

CET-4

大学英语四、六级
英语专业四级考试
主干课程综合训练

英语 综合能力 强化教程

主 编 张 林

副主编 唐德根



暨南大学出版社
JINAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

CET-4

大学英语四、六级
英语专业四级考试
主干课程综合训练

英语 综合能力 强化教程

主 编 张 林

副主编 唐德根



暨南大学出版社
JINAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

中国·广州

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语综合能力强化教程 / 张林主编; 唐德根副主编. —广州: 暨南大学出版社, 2009. 4
ISBN 978 - 7 - 81135 - 237 - 5

I. 英… II. ①张… ②唐… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—教学参考资料
IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 048803 号

出版发行: 暨南大学出版社

地 址: 中国广州暨南大学

电 话: 总编室 (8620) 85221601

营销部 (8620) 85225284 85228291 85220693 (邮购)

传 真: (8620) 85221583 (办公室) 85223774 (营销部)

邮 编: 510630

网 址: <http://www.jnupress.com> <http://press.jnu.edu.cn>

排 版: 暨南大学出版社照排中心

印 刷: 惠州市彩丰印务有限公司

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张: 11.75

字 数: 300 千

版 次: 2009 年 4 月第 1 版

印 次: 2009 年 4 月第 1 次

定 价: 23.00 元

(暨大版图书如有印装质量问题, 请与出版社总编室联系调换)

编 委：（按姓氏音序排列）

曹丽英 陈意德 刘 欣

唐德根 田 琳 张 林

张瑞鸿 张 云 周冬华



CONTENTS

Unit 1	(1)
Unit 2	(17)
Unit 3	(33)
Unit 4	(49)
Unit 5	(64)
Unit 6	(79)
Unit 7	(94)
Unit 8	(110)
Unit 9	(126)
Unit 10	(141)
Unit 11	(156)
Unit 12	(170)

Unit 1

Part I Dictation [15 Min]

Directions: *Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third reading, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more. Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.*

Part II Listening Comprehension [15 Min]

Directions: *In section A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.*

Section A Conversations

Directions: *In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the conversation.

1. According to the conversation, what is one problem with arm exercises?
 - A. They don't get rid of flabby arms.
 - B. They can damage arm muscles.
 - C. They aren't acceptable to most people.
 - D. They can raise one's blood pressure.
2. According to the conversation, what do the experts now recommend?
 - A. Exercising the entire body.
 - B. Having your blood pressure taken daily.
 - C. Losing weight prior to exercising.
 - D. Weighing in before each exercise session.
3. Which of the following exercises is suggested?

- A. Wearing arm weights while you are swimming.
- B. Jogging vigorously in one place for a long time.
- C. Using bicycles that require you to use both your arms and legs.
- D. Walking slowly while swinging your arms back and forth.

Directions: Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the conversation.

- 4. What does the man want to do?
 - A. play basketball with friends from work.
 - B. try out for the company baseball team.
 - C. get in shape and compete in a cycling race.
 - D. play basketball with his wife after work.
- 5. What is the woman's main concern?
 - A. She is worried her husband will spend too much time away from home.
 - B. She is afraid her husband will become a fitness freak.
 - C. She is concerned about her husband's health.
 - D. She is afraid her husband will spend too much time playing basketball.
- 6. What is the woman's first suggestion to her husband?
 - A. He should see a doctor.
 - B. Her husband should start with a light workout.
 - C. Her husband needs to visit a fitness trainer.
 - D. Her husband should lose weight.
- 7. What does the woman advise about the man's diet?
 - A. He should consume less salt.
 - B. He should eat less fatty foods.
 - C. He should add more protein products to his diet.
 - D. He should eat less.

Directions: Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the conversation.

- 8. What is the girl thinking about doing?
 - A. Renting a flat.
 - B. Going to buy a car.
 - C. Learning how to drive.
 - D. Going to a barbecue.
- 9. There are many things the girl's parents won't let her do. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
 - A. Choose her own job.
 - B. Learn driving.



- C. Go to a barbecue. D. Go somewhere with her friends.
10. What is the one thing her parents really can't make her do?
- A. Look for a flat to rent. B. Do anything by herself.
- C. Hand over all her money. D. Marry someone she does not want to marry.

Section B Passages

Directions: *In this section you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the passage.

11. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. Energy conservation. B. Transportation of the future.
- C. Strip cities. D. Advantages of air transportation over railroad.
12. What problem faces the commuters who travel between strip cities?
- A. A lack of available flights. B. Long delays at the airport.
- C. Boredom on long flights. D. Long trips to and from airports.
13. According to the passage, at what speed will maglev go?
- A. Less than 115 miles per hour. B. More than 115 miles per hour.
- C. Less than 150 miles per hour. D. More than 150 miles per hour.

Directions: *Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the passage.*

14. According to the speaker, John Smith began his career as _____.
 A. a soldier of fortune B. an explorer
 C. an apprentice to a merchant D. a colonist
15. Which of the following activities was John Smith not involved in?
 A. Fishing. B. Fur trading. C. The Slave trade. D. Government.
16. Who saved John Smith when he was captured by the Indians?
 A. The British Army. B. The Council of Jamestown.
 C. Chief Powhatan. D. Pocahontas.
17. What was John Smith's most valuable service as a member of the governing council of Jamestown?
 A. Fighting Indians. B. Mapping.
 C. Obtaining food. D. Writing history.

Directions: *Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you*

will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the passage.

18. What is the main topic?
- A. Automatic cameras can baffle even the experts.
 - B. Advantages of using automatic cameras.
 - C. Point-and-shoot photographer's favorite cameras.
 - D. How to use lenses effectively.
19. According to the speaker, the irony refers that _____.
- A. camera makers are offering fully automatic cameras that are more simple to operate
 - B. camera makers are now producing automatic cameras that are more tricky to operate
 - C. camera makers are earning more money now than 20 years ago
 - D. point-and-shoot photographers can take better pictures than professional photographers
20. When the point-and-shoot photographer recognizes the limitations of a very-easy-to-use camera, what does he feel?
- A. He feels the need for lenses other than the formal focal lenses.
 - B. He feels an understanding of how to operate lenses.
 - C. He feels the need to design more simple-to-use cameras.
 - D. He feels the need for an instruction of the camera.

Section C News Broadcast

Directions: *In this section you will hear several news items. Listen to the news item carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*

Questions 21 to 23 are based on the following news item. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

21. How many children in the world are growing up hungrily and unhealthily, according to Carol Bellamy of UNCF?
- A. 20,000,000,000.
 - B. More than 20,000,000,000.
 - C. More than 10,000,000,000.
 - D. 10,000,000,000.
22. What causes high child death rates and shorter life expectancy in African countries?
- A. Lacking of shelter, food, safe water, health care, clean living conditions, education and information.
 - B. The spread of AIDS.
 - C. The threat of war.
 - D. Poor nutrition.
23. How many hungry people are there in the world five years before 2000 to 2002?
- A. 852 million.
 - B. 18 million.
 - C. 870 million.
 - D. 834 million.



Directions: Questions 24 to 25 are based on the following news item. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

24. How much is needed to help those Asian tsunami victims during the next half year?
- A. About 4,000 million dollars. B. About 1,000 million dollars.
C. Hundreds of millions of dollars. D. 17 million dollars.
25. As for assistance for victims of the tsunami in South-eastern Asia, the world leaders did not _____
- A. welcome the idea of suspending some debt owed by affected nations.
B. think making direct payments to survivors would be more helpful.
C. offer assistance to Asian tsunami victims.
D. say they would suspend some debt owed by affected nations.

Directions: Questions 26 to 27 are based on the following news item. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

26. What is NOT the reason for Hamid Karzai's visit to Washington the past week?
- A. To both thank the Bush Administration for ridding his country of the Taleban.
B. To ask for help in rebuilding his shattered country.
C. To ask for U. S. participation in U. N. sponsored peacekeeping force in Afghanistan.
D. To plead for more assistance from the USA.
27. What does Hamid Karzai's warm welcome show to Afghans back home?
- A. It shows that he is emotional.
B. It shows that he is the man who can get the assistance to rebuild Afghanistan.
C. It shows that he has got a soft voice.
D. It shows that he is a man with good personality.

Directions: Question 28 is based on the following news item. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question. Now listen to the news.

28. Which is NOT the reason that Pervez Musharraf will retain the army chief's post?
- A. To promote peace process with neighboring India.
B. To fight against terrorism.
C. To undermine Pakistan's political and economic stability.
D. To develop Pakistan's economy.

