

# 大学英语四级考试 阅读理解 综合测试题

陈厚勤 胡连珍 徐秋梅

PRACTICE TESTS FOR

COLLEGE ENGLISH READING

COMPREHENSION • BAND 4 •

华中理工大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

《大学英语四级考试阅读理解综合测试题》是根据《大学英语四级考试提纲》的要求编写的。书中汇编的练习题大部分来自各校教学应试资料。本书编有17组阅读理解综合测试练习题，其内容，均按英语四级考试中的要求设计编写。此书适于高校理工科、文理科学生作为训练自己阅读能力和英语四级考试应试能力的参考读物。参加硕士研究生英语考试的考生也可以将此书作为自己提高阅读能力，参加英语考试的学习资料。

## 大学英语四级考试阅读理解 综合测试题

陈 厚 勤 等 编

责任编辑 梅欣君

华中理工大学出版社出版发行

(武汉·湖北)

新华书店湖北发行所经销

武汉市汉桥印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 7.5 字数: 157 000

1991年1月第1版 1992年5月第4次印刷

印数: 10 001—20 000

ISBN 7-5609-0470-X/H·59

定价: 3.50元

(鄂)新登字第10号

## 前 言

阅读始终是大学英语教学的主要内容，在大学英语四级考试中仅阅读这一项就占总分的40%。而Cloze Test则是一项综合的语言能力测试项目，其中也包含有对阅读能力的测试。要扩大词汇量，掌握阅读技能，提高阅读能力，达到英语四级考试的要求，主要的途径是阅读。只有通过大量的、有选择的阅读练习，阅读能力才能得到提高。为了给同学们提供合适的阅读材料和英语四级考试模拟练习题，在湖北省外语教学研究会倡议下，华中理工大学、湖北大学、武汉同济医科大学、江汉石油学院、湖北工学院等学校共同商量研究，汇编成了这本《大学英语四级考试阅读理解综合测试题》。希望它能给同学们带来方便和裨益。

这本《测试题》汇编有17组阅读理解综合测试练习。每一组测试练习均按大学英语四级考试的要求收有20条阅读理解练习题和一个综合填空。每组测试练习的阅读量、难易度及阅读技能要求等都尽可能按四级考试要求进行设计编排。每篇短文还注明了阅读量词数。

在编辑此书的过程中，我们始终都得到了湖北省外语教学研究会的大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，不足之处在所难免，望大家批评指正。

编 者

1988年12月于武汉

## Contents

Test 1 .....	( 1 )
Test 2 .....	( 16 )
Test 3 .....	( 30 )
Test 4 .....	( 43 )
Test 5 .....	( 55 )
Test 6 .....	( 69 )
Test 7 .....	( 82 )
Test 8 .....	( 96 )
Test 9 .....	( 108 )
Test10.....	( 122 )
Test11.....	( 135 )
Test12.....	( 148 )
Test13.....	( 160 )
Test14.....	( 173 )
Test15.....	( 187 )
Test16.....	( 199 )
Test17.....	( 212 )
Answer Key.....	( 225 )

## Test 1

### Section I : Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 4/5 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A) , B) , C) and D) . You should choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.  
(为节省篇幅, 以后练习的说明略去)

#### 1

In primitive societies sick people had to rely on medicine men and witch doctors. (Some people still rely on them. ) It was believed that a person was sick because he had been attacked by evil spirits. The witch doctor's job was to drive off these spirits.

His technique involved a combination of three methods, the first of which was religious. He chanted magic words and used good luck charms which he

thought had power over the evil spirits that supposedly had entered the victim's body. Secondly, he deliberately fed the patient mixtures, which were often filthy and disgusting, to make the evil spirits so uncomfortable that they would gladly run away and so enable the patient to get well.

The third method was to give the patient medicines prepared from certain plants and herbs that were similar in shape or texture to the various organs of the body. From our point of view, this was the only method that had any value. Modern scientific study has shown that some of these remedies had real usefulness in curing sickness, or at least in relieving pain, but not for the reasons advanced by the witch doctor. (180w)

1. Medicine men and witch doctors \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) no longer exist
  - (B) were evil spirits
  - (C) still exist
  - (D) both A and B
2. When primitive people were cured, it was actually a result of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) the witch doctor's prayers
  - (B) the departure of evil spirits from the body
  - (C) reasons unknown to the witch doctor
  - (D) the great skill of the witch doctor
3. Implied but not stated,

- (A) Superstition is an ignorant person's explanation of things he cannot understand.
- (B) In primitive societies, sick people had to rely on medicine men.
- (C) Modern medicine owes much to the primitive witch doctor.
- (D) Superstition often does society much good.

