

大学英语 4 级

强化训练

本书附磁带

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

丛书主编：韩 哲 张 敏 陈仲利

INTENSIVE ENGLISH TRAINING SERIES
(BAND 4)

大 学 英 语 四 级 强 化 训 练

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16A-13/06

外语教学与研究出版社
Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级强化训练/韩哲,张敏,陈仲利主编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2002
ISBN 7-5600-2989-2

I. 大… II. ①韩… ②张… ③陈… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 060508 号

大学英语四级强化训练

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责任编辑:朱云奇

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址:北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷:北京国防印刷厂

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:14.25

版 次:2002 年 8 月第 1 版 2002 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5600-2989-2/G·1430

定 价:15.90 元

* * *

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目 录

前 言

Part I Tests

TEST ONE	3
TEST TWO	16
TEST THREE	28
TEST FOUR	39
TEST FIVE	50
TEST SIX	62
TEST SEVEN	74
TEST EIGHT	86
TEST NINE	97
TEST TEN	108

Part II Key, Tape Script and Notes

Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test Ten	121
Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test Nine	132
Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test Eight	143
Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test Seven	154
Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test Six	163
Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test Five	174
Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test Four	184
Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test Three	194
Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test Two	204
Key, Tape Script and Notes for Test One	214

前 言

对中国人来说,2001 年中国正式加入世贸组织以后,挑战与机遇并存。对广大大学英语教育工作者和大学生来说,尤为如此。有大量统计数字表明,目前国内人才市场亟需一大批英语水平较高的专业技术人才。为适应这一新的发展形势,我们用了将近两年的时间编写了这套强化训练丛书,力求使试题在信度和效度上符合国家四、六级考试大纲的要求,同时也力求使试题内容新颖、实用。

总的来说,本书具有如下几个特点:

1. 内容较新。按照考试大纲的要求,书中各套试题安排了不同的题型,包括了一些最新的题型,如听写填空、复合式听写、翻译及简答题等,以便使学生得到全面的训练。各类试题所用的语言材料均选自近几年出版的原版外文书刊和报纸,因此,学生将看到有关法轮功、中国“入世”、互联网甚至美国“9.11”事件等较新内容,一改过去一般的试题集材料陈旧、内容枯燥无味、互相借用的弊病。本书的作文题全部是历年国家统考没有考过的但又比较时新的话题,例如网吧、彩票、私立大学等。因此,试题内容充分体现出较鲜明的时代气息,并兼顾到较强的知识性和趣味性。根据国家四、六级英语考试委员会的决定,本书对作文的字数要求是 120 字。

2. 形式新颖。本书分成“模拟试题”与“参考答案(含作文范文)、听力原文及试题详解”两大部分。为了方便读者使用和保存,本书试题部分的顺序是第 1—10 套题,而参考答案和详解部分是按第 10—1 套题顺序排列的。这样,如需使用本书做集体模拟训练,可以按需求分别把要使用的材料拆下来发给学生使用。

3. 难度适中。在编写过程中,我们充分注意到近几年来学生的英语水平在不断提高。因此,作为模拟试题集,内容应该有一定的难度。大体来讲,我们把难度控制在国家标准试题难度相当的水平,但也有一定数量的试题难度稍高于标准试题水平,这样做能满足不同水平学生的需要。

在本书编写过程中,美籍专家 Jack K. Masson 博士审阅了部分试题和作文范文,李贤伟、刘波等老师对本书提出过许多好的改进意见,特向他们表示衷心的感谢。

我们希望,本书能对准备为学生组织考前强化训练的教师 and 有志于在全国四、六级统考中取得较好成绩的大学生提供一些帮助。我们也诚挚地欢迎广大读者对本书提出任何形式的批评和指正。

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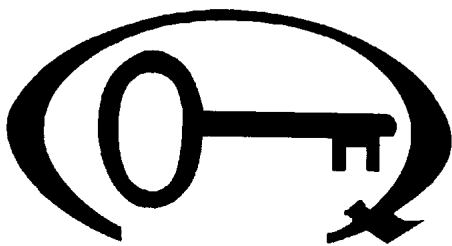
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韩 哲

2002 年 1 月 16 日于威海

Part I

Tests



TEST ONE

— BAND FOUR —

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

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. Both 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) At home. B) At the riverside.
C) At the health center. D) At his office.
2. A) Having an interview. B) Filling out a form.
C) Talking with his friend. D) Asking for information.
3. A) She made a mistake by taking too few courses in the first term.
B) The courses she took were too difficult for her.
C) She took many courses during her first term.
D) She found it difficult to deal with college courses.
4. A) To send the woman back home.
B) To let the woman make a phone call.
C) To call a taxi for the woman.
D) To drive the woman to the hotel.
5. A) Two weeks. B) Four weeks.
C) Four days. D) Two days.
6. A) At the beginning of a talk.