Directions: Questions 29 to 30 are based on the following news item. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

29. How are pigs with vegetable genes bred in Japan?
- A. First spinach genes are inserted into fertilized pig eggs and implanted into the womb of a surrogate mother. Then she gave birth to piglets with modified genes.
 - B. First fertilized pig eggs are implanted into the womb of a surrogate mother. Then spinach genes are inserted into the mother's body before she gave birth to piglets with modified genes.
 - C. First spinach genes are implanted into the womb of a surrogate mother. Then she gave birth to piglets with modified genes.
 - D. First fertilized pig eggs are implanted into the womb of a surrogate mother. Then spinach genes are inserted into the baby's body after she gave birth to piglets with modified genes.
30. Why do some Japanese oppose GM (genetically modified) foods?
- A. Because of its uncertain safety.
 - B. Because of its high saturated fatty acids.
 - C. Because of its less dietary fat.
 - D. Because of its less saturated fat but less additional healthy substances.

Part III Cloze [15 Min]

Directions: *Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.*

Some call it the Smart Shooter, a new rifle for American infantry troops that is two weapons in one, is accurate up to 1,000 yards and in 31 fires 32 corners. Its message to enemies is that they can run but they can't hide.

Still in the development phase, the rifle for 2006 has just been 33 off with great 34 by the Pentagon to members of Congress who will be asked to 35 the money. The makers, Alliant Tech systems, say that the weapon will revolutionize 36 combat much as the machine gun.

Pentagon jargon has given the new gun a (an) 37 title: the Objective Individual Combat Weapon. 38 one trigger, the rifle can fire a standard 5.56mm Nato bullet and a 20mm high explosive shell that will burst in the air. It can 39 shrapnel behind, 40 or even from the side of enemy troops who have taken 41 behind a building. The shell can be 42 to explode after a short delay. The weapon's 1,000 yard accuracy is twice 43 of other rifles, made possible by a laser system built into the sight. This rangefinder fixes the target, measures the distance and passes it along to a computer chip in the shell.

The gun sight has an infrared lens for night 44. It can also have video camera with a zoom lens that is linked to a video display attached to the soldier's helmet, allowing him to aim 45 without exposing himself to enemy's return fire. But there are snags still be 46 out. Two men were 47 when a shell burst in a barrel during firing tests. The rifle weighs more than 181b. There are questions whether its electronic innards will be rugged enough for rain, snow



and difficult 48 .

Michael Klare, a professor of peace and world security issues and a board member of the Arms Control Association, says that the Pentagon is seeking this combination of firepower and automation to compensate for the uncertain aim of GIs. He said: "Soldiers won't have to worry about careful steady aim. They'll just look 49 the viewfinder and 50 the trigger. "

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. reality | B. affect | C. effect | D. operation |
| 32. A. at | B. in | C. beyond | D. around |
| 33. A. put | B. shown | C. checked | D. given |
| 34. A. pride | B. anxiety | C. honor | D. expectation |
| 35. A. put up | B. count in | C. pay for | D. look for |
| 36. A. land | B. ground | C. earth | D. base |
| 37. A. novel | B. brilliant | C. powerful | D. awkward |
| 38. A. Used | B. Fixed | C. Using | D. Fixing |
| 39. A. spray | B. spatter | C. splash | D. sprinkle |
| 40. A. over | B. on | C. above | D. upon |
| 41. A. aim | B. cover | C. risks | D. heed |
| 42. A. estimated | B. calculated | C. seeded | D. timed |
| 43. A. as | B. that | C. than | D. much |
| 44. A. vision | B. sight | C. observation | D. speculation |
| 45. A. exactly | B. precisely | C. accurately | D. correctly |
| 46. A. removed | B. ironed | C. made | D. drawn |
| 47. A. injured | B. hurt | C. harmed | D. wounded |
| 48. A. terrain | B. domain | C. field | D. territory |
| 49. A. at | B. over | C. into | D. through |
| 50. A. push | B. pull | C. press | D. jerk |

Part IV Grammar and Vocabulary [15 Min]

Directions: There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

51. We can't help being _____ of Bob who bought a luxurious sports car just after the money was stolen from the office.
A. skeptical B. appreciative C. suspicious D. tolerant
52. He opposed the idea, _____ could be expected.
A. for B. like C. as D. that
53. All the ceremonies at the 2000 Olympic Games had a unique Australian flavor, _____ of

their multicultural communities.

- A. noticeable B. indicative C. conspicuous D. implicit

54. _____ I will learn it well.

