

新编大学英语核心技能训练丛书

大学英语四级 基本技能训练

(下册)

主编 ◎ 林俊伟

Developing Basic Skills of
CET-4

附赠光盘



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大学英语四级 基本技能训练

下

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Preface

大学英语四级
基本技能训练(下)

基本功是 KO 英语学习中各种艰难险阻以及学习者心魔的降龙十八掌,也是托起你飞跃四级、六级、考研、托福和雅思的隐形的翅膀。

本书编者集二十余年大学英语课堂教学与学习效果研究之精华,汇集江苏省 2001 年至今专转本英语全真试卷以及 2006 年以前英语四级全真试卷中的经典基础知识与试题,以创新的编写形式和阶梯式的学习效果管理方法编成《大学英语四级基本技能训练》(上、下册),奉献给莘莘学子以及长期从事这方面研究的各位老师。

本书上、下册各 15 个单元,具有以下特色:

1. 词汇。所有词汇精选自全真试卷中的词汇试题,每个单元的词汇基本控制在 25—30 之间。编者摒弃传统的按字母顺序编排的老套路,将近义词、形近词编排在一起,进行讲解和辨析,辅以经典习题,使学习者对词汇的用法、词形变化以及用法差异一目了然。

2. 结构。在下册中,编者选编了经典的“中译英”练习。所选练习基本上涵盖了英语的常用句型和词组,认真做好这项练习将对英语写作产生良好影响。

3. 听力。编者将四级考试中的短对话改写成 spot dictation 题,安排在上册各单元,以训练学生“耳到,心到,手到”。下册主要进行 passage 听力的基础训练。编者对原题进行创造性修改,将原来的 4 选 1 改为 5 选 5,7 选 5,2 选 1,3 选 1,使听力考试中最难的 passage 部分变成得分保障。

4. 选词与完形填空。编者对历年完形填空试题进行大刀阔斧地改造,将原试题的4选1形式改为选词10选10,15选10,选项2选1,3选1形式,使学生看清这类题的真面目。

5. 仔细阅读。编者独具匠心,不厌其烦,在浩瀚的阅读试题中精选不为岁月所限、始终代表大学英语永恒话题的文章,对各题的选项精心比较,精挑细选,将试题形式改为5选5,7选5,2选1,3选1形式,逐步增加干扰项的难度,使学生真正读通、读懂。

学习者选用本书、善用本书,定会对语言基本功的提高有很大帮助,从而顺利通过考试;教学者使用本书,也可以举一反三,在帮助学习者找寻到提高语言基本能力的有效途径的同时,也会对如何搞好大学英语教学有一得体会。

参加本书部分编写的人员还有:薛棋文、赖敏、秦智娟、王涛涛、张云等。

感谢东南大学出版社英美文学博士刘坚副编审的仔细审读和独到见解,他们的建议为本书增色不少。由于时间仓促,本书缺点在所难免,请各位同行专家不吝赐教。

林俊伟

2010年9月于

中国传媒大学南广学院广园



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Unit 16

1. Words to learn

realistic *adj.* 现实的, 实际可行的; 现实主义的

reality *n.* 现实, 实际

accurate *adj.* 精确的, 准确的

be accurate in sth 在……精确无误的

accuracy *n.* 精确

exact *adj.* 准确的, 精确的

Tell me the exact time when the next train will arrive.

genuine *adj.* 真的, 非人造的; 真诚的

As time went on, a genuine friendship grew up between us.

反义词: *artificial* *adj.* 人工的, 人造的

original *adj.* 最初的, 原始的; 有独创性的, 原版的

origin *n.* 起点, 起源; 原件

originate *v.* 来自, 源于(+ *from*)

The idea originates from our teacher.

近义词: *stem* *v.* 起源, 发源 *stem from* 起源, 来源, 由……造成

(辨)与 *originate from* 相比, *stem from* 更强调事情的因果关系, 前者则更强调某件事物的起源。

occasional *adj.* 偶然的, 不时的

occasion *n.* 场合, 时机

occasionally *adv.* 有时候, 偶尔

optional *adj.* 可选择的, 非强制的

option *n.* 选择

obedient *adj.* 服从的, 顺从的

be obedient to sth 服从于……

The dog is obedient to its master's orders.

obey *v.* 服从;遵从

obedience *n.* 服从

同义词: comply *v.* 遵从,依从,服从

(辨)两者区别在于搭配不同,comply with sth 表示遵从某事。

The patient was unwilling to comply with the physician's orders.

demonstration *n.* 示范,实证;表达;游行示威

demonstrate *v.* 展示;表达

deduction *n.* 减除(额);推论

Her deduction that he was now dead was correct.

distinction *n.* 差别,对比,区分

We should make a distinction between right and wrong.

sensible *adj.* 明智的;合情理的;可察觉的

That seems to be a sensible idea.