- B) When people meet for the first time.
 - C) In the middle of a talk.
 - D) Before people say "goodbye" to each other.
7. A) In a hotel. B) In a coffee bar.
C) In a shop. D) In a restaurant.
 8. A) They don't know how to get to Mike's home.
B) They are discussing when to meet again.
C) They went to the same party some time ago.
D) They will go to Mike's birthday party.
 9. A) Five lessons. B) Three lessons.
C) Twelve lessons. D) Fifteen lessons.
 10. A) Find a larger room. B) Sell the old table.
C) Buy two bookshelves. D) Rearrange some furniture.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three short 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 with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

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

11. A) It is the most glorious Asian art.
B) It appeals to some young Americans.
C) It has a history of 1, 000 years.
D) It is taught in Hawaiian high schools.
12. A) It is closer to the American mainland than to Asia.
B) More than half of its population are white people.
C) Honolulu is the capital of Hawaii.
D) About thirty percent of Hawaiians are Chinese.
13. A) It is an MA program of Beijing opera.
B) Beijing opera under this program is performed in English.
C) Only theater courses are offered by this program.
D) Beijing opera performance is directed by famous Asian dramatists.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Alcohol helps develop people's intelligence.
B) Heavy drinking is not necessarily harmful to one's health.
C) Controlled drinking helps people keep their wits as they age.

- D) Drinking, even moderately, may harm one's health.
15. A) Worried. B) Pleased.
C) Surprised. D) Unconcerned.
16. A) At a conference. B) On a television.
C) In a newspaper. D) In a journal.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The long distance between his hometown and New York.
B) His unpopular character.
C) The high unemployment rate in New York.
D) His criminal record.
18. A) He wanted to be put in prison again.
B) He needed the money to support his family.
C) He hated the barber there.
D) He wanted to make himself well-known.
19. A) He went directly to the police station.
B) He drove out of the town and tried to escape.
C) He waited for the police to arrest him.
D) He argued with the police angrily.
20. A) Mr. Spears enjoyed living in prison.
B) Mr. Spears was known as a greedy man in his community.
C) The police in New York were not very efficient.
D) The only way for Mr. Spears to support his family was by going to prison again.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

One day I switched on the evening news just in time to see a Pennsylvanian politician waving around a gun, warning reporters to back off so they wouldn't get hurt, then sticking the gun in his mouth and Fortunately, the station I was watching didn't show him shooting, but I learned later that another Pittsburgh station showed the whole suicide unedited. What I saw was enough to make me ill. My stomach was in a knot, and I couldn't get the incident out of my mind. I still can't, even though three years have gone by.

I have a special reason for such a reflection. I write, produce, and direct horror movies. I

have made a string of movies presenting murder and violent disorder. I can watch these kinds of movies when they have been made by other people, and I can even help create the bloody effects in my own movies without getting a knot in my stomach. Yet I still retain my capacity to be shocked and saddened when something like this happens in real life.

So there must be a difference between real violence and “reel violence”. And if I didn’t feel that this is true, I’d have stopped making the kind of movies that I make. My movies are fearful and puzzling, but they are also advisory tales. They might show wicked people at work, doing frightening things or carrying out evil schemes, but in doing so, they can convey a message of warning. They might show people under extreme restraint, but in doing so, they teach people how the threat can be handled, and how blind and ignorant fear can be challenged and conquered. My purpose hasn’t been to admire or encourage murder, but to give horror fans the chills and excitements that they are crazy about.

21. What did the author happen to see from the evening news on TV?
- A) A gentleman just about to kill himself.
 - B) An unedited tragedy happening in Pennsylvania.
 - C) A politician waving his hands to greet the reporters.
 - D) A policeman shooting somebody.
22. Which of the following is the author’s reflection on the news?
- A) He felt chilled.
 - B) He was badly disturbed.
 - C) He could hardly believe it.
 - D) He felt guilty of his past experience.
23. The phrase “reel violence” (Line 1, Para. 3) refers to _____ in the passage.
- A) violence rarely happening in real life
 - B) violence shown on the screen
 - C) violence made up in a story
 - D) violence exaggerated by public media
24. The author of the passage believes that _____.
- A) movie violence contributes much to real violence
 - B) murderers can be discouraged by horror films
 - C) many film fans are crazy about bloodshed and death
 - D) horror films can educate as well as entertain people
25. Which of the following sentences as quoted from the passage could best convey its topic message?
- A) I couldn’t get the incident out of my mind.
 - B) I have a special reason for such a reflection.
 - C) There must be a difference between real violence and “reel violence”.
 - D) My purpose hasn’t been to admire or encourage murder.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Does a bee know what is going on in its mind when it navigates its way to distant food sources and back to the hive, using polarized (极地的) sunlight and the tiny magnet it carries as a navigational aid? Or is the bee just a machine, unable to do its mathematics and dance its

language in any other way? To use Donald Griffin's term, does a bee behave with "awareness"? Or to use a phrase I like better, can a bee think and imagine?

