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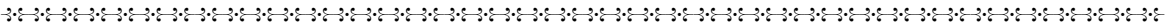


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大学英语4级考试

新题型核心密卷

1



测试须知

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸上。
- 二、测试时间共 125 分钟,地点最好为教室(或与教室环境类似处)。
- 三、试卷结构与内容

试卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	25minutes	
Part V	Cloze/Error Correction	15minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5minutes	

- 四、做每道题前请认真读懂题目说明 Directions。
- 五、在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦干净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 七、考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案给自己评分,并总结失分原因。

Model Test One

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Aid-Education in China**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 每年,高校许多大学生受到鼓舞去贫困地区支教;
2. 支教活动的意义;
3. 我的看法。

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 1 上。

Aid-Education in China

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1 – 7, mark

Y(for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with information given in the passage.

Will We Run Out of Water?

Picture a “ghost ship” sinking into the sand, left to rot on dry land by a receding sea. Then imagine dust storms sweeping up toxic pesticides and chemical fertilizers from the dry seabed and spewing them across towns and villages.

Seem like a scene from a movie about the end of the world? For people living near the *Aral sea* (咸海) in Central Asia, it's all too real. Thirty years ago, government planners diverted the rivers that flow into the sea in order to irrigate (provide water for) farmland. As a result, the sea has shrunk to half its original size, *stranding* (使搁浅) ships on dry land. The seawater has tripled in salt content and become polluted, killing all 24 native species of fish.

Similar large-scale efforts to redirect water in other parts of the world have also ended in ecological crisis, according to numerous environmental groups. But many countries continue to build massive dams and irrigation systems, even though such projects can create more problems than they fix. Why? People in many parts of the world are desperate for water, and more people will need more water in the next century.

“Growing populations will worsen problems with water,” says Peter H. Gleick, an environmental scientist at the Pacific Institute for studies in Development, Environment, and Security, a research organization in California. He fears that by the year 2025, as many as one-third of the world’s *projected* (预测的) 8.3 billion people will suffer from water shortages.

WHERE WATER GOES

Only 2.5 percent of all water on Earth is freshwater, water suitable for drinking and growing food, says Sandra Postel, director of the Global Water Policy Project in Amherst, Mass. Two-thirds of this freshwater is locked in *glaciers*(冰山) and *ice caps*(冰盖). In fact, only a tiny percentage of freshwater is part of the water cycle, in which water evaporates and rises into the atmosphere, then condenses and falls back to Earth as precipitation (rain or snow).

Some precipitation runs off land to lakes and oceans, and some becomes groundwater, water that seeps into the earth. Much of this renewable freshwater ends up in remote places like the Amazon river basin in Brazil, where few people live. In fact, the world’s population has access to only 12,500 cubic kilometers of freshwater—about the amount of water in *Lake Superior*(苏必利尔湖). And people use half of this amount already. “If water demand continues to climb rapidly,” says Postel, “there will be severe shortages and damage to the *aquatic*(水的) environment.”

CLOSE TO HOME

Water *woes*(灾难) may seem remote to people living in rich countries like the United States. But Americans could face serious water shortages, too especially in areas that rely on groundwater. Groundwater accumulates in *aquifers*(地下蓄水层), layers of sand and gravel that lie between soil and bedrock. (For every liter of surface water, more than 90 liters are hidden underground.) Although the United States has large aquifers, farmers, ranchers, and cities are tapping many of them for water faster than nature can *replenish*(补充) it. In northwest Texas, for example, overpumping has shrunk groundwater supplies by 25 percent, according to Postel.

Americans may face even more urgent problems from pollution. Drinking water in the United States is generally safe and meets high standards. Nevertheless, one in five Americans every day unknowingly drinks tap water contaminated with bacteria and chemical wastes, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. In Milwaukee, 400,000 people fell ill in 1993 after drinking tap water tainted with *cryptosporidium*(隐孢子虫), a *microbe*(微生物) that causes fever, *diarrhea*(腹泻) and vomiting.

THE SOURCE

Where so contaminants come from? In developing countries, people dump *raw*(未经处理的) *sewage*(污水) into the same streams and rivers from which they draw water for drinking and cooking; about 250 million people a year get sick from *water borne*(饮水传染的) diseases.