- A. No matter how English is difficult B. However English is difficult
C. No matter how difficult is English D. However difficult English is

55. When I first started work, I found her advice _____.

- A. invariable B. indispensable C. invaluable D. innumerable

56. For years now, the people of that faraway country have been cruelly _____ by a dictator.

- A. depressed B. immersed C. oppressed D. cursed

57. Sometimes the student may be asked to write about his _____ to a certain book or article that has some bearing on the subject being studied.

- A. reaction B. comment C. impression D. comprehension

58. According to the schedule, three-quarters of the dyke _____ by the end of this year.

- A. had to be finished B. are to be finished
C. have to be finished D. has to be finished

59. Why the explosion occurred was _____ the laboratory attendants had been careless.

- A. owing to B. because C. since D. that

60. Do you think the reason _____ he gave is believable?

- A. for which B. which C. what D. why

61. He greatly resented the publication of this book, which he saw as an embarrassing invasion of his _____.

- A. privacy B. morality C. dignity D. secrecy

62. He _____ his head, wondering how to solve the problem.

- A. scrapped B. screwed C. scraped D. scratched

63. Mutual respect for territorial _____ is one of the bases upon which our two countries develop relationships.

- A. reliability B. unity C. entirety D. integrity

64. I found it difficult to _____ my career ambitions with the need to bring up my children.

- A. consolidate B. intensify C. amend D. reconcile

65. As visiting scholars, they willingly _____ to the customs of the country they live in.

- A. submit B. conform C. subject D. commit

66. It is language, more than anything else, _____ distinguishes man from the rest of the animal world.

- A. that B. it C. as D. what

67. _____ that they fulfilled the plan ahead of schedule.

- A. So they worked fast B. Because they worked so fast
C. So fast did they work D. So fast they worked

68. Fiber-optic cables can carry hundreds of telephone conversations _____.

- A. simultaneously B. spontaneously

- ### Part V Reading Comprehension [25 Min]

9

Text A

What makes people shun the relative security of full-time employment and start up a business themselves?

The European Union wants to know, because with entrepreneurship come job creation and growth. For the past five years, the Union's head office has financed an annual poll of more than 21,000 people on both sides of the Atlantic. The most recent of these studies, released this week, shows that despite efforts to make the Union more competitive, the majority of its citizens remain consistently less entrepreneurial and more risk-averse than their American counterparts. That's not necessarily true of all Europeans: The word entrepreneur may be French, but the poll found that people from smaller countries like Portugal, Greece, Ireland and Latvia were much more enthusiastic about working for themselves. But putting regional variations aside, the bottom line for Europe was that fewer European respondents said they would choose self-employment—45 percent said it was their preference—than their American counterparts, at 61 percent. And the most striking part of the survey was the Europeans' explanations of their responses.

It has long been assumed here that red tape is holding back Europe's entrepreneurial spirit. With shorter waiting times to register companies and easier procedures for hiring, the argument goes, new European businesses would sprout like tulips in a Dutch greenhouse. The survey told a different story. Europeans essentially said they couldn't be bothered with the effort involved in starting a business: They wanted a regular, fixed income and a stable job. The upshot of this for Europe is that even if governments managed to cut red tape, their citizens might still prefer to have a comfortable job working for someone else. Only 5 percent of Europeans said fear of red tape or reluctance to battle bureaucracies was holding them back.

A corollary to this is the fear of failure in Europe. Half of all European respondents agreed with the statement, "One should not start a business if there is a risk it might fail." Only one-third of Americans agreed. There were an estimated 20.5 million people working in start-up companies in the United States in 2003, the latest year for which data were available, according to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, a London-based research organization. This is 23 times the number of those working at startups in France—far greater than the population differences between the two countries. The U. S. number was also 9 times the number of those in Britain and more than 7 times that of Germany.

If Europe can successfully diminish the stigma of failure, more people would be willing to start their own businesses. "There is a completely different attitude toward risk," said Zourek of the European Commission, comparing Europe with the United States. In Europe, "Once you try a venture and you don't succeed, you don't get a second chance, but you get a stigma," he said. The European Union, he said, should make bankruptcy procedures less burdensome and make getting credit easier for risk-takers, even those who have failed before.

In this survey, 55 percent of Europeans aged 15 – 24 said that it would be "desirable" for them to become self-employed in the next five years. Among those 55 and older, only 18 percent said the same. Young Europeans could be the motor of entrepreneurship. But with European



countries having some of the lowest birth rates in the developed world, who will take their place?

