

新概念英语

同步互动 真题集

第四册



一线名师，担当主编；
 授课精华，倾情奉献；
 一本在手，考试无忧；
 真题考点，一网打尽！

《新概念英语》学习 **胜** 经
New Concept Bible

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新概念英语名师导学系列

新概念英语同步互动真题集

(第四册)

新东方名师编写组

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前 言

“可以说我对于英语学习的兴趣是被《新概念英语》这套书激发出来的。由于课本身很有趣,所以尽管觉得吃力,我却没有产生任何厌倦情绪。我用了两个多月的时间,就把第二册到第四册的200多篇课文生吞活剥地学完了。我的朋友、现任新东方教育科技集团常务副总裁周成刚,就是在没日没夜地模仿了《新概念英语》的朗读后,获得了一口标准的伦敦口音,最后被英国BBC广播公司看中,变成了BBC的记者和节目主持人。”

——新东方教育科技集团董事长兼总裁俞敏洪

《新概念英语》系列教材的经典性早已不言而喻。作为教学一线的新东方教师,在培训过数十万名《新概念英语》学员之中和之后,我们一直在思考一个问题:《新概念英语》这套教材究竟是如何深深地吸引着中国的学生?经过深入研究,我们惊喜地发现《新概念英语》这套教材除了具备一般教材的所有特点之外,还有一个非常显著的特点——与中国现在的各种考试紧密相关。这就是《新概念英语》这套教材多年以来一直焕发勃勃生机的原因所在。经过教学实践的无数次尝试,也是由于我们编写的《新概念英语同步互动习题集》等图书的热销,同时也是在商务印书馆教育图书编辑室主任冯爱珍、编辑马浩岚的鼓励下,我们这些新东方教师集体创作了《新概念英语同步互动真题集》、《新概念英语语法同步互动真题集》、《新概念英语美文欣赏》、《新概念英语名师精讲笔记》等一系列丛书,准确地实现了《新概念英语》的每篇课文与中国现行考试历年真题的完美结合。

俗话说:“千里之行始于足下”,“万丈高楼平地起”,《新概念英语同步互动真题集》(第四册)是《新概念英语(第四册)》学习的重要辅助练习集,只要把本书的知识点咀嚼透彻,坚实的基础将会帮助你在中考、高考、大学英语四六级、专业八级等考试中轻松拿高分;另外,听、说、读、写、译各方面能力也会齐头并进,为以后的英语学习奠定良好的基础。

本书的背景资料:

- 一、编写阵容强大,编写人员全部由新东方一线英语教师担任。
- 二、试题内容丰富,多样的测试形式,与考试真题密切结合。
- 三、题例编排科学,题型设计合理,题量适中。
- 四、重、难点突出,有助于掌握课文要点,提高学习效率。
- 五、使用方便,既可自测,也可在课堂上使用,附详细的参考答案。

基于以上特点,在本书的编写上我们争取安排一天一课,使学生做到有的放矢。由于时间仓促,书中的不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝批评指正。