In developed countries, manufacturers use 100,000 chemical compounds to make a wide range of products. Toxic chemicals pollute water when released untreated into rivers and lakes. (Certain compounds, such as *polychlorinated biphenyls* (多氯化联二苯), or PCBs, have been banned in the United States.)

But almost everyone contributes to water pollution. People often pour household cleaners, car antifreeze, and paint *thinners* (稀释剂) down the drain; all of these contain hazardous chemicals. Scientists studying water in the San Francisco Bay reported in 1996 that 70 percent of the pollutants could be traced to household waste.

Farmers have been criticized for overusing herbicides and pesticides, chemicals that kill weeds and insects but that pollute water as well. Farmers also use nitrates, nitrogen-rich fertilizer that helps plants grow but that can wreak *havoc* (大破坏) on the environment. Nitrates are swept away by surface runoff to lakes and seas. Too many nitrates “over-enrich” these bodies of water, encouraging the buildup of algae, or microscopic plants that live on the surface of the water. Algae deprive the water of oxygen that fish need to survive, at times choking off life in an entire body of water.

WHAT’S THE SOLUTION?

Water expert Gleick advocates conservation and local solutions to water-related problems; governments, for instance, would be better off building small-scale dams rather than huge and disruptive projects like the one that ruined the Aral Sea.

“More than 1 billion people worldwide don’t have access to basic clean drinking water,” says Gleick. “There has to be a strong push on the part of everyone—governments and ordinary people—to make sure we have a resource so fundamental to life.”

提示:在实考试卷中,8 - 10 题在答题卡 1 上。

- 1. That the huge water projects have diverted the rivers causes the Aral Sea to shrink.
- 2. The construction of massive dams and irrigation projects does more good than harm.
- 3. The chief causes of water shortage are population growth and water pollution.
- 4. The problems Americans face concerning water are ground water shrinkage and tap water pollution.
- 5. According to the passage all water pollutants come from household waste.
- 6. The people living in the United States will not be faced with water shortages.
- 7. Water expert Gleick has come up with the best solution to water-related problems.

1. [Y] [N] [NG]	2. [Y] [N] [NG]	3. [Y] [N] [NG]	4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG]	6. [Y] [N] [NG]	7. [Y] [N] [NG]	

- 8. According to Peter H. Gleick, by the year 2025, as many as _____ of the world’s people will suffer from water shortages.
- 9. Two-thirds of the freshwater on Earth is locked in _____.
- 10. In developed countries, before toxic chemicals are released into rivers and lakes, they should be treated in order to avoid _____.

Part III**Listening Comprehension****(35 minutes)****Section A**

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. A) Talk to his sister. | B) Look at a map. |
| C) Go on a diet. | D) Tell the man why. |
| 12. A) Do whatever has been planned. | B) Have a picnic and go camping. |
| C) Eat out and see a play. | D) Go to the beach. |
| 13. A) The weather was better. | B) The weather was a little bit warmer. |
| C) The weather was a little bit colder. | D) The weather was cooler than expected. |
| 14. A) Mr. Steward is honest. | B) Mr. Steward looks honest. |
| C) Mr. Steward looks dishonest. | D) Mr. Steward is dishonest. |
| 15. A) He did quite well with it. | B) He has money problem now. |
| C) He is in need of qualified staff. | D) He could not carry it on any more. |
| 16. A) \$2.00. | B) \$6.00. |
| C) \$4.00. | D) \$5.00. |
| 17. A) They will spend the summer in Italy. | B) They are both from Europe. |
| C) They are both students. | D) They are both interested in art. |
| 18. A) Not getting what she wants. | B) A custom that is new to her. |
| C) Calling up customers. | D) Some of her good friends. |

