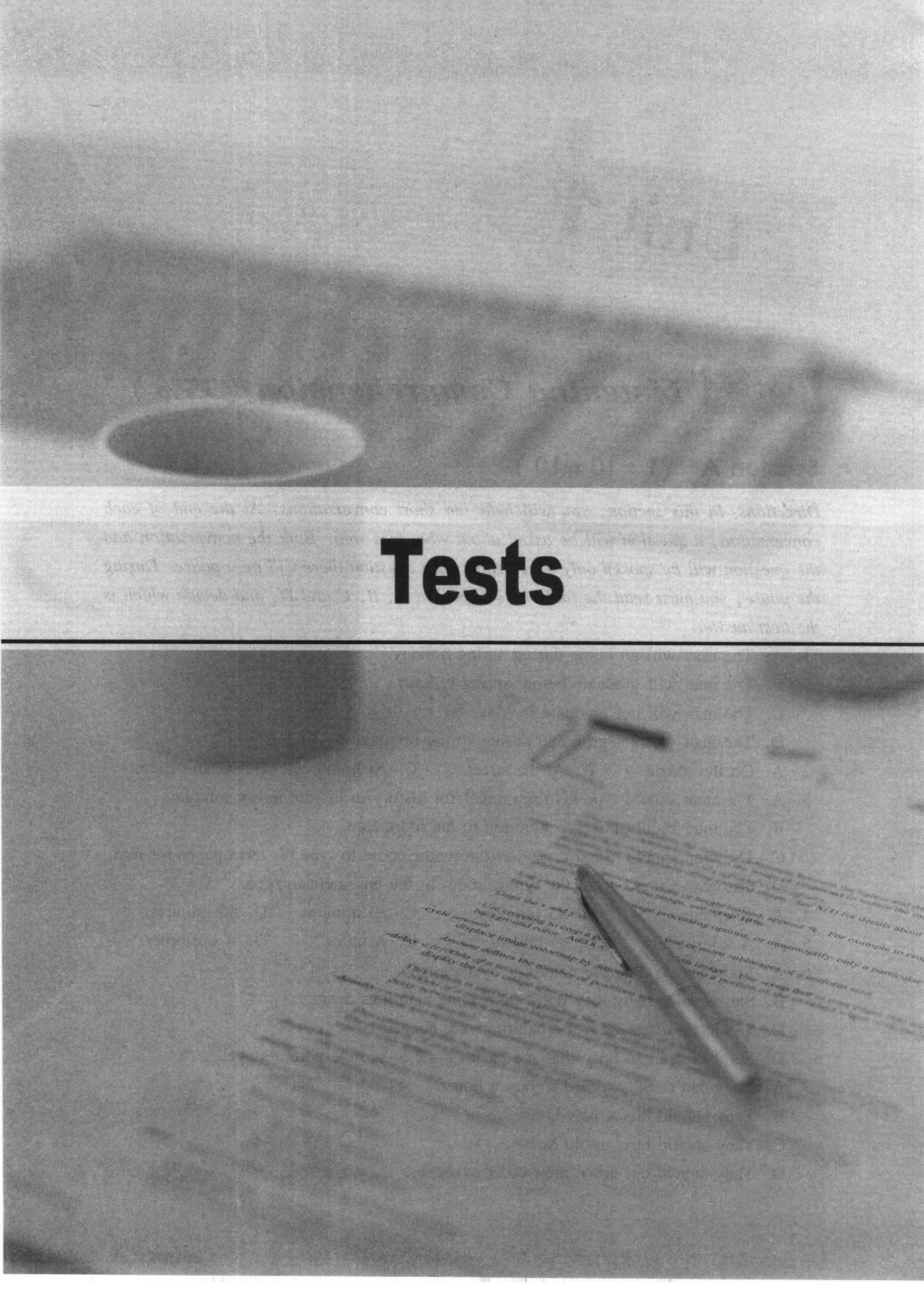
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Tests

Unit 1

Part I *Listening Comprehension* (35%)

Section A (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten 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.

