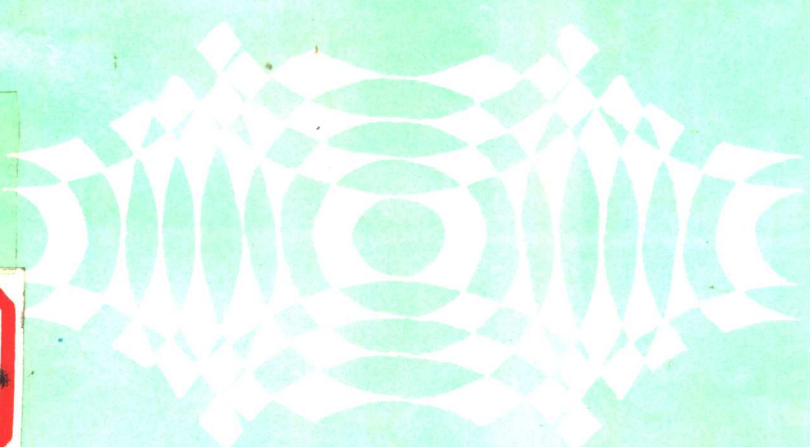


# 大学英语

## 四级听写训练精选

(新题型)



北京航空航天大学出版社

大学英语四级听写训练精选(新题型)

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### 内 容 简 介

本书根据大学英语四级考试题型的变化,在多年教学经验的基础上编写而成。全书分为两个部分,第一部分是听写试题,第二部分是答案和原文。试题的难易程度恰到好处,试题的题材广泛多样。第二部分也可作为课外阅读使用,既学习了英语又丰富了知识。

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## 第一部分 听写试题

### Passage 1

In 1967, a group of scientists noticed strange radio signals from space. (1) \_\_\_\_\_, they did not tell the newspapers (2) \_\_\_\_\_, in case (3) \_\_\_\_\_. People are always (4) \_\_\_\_\_, and even the scientists (5) \_\_\_\_\_ what these signals were.

At first, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ suggested that the signals were coming from intelligent beings (7) \_\_\_\_\_. They thought that these beings (8) \_\_\_\_\_ on earth, or intelligent beings on other planets. However, since (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in that part of the sky, there could not be a planet either. The scientists (10) \_\_\_\_\_, and tried to find others like them.

### Passage 2

The home computers industry has been growing rapidly in the United States for the last ten years. Computers (1) \_\_\_\_\_, expensive machines (2) \_\_\_\_\_. But scientists and technicians have been making them smaller and cheaper (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they have been made easier to use. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, their popularity has been increasing as more people have been buying computers (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Computers have been designed (6) \_\_\_\_\_.  
Some have voices (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Stores use computers  
to keep records of their inventories (8) \_\_\_\_\_.  
Offices use computers to type letters, record business (9)  
\_\_\_\_\_. People (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in their homes to  
keep track of expenses and turn appliances on and off.

### Passage 3

In some parts of the United States, farming is easy.  
But farming (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the northeastern corner of  
the country, (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

New England has many trees and thin, rocky soil.  
Anyone (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a new farm there has had to work  
very hard. The first job (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The next job  
has been digging the stumps of the trees out of the soil.  
Then the farmer has had the difficult job (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

This work of removing stones never really ends, (6)  
\_\_\_\_\_. They (7) \_\_\_\_\_ from the rocks  
below. Farmers have to (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Even today,  
farms which have been worked on (9) \_\_\_\_\_ keep  
producing more stones. That is why stone walls (10)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in New England fields.

### Passage 4

The younger members of most American families don't  
like foreign food. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Their idea (2)

\_\_\_\_\_ is a hamburger. Most American children and teenagers love to eat it (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Millions of hamburgers are eaten every year. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ prepare and sell them. These are not really restaurants (5) \_\_\_\_\_; they often have little space (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Many people buy their hamburgers (7) \_\_\_\_\_, or eat them (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

Sometimes (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in order to buy the hamburgers. They are ordered through a window in the restaurant and then (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to the waiting customer. Sometimes the customer does not even have to get out of his car.

## Passage 5

Now there's a new kind of football or soccer which is played in America. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The players drive small cars, which are called Beetles. The players (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in their cars. The cars are protected all round (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The ball is larger (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and the players are protected too.

Last year the first European car-soccer match (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Teams from France, West Germany and Switzerland (6) \_\_\_\_\_, The Beetles raced around the ground madly while the spectators shouted. "(7) \_\_\_\_\_!" When the match ended, (8) \_\_\_\_\_. And the players (9) \_\_\_\_\_ were badly hurt and were taken to hospital. Will this car-soccer (10) \_\_\_\_\_? I

doubt it.

