

大学英语四级考试 **新视野**

总主编 徐晓光

综合测试

主 编 邹芙林 等

English



Testing



青岛海洋大学出版社

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主编 邹芙林 徐晓光 彭子柱 杨连瑞

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·青 岛·

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前言

大学英语四、六级考试目前已成为检查普通高等学校英语教学大纲落实情况 and 评估教学质量的重要手段之一,有力地促进着英语教学改革的发展和教学质量的提高。目前,越来越多的高等院校将这种考试视为评价学生英语综合能力的重要途径,许多用人单位也将获得大学英语四、六级考试合格证书视为受聘的必备条件之一。为了帮助学生提高英语听、说、读、写、译能力,从而顺利通过考试,我们组织有丰富教学经验的高校教师编写了《**大学英语四级考试新视野**》。该书包括《**英语词汇**》、《**阅读与翻译**》、《**语法与写作**》和《**综合测试**》四册,其特点为:

1. **针对性强**。严格按照最新的大学英语四级考试大纲编写,充分反映了大学英语四级考试的最新动态。

2. **选材新颖,内容丰富**。选材既考虑语言的丰富性,又兼顾文章、段落、句子的科学性和趣味性;内容涉及天文、地理、医学、人物、故事、科技等。

3. **理论阐述和学习方法指导相结合**。为使学生在听、说、读、写、译等能力的提高方面有一个飞跃,从而顺利通过考试,本书对阅读、语法、词汇及写作等分专题进行了详尽的剖析,并从教学大纲和考试大纲对听、说、读、写、译能力等方面的要求入手,结合学生在这些方面的弱点进行了理论上和方法上的指导,同时还提供了大量练习,以帮助学生理论联系实际、解决具体问题。

4. **实用性强**。本书是针对教学大纲对各项知识与能力的要求,按照考试的题型和题量,考虑到学生普遍存在的问题设计和编写而成的。《**英语词汇**》一册对大纲要求掌握的词汇(中学学过的除外)注音,释义,辨析同、近义词及反义词,并提供了大量例句,旨在帮助学生掌握和记忆相关词汇。《**阅读与翻译**》一册讲述了重要的阅读技巧,如抓住文章主旨与大意、阐述与主旨有关的事实与细节、得出逻辑性结论、根据上下文猜测词义等,精选了各种题材和体裁的文章,同时提供了大量英译汉练习,旨在帮助学生提高阅读能力和英译汉水平。《**语法与写作**》一册对学生在学习和考试中遇到的写作、语法等方面的难点问题,有针对性地进行了阐述和讲解,并设计了大量练习,旨在培养学生的英语语言综合运用能力。《**综合测试**》一册,则提供了针对性、实用性很强的测试题,供学生模拟训练使用。

《大学英语四级考试新视野》一书讲解翔实,内容丰富,涵盖面广,能帮助学生熟练掌握科学的解题思路、解题方法和正确的应试策略,融会贯通、举一反三地应用所学知识,因此是高等院校在校生必备的学习用书,对研究生基础阶段的英语学习也有一定的指导作用,同时还可供广大英语教师教学时参考。

限于水平,书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处,恳请专家和读者批评指正。

编 者

2002 年 8 月

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Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished sentences. For each of them there are 4 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:

(1)

Auctions (拍卖) are public sales of goods, conducted by an officially approved auctioneer. He or she asks the assembled crowd in the auction-room to make offers, or "bids", for the various items on sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures, and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called "knocking down" the goods. For the bidding ends when the auctioneer bangs a small hammer on a table at which he stands. This is often set on a raised platform called a rostrum.

The ancient Romans probably invented sales by auction, and the English word comes from the Latin auction, meaning "increase". The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in war; these sales were called "sub hasta," meaning "under the spear", a spear being stuck in the ground as a signal for a crowd to gather. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries goods were often sold "by the candle", a short candle was lit by the auctioneer; and bids could be made while it stayed alight.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by possible buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a "lot", is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with Lot 1 and continue in numerical order. He may wait until he registers the fact that certain dealers are in the room and then produce the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer's services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding as high as possible.

Practically all goods whose qualities vary are sold by auction. Among these are coffee hides, skins, wool, tea, cocoa, furs, spices, fruit and vegetables and wines. Auction sales are also usual for land and property, antique, furniture, pictures, rare books, old china and similar works of art. The auction rooms at Christie's and Sotheby's in London and New York are world famous.