2

Every word on a label describing a food, a drug, a cosmetic, or a medical device is important in protecting you and your family from buying an inferior product, from misusing a good one, from being tricked by dangerous quackery, or from unknowingly possessing an item harmful to health.

First of all, the label on a can or package of food must be completely truthful. If a loaf of bread is made with soy flour, the loaf cannot be labeled as white bread.

A label must not be misleading. This restriction is somewhat vague and therefore cannot prevent all violations. Although the government tries to eliminate all misleading labels, the consumer must nevertheless be always on guard. Just because a can of sardines has a fancy-sounding foreign name, don't take for granted that the fish were imported. It is the law, too, that manufacturers must list their names and places

of business on their labels.

Manufacturers must use common names in identifying their products so that anyone can readily understand what he is buying. Synthetic foods must be prominently labeled as artificial. Foods composed of two or more ingredients must bear labels listing all ingredients in the order of predominance. (200w)

4. According to the article, the main purpose of a label is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) attract the consumer
  - (B) protect the consumer
  - (C) list the ingredients
  - (D) protect the manufacturer
5. Careful reading of the label will prevent \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) misuse of a product
  - (B) buying an inferior product
  - (C) buying a harmful substance
  - (D) A, B, and C
6. Implied but not stated:
- (A) At one time, some labels were deliberately misleading.
  - (B) Every word on a label is important.
  - (C) Synthetic foods are superior products.
  - (D) Foreign foods always have misleading labels.



Christopher Columbus was first and foremost a sailor. He was born and reared in Genoa, one of the oldest European seafaring communities. As a youth he made several voyages in the Mediterranean, where the greatest mariners of antiquity were bred. At the age of twenty-four, by a lucky chance, he was thrown into Lisbon, center of European oceanic enterprise. There, while employed partly in making charts and partly on long voyages under the Portuguese flag, he conceived the great enterprise that few but a sailor would have planned, and none but a sailor could have executed. His idea was to reach "The Indies" — Eastern Asia — by sailing west. It took about ten years to obtain support for this plan, and he never did execute it because a vast continent stood in the way. America was discovered by Columbus for doing something that he never intended to do and never knew that he had done. Yet we are right in so honoring him, for he had the persistence, the knowledge, and the sheer nerve to sail thousands of miles into an unknown ocean to make the most spectacular and most far-reaching geographical discovery in recorded human history. (170w)

7. According to the passage, why did Columbus

go to Lisbon?

- (A) In order to learn something.
- (B) For no particular reason and without planning to do so.
- (C) Because he could not find work in his native Genoa.
- (D) Because he needed to recruit sailors for a voyage to the Indies.

8. According to the passage, in Columbus' time Lisbon was the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) only place he could have gone to engage in oceanic enterprise
- (B) site of more shipping and sailing businesses than there were in any other part of Europe
- (C) most important center in the world for ocean exploration and discovery
- (D) only place in which he could have found support for his voyages of discovery

9. The author of the passage regards the discovery of America as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) something every man might dream of doing
- (B) the most important event in the history of mankind
- (C) a geographical discovery of the first importance
- (D) a curious accident whose importance has been exaggerated

10. The idea which Columbus advanced but never proved was that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) a vast continent stood in the way of the route to the East Indies
- (B) Europeans could sail unobstructed around the world
- (C) America could be reached if one sailed west
- (D) Europeans might reach Eastern Asia by sailing west

4

When water is heated until it boils, bubbles of gas appear and rise through the hot liquid. When an electric current passes through water in a process called electrolysis, bubbles of gas appear and rise through the liquid. Superficially, the two events appear the same.

If the gas from the boiling water is examined, its properties are found to be the same as those of the water. Thus if the steam is cooled to room temperature, a liquid is formed which is indistinguishable from the original water. When, however, the gas from the electrolysis equipment is cooled to room temperature, it remains a gas rather than becoming a liquid. Nor will it, at zero degrees centigrade or below, turn to solid, as will the gas from boiling

water. These two processes, boiling and electrolysis, have clearly resulted in products with quite different properties.