编 者

《新概念英语第四册互动真题集》重点知识点速查表

项目 课数	课名	主题	语法	词汇	阅读	完型或翻译	写作
Lesson 1	Finding fossil man	考古发现,化石人	过去分词短语作定语	remote; decay; migration; ancestor; rot; remain.	人与类人猿什么时候分家	古猿人	古老的人类
Lesson 2	Spare that spider	蜘蛛	if 引导非真实条件状语从句	authorize; terminate.	鸟巢	动物智商	物种灭绝
Lesson 3	Matterhorn man	登山运动, 体育	比较结构	invariably; summit; accompany; course.	意大利足球的苦与乐	人生追求	“危险运动”
Lesson 4	Seeing hands	奇闻趣事	过去分词作宾语补足语	perceive; vision; case.	成就就是靠后天的勤奋取得的	出国旅行	你相信人有特异功能吗?
Lesson 5	Youth	青年	强调句型 I	regard; contrast; commit; identity; ambition; elderly.	抱负	青少年犯罪	年轻人
Lesson 6	The sporting spirit	体育运动, 体育精神	if only 引导的非真实条件状语从句	involve; prestige; instinct; arouse; patriotic.	运动员背后的付出	体育锻炼与身体健康	游戏
Lesson 7	Bats	蝙蝠	不定式(短语)作目的状语	utilitarian; appreciation; elapse; reflect; steer; interval; practically.	“十字”嘴的功效	人的两大共同点	是否可以因为任何目的“利用动物”
Lesson 8	Trading standards	贸易, 商业投资	which 引导非限定性定语从句	regulation; approve; accord; extend; principle; apply.	经济状况与消费水平	全球经济一体化	贸易的关系
Lesson 9	Royal espionage	间谍, 特工	过去分词作方式状语	act; passport; penetration; caution; assemble; trivial.	潜水艇	托儿所	国家间良好关系的重要性
Lesson 10	Silicon valley	科技, 网络, 计算机	定语从句中关系代词 that 的用法	penalty; predict; rival; forgery; constitute; note.	网络侦察	格思里的相邻/毗邻原则	电脑与人类生活
Lesson 11	How to grow old?	晚年, 老年人	情态动词 should, ought, must	increase; submerge; emerge; overcome; contain; justify.	如何防治老年人臀部骨折	老年人	“人口老龄化”的利弊
Lesson 12	Banks and their customers	银行, 顾客	these 指示形容词	adopt; complicate; obligation; primary; credit; account.	世界银行现存问题	盐、贝壳、金属作为货币使用	收银员眼中的顾客
Lesson 13	The search for oil	石油勘探	need 的用法	lower; haul; surface; circulate; tackle.	管道的结构	三种油: 动物油、植物油和矿物质油	全球环境问题
Lesson 14	The Butterfly Effect	环境与环境恶化	suppose 引导的非真实条件句	multiply; fluctuate; deviation; scale; deteriorate; forecast; accurate.	雨的形成原理	环境与人类	气候变化
Lesson 15	Secrecy in industry	工业生产	目的状语从句	effective; considerable; positive; patent; obtain; limit.	美国企业管理的黄金时代	大多数历史学家对工业革命持批判态度	“职业与可信度”问题
Lesson 16	The modern city	现代城市, 城镇	时间状语从句	industrial; expand; descendant/ descend; artificial; impose; deprive.	美国人口增长问题	购物中心	“城镇发展变化”地形图
Lesson 17	A man-made disease	疾病, 瘟疫	so that 和 so... that 结构	infect; infectious; confine; drastic; resistance; characteristic; intercept; introduce.	关于 Lyme 病的辩论	情绪与健康	“饮食与健康”的辩论

续表

项目 课数	课名	主题	语法	词汇	阅读	完型或翻译	写作
Lesson 18	Porpoises	海豚	让步状语从句	surrounding; conscious; intrigue; submit; recover.	皇家莎士比亚公司和该镇居民	软体动物	宠物
Lesson 19	The stuff of dreams	梦, 睡眠	省略 if 的虚拟条件句	speculate; in terms of; restore; drifting; exhibit; disturbance.	做梦	睡眠	起睡习惯
Lesson 20	Snake poison	蛇, 毒药	含蓄条件句	acquire; prey; assist; survival; convert; luxury.	动物之间的信息交流	“白蚁之害”效应	三鹿毒奶粉
Lesson 21	William S. Hart and the early “Western” film	电影, 娱乐, 明星	助动词 do 的几种常见用法	inherit; bewilder; vice; formula; devise; conflict; acquire; alien.	电影制片的类型	海明威生平及其作品	电影
Lesson 22	Knowledge and progress	科技知识, 先进技术	连接代词 what 的用法	manifest; undergo; accumulate; by means of; enhance; comparative.	经济合作与发展组织发表的报告	现代经济是“知识经济”	21 世纪新变化
Lesson 23	Bird flight	鸟	局部倒装	infinite; sufficient; yield; propel; tire; irresistible; short.	鸟类病毒 H5N1	动物的交流	鸟的飞行
Lesson 24	Beauty	美学艺术	双重否定句	interpret; dazzle; convey; intense.	艺术	小说《拓荒者》的简介	以貌取人
Lesson 25	Non-auditory effects of noise	噪音, 环境	插入语的用法	investigation; affect; effect; adequate; allege.	噪音	噪音污染	“噪音”不断增加的原因和解决办法
Lesson 26	The past life of the earth	生物, 灭绝	强调句型 II	think; favorable; apparent; access; fraction.	大灭绝	化石	森林
Lesson 27	The “Vasa”	船, 交通工具	独立主格结构 I	collaborate; elaborate; present; intend.	北极地区的冰层融化及其影响	Martia 的运河	交通工具
Lesson 28	Patients and doctors	病人, 医生, 医院	表语从句	prescribe; remedy; grant; skeptical; majority; abundant.	美国的医疗体制问题	跛子	“新教师和医生”就业地点/“医疗服务同以赢利为目的的公司经营”的利弊
Lesson 29	The hovercraft	气垫船, 轮船	组合介词	test; sensation; span; communications.	一种气垫车“海鹰”	谣传	描述发明新事物的必要性
Lesson 30	Exploring the sea-floor	海底勘探, 探险	and 连接的并列句	confine; consume; presume; expedition.	海底勘测	宇宙云系	世界商业渔业概要
Lesson 31	The sculptor speaks	艺术, 雕塑	形容词和副词的比较级与最高级的应用	correspond; complex; combine; activate; sensation.	画家 Schjerfbeck 的创作经历	文艺复兴的主要特点	“艺术”的独特之处
Lesson 32	Galileo reborn	科学家, 科学技术	英语修辞的应用——暗喻	clash; prejudice; overthrow; generalize; profound; consequence; illusion.	艾萨克·牛顿	有些人更聪明	伟人

