

COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
TEST

# 大学 英语

四级考试  
考前冲刺



吉林大学出版社

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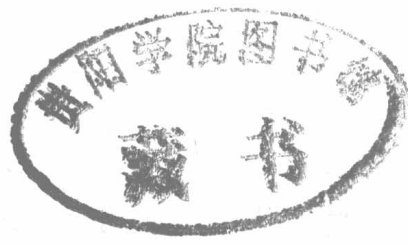
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崔 敏 刘淑范 主编

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大学英语四级考试考前冲刺

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## 前 言

本书根据最新大学英语教学与考试改革精神编写而成，旨在帮助学生在四级考试前熟悉试题形式，进行充分练习和准备，以期取得最好的考试成绩。

我们依据大学英语教学大纲及考试大纲的具体要求，以巩固、充实基础知识为出发点，在书中尽量囊括学生应掌握的基本语言语法点和词汇。在内容上力求多样、新颖、有趣，同时具有时代感。

在编写中，编者参考了许多国内有关的书籍，在此表示感谢。由于编写时间较仓促，水平有限，书中可能会有疏漏及错误之处，恳请读者指正。

编 者



# Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### 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 four 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 center.*

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.*

Sample Answer-[A]-[B] [C] [D]

- |  |         |                         |         |
|--|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. A. 3:30                                   | B. 3:00 | C. 4:00                 | D. 4:30 |
| 2. A. The tall man and Tom are law students. |         |                         |         |
| B. Tom is speaking with a lawyer.            |         |                         |         |
| C. Tom's students are discussing law.        |         |                         |         |
| D. The tall man is Tom's student.            |         |                         |         |
| 3. A. At a restaurant.                       |         | B. At a movie.          |         |
| C. At a friend's house.                      |         | D. At a gas station.    |         |
| 4. A. Look for another seat.                 |         | B. Repeat the question. |         |
| C. Remain standing.                          |         | D. Sit down.            |         |
| 5. A. Good friends.                          |         | B. Husband and wife.    |         |
| C. Employer and employee.                    |         | D. Business associates. |         |
| 6. A. She got up later than usual.           |         | B. The bus was late.    |         |
| C. She forgot her class.                     |         | D. Her clock was wrong. |         |
| 7. A. They cost \$ 3.00.                     |         | B. They cost \$ 3.15.   |         |
| C. They cost \$ 3.50.                        |         | D. They cost \$ 2.50.   |         |
| 8. A. He has insomnia (失眠).                  |         | B. He has a cold.       |         |

- C. He has drunk too much.                      D. He is tired.
9. A. Miss Smith does not know how to paint.  
B. Miss Smith will teach art.  
C. Miss Smith will teach English.  
D. Miss Smith will not go to the high school.
10. A. He was held up in traffic.                      B. He had no way to get home.  
C. He was busy at the office.                      D. His car had to be repaired.

## Section B

**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.*

### Passage One

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

11. A. In 1867.                      B. In 1887.                      C. In 1840.                      D. In 1830.
12. A. Five years old.                      B. Six years old.  
C. Seven years old.                      D. Eight years old.
13. A. Helen learned to speak.  
B. Helen's sight was restored.  
C. Helen's hearing was restored.  
D. Helen was able to teach other blind children.

### Passage Two

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

14. A. In England and Scotland.                      B. In England and Ireland.  
C. In Scotland and England.                      D. In Scotland and Ireland.
15. A. By its taste.                      B. By its length of aging.  
C. By its degree of purity.                      D. By the quality of its container.
16. A. So it would not freeze.  
B. To help them survive in winter.  
C. So the townspeople would like it.  
D. To keep themselves warm in winter.

### Passage Three

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

17. A. On a Tuesday. B. On a Wednesday.  
C. On a Thursday. D. On a Friday.
18. A. A final copy of the research project.  
B. Copies of the midterm.  
C. A textbook and pencils.  
D. A few pens.
19. A. It will be easy to understand.  
B. Students will be tested on all the material discussed in class.  
C. It will cover topics from a wide variety of academic fields.  
D. Students must complete all parts of it.
20. A. During the first week of class. B. During midterm week.  
C. On the last day of class. D. On the last day of exam week.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

*Directions: In this part there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

### Passage One

*Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage:*

A third of Britons are overweight, states a report published in January by the Royal College of Physicians, the result of an 18-month-long study. About five per cent of children weigh too much, and are likely to stay that way for life; in the mid-twenties age group the proportion of fat people rises to a third, and of the middle-aged population half are overweight.

Fat people risk severe health problems, says the report, including high blood pressure, breathlessness, and various forms of heart disease. Smoking is particularly risk for overweight people.