1. A. The man will go home during spring holiday.
B. The man will graduate before spring holiday.
C. The man will not graduate in May.
D. The man will not go home during spring holiday.
2. A. On the phone. B. At the street. C. At home. D. At an office.
3. A. The man should type his term paper for history in his dormitory tonight.
B. The man should not pay attention to his roommate.
C. The man should ask someone in the typing room to type his term paper for him.
D. The man should go to the typing room in the basement to type.
4. A. 30 minutes. B. 45 minutes. C. 20 minutes. D. 50 minutes.
5. A. A salesman. B. A student. C. A tailor. D. A customer
6. A. She does not like the paintings by Picasso.
B. She wonders why they don't take some paintings away.
C. She has no idea what the paintings are about.
D. She has been so busy that she hasn't gone to see the paintings yet.
7. A. They can't really afford to buy a house.
B. They should buy a new house.
C. They should buy an old house.
D. They should cut down their other expenses.

8. A. The man should go to the movie tonight.
B. The man should work on his paper instead of going to the movie.
C. The man should do something else.
D. The man should go out with the woman.
9. A. He should call his secretary himself.
B. He should ask Nick to phone his secretary.
C. He would not be able to find Nick before they leave.
D. His secretary will leave before they phone.
10. A. Call a taxi for the woman.
B. Ride a horse with the woman.
C. Take the woman to the bus station.
D. Drive the woman to the train station.

Section B (1 × 5 = 5)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will hear some questions. 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.

11. A. The police station. B. A drugstore.
C. A place to see movies. D. A map of the town.
12. A. She seems to be in a hurry to leave.
B. She seems to be nervous with the man.
C. She seems to be happy to help the man.
D. She seems to be unfamiliar with the town.
13. A. A guidebook. B. A police report.
C. Anything at a drugstore. D. A washing machine.
14. A. Next door. B. Next to a drugstore.
C. About four blocks away. D. Across the town.
15. A. The woman found them in a guidebook.
B. The woman made a mistake.
C. They were easy for the man to remember.
D. They were not easy for the man to remember.

Section C (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken

Tests

only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Passage 1

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the following passage.

16. A. We choose different clothes to wear.
B. We plan different outdoor activities.
C. We get to know different people.
D. Both A and B.
17. A. They know it is one of the sciences that affect our lives.
B. They feel quite at home talking about it.
C. They find it hard to understand.
D. They think it is a puzzle never to be solved.
18. A. What economics is.
B. The differences between economics and meteorology.
C. The economic terms.
D. Sciences.

Passage 2

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the following passage.

19. A. Get a student visa.
B. Be accepted as a student in your own country.
C. Have a statement from a college in one's own country.
D. Have a relative in America.
20. A. A record of your school work.
B. Your knowledge of English.
C. Your English test score.
D. Evidence showing you have enough money to cover your expenses in the U. S.
21. A. Spend enough time reviewing what you have learned.
B. Make sure you understand the directions to the questions.
C. Ask the examiner to help you if you have any questions about the answers.
D. Have a good sleep during the previous night.
22. A. A college textbook.
B. A handbook for foreign students.
C. A travel book.
D. Test-taking preparation book.

Passage 3

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the following passage.

23. A. How to understand the word “create”.
 B. How to be “creative”.
 C. How to be “creative” in our study.
 D. How to put a “creative” idea into practice.
24. A. The ability to notice things that others might miss.
 B. The ability to do something in a new way.
 C. The ability to put one’s new ideas into practice.
 D. All of above.
25. A. Ordinary people as well as great men are creative.
 B. Color, texture and taste are very important in a meal.
 C. Most people don’t believe “There is nothing new under the sun.”
 D. To put one’s new idea into practice needs only courage.

