

英语各类考试快速复习系列

# 大学英语四级 考试快速复习

*Short-cut to high marks*



龍門書局

# 大学英语四级 考试快速复习

## Short-cut to high marks

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## 出版说明

《大学英语四级考试快速复习》的作者全部为教学第一线资深教师,其内容严格按照现行教学大纲及考试大纲编写。

从考试实际出发,本书分四部分,其中阅读理解 60 篇、完形填空 12 篇、语法与词汇多项选择 169 题和简短回答 6 篇。基础知识试题的 80% 以上选自近 3 年全国统一考试真题。选材时,既注重基础知识的考查,又顾及有一定深度的难题。考生考前使用该书,最对路,最放心。

本书全部试题均给出答案和解析,帮助考生在最短时间内掌握解题思路。

从考生时间紧、复习量大着眼,该书将试题、答案、解析在同一版面左右对照编排,免除了读者前后翻页找答案及解析的麻烦。学生复习过程如同轻松阅读一般,省时省力。

本书内容精选,设计巧妙是考生平时总结归纳知识及考试“临阵磨枪”的首选读物。

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## Part One

### Reading Comprehension

There are 60 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Read each passage first and then decide on the best choice.

## 第一部分

### 阅读理解

这一部分共有 60 篇短文。每篇短文后面附有一些问题或不完整的句子。阅读这些短文,然后从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。



## Passage 1

With the prospect of coal and petroleum supplies being depleted and with air pollution becoming an increasing concern, the major countries of the world are seeking alternate sources of energy. If a means to obtain energy from water, especially from the ocean, can be effected economically, it would furnish a never-ending supply of energy, since 70% of the earth's surface is ocean and another 10% is fresh water in rivers and lakes.

From the beginning of time man has used water power as a source of work energy—but these are fresh water sources and are landlocked. The seas have contributed little or nothing in the way of power.

The use of temperature variation between currents is one area of exploration. Ocean water is heated by the sun near the equator and drawn by the rotation of the earth toward the poles, where it cools and drops toward the ocean floor and starts its journey back toward the equator. The differential between the two currents is 35 degrees to 45 degrees Fahrenheit and to use it the scientists must find the places where they run near land and are not too far away from each other. One area that meets these requirements is the Caribbean

## 第一篇

目前煤炭和石油资源日渐枯竭,空气污染问题也越来越引起人们的关注,所以,世界上几个发达国家都在寻找新的能源。我们如果能用很经济的方法利用水能,特别是海洋潜能,那就拥有了一个永不枯竭的能量资源,因为地球表面的70%是海洋,还有10%是河流和湖泊。

利用水力资源作为动力源泉由来已久,但这些都是淡水资源,而且是在内陆,对海洋能源的利用是微乎其微的。

人们探索的一个方面就是如何利用洋流间的温差。赤道附近的海水在阳光照射下变热,然后因地球自转而流向两极,在那里海水冷却并回落到海底,接着又流回赤道。两条洋流间的温差有华氏35度到45度。要对其进行利用,科学家们须找到两条洋流相距不太远,且邻近陆地的地方。加勒比海就是一个合乎条件之处。

美国国家太空局和能源研究开发局已在进行另外一种海洋热能研究。其中一个方案与电冰箱的工作原理有些类似,只是规模



Sea.

In the United States the National Space Administration and the Energy Research and Development Administration have been working on another kind of thermal sea energy proposal. One plan would somewhat resemble the operation of a refrigerator on a vast scale. Warm water would be the heat source, cold water the heat sink. A component such as freon would be liquid at cold temperature and turn to gas as it warmed.

Oceans also offer wave power, tides, and the chemical propensities of salt water as potential sources of energy. All these uses are theoretically possible.

Britain's Department of Energy is interested in wave power, using a string of "tear drop" devices that depend on very active wave areas and 100-foot depths. In addition to this, the British are working on a method that the Japanese have already put into practical use on a small scale for powering their navigational buoys. This method is called an oscillating water column and rides the waves with a series of cylinders having one-way air valves. Wave movement produces air under pressure that has only one escape route—to a turbine that powers a generator.