The safest way to lose weight is to eat cereals, bread, fruit and vegetable, and cut down on fatty meats, butter and sweet foods. Fat diet do far more harm than good; slimming machines that vibrate muscles have not been proved useful; saunas (桑拿浴) merely remove a little body water, and health farms, says the report, serve as expensive holidays.

Exercise is most important to health, the report emphasizes; though it doesn't necessarily reduce weight, it maintain the correct proportion of body fat to body muscle. And it isn't only for the young. From middle age a minimum of 20 minutes of gentle physical jerks should be

practiced three times a week.

The report advocates several public health measures to combat the high prevalence of overweight in this country. They include an increase of tax on alcohol to reduce its increasingly and dangerously fattening, consumption; and the provision of more sports facilities by local authorities. Britain's doctors, the report concludes, must learn to be more sympathetic and specific in their advice to the overweight, encouraging a change in eating habits on a long-term basis, and taking into account the many — often complex — reasons why fat people are fat.

21. What is the best title for this passage?

- ☒ A. How to Avoid Getting Overweight.
- ☐ B. Briton's Overweight Problem.
- ☐ C. The Cause of Briton's Overweight.
- ☐ D. The Relations between Overweight and Health Problems.

22. What does the report in the passage think of exercise?

- ☐ A. It is a way to reduce weight.
- ☒ B. It is a sure way to keep one healthy.
- ☐ C. It sometimes increases weight.
- ☐ D. It can convert fat to muscle.

23. Which of the following statements is true according to the report mentioned in the passage?

- ☐ A. Fat diets are effective in reducing weight.
- ☐ B. A person is likely to stay fat for the whole of his life if he is born fat.
- ☒ C. To reduce fatty meats, butter and sweet food is a good way to lose weight.
- ☐ D. Blood pressure has little to do with overweight.

24. The report points out that drinking too much alcohol \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A. will also cause one to get fat
- ☐ B. will make one forget the fact that he is fat
- ☐ C. will lead one to bad eating habits
- ☒ D. will cause one to do less sport

25. Britain's doctors should \_\_\_\_\_ when treating the overweight.

- ☐ A. first consider why so many people are fat
- ☒ B. encourage a long-term diet for everyone
- ☐ C. be more considerate and give detailed advice
- ☐ D. do all of the above mentioned

## Passage Two

Questions 26—30 are based on the following passage:

Although there are body languages that can cross cultural boundaries, culture is still a significant factor in all body language. This is particular true of personal space needs.

Donald Keene notes the fact that in the Japanese language there is no word for privacy. To the Japanese, privacy exists in terms of his house. He considers this area as his own, and he dislikes invasions of it.

Dr. Hall sees this as a reflection of the Japanese concept of space. Westerners, he believed, see space as the distance between objects; to them, space is empty. The Japanese, on the other hand, see space as having as much meaning as their flower arrangement and art.

In public the Arabs are crowded together, in privacy, they prefer a great deal of space. The traditional or wealthy Arab house is large and empty, with family often crowded together in one small area of it. The Arabs do not like to be alone, and even in their spacious houses they will huddle together.

The Arabs like to touch his companion. To deny one's breath is to feel ashamed. The Japanese, in their closeness, preserve a formality and cool dignity.

Along with this closeness, there is a pushing and shoving in the Arab world that many Westerners find uncomfortable, even unpleasant. To an American, for example, there are personal boundaries even in a public place. When he is waiting in line, he believes that his place there is his alone, and may not be invaded by another. The Arab has no concept of privacy in a public place, and if he can push his way into a line, he feels perfectly within his rights to do so.

Hall points out that an Arab needs at times to be alone. To do this, he simply cuts off the lines of communication. He retreats into himself, mentally and spiritually, and this withdrawal is respected by his companions. If an American were with an Arab who withdrew in this way, he would regard it as impolite, as a lack of respect, even as an insult.

26. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Japanese society is very close.
- B. Arabs and Japanese have different attitudes towards privacy.
- C. Arabs and Westerns have different idea with regard to personal space.
- D. People in different cultures have different space requirement

27. Which of the following statements about Arabs is true according to Para. 4 in this passage?

- A. They like a large house, so that each individual can have plenty of space.
- B. They dislike a large house, and only use a small area of it.
- C. They prefer a spacious house, although they will gather in one part of it so as not to be alone.
- D. They have houses similar to those of the Japanese.