Section D (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 32 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 33 to 35 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical to any other, so there is no “(26) _____” day for a police officer. Some days are (27) _____ slow, and the job is (28) _____; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (29) _____ police work in one word: (30) _____. Sometimes it’s dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover, that is, I was on the job, but I was wearing (31) _____ clothes, not my police (32) _____. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. (33) _____. Another policeman arrived, and together, we arrested three of the men; but the other four ran away. Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (34) _____. I put her in my police car to help her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, (35) _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35%)**Section A Careful Reading (2 × 10 = 20)**

Directions: In this section there are two passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best option for each of them.

Passage 1

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The way you look—the body that is yours—has several relatively permanent features that disclose information about you. As you take the platform to speak, listeners can observe your physical features and infer your sex, general age range, racial background, height, weight, and body type. Sometimes audiences respond to personal appearance in a fixed manner. As a result they may discount messages given by speakers who are very much younger than themselves. Other audiences similarly pay less attention to the speeches of women or of people from other cultural groups.

Many people have one or more physical features or conditions that make them reluctant to speak publicly. These include crooked teeth, visible birthmarks, above-average or below-average weight or height, poor eyesight, or the use of wheelchairs. Although it is true that people do see your features, it is generally not true that they spend the entire speech focusing on them. If you worry about your appearance, one of your best strategies is to have an interesting topic and a good opening statement that draw people's attention to your subject rather than to your looks.

Regardless of your looks, you can pay special attention to your appearance such as dressing neatly, keeping your hair tidy, etc. Neatness and cleanliness are sometimes as significant as natural beauty; in fact, a common proverb, "Cleanliness is next to godliness", gives a very good example of this. Further, as we will see, social attractiveness is enhanced by other nonverbal variables such as smiling and gesturing appropriately. Moreover, physical characteristics are not the only thing your listeners see. The clothing and accessories you choose are part of the total presentation of yourself.

36. This passage may be taken from _____.

- A. a magazine designed for teachers
- B. a newspaper addressing to those who will run for presidency
- C. a book of public speech
- D. a textbook for potential actors

37. The sentence in Paragraph 1 "As a result they may discount messages given by speakers who are very much younger than themselves." means _____.
A. sometimes they pay less attention to certain speakers
B. sometimes they dislike those speakers
C. sometimes they listen to the speeches attentively
D. sometimes they look down upon those speakers
38. People often feel shy to speak in public if _____.
A. they are younger than the audiences
B. they have some physical defects
C. they are female and not pretty
D. they can not draw the audiences' attention to their subjects
39. Social attractiveness can be improved by _____.
A. a good opening statement
B. the humorous way you talk
C. nonverbal factors such as smiling and proper clothing
D. a young look and pleasant way of speaking
40. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
A. If a speaker worries about his appearance, he can find some ways to turn people's attention away from his look.
B. During a speech, people generally will not spend the whole time on the speaker's appearance.
C. Proper clothing and accessories can also improve one's social attractiveness.
D. If one keeps his hair tidy and body clean, then he possesses the natural beauty.

Passage 2

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

In the United States, the need to protect plant and animal species has become a highly controversial and sharply political issue since the passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973. The act, designed to protect species' living areas, and policies that preserve land and forests compete with economic interests. In the 1990's, for example, the woodcutters in the Western United States were challenged legally in their attempt to cut trees for timber in the Cascade Mountains. The challenge was mounted to protect the endangered spotted owl, whose remaining population occupies these forests and requires the intact, ancient forest for survival. The problematic situation set the interests of environmentalists against those of corporations and of individuals who stood to lose jobs. After months of debate and legal battles, the fate of the woodcutters—and the owls—was still undecided in mid-1992. Similar tensions exist between the developed and the developing nations. Many people in industrialized nations, for example, believe that

developing nations in tropical regions should do more to protect their rainforests and other natural areas. But the developing countries may be impoverished (使穷困), with populations growing so rapidly that using the land is a means to temporarily avoid worsening poverty and starvation.

