

# 大学英语

朱世臻 主编

## 四级强化教材

重庆大学出版社

# 大 学 英 语

(四级强化教材)

主 编：朱世臻

编 者：

写 作：樊国光

阅读理解：余渭深 晏晓蓉

赵成平 邓冬梅

词汇语法：彭淑苑 潘先成

完形填空：王祖英

重 庆 大 学 出 版 社

## 大学英语（四级强化教材）

主 编：朱世臻

责任编辑：曾 戈 叶永兴

重庆大学出版社出版发行  
新华书店经销  
威远县印刷厂印刷

开本：787×1092 1/32 印张：8.25 字数：183 千

1993 年 2 月第 1 版

1993 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数：1—10000

标准书号：ISBN 7-5624-0682-0 定价：3.80 元  
H·47

（川）新登字 020 号

## 前 言

本书是在 1989 年出版的《大学英语四级综合教材》的基础上,进行了较大的修改与充实。全书共分三部分:第一部分为阅读理解、词汇、语法、完形填空等,综合组成 15 个单元;第二部分为写作;第三部分为参考答案。阅读材料大部分选自国外最新出版的原文,根据考试大纲的要求,仿效历次四级统考试题的命题方式,配备了阅读理解题。鉴于目前学生的写作能力较差,本书第二部分专攻写作,对四种文体(记叙文、说明文、描写文、议论文)的写作方法与要求逐一作了简要说明与提供短文示范,并针对各种文体都有写作练习和附有参考范文。此外,还编写了十余篇作文,供学生习作参考。词汇、语法、完形填空等部分针对学生的疑点与难点而又必需掌握的基本语言知识,都作了调整与更新。

由于编者水平有限,兼之时间仓促,书中难免出现缺点和错误,热忱希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九九二年十一月

# 目 录

## 第一部份：阅读理解、词汇语法、完形填空

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Unit I .....    | (3)   |
| Unit II .....   | (17)  |
| Unit III .....  | (30)  |
| Unit IV .....   | (46)  |
| Unit V .....    | (60)  |
| Unit VI .....   | (72)  |
| Unit VII .....  | (89)  |
| Unit VIII ..... | (104) |
| Unit IX .....   | (115) |
| Unit X .....    | (130) |
| Unit XI .....   | (145) |
| Unit XII .....  | (160) |
| Unit XIII ..... | (179) |
| Unit XIV .....  | (189) |
| Unit XV .....   | (209) |

## 第二部分：写 作

|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Narration .....            | (227) |
| Exposition .....           | (231) |
| Description .....          | (233) |
| Argumentation .....        | (235) |
| Essays for Reference       |       |
| An Unfortunate Women ..... | (242) |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| The Advantage of Going Upstairs .....             | (243) |
| Schooling Is Beneficial to Students .....         | (244) |
| Working Without Rest Is No Good .....             | (244) |
| Sleep .....                                       | (245) |
| A Glimpse at A Village .....                      | (246) |
| Limiting Handguns .....                           | (247) |
| How to Spend Our Space Time Meaningfully<br>..... | (247) |
| My Home Town .....                                | (248) |
| Thrift, Stinginess and Diligence .....            | (249) |
| Miss Mary .....                                   | (250) |

### 第三部分：参考答案

# 第 一 部 分

阅 读 理 解、词 汇、  
语 法、完 形 填 空





## Unit I

### I. READING COMPREHENSION

Questions 1—5 are based on the following passage:

Ever since human beings first stood up on their hind legs and lifted their noses from the ground, their sense of smell and associated sense of taste have become relatively less important to survival than they are to other animals. The most neglected of the human senses are now reserved almost exclusively for the selection and appreciation of food and drinking.

Apart from taste, appreciation of food and drinking is often involved in our ideas about what we are eating. Most importantly, the gases released as we chew travel up to the nose to stimulate our sense of smell. Sensations of temperature and pain are also involved——hot——tasting food is actually stimulating the pain receptors (if you put chilli paste on your skin, you will experience the same burning sensation as on your tongue). Touch and pressure receptors tell us about whether food is crisp or creamy, hard or soft; the ears detect the sound the food makes as it is chewed.