28. What does the sentence "To deny one's breath is to feel ashamed." in the first line of Para. 5 mean?

- A. Arabs seem to prefer a great deal of space.
  - B. Two Arabs talking to each other tend to stand very close together.
  - C. Both Arabs and Japanese tend to crowd together.
  - D. Japanese, in their closeness, like to maintain formality.
29. In Para. 7, it is stated that if an Arab wishes to be alone, he "cuts the lines of communication." What does it mean?
- A. It means that he unplugs the telephone.
  - B. It means that he hangs off the telephone suddenly.
  - C. It means that he goes into another room and shuts the door.
  - D. It means that he becomes silent, both in words and body language.
30. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Arabs are basically hostile to foreigners.
  - B. It is impolite of Arabs to push his way into a line to their culture.
  - C. The Japanese pay no attention to people's privacy and tend to be on intimate terms with each other even in public places.
  - D. Differences in personal space needs can lead to misunderstanding between people of different culture.

### Passage Three

*Questions 31—35 are based on the following passage:*

In 1998 consumers could purchase virtually anything over the Internet. Books, compact discs, and even stocks were available from World Wide Web sites that seemed to spring up almost daily. A few years earlier, some people had predicted that consumers accustomed to shopping in stores would be reluctant to buy things that they could not see or touch in person. For a growing number of time-starved consumers, however, shopping from their home computer was proving to be a convenient alternative to driving to the store.

A research estimated that in 1998 US consumers would purchase \$ 7.3 billion of goods over the Internet, double the 1997 total. Finding a bargain was getting easier owing to the rise of online auctions and Web sites that did comparison shopping on the Internet for the best deal.

For all the consumer interest, retailing in cyberspace was still a largely unprofitable business, however. Internet pioneer Amazon. Com, which began selling books in 1995 and later branched into recorded music and videos, posted revenue of \$ 153.7 million in the third quarter, up from \$ 37.9 million in the same period of 1997. Overall, however, the company's loss widened to \$ 45.2 million from \$ 9.6 million, and analysts did not expect the company to turn a profit until 2001. Despite the great loss, Amazon. Com had a stock market value of many billion, reflecting investors' optimism about the future of the industry.

Internet retailing appealed to investors because it provided an efficient means for reaching millions of consumers without having the cost of operating conventional stores with their armies of salespeople. Selling online carried its own risks, however. With so many companies competing for consumers' attention, price competition was intense and profit margins thin or nonexistent. One video retailer sold the hit movie Titanic for \$ 9. 99, undercutting (销价) the \$ 19. 99 suggested retail price and losing about \$ 6 on each copy sold. With Internet retailing still in its initial stage, companies seemed willing to absorb such losses in an attempt to establish a dominant market position.

31. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the writer?
- A. Consumers are reluctant to buy things on the Internet.
  - B. Consumers are too busy to buy things on the Internet.
  - C. Internet retailing is a profitable business.
  - D. More and more consumers prefer Internet shopping.
32. Finding a bargain on the Internet was getting easier partly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there were more and more Internet users
  - B. there were more and more online auctions
  - C. the consumers had more money to spend
  - D. there were more goods available on the Internet
33. "For all the consumer interest" (Para. 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to the interest of all the consumers
  - B. for the interest of all the consumers
  - C. though consumers are very much interested
  - D. all the consumers are much interested
34. It can be inferred from the passage that Amazon. Com \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will probably make a profit in 2001
  - B. is making a profit now
  - C. is a company that sells books only
  - D. suffers a great loss on the stock market
35. Investors are interested in Internet retailing because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. selling online involves little risk
  - B. internet retailing is in its initial stage
  - C. it can easily reach millions of consumers
  - D. they can make huge profits from it

#### Passage Four

Questions 36—40 are based on the following passage:

Though it is mere 1 to 3 percent of the population, the upper class possesses at least 25

percent of the nation's wealth. This class has two segments: upper-upper and lower-upper. Basically, the upper-upper class is the "old rich" — families that have been wealthy for several generations — an aristocracy of birth and wealth. Their names are in the Social Register, a listing of acceptable members of high society. A few are known across the nation, such as the Rockefellers, Roosevelts, and Vanderbilts. Most are not visible to the general public. They live in grand seclusion (深居简出) drawing their income from the investment of their inherited wealth. In contrast, the lower-upper class is the "new rich". Although they may be wealthier than some of the old rich, the new rich have hustled (急于做) to make their money like everybody else beneath their class. Thus their prestige is generally lower than that of the old rich, who have not found it necessary to lift a finger to make their money, and who tend to look down upon the new rich.

However its wealth is acquired, the upper class is very, very rich. They have enough money and leisure time to cultivate an interest in the arts and to collect rare books, painting, and sculpture. They generally live in exclusive areas, belong to exclusive social clubs, communicate with each other, and marry their own kind — all of which keeps them so distant from the masses that they have been called the out-of-sight class. More than any other class, they tend to be conscious of being members of a class. They also command an enormous amount of power and influence here and abroad, as they hold many top government positions, run the Council on Foreign Relations, and control multinational corporations. Their actions affect the lives of millions.