21. Auctioned goods are sold _____.
A. for the highest price offered
B. only at fixed prices
C. at a price less than their true value
D. very cheaply
22. The end of the bidding is called "knocking down" because _____.
A. the auctioneer knocks the buyer down
B. the auctioneer knock the rostrum down
C. the goods are knocked down on to the table
D. the auctioneer bangs the table with a hammer
23. The Romans used to sell _____ by auction.
A. spoilt goods
B. property taken from the enemy
C. old worn-out weapons
D. spears
24. A candle used to burn at auction sales _____.
A. because they took place at night
B. as a signal for the crowd together
C. to limit the time when offers could be made
D. to keep the auctioneer warm
25. The auctioneer may decide to sell the "Lots" out of order because _____.
A. he sometimes wants to confuse the buyers
B. he knows from experience that certain people will want to buy certain items
C. he wants to keep certain people waiting
D. he wants to reduce the number

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

(2)

People have three basic needs: food, clothing and shelter. If a person lives in a warm climate, clothing is not absolutely necessary. However, people cannot live without food, and they have little chance of survival without shelter. Human needs shelter to protect them from the weather, wild animals, insects, and their enemies.

The first permanent shelter were probably built twenty to forty thousand years ago by fish-eating people who lived in one place as long as the fish supply lasted. Fish-eaters could stay in one place for several years. However, once people learned to farm, they could live longer in one place. Thus, they were able to build a permanent home. Once again, they built their homes with the materials they found at hand. In Egypt, for example, wood was scarce, so most houses were built of bricks made of dried mud, with a roof supported by palm tree trunks.

Weather is their worst natural enemy. They have protected themselves from extremes of heat and cold and from storms, wind and rain.

Where the weather is hot and dry, the house is generally made of clay brick. The windows are small and high up, so that the heat stays outside. There is often a flat roof, where people can find a cool place to sleep. In hot, humid areas, on the other hand, people need to be protected from the rain, as well as the heat. In such places, houses are built with wide, overhanging roofs, balconies or verandas.

Where there are torrential rains, houses are either built on piles to keep them off the ground, or they have steep and thatched roofs to drain off the rain. People living along the Congo River have found that steep, heavily-thatched roofs drain off the jungle rains more quickly. Other people in Africa have found that a roof of broad leaves sheds rain quickly.

In Borneo, houses are built on high posts to protect people from dampness. There are tribes in Malaya who build their homes in the forked branches of trees, and climb up to their houses on bamboo ladders.

In Europe there are very few wooden houses being built today. This is partly because wood is no longer as plentiful as it once was, and partly because wooden houses are quite inflammable (易燃的). On the other hand, there are many wooden houses in America. This is because the first settlers wanted to build houses quickly and inexpensively. Since the country was covered in many places with forest, some trees had to be cut down to make room for houses.

26. The first people to have permanent shelters were probably _____.
A. hunters B. farmers C. fishermen D. none of these
27. Man's most urgent need in building a house, is protection from _____.
A. enemies B. the weather C. earthquakes D. floods
28. A house with a steep sloping roof is more likely to be found _____.
A. in the desert B. near the coast
C. in a windy country D. in a rainy country
29. In Borneo, because of the dampness, houses are built _____.
A. on high posts B. in forks of trees
C. on rock platforms D. high on the cliff sides
30. There are more wooden houses in America than in Europe because _____.
A. there was more wood in America
B. people can fireproof their wooden house in America
C. stone was not available in America
D. many people live in the same house in America

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

(3)

The science of meteorology is concerned with the study of the structure, state, and behavior of the atmosphere. The subject may be approached from several directions, but the sense cannot be fully appreciated from any point. Different views must be integrated to give a perspective to the whole picture.

One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a period of a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called synoptic(天气图的)meteorology.

Synoptic meteorology is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of preparation and analysis of weather maps, which cannot be overestimated. In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry, and many other interests and fields of human activity with accurate weather warnings and professional forecast advice, great benefits are reaped in terms of the saving of human life and property and in economic advantages of kinds. One important purpose of the science of meteorology is constantly to strive, through advanced study and research, to increase our knowledge of the atmosphere with the aim of improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

The tools needed to advance our knowledge in this way are the disciplines of mathematics and physics applied to solve meteorological problems. The use of these tools forms that branch of the science called dynamic meteorology.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. The Limitation of Meteorological Forecasting
 - B. New Advances in Synoptic Meteorology
 - C. Approaches to the Science of Meteorology
 - D. The Basics of Dynamic Meteorology
32. The predictions of synoptic meteorologists are directly based on the_____.
- A. application of the physical sciences
 - B. preparation and study of weather maps
 - C. anticipated needs of weather maps
 - D. observations of commercial airline pilots
33. Which of the following is not referred to by the author as a field whose needs are served by weather forecasting?
- A. Transportation.
 - B. Manufacturing .
 - C. Farming .
 - D. Sports.
34. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the third paragraph of the passage?
- A. A procedure is explained and its importance is emphasized.
 - B. Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
 - C. Recent scientific advancements are outlined in order of importance.
 - D. A problem is examined and possible solutions are given.