## Passage 6

Doctors have known for a long time that extremely loud noises can cause (1) \_\_\_\_\_. A person only needs to hear the noise (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to be affected. An American scientist has found that using aspirin (3) \_\_\_\_\_ or damage from loud noise.

Scientists have known that aspirin (4) \_\_\_\_\_. This can happen when some persons use (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Some persons hear a ringing in their ears (6) \_\_\_\_\_. And some others suffer a temporary hearing loss (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The effects disappear (8) \_\_\_\_\_ after aspirin use. Scientists (9) \_\_\_\_\_ why aspirin affects hearing. Some believe (10) \_\_\_\_\_ that carry sounds to the brain.

## Passage 7

People who visit the United States sometimes wonder (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Some of the most interesting names (2) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, Illinois (3) \_\_\_\_\_ who used to live in that part of the country. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Illinois means "Brave Men". Connecticut means "At the Long River-Mouth" in the language of the Indians (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Twenty-five of the states (6) \_\_\_\_\_, but other



names (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Georgia and Pennsylvania have names (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Florida and Colorado (9) \_\_\_\_\_. States like New Hampshire and New Jersey (10) \_\_\_\_\_ places in England.

## Passage 8

Since 1946, one of the most important inventions has been the computer. (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

The first computer was as large as a room, (2) \_\_\_\_\_. But, since the invention of the silicon "chip", which is really a very, very small electric circuit, computers have become smaller, (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Some computers are as small as television sets. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ can be made smaller than a book. And computers are getting smaller (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ why the computer is useful to us. First, it can store very, very large amounts of information in its memory chips. Second, the computer can operate very quickly — thousands of times faster than a human — (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Third, modern computers (8) \_\_\_\_\_ like radios, cars, rockets, airplanes and industrial machines. (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

Soon, almost everyone, (10) \_\_\_\_\_, will use some kind of computer. The lives of all of us will be changed by this invention.

## Passage 9

In many places in the world, clocks are put forward in the spring and then put back in the autumn. In Britain this means that the time in summer is (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Greenwich Mean Time, which is the standard time used (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Clocks are put forward so that people will get up earlier. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, the hours of early morning sunlight are not lost (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Also, less electricity and fuel are needed in the evening (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

It was an Englishman, William Willett, who first suggested in 1908 that (6) \_\_\_\_\_ would help the economy of the country. However, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ that his idea was used. In the Second World War, clocks (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer so that when people went to bed, at eleven o'clock at night, (9) \_\_\_\_\_. This meant that people could work (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and produce more food for the country.

## Passage 10

New England is an area of mountains, valleys and rivers. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in New England, one is always climbing hills. A large part of England (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Yet New England is not really a farming area. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Generally, they are only (4) \_\_\_\_\_

one family. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the soil of New England is not good. This soil has been worked and planted (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that it lost its value. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ work in factories and small businesses. (8) \_\_\_\_\_, they make watches and clocks, shoes, clothing, special tools for industry, leather goods, etc. New England workmen (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in making many of these things. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in families from father to son.

## Passage 11

Now things are changing. The children of the people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are now adults. They, (2) \_\_\_\_\_, want to live in the cities. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and executives, are moving back into the city. Many are single; (4) \_\_\_\_\_, but often without children. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ because their jobs are there; they are afraid of the fuel shortage; or they just (6) \_\_\_\_\_ which the city offers. A new class (7) \_\_\_\_\_ — a wealthier, more mobile class.

(8) \_\_\_\_\_, people thought that the older American cities were dying. (9) \_\_\_\_\_, new future. (10) \_\_\_\_\_. One thing is sure: Many dying cities are alive again.

## Passage 12

Good manners are important in all countries, but ways

of expressing good manners (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Americans (2) \_\_\_\_\_; Japanese (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Americans say "Hi" when meet; Japanese bow. (4) \_\_\_\_\_; Japanese men do not. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, it appears that (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are not good manners in Japan, (7) \_\_\_\_\_. But in any country, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ are those involving one person's behavior toward another person. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ it is good manners to behave considerately toward others and bad manners not to. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ politely that differs from country to country.

### Passage 13

Of today's modern conveniences, the telephone is among (1) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, if someone has had (2) \_\_\_\_\_, a telephone can quickly summon (3) \_\_\_\_\_ paramedics or an ambulance. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, the telephone provides a rapid link (5) \_\_\_\_\_ or a pharmacist. For another example, a telephone call to the police (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent a crime or to catch a criminal. (7) \_\_\_\_\_, the telephone can help to reduce the damage from fire if it is used to summon the fire department (8) \_\_\_\_\_. A final example of the phone's role in safety is the way it links you with services (9) \_\_\_\_\_. This information (10) \_\_\_\_\_ if your radio is not working.