续表

项目 课数	课名	主题	语法	词汇	阅读	完形或翻译	写作
Lesson 33	Education	教育	虚拟语气	compulsory; entitle; deem; capacity; potential; outlook.	有知识的妇女提高了孩子的生存能力	英国的大学情况	为何国外求学
Lesson 34	Adolescence	青春期, 年轻人	unless 引导的条件状语从句	inevitable; resolve; descent; annoy; tempt.	美国大学为防止学生心理问题所采取的一些措施	教师对青少年的关注	家长是否该为孩子做决定
Lesson 35	Space odyssey	太空探险, 卫星, 外星人	系动词的用法	incur; promote; individual; illustrate; administer; essence; accelerate.	行星 1950DA	太空旅游	“探索月球”对人类生活的影响
Lesson 36	The cost of government	政府开支, 建设	it 的用法	resources; essence; comparison; sufficient; report.	濒临灭绝的奇异物种	优秀科研工作者的素质	“医疗和教育”费用是否该由政府负责
Lesson 37	The process of aging	衰老, 年龄	英语修辞的应用——明喻	vulnerable; virtual; rate; accordance; power; modify.	高龄化与城市化	衰老的原因	65岁“退休”
Lesson 38	Water and the traveler	水源, 旅行者, 环境	祈使句	contaminate; extinguish; confirm; on.	全球变暖问题	飞行员的心理过程	如何“净化和储备未经处理的水”
Lesson 39	What every writer wants	作家, 创作, 著作	不定式与名词的搭配关系	inspiration; confess; radical; contain; response.	英国诗人特德·休斯作品的特点	合作的重要性	作家
Lesson 40	Waves	海洋, 海浪	英语中外来词的单复数变化	generate; transmit; energize; exquisite.	地中海海底的运动	黄昏美景	海之声
Lesson 41	Training elephants	训练大象, 动物	名词 + 介词 + 动名词 (-ing) 形式	affection; underline; plunge; induce; assign.	蚂蚁织网是对付果蝇的最佳办法	英国的公立学校	枪杀大象
Lesson 42	Recording an earthquake	地震, 特大灾害	be + 不定式结构	delicate; reinforce; earthquake; rigid.	火山的自然形成	龙卷风	抗震
Lesson 43	Are there strangers in space?	宇宙探险, 外太空	不带 to 的不定式(短语)作宾语补足语	dominate; encounter; survive; rational.	“造父变星”的由来	宇宙的秘密	“神舟六号”之旅
Lesson 44	Patterns of culture	文化	形容词层叠时的顺序	distinction; manifest; accommodate; role; remain.	信仰变化	东西方文化的差异	国内文化与国际文化
Lesson 45	Of men and galaxies	星系探索, 太空奥秘	情态动词 + have + 过去分词	dispute; persist; convention; conceive.	美国规划的四个太空项目	我对生活的信仰	人类与哺乳动物
Lesson 46	Hobbies	爱好, 兴趣	独立主格结构 II	illumination; alternative; vain; grudge.	嬉蹦音乐	乔羽谈垂钩的益处	爱好
Lesson 47	The great escape	宿营, 经济	完全倒装	permanent; exclusively; assumption; cynic; cater; eternal.	Robert Macfarlane 的探险旅行及其发现	家	独自旅行
Lesson 48	Planning a share portfolio	投资	不定式的应用	priority; disposition; mentality; access; boost.	公司并购	投资股市	政府的职责