In boiling, the gas does not represent a new substance, but only a different state of the original substance. Electrolysis, on the other hand, has generated a product which is a new substance, or possibly a mixture of new substances. A change in state as represented by going from a liquid to a gas without the production of new substances is called a "physical change", however, when a process takes place that produces new substances, this is called a "chemical change" or a "chemical reaction". In a chemical reaction, the initial substances are replaced by a new set of substances or products. (230w)

11. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Electrolysis and Its Products
- (B) Physical and Chemical Changes
- (C) Different States of Substances
- (D) The Temperatures for Boiling and Electrolysis

12. According to the passage, electrolysis and the boiling of water look the same because they both \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) take place at the same temperature
- (B) generate chemical reaction

- (C) result in new substances
  - (D) produce a gas from water
13. At a temperature slightly above zero degrees centigrade, which of the following is true of the gas produced by electrolysis.
- (A) It does not become liquid.
  - (B) It ~~cannot~~ be distinguished from water.
  - (C) It becomes a solid.
  - (D) It expands greatly.
14. Which of the following best illustrates a chemical reaction?
- (A) Cold water becoming ice through freezing
  - (B) Hot water becoming steam through boiling.
  - (C) Ice melting through heating
  - (D) Water forming gas through electrolysis
15. It can be inferred from the passage that if grapes, and other ingredients (配料) are used to produce wine, the author most likely say that the wine represents\_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a product of boiling
  - (B) the original substance during boiling
  - (C) a new substance
  - (D) only a different state of the original substance

time is estimated to have been about five million. Today it is estimated that some 260 million people speak it as a native language, mainly in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In addition to the standard varieties of English found in these areas, there are a great many regional and social varieties of the language, as well as various levels of usage that are employed both in its spoken and written forms.

It is virtually impossible to estimate the number of people in the world who have acquired an adequate working knowledge of English in addition to their own languages. The purposes for which English is learned and the situations in which such learning takes place are so varied that it is difficult to define and still more difficult to assess what constitutes an adequate working knowledge for each situation.

The main reason for the widespread demand for English is its present-day importance as a world language. Besides serving the infinite needs of its native speakers, English is a language in which some of the most important works in science, technology, and other fields are being produced, and not always by native speakers. It is widely used for such purposes as meteorological and airport communications, international conferences, and the dissemination (传播) of information over the radio and television networks of

many nations. It is a language of wider communication for a number of developing countries, especially former British colonies. Many of these countries have multilingual (多种语言的) populations and need a language for internal communication in such matters as government, commerce, industry, law and education as well as for international communication and for access to the scientific and technological developments in the West. (280w)

16. The main reason English is so popular today is that \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) it has been used ever since Shakespeare's time

(B) Britain had many colonies which use English as their official language

(C) it has become the native language of many countries, such as Canada, South Africa and so on

(D) it serves as a language that is needed for international communication

17. What type of developing countries would be most likely to use English?

(A) Those geographically close to the United States.

(B) Those having close relationship with the United States and Great Britain.

(C) Former colonies of Great Britain.

(D) Countries where international conferences are often held.

18. It is difficult to assess what constitutes an adequate working knowledge of English because

(A) there are too many people speaking English in the world

(B) people in the world learn English with a variety of purposes and reasons

(C) there are so many multilingual peoples

(D) the number of the people with an adequate working knowledge of English is difficult to estimate

19. Which of the following statements is not true?

(A) Although English is widely used in the world, the number of native speakers is only about 260 million.

(B) People of the world like to learn English chiefly because of its present-day importance as a world language.

(C) In addition to the standard English there are a great many varieties of English in the world.

(D) All the important works in science, technology, and other fields are written in English.

20. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.



- (A) The History of English Language
- (B) The Difficulties of Learning English
- (C) English as a World Language
- (D) The Standard Varieties of English

## Section II : Cloze Test

**Directions :** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A) , B) ,C) and D) on the paper. You should choose the one answer that best fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil. (为节省篇幅, 以后各组练习的说明略去)

Are you 1 that you actually possess six senses? The sixth is a muscular sense responsible for 2 your muscles intelligently -- to the exact 3 necessary for each action you 4. For example, when you 5 an object, the sensory 6 linking the muscles to the brain stop your hand at the correct 7. This automatic 8 of the position of your muscles 9 the object is your muscular sense in action.

Muscles are stringy 10 fibers varying from one five-thousandth of an inch to about three inches. They have three 11 characteristics: they can become shorter and thicker; they can stretch; and they