There is an experiment for this, or at least an observation, made long ago by Karl von Frisch and more recently confirmed by James Gould at Princeton. Biologists who wish to study such things as bee navigation, language, and behaviour in general have to train their bees to fly from the hive to one or another special place. To do this, they begin by placing a source of sugar very close to the hive so that the bees (considered by their trainers to be very dumb beasts) can learn what the game is about. Then, at regular intervals, the dish or whatever is moved progressively farther and farther from the hive in increments (增长) of about 25 percent at each move. Eventually, the target is being moved 100 feet or more at a jump, very far from the hive. Sooner or later, while this process is going on, the biologists shifting the dish of sugar will find the bees are out there waiting for them, precisely where the next position had been planned. This is an uncomfortable observation to make.

26. The best title for this piece of writing is "_____".
- A) Bee Behavior in General
 - B) Testing the Awareness of Bees
 - C) The Beehives
 - D) Navigational Techniques of Bees
27. According to the passage, an experiment about bee behavior _____.
- A) was made by Karl von Frisch recently
 - B) was made by James Gould long ago
 - C) was made by Karl von Frisch and proved by James Gould
 - D) could give an answer to the question
28. In the study of bee behavior, sugar is used _____.
- A) to reward the bees for their correct performance
 - B) to train the bees to travel to a particular place
 - C) to provide the bees with something to eat
 - D) to ensure that the bees did not sting the scientists
29. The statement that supports the result of the experiment is: _____.
- A) bees are able to perform limited reasoning tasks
 - B) bees are unable to navigate beyond 100 feet of their hive
 - C) research using bees is too uncomfortable to be conducted successfully
 - D) biologists can teach bees to dance in a particular way
30. Which of the following best describes the format of this passage?
- A) A response to criticism.
 - B) A question followed by a possible answer.
 - C) A contrast of two competing theories.
 - D) An opinion supported by scientific debate.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

What attracts you to certain individuals? Their looks? Their personality? Their sense of humor? Why is it that two people who are very similar may not be attractive to each other? It is not always easy to explain why some people are attracted to others. Two people might be attracted to the same individual for completely different reasons. For instance, Jeremy and Chris both met Shellee at a community Fourth of July picnic. Both were attracted to her because of a "special quality" they saw in her. To Jeremy, Shellee was special because she had lived in Colon, Panama, where he had grown up. In contrast, the special quality that Chris admired in her was her satirical (讽刺的) sense of humor.

Physical attractiveness presents a special case of interpersonal attraction. Western society places great emphasis on having a pleasant physical appearance. Of course, looks aren't everything, but they do play an important role in attracting others. In fact, keeping your body up through eating healthful foods, working out, and getting adequate sleep has become an obsession (使人着迷的事) in the 1990s. What is more, television and fashion magazines keep you up to date on what is in style so that your clothing can always be "in". Plastic surgery and cosmetic (整容的) dental work, once options chosen mainly by the wealthy, are now widely used to achieve the look people want.

People with similar beliefs, values, and morals are more likely to enter into a relationship than those with dissimilar attitudes. For example, only in unusual circumstances will a religious person become romantically involved with an atheist (无神论者), or a liberal Democrat develop an intimate relationship with an extremely conservative Republican. Instead, people are attracted to others who tend to think much as they do. A familiar saying suggests that opposites attract, but more often than not this is not true. At first you may be attracted to your opposite because that person has some qualities or characteristics that you lack. As time goes by, however, these differences may become a source of disagreement, representing a major conflict in your respective values, beliefs, and ideas. Although differences can be a source of interest for some couples, by and large, it is similar attitudes that bond individuals together, creating opportunities for relational stability.