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 19. A) A more economical diesel fuel. | B) Characteristics of a new type of fuel. |
| C) Where a new energy source is located. | D) How to develop alternative energy sources. |
| 20. A) He's studying for a test. | B) He lost his notes. |
| C) He missed the class. | D) He's doing research on alternative. |
| 21. A) It will reduce the amount of pollutants in the air. | |
| B) It will increase the amount of unpleasant odors from vehicles. | |
| C) It will eventually destroy the ozone layer. | |
| D) It will reduce the cost of running large vehicles. | |
| 22. A) To help him explain the information to his roommate. | |
| B) To help him write a paper. | |
| C) To prepare for a test. | |
| D) To tell her if the notes are accurate. | |

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | |
|--|
| 23. A) The woman has passed her final exams. |
| B) The woman wants to know how to write term papers. |
| C) The woman is going to visit Gettysburg. |

- D) The man introduces his experiences in Gettysburg.
24. A) Because her parents like traveling.
B) Because her parents like history.
C) Because traveling in such places costs less.
D) Because her parents want to reinforce the stuff they learned in school about history.
25. A) It is far away from the city she lives in.
B) It is a place where many great people were born.
C) It has a certain political influences in the United States right after the battle at Gettysburg.
D) It is worth reading history about Gettysburg.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) A plate. B) A pear. C) A ball. D) An egg.
27. A) How most mathematicians work.
B) Accidental discovery about the earth's shape.
C) How to track an orbit.
D) How astronauts use computers to measure the size of satellite.
28. A) To prove the earth was round.
B) To gather information for planning space flights.
C) Because all spacecraft had to carry computers.
D) Because it can measure the size of the satellite.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) About 30,000. B) Around 300,000.
C) Over 300,000. D) More than 330,000.
30. A) He had promised to do so.
B) He had this kind of training before.
C) He didn't want to make the crowd disappointed.
D) He needed the great amount of money.
31. A) Three times. B) Four times. C) Six times. D) Seven times.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) One in a billion digits. B) Zero.

- C) One mistake per two hundred digits. D) One in a million digits.
33. A) It is the nerve cells of a computer. B) It is the brain of a computer.
C) It is the eye of a computer. D) It is the heart of a computer.
34. A) One second. B) Two years. C) One minute. D) A day.
35. A) Human beings make fewer errors.
B) Human beings do not have to be programmed.
C) Human beings work more quickly.
D) Human beings have to be programmed.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

If parents bring up a child with the aim of turning the child into a (36) _____, they will cause a (37) _____. According to several leading (38) _____ psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes which ambitious parents make. Generally, the child will be only too (39) _____ of what the parent expects, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great (40) _____ to children. However, if parents are not too (41) _____ about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may (42) _____ in doing very well—especially if the parents are very (43) _____ of their child.

Michael Li is very lucky. (44) _____.

Although Michael's mother knows very little about music, Michael's father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is unwilling.

Michael's friend, Winston Chen, however, is not so lucky. (45) _____
_____.

They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enter him in every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. “(46) _____
_____”. Winston's father tells him. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding*

letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

If our society ever needed a reading *renaissance*(复兴), it's now. The National Endowment for the Arts released "Reading at Risk" last year, a study showing that adult reading 47 have dropped 10 percentage points in the past decade, with the steepest drop among those 18 to 24. "Only one half of young people read a book of any kind in 2002. We set the bar almost on the ground. If you read one short story in a teenager magazine, that would have 48," laments a director of research and analysis. He 49 the loss of readers to the booming world of technology, which attracts would-be leisure readers to E-mail, IM chats, and video games and leaves them with no time to cope with a novel.

"These new forms of media undoubtedly have some benefits," says Steven Johnson, author of *Everything Bad Is Good for You*. Video games 50 problem-solving skills; TV shows promote mental gymnastics by 51 viewers to follow complex story lines. But books offer experience that can't be gained from these other sources, from 52 vocabulary to stretching the imagination. "If they're not reading at all," says Johnson, "that's a huge problem."

In fact, fewer kids are reading for pleasure. According to data 53 last week from the National Center for Educational Statistic's long-term trend assessment, the number of 17-year-olds who reported never or hardly ever reading for fun 54 from 9 percent in 1984 to 19 percent in 2004. At the same time, the 55 of 17-year-olds who read daily dropped from 31 to 22.