更大。它是利用热的洋流作为热源,而把冷的洋流作为冷却系统,象氟利昂这样的成分,就能遇冷变为液态,遇热变为气态。

海洋中的波浪、潮汐以及咸水的化学趋性都是潜在的能源,从理论上讲,这些能源都能利用。

英国能源部对开发海浪能源很感兴趣,他们使用一系列“泪珠”装置,用于波浪活跃,水深 100 英尺的水域。此外,英国还在研究一种方法,这一方法在日本已被小规模地用来为航海浮标提供动力。它被称为水中振荡圆柱,装有很多带气阀的圆筒,在波浪作用下,气阀使空气仅能单方向流通。海浪的运动使空气受压,而空气又只能由一个通道排出:即进入涡轮机,从而带动发电机。





Reading Comprehension:

1. The use of water power is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a new concept.
  - B. less expensive than petroleum products.
  - C. now being used more from the ocean than from rivers and lakes.
  - D. being developed to supplement other sources of energy.
2. In the matter of developing energy from ocean water, Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. working on a method that the Japanese have already put into practice.
  - B. the most advanced country in this field.
  - C. following the lead of the United States National Space Administration and Energy Research and Development Administration.
  - D. consolidating their work with the North Sea drilling operations already going on.
3. Getting energy from the ocean is important to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Russia because of its limited water resources on land.
  - B. America because of its great consumption of energy.
  - C. Asia because most of the Asian countries lack other sources of energy.
  - D. South America because a large percentage of

1. (D)水力的应用正在被开发成为其他能源的补充,其他三个选项不准确。
2. (A)对于海水产生能量的方法,英国正在进行日本已投入实践的方法的研究工作,可参考最后一段。
3. (B)从海洋中获取能量对美国很重要因为它能消耗巨大的能量。此题可使用排除法。



the population is very poor.

4. The development of water power from the ocean is important to American and Russia because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there is a severe shortage of coal.
- B. it is the cheapest method of producing energy.
- C. petroleum supplies are being steadily depleted.
- D. the procedures for obtaining energy from ocean water are simpler than methods now being used for petroleum.

4. (C)水力开发对美国 and 俄罗斯都很重要因为石油正在慢慢地枯竭。



## Passage 2

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed “unsinkable”. So sure of this were the owners that they provided lifeboats for only 950 of its possible 3,500 passengers.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than half way between England and the New York destination. Because the luxury liner was traveling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly-looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship’s submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the Carpathia, rescued the survivors—less than a third of those originally aboard.

The infamous Titanic enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland, where it lies today.

## 第二篇

为了造出最大、最快和最豪华的海上轮船,英国人造出了泰坦尼克号。它优于海上其他任何船只以至于它被称做“不沉船”。船主太相信这一点以至于他们为可多达 3500 名的乘客提供了只能救援 950 人的救生船。

当泰坦尼克撞在海上冰山的那个夜晚,船上有很多乘客,轮船在海上仅仅航行两天,航行了从英国到其目的地纽约的距离的一多半。因为这艘豪华轮船航行很快,要躲避这看上去鬼魅似的冰山是不可能的。一场未熄灭的火也加快了轮船的沉没。恐慌增加了死伤人数,人们跳入冰冷的海水中,或拼命地要挤入载人不多的救生船。事故发生后四小时,另一只船,卡帕西尔号救起了幸存者——其人数不足原有乘客的三分之一。



Reading Comprehension:

1. Which of the following is not true?
  - A. Only a third of those aboard perished.
  - B. The Carpathia rescued the survivors.
  - C. The Titanic sank near Newfoundland.
  - D. The Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912.
2. Which of the following did not contribute to the large death toll?
  - A. panic
  - B. fire
  - C. speed
  - D. Carpathia
3. How many days was the Titanic at sea before sinking?
  - A. 2
  - B. 4
  - C. 6
  - D. 12
4. The word "unextinguished" means most nearly the same as
  - A. indestructible
  - B. controllable
  - C. undiscovered
  - D. not stopped

这艘名誉不佳的泰坦尼克号仅享受了它 1912 年首次航行的两天的荣耀,就沉入纽芬兰岛附近的 12000 英尺深的海水中,直到今日。

1. (A) 文中提到卡帕西尔号救起不足原有乘客的三分之一。也就是说三分之二强的乘客遇难了。
2. (D) 从文中可得知三个原因造成的这场灾难,即轮船航速过快,无法躲避冰山;未熄灭的火以及人们的恐慌。
3. (A) 可参考短文最后一段。
4. (D) "unextinguished" 意为“未熄灭的”。



### Passage 3

The oldest and simplest method, then, of describing differences in personality was to classify people according to types. Such a system is called a Typology.