35. In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase “these tools” refers to _____.
A. weather forecasts
B. meteorology
C. mathematics physics
D. economic advantages

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

(4)

Two high school students Dylan Klebold and Eric Harris made a series of home videos leading up to their killings of fellow students at Columbine High School in Colorado.

Time magazine viewed the video tapes, and reported that Klebold and Harris expressed hatred for nearly all their schoolmates. Klebold said on one tape, “I hope we kill 250 of you.” At lunchtime on April 20, Klebold and Harris opened fire—and went on to kill 12 other students and one teacher before taking their own lives.

Time says the tapes—made over a five-week period before the rampage—make it plain that Klebold and Harris felt alienated (被疏远) and wanted to revenge (报复) against those who laughed at them—mainly the Columbine sports students.

The magazine says the only regret that the shooters show on the tapes is when Harris conceded that his and Klebold’s parents would be “put through hell once we do this”. But he said “there’s nothing you guys (the parents) could’ve done to prevent heart.” Harris talked of having to more often with his family, starting over each time “at the bottom of the social ladder (梯子)” where people made fun of “my face, my hair, my shirts”. Time reports Klebold and Harris saw the attack as a way to get “the respect we’re going to deserve”. Klebold said directors “will be fighting over this story”. FBI agent Mark Holstlaw told Time, “They wanted to be famous. And they are. They’re infamous(声名狼藉).”

36. This passage mainly tells us about _____.
A. the lives of two high school students
B. the instance of school violence in the U.S.
C. the techniques of making a home video
D. the Time magazine’s reports
37. Klebold and Harris hated his schoolmates because _____.
A. they felt alienated by the students
B. they were physically hurt by the students
C. the two boys were the poorest students in class
D. their parents were not as caring as the parents of other students
38. The two boys regretted their deeds only _____.
A. after they have killed too many people
B. after they killed a wrong person
C. when they thought of their parents
D. when they saw the results

39. Klebold and Harris viewed the attack as _____.
- A. an achievement
 - B. a skillfully carried out plan
 - C. a way of revenge
 - D. a beginning of all their work
40. What happened to the two boys after they killed 12 other students?
- A. They fled.
 - B. They went on killing.
 - C. They began to look for other targets.
 - D. They killed themselves.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 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 center.*

41. We should be _____ of the comfort of old people.
- A. considered
 - B. considerable
 - C. considerate
 - D. considering
42. He's a very _____ man for he always says exactly what he means.
- A. observant
 - B. blunt
 - C. keen
 - D. dull
43. My neighbor and his wife have decided to _____ to Australia.
- A. immigrate
 - B. migrate
 - C. expatriate
 - D. emigrate
44. The island where these rare birds nest has been declared a _____ area.
- A. preservative
 - B. conservation
 - C. conservative
 - D. preservation
45. Mike found it difficult to get his British joke _____ to the American audiences.
- A. around
 - B. across
 - C. down
 - D. over
46. What you should say in your speech is entirely _____ you.
- A. up to
 - B. owing to
 - C. due to
 - D. according to
47. I want to buy something colorful and _____ in your store.
- A. decoration
 - B. decorative
 - C. decorator
 - D. decorating
48. The lecturer spoke so fast that I found it hard to _____ what he was saying.
- A. take in
 - B. take up
 - C. take over
 - D. take out
49. It is a(n) _____ room ready for a new tenant.
- A. bare
 - B. nude
 - C. vacant
 - D. empty
50. He received a(n) _____ bullet in the head and died before we carried him to the hospital.
- A. urgent
 - B. vital
 - C. important
 - D. chief
51. Your latest project has little _____ of success.
- A. preview
 - B. prospect
 - C. prediction
 - D. forecast