This slow but steady retreat from books has not yet taken a toll on reading ability. Scores for the nation's youth have 56 constant over the past two decades (with an encouraging upswing among 9-year-olds). But given the strong apparent correlation between pleasure reading and reading skills, this means poorly for the future.

A. percent	B. remained	C. rose	D. rates	E. percentage
F. counted	G. relieved	H. present	I. believing	J. released
K. forcing	L. improve	M. styles	N. building	O. attributes

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

There is a new type of small advertisement becoming increasingly common in newspaper classified columns. It is sometimes placed among "situations vacant", although it does not offer anyone a job, and sometimes it appears among "situations wanted", although it is not placed by someone looking for a job, either. What it does is to offer help in applying for a job.

"Contact us before writing your application", or "Make use of our long experience in preparing

your curriculum vitae or job history”, is how it is usually expressed. The growth and apparent success of such a specialized service is, of course, a reflection on the current high levels of unemployment. It is also an indication of the growing importance of the curriculum vitae (or job history), with the suggestion that it may now qualify as an art form in its own right.

There was a time when job seekers simply wrote letters of application. “Just put down your name, address, age and whether you have passed any exams”, was about the average level of advice offered to young people applying for their first jobs when I left school. The letter was really just for openers, it was explained, everything else could and should be saved for the interview. And in those days of full employment the technique worked. The letter proved that you could write and were available for work. Your eager face and intelligent replies did the rest.

Later, as you moved up the ladder, something slightly more sophisticated was called for. The advice then was to put something in the letter which would distinguish you from the rest. It might be the aggressive approach. “Your search is over. I am the person you are looking for”, was a widely used trick that occasionally succeeded. Or it might be some special feature specially designed for the job interview.

There is no doubt, however, that it is increasing number of applicants with university education at all points in the process of engaging staff that has led to the greater importance of the curriculum vitae.

57. The new type of advertisement which is appearing in newspaper columns _____.
A) informs job hunters of the opportunities available
B) promises to offer useful advice to those looking for employment
C) divides available jobs into various types
D) informs employers of the people available for work
58. Nowadays a demand for this specialized type of service has been created because _____.
A) there is a lack of jobs available for artistic people
B) there are so many top-level jobs available
C) there are so many people out of work
D) the job history is considered to be a work of art
59. In the past it was expected that first job hunters would _____.
A) write an initial letter giving their life history
B) pass some exams before applying for a job
C) have no qualifications other than being able to read and write
D) keep any detailed information until they obtained an interview
60. Later, as one went on to apply for more important jobs, one was advised to include in the letter _____.
A) something that would distinguish one from other applicants
B) hinted information about the personality of the applicant
C) one's advantages over others in applying for the job
D) an occasional trick with the aggressive approach

61. The curriculum vitae has become such an important document because _____.
A) there has been an increase in the number of jobs advertised
B) there has been an increase in the number of applicants with degrees
C) jobs are becoming much more complicated nowadays
D) the other processes of applying for jobs are more complicated

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In cities with rent control, the city government sets the maximum rent that a landlord can charge for an apartment. Supporters of rent control argue that it protects people who are living in apartments. Their rent cannot increase; therefore, they are not in danger of losing their homes. However, the critics say that after a long time, rent control may have negative effects. Landlords know that they cannot increase their profits. Therefore, they invest in other businesses where they can increase their profits. They do not invest in new buildings which would also be rent-controlled. As a result, new apartments are not built. Many people who need apartments cannot find any. According to the critics, the end result of rent control is a shortage of apartments in the city.

Some theorists argue that the minimum wage law can cause problems in the same way. The federal government sets the minimum that an employer must pay workers. The minimum helps people who generally look for unskilled, low-paying jobs. However, if the minimum is high, employers may hire fewer workers. They will replace workers with machinery. The price, which is the wage that employers must pay, increases. Therefore, other things being equal, the number of workers that employers want decreases. Thus, critics claim, an increase in the minimum wage may cause unemployment. Some poor people may find themselves without jobs instead of with jobs at the minimum wage.

Supporters of the minimum wage say that it helps people keep their dignity. Because of the law, workers cannot sell their services for less than the minimum. Furthermore, employers cannot force workers to accept jobs at unfair wages.