A famous example of this method was set forth in Greece about the year 400 B.C. A physician named Hippocrates theorized that there were four fluids, or humors, in the body. Corresponding to each humor, he believed, there existed a definite type of personality.

The four humors were blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm. A person in whom all four humors were in perfect balance had a harmonious personality. If a person had too much blood, he was called sanguine, or cheerful and optimistic. Someone with too much yellow bile was choleric, or irritable and easily angered. Too much black bile made a person melancholy, or depressed and pessimistic. An oversupply of phlegm caused a human being to be phlegmatic, or slow and unfeeling. Scientists have long since discarded Hippocrates fluid theory. But the names of the humors, corresponding to these temperaments, have survived and are still useful, to some extent, in describing personality.

### 第三篇

描述个性差异最古老、最简单的方法就是将人们按不同类型进行分类。这种方法叫作类型学。

公元前 400 年左右,在希腊出现了以这种方法分类的著名例子。内科医生 Hippocrates 提出一种理论,即人体内有四种体液。他认为每一种体液中都存在着一定的相对应的个性类型。

这四种体液是血液、黄色胆汁、黑色胆汁和粘液。如果人体内的四种体液非常平衡,人的性格就会和谐。血液过多的人被称作多血质,其性格开朗、乐观。黄色胆汁过多的人易怒,黑色胆汁过多使人忧郁、沮丧、悲观。粘液过多会使人迟钝、冷淡、行动缓慢。科学家们早就摒除了 Hippocrates 的这种体液理论,但与这几种气质相对应的体液的名称却留传了下来,描述个性时,在某些程度上是有用的。



Other features of people, such as their faces and physiques, have also been used to classify personality. Today, however, personality theories and classifications may also include factors such as heredity, the environment, intelligence, and emotional needs. Psychology, biology, and sociology are involved in these theories. Because of the complexity of human personality, present-day theories are often very different from one another. Psychologists vary in their ideas about what is most important in determining personality.

Reading Comprehension:

1. In this passage, the author is focusing on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the history of the system of typology
  - B. important factors in determining personality
  - C. personality theory and classification
  - D. important features of human beings
2. According to Hippocrates' fluid theory, a person with a perfect balance of all the four humors in him \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was humorous and good at singing
  - B. had a pleasant and agreeable temperament
  - C. would always be cheerful and optimistic
  - D. seldom quarrelled or fought with others
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. People with too much yellow bile were easily angered.

在将个性分类时也可以考虑到人们的其他特征,如相貌和体格。然而,目前关于个性的理论及其分类可能还包括遗传、环境、智力、情感需要等其他因素。这些理论中包含了心理学、生物学和社会学等。由于人类个性的复杂性,当前的各种理论差别很大。决定个性的重要因素是什么,心理学家们观点不同。

1. (C) 通篇文章作者主要讲述了从古至今有关个性的理论及其分类。
2. (B) 根据第三段第二句话,这种人性格和谐。即B中所说的具有使人开朗、随和的气质。
3. (C) 根据第三段第三句话,血液过多的人(即多血质的人)性格愉快、乐观,而并非易于消沉、沮丧。



## Part One

- B. The names of the four fluids are still used today.
- C. People with an oversupply of blood would easily get depressed.
- D. Many features of human beings have been used to classify personality.
4. Modern personality theories and classifications \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are often very different because personality itself is rather complicated
- B. have little to do with psychology, biology, and sociology
- C. are based only on heredity, the environment, intelligence, and emotional needs
- D. all of the above
5. In the forth-coming paragraphs, the author is most probably going to talk about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some new interpretations of the Hippocrates' fluid theory
- B. different opinions of psychologists about the factors in determining personality
- C. various definitions of typology given by different psychologists
- D. the comparison between present-day personality theories and ancient personality theories
4. (A) 根据最后一段倒数第二句话, 由于个性本身相当复杂, 因此这方面的理论及其分类差异很大。
5. (B) 在上述段落的最后, 作者谈到“决定个性的重要因素是什么, 心理学家们观点不同。”因此接下来作者很有可能谈谈心理学家们具体的不同观点。



## Passage 4

We all admire the beautiful blue of a clear sky or the superb contrast between the brilliant white of the clouds and the skyblue between them. This colour, however, is not natural in the atmosphere; it is an optical effect.