52. The police _____ their attention to the events that led to the accidents.
 A. confined B. confirmed C. contained D. conserved
53. Your composition is good _____ a few spelling mistakes.
 A. except B. besides C. excepting D. except for
54. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to _____ your feelings.
 A. hurt B. harm C. damage D. wound
55. As a matter of routine, a contract must be signed by the two parties _____ before it comes into force.
 A. concerned B. included C. involved D. pointed
56. _____ we need to spend the holiday is money and time.
 A. All what B. That all C. That D. What
57. Your final examination results were satisfactory, but _____ if you had spent less time in playing video games.
 A. wouldn't they have been better B. wouldn't they be better
 C. won't they have be better D. won't they better
58. There is no point _____ with such a person.
 A. by quarreling B. with quarreling
 C. for quarreling D. in quarreling
59. We did not reach any agreement _____ many precedent conditions could not be satisfied.
 A. so that B. such that C. in that D. to that
60. Do you know _____ ?
 A. how often he goes there B. how often does he go there
 C. he goes there how often D. how often goes he there
61. The plan _____ better if Tim had taken my advice.
 A. would be B. was
 C. is D. should have been
62. To our surprise, the majority of the students _____ in favor of his suggestion.
 A. is B. are C. was D. be
63. Those who are gifted and diligent are inclined _____ high level of self-confidence.
 A. possess B. to possess C. to have possess D. possessing
64. She managed, with her colleagues' assistance, _____ before the deadline.
 A. being finished B. be finished
 C. to finish D. being finishing
65. The suggestion that he _____ to the party was rejected the day before yesterday.
 A. be invited B. to be invited
 C. being invited D. has been invited
66. Hardly _____ the hall when the opening ceremony began.
 A. she had entered B. she entered

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 73. A. hardly | B. nearly | C. certainly | D. somehow |
| 74. A. trip | B. works | C. business | D. travel |
| 75. A. buy | B. sell | C. race | D. see |
| 76. A. quickly | B. regularly | C. rapidly | D. recently |
| 77. A. on | B. in | C. behind | D. about |
| 78. A. raising | B. making | C. reducing | D. improving |
| 79. A. unusual | B. interested | C. average | D. biggest |
| 80. A. slowest | B. equal | C. faster | D. less |
| 81. A. bringing | B. obtain | C. bought | D. purchasing |
| 82. A. part | B. half | C. number | D. side |
| 83. A. clearly | B. proportionally | C. percentage | D. suddenly |
| 84. A. income | B. work | C. plans | D. debts |
| 85. A. used | B. spent | C. cost | D. needed |
| 86. A. month's | B. dollar's | C. family | D. year |
| 87. A. famous | B. superior | C. fastest | D. purchasing |
| 88. A. running | B. notice | C. influence | D. discussion |
| 89. A. then | B. as | C. so | D. which |
| 90. A. start | B. leave | C. keep | D. repair |

Part V Writing

You are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of 100—120 words based on the following:

假定你名叫王林，是北京第一中学高中三年级学生。你已经读完英国杂志编辑 Welfare 女士寄来的书并完成了书中的练习，但是对某些习题的答案是否正确不太把握，于是写信询问 Welfare 女士能否将答案寄来。写信日期为 2001 年 1 月 5 日。

要求行文格式正确，内容完整。字数约为 100 至 120 个单词。

Test Two

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished sentences. For each of them there are 4 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:

(1)

Laziness is a fault, everyone knows that. We have probably all had lectures pointing out how laziness is immoral, that it is wasteful and that lazy people will never amount to anything in life. Laziness can be more harmful than that, and it is often used as an excuse for even more complex reasons than simply wishing to avoid work. Some people who appear to be lazy are suffering from much more serious problems. They may be so distrustful of their fellow workers that they are unable to join in any group task for fear of ridicule, or fear of having their ideas stolen. These people who seem lazy may be made helpless by a fear of failure that prevents fruitful work. Other sorts of fantasies may prevent work; some people are so busy planning, sometimes, that they are unable to deal with whatever “lesser” work is at hand. Still other people may not avoid work; strictly speaking, but they merely procrastinate(拖延), rescheduling their day in a way that accomplishes little.

Laziness can actually be helpful. Like procrastinators, some people may look lazy when they are really thinking, planning, contemplating, or researching. We should all remember that some great scientific discoveries occurred by chance or while someone was “idling about”. Newton was not working in the orchard (果园) when the apple hit him, and he devised the theory of gravity. None of us would want to have someone “lazy” build the car or stove we buy. However what might appear to be “laziness” may really be care and attention to detail, where a worker takes extra time to check each step of his or her work, to do the job right. Sometimes, being “lazy”—that is, taking time off for a rest—is good for the overworked student or executive. Taking a rest can be particularly helpful to the athlete who is trying too hard, or for the doctor who is simply working himself overtime, spending too many evenings at the clinic. So be careful when you are tempted to call someone lazy. That person may be thinking, resting, or planning his or her next book.

21. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

A. laziness is a moral fault