

too much about any one field. There is, in other words, a demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest rather than the trees of many different disciplines. We can call these people 'generalists'. And these 'generalists' are particularly

大学英语练习集

● 关素琴 庄其祥 主编
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...ation, where it is their job to
...er people do the work, where they have to plan for
other people, to organize other people's work, to begin it and
judge it.

The specialist understands one field; his concern is with
... and only of a 'trained' man; and his educational
background is properly technical or
generalist - and especially

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College English Exercises
(Band 4)

大学英语练习集

(四级)

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内 容 简 介

该书是根据全国大学英语教学大纲和研讨会的要求,并结合大学英语四级统考模拟试题精编而成。书中增加了新的题型和完型填空等,对词汇结构及写作部分也做了较大变动,使其内容更丰富、题型更拓宽,难易更适度。

本书是提高学生应试水平,参加统考的强化训练教材,也可作为自学自测的参考书。

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Daxue Ying Yu Lianxiji

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前 言

1994年7日大庆全国大学英语教学研讨会会议纪要指出：“大学英语四、六级考试本身也要不断完善，提高效率，变化题型，使考试能更好地反映学生的实际英语能力，正确地指导教学，尽量减少考试的负面作用。”为了贯彻这次会议精神，适应大学英语教学深化改革的新形势，我们在保持九一年出版的“大学英语四级考试模拟试题集”原书优点的基础上，对近几年中我们积累的资料进行认真筛选汇编，作为原书的续集出版。

作为原书的续集，本书在编排方式上大体保留原有格式。在内容方面，根据大学英语四级考试完善发展趋势和进一步提高英语水平的要求，做了较大的扩充，具有下列变化和特点：

(1) 增加了练习题型，有利于提高效率。听力理解增补了听写内容（a. 对话中的句子，b. 短文，c. 听写短文后进行改写）。在练习集中增设了汉译英项目。

(2) 对听力与阅读理解和完型填空，从整体上进行了改编，对词汇结构及写作部分，做了适当的修改和更新。使其内容更加丰富，题型拓宽，难度适宜，进一步切合目前教学要求和学生的实际水平，有助于巩固学生的英语基础知识及综合运用语言技能的训练。

(3) 适应性强，本书既可作大学英语强化训练教材，也可用于自学自测。

本书编写过程中得到了全国大学英语教学指导委员会邢志春教授和哈尔滨工业大学外语系大学英语第一教研室主任陈仲利的指导及支持，在此一并表示感谢。

本书由关素琴、庄其祥主编，陈福民主审。

参加编写本书编写工作的有（按章序排列）：李晓红（听力理解）、庄其祥、王达坤（阅读理解）、关素琴（词汇与结构）、付利（完型填空）、陈福民（写作，汉译英，听写）。听力理解及听写有盒式磁带，由外教录音，录音监制工作由李竞业负责。

由于水平有限，书中可能会有不妥之处，敬请专家和读者批评指正。

编者

1995年1月

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Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

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. 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 your 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.

1. A. A bookstore. B. A post office.
C. A department store. D. A drug store.
2. A. He wasn't in the pictures.
B. He left the park in a hurry.
C. He couldn't run fast enough.
D. He didn't have enough film.
3. A. He won't clean anything until tomorrow morning.
B. He never cleans his desk in the morning.
C. He's already cleaned his desk today.

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 I

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A. To catch that louse.
B. To keep her mouth in good shape.
C. To catch that mouse.
D. To keep her house clean.
- 12. A. Some cheese.
B. Some meat.
C. A picture of some cheese.
D. A picture of some meat.
- 13. A. A picture of a mouse in the trap.
B. A louse in the trap.
C. A mouse in the trap.
D. A picture of a mouse in the trap.

Passage II

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A. Every other day.
B. Twice a week.
C. Twice a day.
D. Only during the summer.

15. A. The heat of the sun.
B. The pull of the sun and the moon.
C. The shape of the moon.
D. The light of the moon
16. A. The moon is directly over it.
B. The moon disappears over the horizon
C. There is no tide.
D. There is a low tide.

Passage III

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A. How English words came to the French language.
B. English has borrowed words from many languages.
C. How French words came to the English language.
D. The French language is one part of English.
18. A. In 1600. B. In 1066.
C. In 1060. D. In 1606.
19. A. Half of the population.
B. One third of the population.
C. Two thirds of the population.
D. One fourth of the population.
20. A. A war between two countries.
B. An earthquake.
C. Flood.
D. A disease.

Section C

Directions: Listen three times the missing words or sentences

on the tape and fill in the blanks as you listen.

An Urgent Matter

Secretary: Good morning. Argew and Phibbs, Incorporated.

Mr.Grow: _____ 1 _____.

Secretary: I'm sorry ,sir. Mr. Phibbs is tied up at the moment.
Would you like to leave a message?

Mr.Grow: Well, _____ 2 _____.

Secretary: Mr. Argew is out of town, sir, he won't be getting
back until the fifteenth.

Secretary: I see. Well, _____ 3 _____.? I've got to talk to him
as soon as possible. It's an urgent matter.

Secretary: He'll probably be free in a couple of hours.

Mr.Grow: All right. _____ 4 _____.

Secretary: 203-4756?

Mr.Grow: _____ 5 _____.

Secretary: Oh excuse me! 203-4657?

Mr.Grow: _____ 6 _____.

Secretary: Who shall I ask for?

Mr.Grow: _____ 7 _____. I'll be waiting here in
my office.

Secretary: _____ 8 _____., Mr. Crow. Good-bye.