31. In the first paragraph, the author seems trying to convey the following ideas EXCEPT that _____.

- A) it is always difficult to give the reason for interpersonal attraction
- B) it is quite possible that two people might be attracted to the same person for completely different reasons
- C) it is not easy to explain why two people who are very similar may not be attractive to each other
- D) a person is more attractive for his or her look than for his or her sense of humor

32. Western people pay great attention to their appearance because they know that _____.

- A) one's look is a decisive factor in attracting others
- B) one's look plays a significant part in interpersonal attractiveness
- C) having pleasant looks may keep you up to date
- D) pleasant looks mean health and wealth

33. According to the author, plastic surgery and cosmetic dental work _____.
A) used to be more expensive than they are now
B) used to be chosen only by the rich
C) are enjoyed by ordinary people now
D) may keep people in style in clothing
34. Which of the following statements may the author disagree with?
A) People are attracted to those who tend to think much the same as they do.
B) People with similar attitudes are more likely to establish a relationship than those with dissimilar ones.
C) Differences between people may gradually become a source of disagreement.
D) Opposites attract.
35. The two main reasons for interpersonal attraction that the author presents in this passage may generally be summed up as _____.
A) pleasant physical appearance and similarity of attitudes
B) different personality and similar beliefs
C) fashionable appearance and opposite attitudes
D) attractive looks and some major conflicts

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In the early 1800's, the paper industry was still using rags as the basic source of fiber as it had for many centuries. However, the rag supply couldn't keep up with the growing demand for paper. The United States alone was using 250,000 tons of rags each year. And a quarter of that had to be imported. It was clear that the new source of fiber was needed to keep up with the demand for paper. The answer to this problem turned out to be paper made from wood pulp (浆), something that was abundantly available in North America. In Canada, the first wood pulp mill was set up in 1866 and was immediately successful. But while wood pulp solved the problem of quantity, it created the problem of quality. Wood contains a substance called lignin (木质素). The simplest way to make large quantity of cheap paper involves leaving the lignin in the wood pulp. But lignin has poor structure and its presence in paper has shortened the life expectancy (寿命) of paper from several centuries for rag paper to less than a century for paper made from wood pulp. This means that books printed less than a hundred years ago are already turning yellow and beginning to disintegrate, but rag paper books printed much earlier may be in fine condition. This is bad enough for the older books on your bookshelf, but it poses a huge problem for libraries and collection of the government documents.

36. In the early 1800's, the rag supply was scarce because _____.
A) rag was the basic source of industry
B) the demand for paper was growing
C) wood pulp had its shortcoming
D) both A and B
37. The resolution of scarce rag supply was _____.
A) to find new source of fiber

- B) to import a quarter of rags used in the United States
 - C) to use wood pulp, which was abundant in North America
 - D) to build more mills in Canada
38. Paper made from wood pulp _____.
 A) was better than rag paper
 B) had short life expectancy
 C) would begin to turn yellow soon
 D) would begin to disintegrate soon
39. The poor quality of paper was caused by _____.
 A) wood pulp
 B) lack of lignin in wood pulp
 C) presence of lignin in wood pulp
 D) being kept for centuries
40. Books printed in paper made from wood pulp would cause a problem that is _____.
 A) equally serious for both older-book owners and libraries
 B) worse for libraries than for older-book owners
 C) worse for older-book owners than for libraries
 D) worse for libraries than for government documents

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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. China dominated the 46th World Championships in Osaka, _____ and more than half of all the medals on offer.
 A) winning every title B) won every title
 C) had won all the titles D) had been winning every title
42. When you buy the spare parts for your car, try to get the _____ ones from the authorized dealer.
 A) genuine B) generous
 C) genius D) gentle
43. As a commander, you should not _____ the soldiers to unnecessary danger.
 A) face B) explode
 C) present D) expose
44. Many years ago, a lot of factories were _____ from big cities to the mountainous areas in case of war.
 A) transferred B) transformed
 C) transmitted D) transported
45. _____ the south coast of China, Hong Kong, a Special Administrative Region, continues to
- 10 •

enjoy complete legal and financial autonomy.

- A) Locating on B) Located on
- C) Locating in D) Being located in

46. In order to write his paper, he borrowed a lot of _____ books from the school library.

- A) referent B) reference
- C) sample D) source

47. Even though he has lived in China for many years, Mark still can not _____ himself to the Chinese customs.

- A) adopt B) addict
- C) adapt D) admit

48. The question then _____: what are we going to do when we graduate from the university?

- A) raises B) arouses
- C) arises D) rises

49. Beijing has _____ confident about its bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games after receiving good marks in an International Olympic Committee (IOC) report assessing the technical merits of each bid city.

- A) reasons to be B) a reason to be
- C) reason to be D) reasons for being

50. Metals expand when they are heated and _____ when cooled.

- A) contact B) condense
- C) contrast D) contract

51. It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet now, _____ it?

- A) isn't B) wasn't
- C) hasn't D) didn't

52. Some plays written by contemporary playwrights are on, and they mirror our revolutionary struggles from various _____.