There's been a sensible rise in temperature recently.

Are you sensible of the dangers of your position?

sensitive *adj.* 敏感的;易受伤害的;感光的

be sensitive to 过敏,灵敏

He is too sensitive to criticism.

This tooth is sensitive to cold.

n. 敏感的人

senseless *adj.* 无感觉的,不省人事的;无常识的

His decision is quite senseless.

insensible *adj.* 无感觉的,麻木的

He was insensible of the danger.

近义词: numb *adj.* 麻木的,失去感觉的

(辨)两者区别在于,insensible 侧重于情感上的麻木,而 numb 则侧重于物理方面的麻木。

His fingers were numb with cold.

interpretation *n.* 解释,翻译

composition *n.* 作文,著作;组织;合成物,成份

近义词: **component** *n.* 成分, 零部件

(辨)两者区别在于,前者侧重于强调某件事情的组成,是抽象意义上的,而后者则是更为具体的某个物件的组成。

interaction *n.* 相互作用,相互影响,互动交流

interact *v.* 互动

adequate *adj.* 充足的;适当的;能胜任的

反义词: **inadequate** *adj.* 不足的;缺乏信心的

excessive *adj.* 过多的,过分的

The quality of urban living has been damaged by excessive noise levels.

excess *n.* 过分,过量,超过

(形近词区分) **exclusive** *adj.* 专用的,独家的,排他的

forever *adv.* 永远

The lovers promised to be faithful forever.

同义词: **for good**

n. 漫长时间

everlasting *adj.* 持久的,无止境的

He believes in life everlasting after death.

n. 永恒

permanent *adj.* 永久的,持久的;固定的

Do you have any permanent address?

反义词: **temporary** *adj.* 临时的,暂时的

eternal *adj.* 永久的,永恒的

The idea that the world is eternal is now seldom advanced.

n. 永恒的事

in short 总之,简言之

in general 大体上,一般来说,通常

(辨)置于句首时,可直接用固定搭配: **generally speaking**。

in particular 特别,尤其

(辨)置于句首时,可直接用副词 **particularly**。

in common 共同的,共有的

I have nothing in common with Jane.

virtually *adv.* 几乎,实际上

同义词: *actually, in fact, in nature, in practice*

violently *adv.* 猛烈地,激烈地,极端地

violence *n.* 暴力

同义词: *fiercely* *adv.* (情感上)剧烈地,猛烈地

extremely *adv.* 极端地

vertically *adv.* 垂直地

反义词: *horizontally* *adv.* 水平地

visually *adv.* 看得见地,视觉上地

Exercises

1. On close examination, we found the signature not _____.
A) realistic B) accurate
C) exact D) genuine
2. As a highly _____ young designer, she has a promising future in her field.
A) original B) occasional
C) optional D) obedient
3. Let me give you a _____ of how the computer works.
A) demonstration B) difference
C) deduction D) distinction
4. An author must not be too _____ to criticism.
A) sensible B) sensitive
C) senseless D) insensible
5. Fu Lei is known for his _____ of music and knowledge on philosophy.
A) explanation B) interpretation
C) composition D) interaction
6. The judge dismissed the case because there was not _____ evidence.
A) adequate B) excessive
C) many D) plenty
7. Much to my surprise, they went away without telling us their _____ address.
A) forever B) everlasting
C) permanent D) eternal

choose the best answer from the given choices. The passage is spoken only once.

Passage 1

1. The top layer of the earth is called _____.
2. The earth's crust is divided into _____ major sections.
3. The left boundary of the North American plate is _____.

Passage 2

4. Why do motorcyclists often dress in old and dark clothing?
5. What is the average citizen's opinion about motorcycling?
6. How can a motorcyclist be safer than a car driver?
 - A) If he is very careful.
 - B) Riding a motorcycle makes one dirty.
 - C) It is dangerous.