Many of the changes to Earth that concern scientists have the potential to rob the planet of its biological richness. The destruction of Earth's ozone layer (臭氧层), for example, could contribute to the general process of impoverishment by allowing ultra-violet rays to harm plants and animals. And global warming could wipe out species unable to quickly adapt to changing climates. Clearly, protecting Earth's biological diversity is a complex problem. But solutions to humanity's current problems will come only through coordinated international efforts to control human population, stabilize the composition of the atmosphere, and preserve intact Earth's complex web of life.

41. Why does the author say that the protection of endangered species is a highly controversial issue?
- A. Because people can't agree as to what species to protect.
 - B. Because it is difficult to find an effective way to protect such species.
 - C. Because it affects the interests of certain groups of people.
 - D. Because it is a major problem involving a series of legal procedures.
42. According to the passage, the preservation of rainforests _____.
A. may hamper a developing country in its fight against poverty
B. benefits developed countries rather than developing countries
C. should take priority over the control of human population
D. will help improve the living conditions in developing countries.
43. According to the passage, cutting trees to grow more food _____.
A. will widen the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries
B. is but a short-term relief to the food problem
C. can hardly alleviate the shortage of food
D. proves to be an effective way for impoverished nations
44. Among "humanity's current problems" in Paragraph 2 the chief concern of the scientists is _____.
A. the impoverishment of developing countries
B. the explosion of the human population
C. the reduction of biological diversity
D. the effect of global warming
45. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.
A. to describe the difficulties in solving humanity's current problems
B. to present the different views on humanity's current problems
C. to analyze the contradiction between countries in dealing with humanity's current

problems

- D. to point out that humanity's current problems can only be solved through the cooperation of nations

Section B Word Composition (1 × 5 = 5)

Directions: Choose the best one of the three answers given to complete the following passage.

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are (46) _____ classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox (47) _____. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are (48) _____.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting has risen sharply because they think it is brutal. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation between hunters and hunt saboteurs (阻拦者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the (49) _____ of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labour Party member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get the Parliament to (50) _____ a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 46. A. privately | B. officially | C. secretly |
| 47. A. population | B. kind | C. food |
| 48. A. poor | B. wealthy | C. mean |
| 49. A. track | B. pace | C. trail |
| 50. A. write | B. acknowledge | C. approve |

Section C Fast Reading (1 × 10 = 10)

Directions: Read the two passages and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Passage 1

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Advertising is only part of the total sales effort, but it is the part that attracts the most attention. This is natural enough because advertising is designed for just that purpose. In newspapers, in magazines, in the mail, on radio and television, we constantly see and hear the messages for hundreds of different products and services. For the most part, they are the kinds of things that we can be persuaded to buy—food and drinks, cars and television sets, furniture and clothing, travel and leisure time activities.

The simplest kind of advertising is the classified ad. Every day the newspapers carry a few pages of these ads; in the large Sunday editions there may be several sections of them. A classified ad is usually only a few lines long. It is really a notice or announcements that something is available.

Newspapers also carry a large amount of display advertising. Most of it is for stores or for various forms of entertainment. Newspapers generally reach an audience only in a limited area. To bring their message to a larger audience, many who want to put out their ads use national magazines. Many of the techniques of modern advertising were developed in magazine ads. The use of bright colors, attractive pictures, and short messages is all the characteristics of magazine ads. The most important purpose is to catch the eye. The message itself is usually short, often no more than a slogan which the public identify with the product.

The same techniques have been carried over into television advertising. Voices, music and fashion have been added to colors and pictures to catch the ear as well as the eye. For instance, to advertise a certain food, advertisers will ask a celebrity (名人) to sit at a table and enjoy the seemingly delicious food with the nice light music, while they film her or him. Later this advertisement will be shown on TV. Television ads are short—usually only 15, 30 or 60 seconds, but they are repeated over and over again so that the audience see and hear them many times. Commercial television has mixed entertainment and advertising. If you want the entertainment, you have to put up with the advertising—and millions of people want the entertainment.