- A) ankles B) angles
- C) angels D) angularity

53. After he found a good job in a consulting firm, John _____ a girl his parents didn't approve of.

- A) was married with B) married to
- C) married with D) married

54. He is one of the top students in our class. He is clever, but sometimes too stubborn. So whenever he makes a mistake, nobody in the class can _____ him of it.

- A) convict B) convey
- C) persuade D) convince

55. If my wife won't agree to sign the papers, _____.

- A) I won't too B) I will neither
- C) neither will I D) I won't neither

56. Some of the most important concepts in physics _____ their success to these mathematical systems.

- A) distribute B) contribute

- C) attribute D) own
57. I am applying for a position with your company in any responsible capacity, and I would be willing _____ a minimal salary to prove my value to your firm.
A) to be started off at
B) to be starting off from
C) to start off at
D) to start
58. In order to solve the problem of water shortage, the Dalian municipal government has _____ both the industrial and residential use of water. As a result, all the sauna rooms were shut down except for those in high-class hotels.
A) made a limit on B) set a limit to
C) made a limitation for D) set limitations for
59. Ten years had elapsed since I parted with her at Washington University. I found she had _____.
A) a little grey hair B) some grey hair
C) much grey hair D) a few grey hairs
60. According to the survey made by the geologists and engineers, this rock has to be _____ in order to build a road.
A) blasted B) explored
C) moved about D) blocked
61. Those _____ porcelain vases produced in Ming Dynasty attracted the visitors.
A) little old beautiful Chinese B) old little Chinese beautiful
C) beautiful little old Chinese D) Chinese beautiful little old
62. They could afford the single egg that costs \$ 1.75 in the breakfast lounge of the New York Plaza Hotel, or could dine in the rooftop café _____, "the world does revolve around you."
A) that, says the advertising B) that say the advertising
C) that, say the advertisement D) where, says the advertisement
63. I promised to meet him there in a month, _____ I was sufficiently recovered to do so.
A) provide that B) provided which
C) providing that D) providing which
64. Local governments in China's western regions are being urged to make good use of rich biology resources by developing agriculture, growing medicinal plants and _____ ecological tourism.
A) promotion of B) the promoting of
C) by promoting D) promoting
65. Scientists desire that more information about the sun and its satellites _____ from further researches.
A) was obtained B) would be obtained
C) be to obtain D) be obtained
66. In studying a foreign language, you should _____ and drill grammatical items in authentic, natural sentences.
A) clarify B) check

- C) claim D) correct
67. A survey was carried out on the death rate of newly-born babies in that region, _____ were surprising.
- A) of whose results B) the results
C) which results D) the results of which
68. Whether you agree or not, this was _____ arrangement for you and Paul under the circumstances.
- A) more perfect B) the most perfect
C) a perfect D) a more perfect
69. My brother is _____ better today and he is glad to be going back to school tomorrow.
- A) fairly B) rather
C) fair D) rarely
70. Scientists generally agree that the Earth's climate will warm up over the next 50 to 100 years _____ it has warmed in the 20,000 years since the Ice Age.
- A) as long as B) as much as
C) as soon as D) as well as

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).*

Elizabeth Hazen and Rachel Brown co-patented one of the most widely acclaimed wonder drugs of the post-Second World War years. Hazen and Brown's work was stimulated by the war-time need to find a cure for the fungus (真菌) infections that afflicted many military personnel. Scientists had been feverishly searching for an antibiotic toxic enough to kill the fungi but safe enough for a human use, since, unfortunately, the new "wonder drugs" such as penicillin and streptomycin (链霉素) killed the very bacteria in the body that controlled the fungi. It was to discover a fungicide without that double effect that Brown, of New York State's Department of Health Laboratories at Albany, and Hazen, senior microbiologist at the Department of Health in New York, began their long-distance collaboration. Based upon Hazen's previous research at Columbia University, where she had built an impressive collection of fungus cultures (培养基), both were convinced that an antifungal organism already existed in certain soils.

They divided the work. Hazen methodically screened and cultured scores of soil samples, which she then sent to her partner, who prepared extracts, isolated and purified active agents, and shipped them back to New York, where Hazen could study their biological properties. On a 1948 vacation, Hazen fortuitously (偶然地) collected a clump of soil from the edge of W. B. Nourse's cow pasture in Fauquier County, Virginia, that, when tested, revealed the presence of the microorganisms. In farm owner Nourse's honor, Hazen named it *Streptomyces noursei*, and within a year the two scientists knew that the properties of their substance distinguished it from previously described antibiotics. After further research they eventually reduced their sub-