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Lesson 1 Finding fossil man

一、Vocabulary(词汇)

考查词汇: remote

1. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognizes it as _____ . (考研真题)
A. novel B. remote C. distant D. foreign
2. In 1914, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Eastern Europe _____ Europe into a great war. (四级全真模拟试题)
A. inserted B. imposed C. pitched D. plunged

考查词汇: decay

3. Connie was told that if she worked too hard, her health would _____. (六级真题)
A. decay B. hop C. dart D. degrade

考查词汇: migration

4. Sadly, the Giant Panda is one of the many species now in danger of _____. (六级真题)
A. extinction B. migration C. destruction D. extraction

考查词汇: immigration

5. In addition to the rising birthrate and immigration, the _____ death rate contributed to the population growth. (六级真题)
A. inclining B. increasing C. declining D. descending

考查词汇: ancestor

6. His use of color, light and form quickly departed from the conventional style of his _____ as he developed his own technique. (六级真题)
A. descendants B. predecessors C. successors D. ancestors

考查词汇: rot

7. The wood was so rotten that, when we pulled, it _____ into fragments. (六级真题)
A. broke off B. broke away C. broke through D. broke up

考查词汇: remain

8. First published in 1927, the charts remain an _____ source for researchers. (四级真题)
A. identical B. indispensable C. intelligent D. inevitable
9. The most basic reason why dialects should be preserved is that language helps to _____ a culture.
A. remain B. relate C. remark D. review (四级真题)
10. As for the missing funds, the company manager, when demanded to give an explanation, could not even come up with a _____ one that remains controversial. (考博真题)
A. plaintive B. pervasive C. perpetual D. plausible

二、Translation of long and difficult sentences(长难句翻译)——过去分词短语作定语

1. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solution, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world. (考研真题)
2. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom. (考研真题)

3. If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory. (考研真题)
4. During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study. (考研真题)
5. There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. (考研真题)

三、Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)

When Did Man and the Apes Part Company?

A Even people who accept the fact that man is just another type of animal still believe that we are special because we are the only animal of which there is only one species; all other animals exist in several—sometimes hundreds of—species. But scientists have long known that the evolution of a successful animal species almost always involves trial and error, false starts and failed experiments. The human race is no exception. At just about any given moment in prehistory, our family tree included several species of hominids—erect, upright-walking primates. All were competitors in an evolutionary struggle from which only one would ultimately emerge. While we would find it bizarre to share the world with another human species, the fact that we have been alone since the Neanderthals vanished some 30,000 years ago is an evolutionary aberration.

B Experts have identified several key transitions in our evolutionary chronicle. The first, which took place around the time we diverged from the apes, between six million and four million years ago, was the development of bimetalism—two-legged walking rather than locomotion using the arms, legs and tail, which characterizes the monkeys. The second, which occurred perhaps 2.5 million years ago, was the invention of tool-making—the purposeful crafting of stone implements rather than just picking up handy rocks. This led to the transition to meat eating, as tools made it easier to kill and slice up game. Then, sometime between two million and one million years ago, came the dramatic growth of the brain and our ancestors' first emergence from Africa. Finally, just a few tens of thousands of years ago, our own species learned to use that powerful organ for abstract thought, which quickly led to art, music, language and all the other skills that have enthroned humans as the unchallenged rulers of their planet.

C Scientists have calculated that the great apes and hominids branched from a common ancestor between six million and four million years ago. The technique the experts used was to measure the differences between human and chimpanzee DNA, then averaging the rate of genetic change over time and counting backwards. This, however, remained speculation until the mid-1990s, because it was only then that actual fossils of hominids dating to the period of the split were discovered, in Ethiopia and Kenya. Teams working in these countries announced that they had each found a new species of hominid, and both discoveries smashed the four-million-year barrier. All told, the scientists excavated the bones and teeth of 17 individuals. Given their age, no one was surprised that they showed a mix of chimpanzee-like and human traits. But the finds clearly show that these creatures were hominids and not apes, as they display evidence of the first two primary advances that mark the emergence of man from the animal kingdom.