The men and women in the sales department are responsible for the company's advertising. They must decide on the audience they want to reach. They must also decide on the best way to get their message to their particular audience. They also make an

estimate of the costs before management approves the plan. In most large companies, management is directly involved in planning the advertising. To some extent, good advertising means success while bad advertising can mean failure. Nowadays advertising has become one of the biggest businesses and its influence is even greater than that of national government.

51. _____ The main purpose of advertising is to attract people's attention to certain products.
52. _____ Large Sunday editions of some newspapers may carry several sections of classified ads.
53. _____ Magazine ads have a larger audience as they use bright colors, attractive pictures, and short messages to catch the eye.
54. _____ Television advertising has borrowed some techniques from newspaper and magazine ads.
55. _____ In most large companies, what the management has to do is just approve the plan for advertising.

Passage 2

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

One day in 1848 a carpenter named Marshall, who worked in a saw mill on the American River in California, made a remarkable discovery. He noticed some bright yellow particles in the water, bent down to pick them up and took them to his partner, a Mr. Sutter. This was the beginning of the Californian Gold Rush. Sutter was a Swiss who had come to America some years earlier to make his fortune. The Governor of California had given him permission to found a settlement in the Sacramento Valley and his determination and energy had made him rich. He had built the mill in partnership with Marshall in order to make use of the abundant natural resources of his land.

Sutter realized the importance of the discovery and decided to file a claim so that his right to the gold would be established, so he sent a man named Bennet to San Francisco to see the Governor. He warned Bennet not to tell anyone in case people came to the valley before his claim was recognized. Bennet could not keep the secret but the people of San Francisco did not believe his words at first. Then the editor of a weekly newspaper there, Sam Brannan, went to Sutter's mill to make a report. When he came back he ran through the streets of the town shouting "Gold! Gold!". Within a month almost the entire population, then only 800 people, had gone to look for the precious metal. Soldiers deserted the army, sailors left their ships and men gave up their jobs so as not to miss the chance of becoming rich.

The news spread across America to Europe and thousands of people joined in the search. Those who went by ship had to sail round Cape Horn to reach California but some

Tests

chose the overland route across America and wagon trains were formed for travellers to make the journey. Even then there were some who were prepared to cross the terrible desert of Death Valley in order to reach the gold a few days before the rest.

The Gold Rush proved a disaster for Sutter himself. For years he tried to evict the prospectors from his property so that his family might enjoy the wealth of his land, but his business was ruined. The prospectors did a great deal of damage, and killed one of his sons, and at the end of his life he was a poor man who continually stopped people in the street to tell them that Gold is the Devil.

56. _____ Sutter had gone to America to make his fortune.
57. _____ Sutter sent Bennet to San Francisco to ask the Governor for permission to found a settlement.
58. _____ The people of San Francisco believed Bennet as soon as he told them about the discovery of gold.
59. _____ Thousands of Frenchmen also joined in the search of gold when they heard of the news.
60. _____ Sutter was ruined because the prospectors prevented him and his family from enjoying the wealth of his land.

Part III Comprehensive Test (15%)

Section A Cloze (0.5 × 20 = 10)

Directions: In this section, you will read a passage with 20 blanks. Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage.

From childhood to old age, we all use language as a means of broadening our knowledge of ourselves and the world about us. When humans first (61) _____, they were like newborn children, unable to use this (62) _____ tool. Yet once language developed, the possibilities for human kind's future (63) _____ and cultural growth increased.

Many linguists believe that evolution is (64) _____ for our ability to produce and use language. They (65) _____ that our highly evolved brain provides us (66) _____ an innate language ability not found in lower (67) _____. Proponents of this innateness theory say that our (68) _____ for language is inborn, but that language itself develops gradually, (69) _____ a function of the growth of the brain during childhood. Therefore there are critical (70) _____ times for language development.