Passage 3

7. What caused Robert Edwards's blindness?
8. Which was the first thing that he saw after being struck by lightning?
9. What was Edwards doing when he was struck by lightning?
10. What caused Edwards to regain his sight according to one of the doctors?
 - A) Hiding under a tree.
 - B) A clock.
 - C) Another heavy blow.
 - D) He had a car accident.

4. Close reading

Section A

There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are two choices marked A) and B). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Geography is the study of the relationship between people and the land.



Geographers(地理学家) compare and contrast 1 places on the earth. But they also 2 beyond the individual place and consider the earth as a 3. The word geography 4 from two Greek words, *ge*, the Greek word for “earth” and *graphein*, 5 means “to write.” The English word geography means “to describe the earth.” 6 geography books focus on a small area 7 a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an 8 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole earth. Another 9 to divide the study of 10 is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the 11 starts with human beings and 12 how human beings and their environment act 13 each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject, 14 branch can neglect the other. A geographer might be described 15 one who observes, records, and explains the 16 between places. If all places 17 alike, there would be little need for geographers. We know, however, 18 no two places are exactly the same. Geography, 19, is a point of view, a special way of 20 at places.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A) similar | B) various |
| 2. A) reach | B) go |
| 3. A) whole | B) total |
| 4. A) results | B) comes |
| 5. A) which | B) it |
| 6. A) Some | B) Many |
| 7. A) as | B) like |
| 8. A) entire | B) overall |
| 9. A) way | B) means |
| 10. A) earth | B) geography |
| 11. A) second | B) latter |
| 12. A) learns | B) studies |
| 13. A) upon | B) to |
| 14. A) neither | B) either |
| 15. A) as | B) by |
| 16. A) sameness | B) differences |

17. A) are B) were
18. A) whether B) that
19. A) then B) moreover
20. A) working B) looking

Section B

There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are two choices marked A) and B). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage 1

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion (拥挤). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer (蜂鸣器) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with



the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

1. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be _____.
 - A) its power source
 - B) its monitoring system
2. What is the author's main concern?
 - A) How to solve the problem of traffic jams.
 - B) How to develop an automated subway system.
3. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?
 - A) A rail.
 - B) A retractable arm.
4. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is _____.
 - A) to wait to arrive at his destination
 - B) to inform the system of his destination by phone
5. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?
 - A) Enthusiastic.
 - B) Optimistic.

Passage 2

The decline in moral standards—which has long concerned social analysts—has at last captured the attention of average Americans. And Jean Bethke Elshtain, for one, is glad.

The fact the ordinary citizens are now starting to think seriously about the nation's moral climate, says this ethics (伦理学) professor at the University of Chicago, is reason to hope that new ideas will come forward to improve it.

But the challenge is not to be underestimated. Materialism and individualism in American society are the biggest obstacles. "The thought that 'I'm in it for me' has become deeply rooted in the national consciousness," Ms. Elshtain says.

Some of this can be attributed to the disintegration of traditional communities, in which neighbors looked out for one another, she says. With today's greater mobility and with so many couples working, those bonds have been weakened, replaced by a greater emphasis on self.

In a 1996 poll of Americans, loss of morality topped the list of the biggest problems facing the U. S. and Elshtain says the public is correct to sense that: Data show that Americans are struggling with problems unheard of in the 1950s, such as classroom violence and a high rate of births to unmarried mothers.

The desire for a higher moral standard is not a lament (挽歌) for some nonexistent "golden age," Elshtain says, nor is it a wishful (一厢情愿的) longing for a time that denied opportunities to women and minorities. Most people, in fact, favor the lessening of prejudice.

Moral decline will not be reversed until people find ways to counter the materialism in society, she says. "Slowly, you recognize that the things that matter are those that can't be bought."

6. Professor Elshtain is pleased to see that Americans _____.
 - A) are longing for the return of the good old days
 - B) are awakening to the lowering of their moral standards
7. The moral decline of American society is caused mainly by _____.
 - A) the self-centeredness of individuals
 - B) underestimating the impact of social changes
8. Which of the following characterizes the traditional communities?
 - A) Concern for one's neighbors.
 - B) Emphasis on individual effort.
9. In the 1950s, classroom violence _____.
 - A) was something unheard of
 - B) was by no means a rare occurrence
10. According to Elshtain, the current moral decline may be reversed _____.
 - A) if people can return to the "golden age"
 - B) if less emphasis is laid on material things