36. All the following statements are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the upper-upper class is of aristocratic origin
- B. the "Old rich" enjoy higher prestige than the "new rich"
- C. the "Old rich" isolate themselves and lead a lonely life
- D. the upper class owns at least a quarter of the country's wealth

37. The "old rich" get richer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. through the Social Register
- B. through their reputation
- C. by investing their inherited wealth
- D. by collecting paintings and sculptures

38. The reason why the "old rich" look down upon the "new rich" is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the former are wealthier than the latter
- B. the latter sweat themselves to make money
- C. the "new rich" have no interest in arts
- D. the "old rich" are conscious of being members of the upper class

39. The upper class is also called the out-of-sight class because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they keep away from the general public

- B. they spend most of their time abroad
  - C. they don't communicate with any people
  - D. they move frequently from place to place
40. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the upper class is powerful and influential
  - B. the upper class collects rare books to make money
  - C. the upper class holds all top government positions
  - D. the "old rich" makes much more money than the "new rich"

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four 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. \_\_\_\_\_ your knowledge of word formation and word stems you can make a guess at the meaning of a new word.
- A. After using
  - ☒ B. Using
  - C. To use
  - D. Having used
42. \_\_\_\_\_ Henry Ford first obtained his business loan for making cars, the very notion of farmers and clerks owning automobiles was considered ridiculous.
- A. Whereas
  - B. Whenever
  - ☒ C. When
  - D. Provided
43. You never dared to tell her the truth, \_\_\_\_\_?
- ☒ A. did you
  - B. dare you
  - C. didn't you
  - D. dared you
44. The manager required that Mr. Jackson \_\_\_\_\_ office due to the loss he brought to the company.
- ☒ A. resigned
  - B. resign
  - C. would resign
  - D. be resigned
45. The fire \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours before the fire fighters arrived.
- ☒ A. had been burning
  - B. had burned
  - C. would have burning
  - D. has been burning
46. He is ill and he \_\_\_\_\_ any food since last night.
- A. has not eaten
  - B. has not been eating
  - C. would not have eaten
  - ☒ D. did not eat
47. Dalk off is convinced that none of this \_\_\_\_\_ had that woman not written those good words on his paper.
- ☒ A. is going to happen
  - B. will happen
  - C. was about to happen
  - ☒ D. would have happened
48. The flood \_\_\_\_\_ great damage to the people had we not built so many reservoirs.

- ☒ A. might have caused                      B. can cause  
C. must have caused                      D. had caused
49. So involved with his books \_\_\_\_\_ that his parents often have to force him to break for sports.  
A. little Tom becomes                      ☒ B. does little Tom become  
C. little Tom does become                      D. will little Tom become
50. I ought to \_\_\_\_\_ our group members this decision this morning, but I simply forgot to do so.  
A. have remembered to tell                      B. remember telling  
C. have remembered telling                      ☒ D. remember to tell
51. On his next birthday Old Charles \_\_\_\_\_ for fifty years.  
☒ A. has been married                      B. will have been married  
C. would have married                      D. has been marrying
52. It is advisable for all members of the family \_\_\_\_\_ their feelings and concerns about the inevitable change frankly.  
A. of expressing                      B. expressing  
C. being expressed                      ☒ D. to express
53. I regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that you are to be dismissed from next week.  
A. to inform                      B. to have informed  
☒ C. of informing                      D. being informing
54. One of Apple Computer's recent model introductions used computer magazines popular with young people to encourage teens \_\_\_\_\_ their parents \_\_\_\_\_ the new product.  
☒ A. to convince, buying                      B. convincing, buying  
C. of convince, to buy                      D. to convince, to buy
55. You \_\_\_\_\_ all the trouble to look for it had you not known where it was.  
A. didn't need to take                      B. mustn't have taken  
C. needn't take                      ☒ D. needn't have taken
56. I suggested he should \_\_\_\_\_ himself to his new conditions.  
☒ A. adapt                      B. adopt                      C. regulate                      D. suit
57. Cancellation of the flight \_\_\_\_\_ many passengers to spend the night at the airport.  
☒ A. resulted                      B. obliged                      C. demanded                      D. recommended
58. Without proper lessons, you could \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of bad habits when playing the piano.  
A. keep up ~~保持~~ ☒ B. pick up                      C. draw up ~~草拟~~                      D. catch up
59. Everything we eat and drink contains some salt; we can meet the body's need for it from natural sources without turning \_\_\_\_\_ the salt bottle.  
☒ A. up                      B. to                      C. on                      D. over