## Passage 14

According to the report, the younger generation is essentially (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The world of the older people has vanished, and they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the modern world. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, the younger people (4) \_\_\_\_\_. and they (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The older generation still controls (6) \_\_\_\_\_, government, and education. The young people want to make changes in these areas (7) \_\_\_\_\_. In order to reconcile (8) \_\_\_\_\_, both generations must realize (9) \_\_\_\_\_, and that (10) \_\_\_\_\_ many of the problems of society.

## Passage 15

Looking forward to the decade of 1980's, one wonders what personal qualities (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Possibly (2) \_\_\_\_\_ are flexibility, honesty, creativity, and perseverance. First, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ requires flexibility, the ability to adapt oneself readily (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Next, honesty, the capacity (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the truth courageously, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of personal and public relations. (7) \_\_\_\_\_, creativity will be required to meet (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, perseverance, the ability to hold on (9) \_\_\_\_\_, will be required in a society (10) \_\_\_\_\_, and shelter will increase with a

growing population.

## Passage 16

There are many advantages and some disadvantages involved in working part-time while you are in school. (1) \_\_\_\_\_, part-time work can offer you an interesting experience (2) \_\_\_\_\_. It helps you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of your family. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, a job provides needed spending money and helps cover many of the hidden cost of a high school education. Thus (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to remain in school. The experience that you gain through part-time work (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in making a decision as to the type of occupational career you would like to follow. On the other hand, you may gain temporary advantages (7) \_\_\_\_\_ that are more important from the long-range points of view. For example, you may lose time (8) \_\_\_\_\_, club activities, and play. (9) \_\_\_\_\_, you may find it hard to adjust to what the school expects from you (10) \_\_\_\_\_ what your employer has right to expect.

## Passage 17

Some people are always starting an argument. But with other people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ can start an extremely interesting discussion. Each person (2) \_\_\_\_\_, but he listens to other arguments, too. This type of argument

becomes an exchange of ideas (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Whether or not (4) \_\_\_\_\_, each person learns something from the experience.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_, people of the town meet and talk (6) \_\_\_\_\_. The people sometimes (7) \_\_\_\_\_, and there may be some arguments. Each side will try to persuade others (8) \_\_\_\_\_, but frequently the two sides are not really (9) \_\_\_\_\_, and this kind of public discussion helps (10) \_\_\_\_\_. This is a healthy situation.

## Passage 18

Many substances that come into contact with the surface of the eye can cause chemical burns, (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Whenever one of these types of substances (2) \_\_\_\_\_, the eye (3) \_\_\_\_\_ immediately with water. Water should be poured gently into the inside corner of the eye from a container, (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The person's head should lean backwards so that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ across the eyeball and off the face. This should be continued (6) \_\_\_\_\_, depending on (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Adults may use a shower (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Urgency is the key word (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of this sort. Wash out the affected eye immediately, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ call a doctor for additional advice.

## Passage 19

In earlier times, children didn't have to learn any more than how to cope with their physical environment. They (1) \_\_\_\_\_ around moving objects, and to draw back when they got (2) \_\_\_\_\_. They didn't need a special school to learn these things (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of their own experience. Nor was a school (4) \_\_\_\_\_ how to survive, because (5) \_\_\_\_\_ they needed to know.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_, people depended more on each other. It then became important (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to read and write. (8) \_\_\_\_\_, they needed to learn to count and calculate. Children (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in a new environment. Because such skills could not be learned (10) \_\_\_\_\_, schools became necessary.

## Passage 20

Most TV programs are silly. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. And they certainly don't make you think. (2) \_\_\_\_\_, they destroy thought. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, you get the same story told (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with a few minor changes.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_. Children who watch TV (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to do. They never have to use their imagination. They just sit passively (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

Unfortunately, people don't want better programs. (8) \_\_\_\_\_, but they are usually discontinued quickly.



Last year one station started a program (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in the U. S. It was an unusual and interesting program. Too unusual, I guess. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ they stopped it. Now there are amusing programs on.

## Passage 21

The world's population continues to grow. There now are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on earth. The figure could reach 6 billion (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and 11 billion in another 75 years. Experts (3) \_\_\_\_\_ such a growth. Where will we find the food, water, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ care for all these people?

A major new study shows that (5) \_\_\_\_\_. A large and rapid drop in the world's birth rate has taken place (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Families generally (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a few years ago. It is happening (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

China is one of the nations (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in reducing its population growth. China has already cut its rate of population growth (10) \_\_\_\_\_ since 1970.

## Passage 22

There have been changes in both the view of women in the modern world, and also changes (1) \_\_\_\_\_. These changes (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to participate in sports. Women (3) \_\_\_\_\_ delicate. People do not think it is unladylike (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in sports. Women (5) \_\_\_\_\_ are highly regarded. Many women now take