Finally our eyes report on the look of the food, and our thoughts come into it too. You probably know what it is like to find saliva coming into your mouth at the sight——or even at the mere thought——of something you particularly like to eat. An interesting experiment to try out on your friends is to take it in turns to

tast food while you are blindfold. You will find, for example, that you can not tell the difference between orange and grape fruit juice without being able to see them and form expectations about how they will taste. Every good cook knows that how the food is presented is a very important factor in making it appetizing, and your experiments will prove the point.

1. From the first paragraph we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. noses are essential to other animals.
  - B. human senses of smell and tast have very limited functions
  - C. human nose plays many roles in his life
  - D. senses of smell and tast are important to human survival
2. The passage implies that appreciation of food is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. important in our daily life
  - B. difficult to understand
  - C. a mixture of experiences
  - D. a psychological matter
3. Which of the following can not be included in the second paragraph?
  - A. Color
  - B. Smell
  - C. Sound
  - D. Touch
4. Which of the following foods is crisp?
  - A. Bread
  - B. Rice
  - C. Biscuits
  - D. Cake
5. The experiment described in the last paragraph proves that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the sight of the food is very important in food appreciation
  - B. it is very difficult to tell the difference between orange and grape fruit juice
  - C. orange and grape fruit juice have same taste

D. expectation is based on the sight

Questions 6—10 are based on the following passage:

On 5 September 1977, the American spacecraft Voyager One blasted-off on its historic mission to Jupiter (木星) and beyond. On board, the scientists, who knew that Voyager would one day spin through distant star systems, had installed a recorded greeting from the people of the planet Earth. Preceding a brief message in fifty-five different languages for the people of outer space, the gold-plated disc (激光唱片) plays a statement, from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, speaking on behalf of 147 member states—in English.

When Roman soldiers landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, 'Englisc', incomprehensible to modern ears, was probably spoken by about as few people as currently speak Cherokee (a tribe language in south U. S.)—and with little influence. Then nearly a thousand years later, when William Shakespeare was in his prime, English was the native speech of between five and seven million Englishmen and unlike English at present it was "of small reach".

Four hundred years later, the contrast is extraordinary. Between 1600 and the present, in armies, navies, companies and expeditions, the native speakers of English—including Scots, Irish, Welsh, Americans and many more—travelled into every corner of the globe, carrying the language and culture with them. Today, English is used by at least 750 million people, and barely half of those speak it as a mother tongue. Some estimates have put that

figure closer to one billion. Whatever the total, English at the end of the twentieth century is more widely scattered, more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been.

6. Which of the following can best summarize the passage?

- A. English is a first truly global language.
- B. The rise of English is a remarkable success story.
- C. English has many varieties.
- D. English has become a planet language.

7. English has a history of about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. two thousand years
- B. five hundred years
- C. one thousand years
- D. one thousand and five hundred years

8. "Small reach" in paragraph 2 most probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. English was spoken by a limited number of people
- B. English was of little influence on social life
- C. English was only spoken by Englishmen
- D. English was only a literary language for Shakespear

9. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- A. There are fifty-five recordings on the gold-plated disc
- B. Nearly 400 million people are speaking English as mother tongue.
- C. Voyager One would spin through distant star systems
- D. Modern English was quite different from ancient English

1500 years ago

10. Which of the following might not be included in the list of peo-

ples who made contribution to the internationalization of English?

A. Canadians

B. Austrialians

C. New Zealanders

D. Indians

Questions 11—15 are based on the following passage:

In general, the organization of the productive system in primitive society differs in several respects from our own. The first point which must be mentioned is the character of work. As we have said, most economic effort in primitive society is devoted to the production of food. The activities involved in this have, quite apart from the stimulus of real or protential hunger, a spontaneous interest lacking in the ordinary work of an office or factory in contemporary civilization. This will become clear when we reflect that most of the food-getting activities of primitive peoples, such as fishing, hunting and gardening, are recreations among ourselves. It does not follow that primitive man takes a lot of pleasure in such activities—much of the labour connected with them, in our eyes, is heavy, or hazardous. But they do possess an inherent interest in modern civilization, and much the same applies to primitive technology, in which the craftsman himself creates an artefact, rather than being merely a human cog in the machinery of production.

Skill and industry are honoured and laziness condemned in primitive societies. They often do this through folk songs and proverbs. For instance, in the Maori, from childhood onwards the virtues of industry are extolled, as in the term 'ihu puku', literally

'dirty nose', applied as a compliment to an industrious man because it implies that he is continually occupied in cultivation with his face to the ground; on the other hand, the twin vices of greed and laziness are condemned in the saying: 'Deep throat, shallow muscles'. Such songs and proverbs as these give pride in successful and energetic work, and stimulate potential laggards to play their part in productive effort.

11. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A. Work in contemporary society is very boring.
  - B. Work for a modern man, in general, is very light and safe.
  - C. Work for a primitive man has less spontaneous interest.
  - D. Work for a primitive man is mainly concerned with the production of food.
12. In the passage, the author thinks \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hunger is the only motivation for primitive people to work
  - B. there are some inherent interests in modern recreation activities
  - C. modern technology is better than primitive technology
  - D. work in a modern factory is never monotonous
13. "They" in line 13 most probably stand for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. primitive people
  - B. modern people
  - C. food-getting activities
  - D. recreations.
14. "Extolled" in paragraph 2 might be defined as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. understood
  - B. taught
  - C. required
  - D. praised
15. The best title for the second paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Folk Songs and Proverbs
  - B. Industry and Laziness
  - C. The Maori
  - D.

## Social Evaluations on Work

Questions 16—20 are based on the following passage:

Dolphins(海豚) usually hunt in the sunlit surface layer of the ocean, often in the areas of clear water, so vision is very important to them. Each eye is equipped with an extremely flexible lens which allows it to focus both in air and underwater. It usually has good binocular(双目的) vision which allows it to judge distance effectively. Useful as this, however, anyone who has watched a trained dolphin performing trick blindfold knows that it has other, more efficient ways of sensing its surroundings.

The key organs in a dolphin's sensory world are its ears. They are hardly visible from the outside—just small holes behind the animal's eyes—but they are efficient and highly adapted to cope with the way sound travels underwater. One of these adaptations concerns the reception of a true stereo signal, allowing the animal to judge the direction of sound.

A human cannot do this when submerged, for he has a quite different hearing structure. In dolphins each inner ear assembly is bedded in foam to isolate it from the skull, allowing the animal to register the delay between the sound reaching first one side of its head and then the other—and therefore the direction it came from.

This is very important, because the dolphin lives in a world of sound; not only the sounds made by other creatures, but also the sounds which it generates itself. It navigates by sonar, like a bat, emitting a continuous stream of short sound signals designed to bounce off solid objects and return as echoes. The time delay be-

tween the emission and reception of the signal gives the range of the object, and the dolphin's accurate stereophonic hearing gives its orientation.

16. Vision is important to dolphins, most probably because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they always need to see things underwater
- B. they often need to see things above water
- C. they live in a dark, deep water
- D. they need to play in the sunshine

17. The author, in the first paragraph, implies that the dolphin's vision system \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. though important, is not necessary to its survival
- B. is very useful for it to live in the water
- C. can help it to judge the distance effectively
- D. is efficient both in air and underwater

18. Which of the following may lead to the failure for a man to receive a stereo signal underwater?

- A. Man can not emit sonar signals.
- B. Man's ears are not well trained.
- C. Man's hearing organs are less complicated.
- D. The underwater sound reaches to his ears simultaneously.

19. The phrase, "bounce off" in paragraph 4 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. approach
- B. beat against
- C. aim at
- D. reflect from

20. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dolphins' eyes
- B. dolphins' ears
- C. dolphins' senses
- D. dolphins' sensory organs



## I. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

21. I suggest he \_\_\_\_\_ himself to his new conditions.  
A. adopt                      B. assume  
C. ~~adapt~~                      D. assure
22. If you do not feel well, you should not \_\_\_\_\_ going to the doctor.  
A. put in                      B. put out  
C. put off                      D. put up
23. In Britain the gesture to indicate the numeral "one" is made by \_\_\_\_\_ the index finger.  
A. hoding on                      B. holding back  
C. holding up                      D. holding out
24. He was \_\_\_\_\_ in the election by the people in the region.  
A. refused                      B. resisted  
C. released                      D. rejected
25. Polite people don't behave \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. coarsely                      B. commonly  
C. ~~critically~~                      D. conversely
26. While part of the heat can be \_\_\_\_\_ to mechanical work, it is never possible to recover all of it.  
A. converted                      B. conversed  
C. conducted                      D. confined
27. While I am on holiday, ring me at my hotel only if there are any \_\_\_\_\_ massages for me.  
A. urgent                      B. haste  
C. valuable                      D. quick