D Palaeoanthropologists identify bipedalism as the first significant modification separating humans from the great apes. Our ancestors learned to walk upright long before they acquired other human traits. Bipedalism gave them enormous advantages over other species. Standing and walking upright enabled them to scan the horizon for enemies and animals to prey on. It exposed less body surface to the

scorching equatorial sun—and more to the cooling wind. In addition, it freed the hands for carrying food and tools.

E Animal bones dating from the same period show signs of having been butchered with stone implements. Cut marks on one jawbone show that the hominids had used a sharp stone flake to remove the animal's tongue. The leg bone of another animal is scarred by cuts, chop marks and signs of hammering, evidence that it was scraped clean of meat and bashed open to expose the nutritious marrow. This is not just tool use; It is the dawn of technology. Rather than just use sticks and stones, as levers and hammers—something done by plenty of animals, from chimps to otters to finches—someone had deliberately selected and modified specific raw materials in a sophisticated and consistent way, and with careful intent.

F Several species of hominid have been found who seem to have been both bipedal and toolmaking. Why did they die out, instead of evolving together with our own species, homo sapiens? The answer would seem to be that homo sapiens was capable of symbolic thought. This enabled our ancestors to develop language and art. Thus they could share thoughts, feelings and ideas. This enabled them to cooperate socially more efficiently than other species; rapid innovation became a way of life.

G The domination of the world by homo sapiens has decreed that no other human species is ever likely to emerge. During prehistory, only the fittest individuals and species survived to reproduce. Now, strong and weak alike have access to food, shelter and medicine. After millions of years, evolution by natural selection, operating blindly and randomly, has produced a creature capable of overturning evolution itself.

(雅思全真模拟试题)

Questions 1-4

The passage has seven paragraphs **A-G**. From the list of headings below choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs **B-E**. Write the appropriate numbers (i - viii) in boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet.

NB there are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.

List of Headings

- i. Out of Africa
- ii. DNA Testing to the Rescue
- iii. The Advantages of Bipedalism
- iv. The First Butchers
- v. Milestones in Man's Evolution
- vi. Evidence of the First Humans
- vii. The Culture of primitive Man
- viii. The Dawn of Technology

Example

Paragraph A

Answer

ii

1. Paragraph B
2. Paragraph C
3. Paragraph D
4. Paragraph E

Questions 5-8

In the context of the passage, for each of the following write

- H** if it is only applicable to humans
A if it is only applicable to apes
B if it applies to both humans and apes
5. Capable of symbolic thought
 6. Capable of using tools
 7. Normally walks on two legs
 8. Exists in only one species

Questions 9-14

Complete the following statements using words or phrases from the box below.

NB there are more words and phrases than statements, so you will not use them all.

9. The fact that no human species other than homo sapiens has survived is an...
10. The approximate date when apes and man diverged from a common ancestor was achieved by measuring...
11. All species of hominids fall into the category of...
12. One factor that enabled homo sapiens to triumph over all other hominid species was his development of...
13. Man evolved through several stages away from the...
14. The evolution of a viable animal species tends to involve...

evolutionary aberration	locomotion	primates	language
animal kingdom	trial and error	false starts	
DNA	horizon	failed experiments	

四、Use of English(完型填空)

Our ape-men forefathers had no obvious natural weapons in the struggle for survival in the open. They had neither the powerful teeth nor the strong claws of the big cats. They could not 1 with the bear, whose strength, speed and claws 2 an impressive "small-fire" weaponry. They could not even defend themselves 3 running swiftly like the horses, zebras or small animals. If the ape-men had attempted to compete on those terms in the open, they would have been 4 to failure and extinction. But they were 5 with enormous concealed advantages of a kind not possessed by any of their competitors.

In the search 6 the pickings of the forest, the ape-men had 7 efficient stereoscopic vision and a sense of colour that the animals of the grasslands did not possess. The ability to see clearly at close range permitted the ape-men to study practical problems in a way that lay far 8 the reach of the original inhabitants of the grassland. Good long distance sight was 9 another matter. Lack of long-distance vision had not been a problem for forest-dwelling apes and monkeys because the higher the viewpoint, the greater the range of sight, so 10 they had had to do was climb a tree. Out in the open, however, this simple solution was not 11. Climbing a hill would have helped, but in many places the ground was flat. The ape-men 12 the only possible solution. They reared up as high as possible on their hind limbs and began to walk upright.