When light encounters a cloud of small particles, it is diffused. This may be illustrated by a familiar example. When sunlight enters a darkened room through a gap in the blinds, it will appear as a brilliant ray of light. This is because there are tiny particles of dust suspended in the air. These, although normally invisible, catch and diffuse any strong light shining on them. The same effect can be seen in the sky when broken clouds hide the sun. Thus we can see that diffusion occurs owing to all sorts of impurities in the atmosphere. This explains why all the delightfully varied shades of colour are seen at different time of the day.

White light is a mixture of all the colours of the rainbow or spectrum, which, as Isaac Newton proved, can be separated by a prism. In order, they are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and they are all to be found in the solar spectrum. Red light has the longest wavelength and

## 第四篇

我们都欣赏晴朗的天空那美丽的蓝色,或是欣赏云彩明亮的白色和云彩间的天蓝色构成的华美的反差。但是,这种颜色在大气中并非是天然的,而是一种视觉效果。

当光线遇到大量细小微粒时,就会产生漫射。这可用一个我们熟悉的例子加以说明。当阳光透过窗帘的一条缝隙射进漆黑的房间时,便呈现为一条明亮的光线。这是因为在空气中悬浮着许多细小的尘埃微粒。虽然通常看不到这些微粒,但它们却能捕捉并漫射任何照射在其上的强烈的光线。当天空中碎絮般的云彩遮住太阳时,我们可以看到同样的效果。因此,我们可以看出正是大气中各种各样的杂质造成了漫射现象。这就解释了为什么在一天中的不同时间里,云彩会呈现变幻多端的瑰丽的景象。

白色光线是虹或是光谱的所有颜色的混合体,正





## Part One

violet the shortest but diffused approximately sixteen times more strongly than red.

The size of the particles is important. Impurities such as dust and water droplets are much larger than the molecules of gas. In the lower parts of the atmosphere where most of these impurities are concentrated, the sky is different from what it is at heights where no impurities exist. A simple observation will demonstrate this principle. Examine the smoke from a cigarette before and after it has been inhaled. At first the smoke will be plainly bluish since it is made up of very minute particles; after it has been inhaled and then puffed out through the mouth, it will be yellowish because it now contains water droplets which have condensed round the particles and which are much more efficient diffuse of light.

This is why the colour of the sky is much more intense and dark blue when seen from the top of a mountain than from sea level. In the first place there is an almost complete absence of water vapour and, more important, dust. Secondly, we are above the thickest portions of the atmosphere, and this naturally has the most powerful diffusing effect. The colour of the sky varies from horizon to zenith, since there is a different thickness of air in these two directions. The horizon always appears lighter, more whitish or even reddish, accord-

像艾萨克·牛顿所证明的那样,它可被三棱镜依次分解成红色、橘黄色、黄色、绿色、蓝色和紫罗兰色,这些颜色都可在太阳光谱中找到。红色光线的波长最长,而紫罗兰光线的波长最短,但其漫射的强度却大约是红色光线的十六倍。

微粒的大小很重要。例如尘埃和水滴这样的杂质比气体分子要大得多。大气层的下部是绝大部分杂质聚集的地方,这里的天空同没有杂质存在的高处的天空是不一样的。简单地观察一下,就能证明这一原理。检查一下香烟的烟雾在吸入前后的变化。起初,烟雾只是单纯的蓝色,因为它是由极小的微粒构成的;而被吸入后,又经口喷出,烟则呈黄色,因为现在烟雾中含有水滴,水滴已凝缩在微粒的周围,并增强了光线的漫射。

这就是为什么从山顶看到的天空色彩比从海平面看到的要凝重得多,呈墨蓝色。首先,山顶上,根本没有水蒸气,更重要的是,没有尘埃。第二,山顶位于大气层最厚的部分之上,通常漫射效果最强。天空的颜色从地平线到山顶是不