Mr.Grow: Good-bye.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The rat has many enemies and its greatest enemy is man. Nevertheless, rats are survivors. Although man has carried on an unending war against them, rats have methodically and systematically colonized(开拓殖民地于)the world. In almost every country, from the freezing cold of the Arctic region to the blazing heat of the tropics, rats are to be found, growing, increasing and multiplying.

Apart from their ability to adapt themselves to varying climatic conditions, rats possess another quality that gives them an advantage in extending their boundaries. More so than most other animals, including snakes and spiders, they cause fear. Why should this be so? Certainly they carry disease and man is slow to forget the Black Plague(黑死病), carried by rats, that killed off more than one third of the earth's popula-

tion in the fourteenth century. Also, rats have been known to bite babies in their cots(小儿卧床), but the number of such attacks is very much exaggerated. One reads of the danger of being attacked by 'a cornered rat' but this belongs to fiction; rats do not go for your throat, as many would have us believe. Furthermore, it is difficult to believe that the rat's appearance can be a source of fear: the common black or brown rat can hardly be regarded as an ugly creature while its cousin, the acacia rat, is quite pretty and gentle.

21. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.
- A. man's greatest enemy is the rat
 - B. man is no worse than many of the rat's enemies
 - C. man is the rat's worst enemy
 - D. rats have many enemies worse than man
22. It can be concluded from the passage that_____.
- A. rats dislike the heat but do not mind the cold
 - B. rats prefer the heat to the cold
 - C. rats do not mind the heat or the cold
 - D. rats dislike both the heat and the cold
23. Which of the following is TRUE of the rats?
- A. They frequently attack babies.
 - B. They make people afraid.
 - C. They look pretty and gentle.
 - D. They are more harmful than any other animal.
24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. Rats will survive because they can live anywhere.

- B. Rats usually go for your throat at night.
 - C. Rats will disappear at last because they carry disease.
 - D. The number of rats is decreasing quickly.
25. The word "exaggerated" (para.2, line 10) could best be replaced by which of the following?
- A. smaller than it really is B. larger than it really is
 - C. the same as it is reported D. kept in secret

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Unions are organizations of workers that bargain with employers for economic and job benefits. They exist to create political and economic power against private management and the government to achieve their goals. These goals are primarily higher wages, better working conditions, and job security. The arrangements made to achieve these goals are usually complex in their social and psychological detail.

Union movements occurred in the latter years of the 1700s in the U. S..Carpenters, printers, and shoemakers formed organizations as early as 1791 in Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. These arose largely over economic, conflicts(冲突) between workers and employers when rapid changes in a young developing country began to break down the familiar methods of production and the close ties between worker and employer.

A long, hard drive for legalization of unions followed. Unions fought with companies and unsympathetic courts for legitimacy and status. Unions were seen as a threat to free enterprise and private property, and therefore to political and economic stability. They were also considered radical(激进的),

and companies resisted them vigorously. Violence was frequent on both sides. The government at times moved in state police to suppress the more fierce conflicts. Union workers themselves often punished other workers who did not support their policies.

Unions in the U. S. have always maintained a practical direction. They have not adopted radical ideologies(思想意识) or unrealistic goals. A major force in union organizing in the early part of the century, Samuel Gompers, took a practical approach. He was for "bread and butter unionism" or "pure and simple unionism". He was interested in immediate, practical gains-----higher wages and shorter hours. He sided with no political party, only with politicians who could help.

26. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Since the 1930s, labour unions have typically supported political parties.
- B. Labour unions in the United States have the same purposes as others.
- C. Unions are organizations of workers that bargain with employers for economic and job benefits.
- D. Unions in the United states have always maintained a practical purpose.

27. The word "legitimacy- (para.3) could best be replaced by which of the following?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. Reality | B. Legality |
| C. Position | D. Power |

28. Which of the following is TRUE of the power status of

unions?

- A. The government's failure to protect domestic industries will lower the unions' power.
 - B. Unions are as powerful now as at any time in their history.
 - C. Frequent conflicts among union members have decreased the unions' power.
 - D. The unions' power will be strengthened because of the government's full support.
29. Which of the following can be inferred about the main purpose of a strike?
- A To force the government to be involved.
 - B To gain community sympathy for the worker.
 - C To create a loss of goods and services for the public.
 - D To impose financial difficulties on a company.
30. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. In a conflict between workers and employers the government is most likely to remain neutral.
 - B. Unions in the United States are interested in practical gains.
 - C. Unions were thought of as a threat to political and economic stability.
 - D. Some workers were punished by their union workers because of their different opinions.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

What do we think with? Only the brain? Hardly. The brain is like a telephone exchange. It is the switchboard, but not the

whole system. Its function is to receive incoming signals, make proper connections, and send the messages through to their destination. For efficient service, the body must function as a whole.

But where is the "mind"? Is it in the brain? Or perhaps in the nervous system? After all, can we say that the mind is in any particular place? It is not a thing, like a leg, or even the brain. It is a function, an activity. Aristotle, twenty-three hundred years ago, observed that the mind was to the body what cutting was to the ax. When the ax is not in use, there is no cutting. So with the mind. "Mind", said Charles H. Woolbert, "is what the body is doing."

If this activity is necessary for thinking, it is also necessary for thinking, it is also necessary for carrying thought from one person to another. Observe how people go about the business of ordinary conversation. If you have never done this painstakingly(费力地), you have a surprise in store, for good conversationalists are almost constantly in motion. Their heads are continually nodding and shaking sometimes so vigorously that you wonder how their necks can stand the strain.

Even the legs and feet are active. As for the hands and arms, they are seldom still for more than a few seconds at a time.

The people, remember, are not making speeches. They are merely common folk trying to make others understand what they have in mind. They are not conscious of movement. Their speech is not studied. They are just human creatures in a hu-