This vital change of physical position brought about considerable disadvantages. It was extremely unstable and it meant that the already slow ape-men became slower still. 13, they persevered and their bone structure gradually became 14 to the new, unstable position that 15 them the name Homo erectus, upright man.

(专四全真模拟试题)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. match | B. compare | C. rival | D. equal |
| 2. A. became | B. equipped | C. posed | D. provided |
| 3. A. in | B. upon | C. by | D. with |
| 4. A. driven | B. doomed | C. forced | D. led |
| 5. A. bestowed | B. given | C. presented | D. endowed |
| 6. A. for | B. of | C. on | D. at |
| 7. A. progressed | B. generated | C. developed | D. advanced |
| 8. A. from | B. apart | C. beyond | D. above |
| 9. A. rather | B. quite | C. much | D. really |
| 10. A. anything | B. that | C. everything | D. all |
| 11. A. available | B. enough | C. sufficient | D. convenient |
| 12. A. chose | B. adopted | C. accepted | D. took |
| 13. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Meanwhile | D. Subsequently |
| 14. A. accustomed | B. familiarized | C. adapted | D. suited |
| 15. A. obtained | B. called | C. deserved | D. earned |

五、Writing(写作)

Read the passage. On a piece of paper, take notes on the mainpoints of the reading passage.

Reading time : 3 minutes

Around 1130 A. D. , a group of highly intelligent and creative humans called the Anasazi from New Mexico's Chaco Canyon vanished without a trace. Judging from available evidence, historians have suggested that the Anasazi's disappearance was more likely to be caused by a severe summer drought.

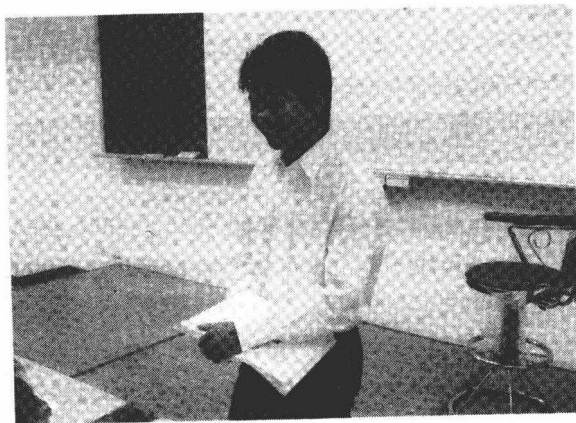
First of all, the time when the Anasazi abandoned their village coincided with the beginning of a sixty-year summer drought caused by global warming. During this time, uncommonly long heat waves swept across the world, making colder regions warmer and causing severe droughts in the Americas. Scientists believe that the summer drought at Chaco Canyon was so severe that the Anasazi could not cope with it. In the end, they were forced to choose between starvation and migration.

Second, at Chaco Canyon, archeologists have discovered irrigation systems including diversion dams and canals directing water to the fields. The presence of these systems indicates that the Anasazi suffered shortages of water, and as a countermeasure for the crisis, they built irrigation systems to store water for drinking and growing crops. However, the drought caused by the global warming eventually may have been so overwhelming that it compelled the Anasazi to leave.

Finally, before the big summer drought, Chaco Canyon's natural springs and fertile soil contributed to the tribe's population growth. Perhaps, the tribe's population had overgrown, and then the people were approaching the limit of local resources during the sixty-year summer drought. The subsequent food shortages forced this ancient people to migrate to a more habitable area. The fact that the Anasazi abruptly fled from their dwelling and left behind numerous artifacts suggests that they were displaced by a major natural disaster.

Now listen to part of a lecture on the topic you just read about.

Professor:



I think the evidence supporting the claim that the Anasazi disappeared because of a severe drought is shaky.

First of all, there may have been a global warming in the past, and the subsequent droughts throughout the world affected different places, but the global warming did not affect areas where the Anasazi lived. The evidence suggests that some trees have existed at Chaco Canyon for thousands of years. If there had been a drought at Chaco Canyon, these trees would probably have died.