81. What can we learn from EU's poll?
 - A. Some smaller European countries show stronger desire to run their own enterprises.
 - B. Less than half Americans are risk-oriented.
 - C. The great majority of people in European countries prefer stable incomes.
 - D. Europeans are afraid of complicated policies of registering new companies.
82. What does the word "corollary" (Line1, para. 4) mean?
 - A. An important reason.
 - B. A potential reason.
 - C. An obvious result.
 - D. A deductive result.
83. Which of the following is NOT the reason why Europeans and Americans regard "risk" differently?
 - A. According to related policies, Europeans only have one chance to run new companies.
 - B. Failure to try a venture leads to more serious result in Europe than in the USA.
 - C. European tradition is more conservative than American.
 - D. The EU doesn't give enough support to European people to open their own companies.
84. What can we learn from the passage?
 - A. The population of America is more than 23 times of France.
 - B. There are more self-employed people in Germany than in Britain.
 - C. Most old Europeans are unwilling to meet risk.
 - D. All hope of European entrepreneurship lies in young people.
85. Which one of the following is the best title of this passage?
 - A. European and American Risk-takers
 - B. European Fear to Start up Businesses
 - C. Hope of New European Enterprises
 - D. European Entrepreneurship

Text B

Going on computer maybe the toughest job a remodeling contractor ever does. In order to make a conversion within a year, a company will need to make a major shakeup. This does not mean it will take a year to start using the computer for one function such as estimating, accounting, or word processing. The total conversion process will not be accomplished in a short period with little effort. A contractor in Indiana recently said he wished someone had warned him about how tough it was going to be. With an annual volume of more than \$ 500, 000 and a good staff in place he still had fear.

For effective use of the computer in a remodeling business, a complete change in methods of doing business usually is required. All management staff must get involved. Changes may include pre-selecting and standardizing products and systems. Developing specifications, changing the estimating system, and requiring more detailed information on time card. The list goes on and on. Without the support and active leadership of top management, this process, in all likelihood, will be fought by employees and will fail.

It is true that as computer can save money by stepping up the speed of estimating and making job costing, bookkeeping, and accounting more efficient. Word processing will certainly reduce time in typing contacts, writing letters, and so on. Still, most companies do not save money using the computer. Once they have mastered the basic computer operation, they become so enthralled with its ability to do other things they never considered when it was purchased.

The computer business is changing so fast that a company on computer will want to spend money on the latest hardware, newest software, and so on. That is the bad news. The good news is that the computer simply revolutionizes the company's ability to manage and innovate. The change in management methods, the ability to use numbers, and other new capabilities provide greater control over the company and allow it to grow and make more money.

86. According to the passage, a complete conversion can take _____.
A. several months B. about a year C. half a year D. several years
87. Without the support and leadership of management, the change to computerization will probably _____.
A. take twice as long B. cost a great deal
C. be unsuccessful D. end up losing money
88. In "they become so enthralled. . ." (para. 3), "enthralled" here means _____.
A. shocked B. fascinated C. puzzled D. uncertain
89. The author seems to feel that most companies _____.
A. will be on computers within five years
B. lose money whenever the computers go down
C. have trouble making the conversion to computers
D. do not save money by using the computer

Text C

The right combination of bricks, mortar and plaster can be mixed to build a city, but it is the city's people who add that extra dimension which makes it vibrant, memorable, famous and much-visited. London is such a city, and a major exhibition about its people makes this point by pulling together paintings, drawings and prints by artists over the centuries to show Londoners from all walks of life and in all manners of setting. The capital's renowned old markets, most now gone, like Covent Garden and Billingsgate, captured the eyes of painters because of the extraordinarily disparate range of characters mingling together. Processions and ceremonial events were popular subjects, although many artists were inspired by the individuals they saw: the street traders, laborers, merchants, craftsmen, society folk, servants, visiting foreigners, they very poor, the old, and the criminals. There is a book which accompanies the show and from which in Britain has chosen its illustrations. Londoners is published Thames and Hudson, 30 - 34 Bloomsbury street, London WC1B 3QP. Telephone 01 - 6365488. It has 237 illustrations, 20 in color: £ 20 in hard-back, £ 9.95 paperback. Available post-free direct form the publishers to addresses overseas, or