

2007年英语四级复习资料（十三）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/252/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B4_E8_8B_B1_c83_252786.htm 阅读、完型填空部分 Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage: Television, or TV, the modern wonder of electronics, brings the world into your own home in sight and sound. The name television comes from the Greek word tele, meaning “ far ” ,and the Latin word videre, meaning “ to see ” 、 Thus, television means “ seeing far ” 、 Sometimes television is referred to as video, from a Latin word meaning “ I see ” 、 In Great Britain, the popular word for television is “ telly ” 、 Television works in much the same way as radio. In radio, sound is changed in to electromagnetic waves which are sent through the air 、 In TV, both sound and light are changed into electromagnetic waves. Experiments leading to modern television took place more than a hundred years ago. By the 1920s, inventors and researchers had turned the early theories into working models. Yet it took another thirty years for TV to become an industry. As an industry, TV provides jobs for hundreds of thousands who make TV sets and broadcasting equipment. It also provides work for actors, technicians, and others who put on programs. Many large schools and universities have “ closedcircuit ” television equipment that will telecast lectures and demonstrations to hundreds of students in different classrooms. and the lecture can be video taped to be kept for later use. Some hospitals use TV to allow medical students to get close-up view of operations. In 1946, after World War II, TV

began to burst upon the American scene with a speed unforeseen even by the most optimistic leaders of the industry. The novelty of seeing TV pictures in the home caught the public's fancy and began a revolution in the world of entertainment. By 1950, television had grown into a major part of show business. Many film and stage stars began to perform on TV as television audiences increased. Stations that once telecast for only a few hours a day sometimes telecast around the clock in the 1960s.

36 " ... others who put on programs, " means that _____. A、 people get on their clothes with programs printed on B、 people prepare and present the programs on TV C、 people like the programs D、 people acted in the TV programs

37 " ... to allow medical students to get close up view of operations " suggests _____. A、 the students can have view of operations with enlarged details B、 the students can operate through TV C、 the students were allowed to learn operations D、 TV is being used by students

38 " ... TV began to burst upon the American, ... " indicates that _____. A、 in 1946 TV sets exploded in American families B、 TV may injure people C、 TV suddenly became available to many American families D、 TV was very popular in 1946

39 " TV pictures in the home caught the public's fancy, ... " tells us _____. A、 TV pictures are better than movies B、 TV pictures can be seen at home C、 TV pictures can hurt people's eyes D、 TV pictures had aroused people's interests

40 " ... sometimes telecast around the clock in the 1960s, " means _____. A、 TV telecast used to have a round clock B、 people watch TV with around clock nearby C、 TV telecast 24 hours a day in the

1960s D、 TV was on show everyday 第二篇阅读文章： El Nino is the name given to the mysterious and often unpredictable change in the climate of the world、 This strange (47) happens every five to eight years. It starts in the pacific Ocean and is thought to be caused by a failure in the trade winds(信风., which affects the ocean currents driven by these winds. As the trade winds lessen in (48) , the ocean temperatures rise, causing the Peru current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5 .The warming of the ocean has far-reaching effects. The hot, humid (潮湿的) air over the ocean causes severe (49) thunderstorms. The rainfall is increased across South America, (50) floods to Peru. In the West Pacific, there are droughts affecting Australia and Indonesia. So while some parts of the world prepare for heavy rains and floods, other parts face drought, poor crops and (51). El Nino usually lasts for about 18 months. The 1982-83 El Nino brought the most (52) weather in modern history) Its effect was worldwide and it left more than 2,000 people dead and caused over eight billion pounds (53) of damage. The 1990 El Nino lasted until June 1995. Scientists (54) this to be the longest El Nino for 2,000 years. Nowadays, weather experts are able to forecast when an El Nino will (55) , but they are still not (56) sure what leads to it or what affects how strong it will be. [F] phenomenon [B] strength [E] tropical [L] bringing [K] starvation [J] destructive [N] worth [A] estimate [O] strike [I] completely [C] deliberately [D] notify [G] stable [H] attraction [M] exhaustion 第三篇完型填空文章： Part Cloze (15 minutes) Anyone who has ridden on a railroad train knows how rapidly another train ____ (71)

_____ by when it is traveling in the__ (72) __ direction and conversely how it may look almost __ (73) __ when it is moving in the same direction、 __ (74) __ a train at a station starts to move forward __ (75) __ gently that passengers feels no backward movement __ (76) __、 Then if they happened to__(77)__ the window and see another train slide past on the next track, they have no way of knowing __ (78) __ train is in motion and which is at rest.__(79)__ can they tell how fast either one is moving or in which direction、 The only way they can judge their __ (80)__ is by looking out the other side of the car for some fixed body of reference __ (81) __ the station platform or a single light、 Newton was__ (82) __ these tricks of motion, only he thought in terms of ships、 He knew that on a calm day at sea a sailor can shave himself or drink soup as__ (83) __ as when his ship is lying motionless in harbor、 The water in his basin, the soup in his bowl, will remain __ (84) __ whether the ship is making five knots, 15 knots or 25 knots、 So __ (85) __ he looks hard at the sea it will be __ (86)__ for him to know how fast his ship is moving or indeed if it is moving at all、 Of course, if the sea should get rough or the ship changes course suddenly,__ (87)__ he will sense his state of motion、 But even supposing that we have the idealized conditions of a glass calm sea and a silent ship, nothing that happens below decks no amount of observation or mechanical experiment performed inside the ship will reveal its velocity through the sea、 The physical__ (88)__ based on these facts was formulated by Newton in 1687. “ The motions of bodies included in a given space ” , he wrote, “ are the same __ (89

、 __themselves, whether that space is at rest or moves uniformly__
(90) __in a straight line. ” 71 A、 passes B、 goes C、 flashes D
、 moves 72 A、 different B、 opposite C、 unlike D、 diverse 73 A
、 noiseless B、 motionless C、 calmness D、 movingly 74 A、 At all
times B、 All the while C、 At all time D、 Once in a while 75 A、 so
B、 very C、 much D、 as 76 A、 whenever B、 wherever C、
whatever D、 whichever 77 A、 watch you B、 mark out C、 look
out D、 view 78 A、 which B、 what C、 that D、 if 79 A、 and B
、 but C、 or D、 nor 80 A、 condition B、 position C、
situation D、 state 81 A、 like B、 love C、 devote D、 attach 82
A、 fond of B、 aware of C、 keen on D、 interested in 83 A、
easily B、 comfortably C、 reliably D、 vigorously 84 A、
unruffled B、 uneven C、 unstable D、 uncertain 85 A、 when B
、 while C、 unless D、 since 86 A、 possible B、 probable C、
impassible D、 impossible 87 A、 that B、 then C、 and D、 after
88 A、 reason B、 standard C、 principle D、 formula 89 A、 at B
、 to C、 among D、 during 90 A、 forward B、 awkward C、
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