Second, the fact that irrigation systems such as dams, canals were found in places where the Anasazi lived does not necessarily mean that this prehistoric tribe suffered severe droughts and abandoned their homeland as a result. On the contrary, the irrigation systems that existed for 150 years would indicate that the Anasazi were fully aware of their problems of water shortages and they somehow developed the technology to store water and divert it to grow corn, squash, and beans in a desert-like land. Scientists have found evidence that the Anasazi providently stored their crops against drought years, suggesting that this prehistoric people did not vanish because of a drought.

Finally, drought is only a hypothesis for the Anasazi's disappearance. Recent findings by climatologists suggest that the great drought at Chaco Canyon was not severe enough to drive a nation of people to abandon their homes. The fact that the Anasazi abruptly left their homes might suggest they were attacked by another warring tribe rather than threatened by a drought. We should also consider other causes such as disease or overuse of farmland. In sum, the evidence so far is not enough to support the claim that the Anasazi vanished simply because of a severe drought.

Now answer the following question:

Summarize the main points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on points made in the reading. (托福全真模拟试题)

Lesson 2 Spare that spider

一、Vocabulary(词汇)

考查词汇: authorize

1. His company _____ the young engineer to negotiate the contract to be signed with the American Microsoft. (六级全真模拟试题)
A. enforced B. strengthened C. ordered D. authorized
2. I was _____ by the court to repossess this property. (六级全真模拟试题)
A. approved B. rectified C. authorized D. endowed
3. Some American colleges are state-supported, others are privately _____, and still others are supported by religious organizations. (六级真题)
A. ensured B. authorized C. attributed D. endowed

考查词汇: terminate

4. The teacher gave the students extra work because she was _____ by all the noise and talking in the classroom. (考研全真模拟试题)
A. interrupted B. degenerated C. terminated D. exasperated
5. First launched in April this year, Net My Singapore also includes efforts that _____ training, development, and the exploration of new technologies based on. (考研全真模拟试题)
A. obliterate B. sequester C. encompass D. terminate
6. If Japan _____ its relation with that country it will have to find another supplier of raw materials. (六级真题)
A. precludes B. terminates C. partitions D. expires
7. He is planning another tour abroad, yet his passport will _____ at the end of this month. (考研真题)
A. expire B. exceed C. terminate D. cease
8. If we _____ our relations with that country, we'll have to find another supplier of raw materials. (六级真题)
A. diffuse B. diminish C. terminate D. preclude
9. It is unfortunate that, owing to lack of money, these experiments must now be _____ before the objective has been achieved. (六级真题)
A. transferred B. testified C. terminated D. transformed
10. It is a common theme in many fiction stories that the world may one day be _____ by insects. (六级真题)
A. broken in B. run over C. taken over D. filled in

二、Translation of long and difficult sentences(长难句翻译)— if 引导非真实条件状语从句

1. If an average geothermal temperature gradient of 22°C per kilometer of depth is used, a staggering 13,000,000 quadrillion B. T. U's of total energy are calculated to be contained in crustal rock to a ten kilometer depth in the United States. (考研真题)
2. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, would have lost all practical value by the time they were finished. (考研真题)
3. If I weren't dressed in this uniform, I wouldn't feel so conspicuous. (托福真题)
4. But if developments in research maintain their current pace, it seems likely that a combination of improved attention to dietary and environmental factors, along with advances in gene therapy and pro-

- tein targeted drugs, will have virtually eliminated most major classes of disease. (考研真题)
5. There is, moreover, no stuff more resistant nor more substantial, for our duration is not merely one instant replacing another; if it were, there would never be anything but the present—no prolonging of the past into the actual, no evolution, no concrete duration. (考研真题)

三、Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and conserve precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity—horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow bands—but the effect of sheltering is magnified by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter, and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as “information centers”. During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to forage over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially counteracted by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost. (托福真题)

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - How birds find and store food.
 - How birds maintain body heat in the winter.
 - Why birds need to establish territory.
 - Why some species of birds nest together.
- The word “conserve” in line 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - retain
 - watch
 - locate
 - share
- Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by _____.
 - huddling together on the ground with other birds
 - building nests in trees
 - burrowing into dense patches of vegetation
 - digging tunnels into the snow
- The word “magnified” in line 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - caused
 - modified
 - intensified
 - combined
- The author mentions kinglets in line 7 as an example of birds that _____.
 - protect themselves by nesting in holes
 - nest with other species of birds
 - nest together for warmth
 - usually feed and nest in pairs