Economic theory predicts the results of economic decisions such as decisions about farm production, rent control, and the minimum wage. The predictions may be correct only if "other things are equal". Economists do not agree on some of the predictions. They also do not agree on the value of different decisions. Some economists support a particular decision while others criticize it. Economists do agree, however, that there are no simple answers to economic questions.

62. There is the possibility that setting maximum rent may _____.
A) cause a shortage of apartments B) worry those who rent apartments as homes
C) increase the profits of landlords D) encourage landlords to invest in building apartment
63. According to the critics, rent control _____.
A) will always benefit those who rent apartments
B) is unnecessary
C) will bring negative effects in the long run
D) is necessary under all circumstances

64. The problem of unemployment will arise _____.
A) if the minimum wage is set too high B) if the minimum wage is set too low
C) if the workers are unskilled D) if the maximum wage is set
65. The passage tells us _____.
A) the relationship between supply and demand
B) the possible results of government controls
C) the necessity of government control
D) the urgency of getting rid of government controls
66. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) The results of economic decisions can not always be predicted.
B) Minimum wage can not always protect employees.
C) Economic theory can predict the results of economic decisions if other factors are not changing.
D) Economic decisions should not be based on economic theory.

Part V **Cloze** **(15 minutes)**

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

In recent years, more and more foreigners are involved in the teaching programs of the United States. Both the advantages and the disadvantages 67 using foreign *faculty*(教师总称) 68 teaching positions have to be 69 , of course. It can be said that the foreign 70 that makes the faculty member from abroad an asset also 71 problems of adjustment, both for the university and for the individual. The foreign research scholar usually isolates 72 in the laboratory as a means of protection; 73 , what he needs is to be fitted 74 a highly organized university system quite different from 75 at home. He is faced in his daily work

67. A) with B) for
C) of D) at

68. A) in B) on
C) for D) within

69. A) thought B) measured
C) balanced D) considered

70. A) situation B) circumstances
C) background D) condition

71. A) carries B) create
C) emerges D) solves

72. A) himself B) oneself
C) him D) one

73. A) otherwise B) moreover
C) however D) whatever

74. A) into B) by
C) to D) with

75. A) those B) which
C) what D) that

76 differences in philosophy, arrangements of courses and methods of teaching. Both the visiting professor and his students 77 a common ground in each other's cultures, some 78 of what is already in the minds of American students is 79 for the foreign professor. While helping him to 80 himself to his new environment, the university must also 81 certain adjustments in order to 82 full advantage of what the newcomer can 83. It isn't always known how to make 84 use of foreign faculty, especially at smaller colleges. This is thought to be a 85 where further study is called 86. The findings of such a study will be of value to colleges and universities with foreign faculty.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 76. A) toward | B) with |
| C) to | D) at |
| 77. A) have | B) possess |
| C) need | D) lack |
| 78. A) concept | B) feeling |
| C) plan | D) intelligence |
| 79. A) ordered | B) asked |
| C) put | D) required |
| 80. A) place | B) adapt |
| C) put | D) direct |
| 81. A) remain | B) keep |
| C) make | D) cause |
| 82. A) take | B) make |
| C) do | D) be |
| 83. A) show | B) afford |
| C) express | D) offer |
| 84. A) powerful | B) creative |
| C) imaginary | D) advanced |
| 85. A) scope | B) range |
| C) field | D) district |
| 86. A) on | B) for |
| C) upon | D) at |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Direction: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

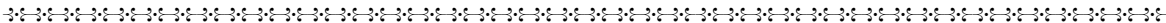
提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

87. She _____ (对我们的警告充耳不闻) and got lost.
88. That Canadian speaks Chinese _____ (和他说英语一样流利).
89. _____ (Tony 是否来) doesn't matter much. We can rely on ourselves.
90. On hearing the news, I _____ (忍不住笑起来) and spread it among the class.
91. Not until Alice had a baby of her own _____ (她才了解) how hard it was for her mother to have brought up her sister and her on her own.

大学英语4级考试

新题型核心密卷

2



测试须知

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸上。
- 二、测试时间共 125 分钟,地点最好为教室(或与教室环境类似处)。
- 三、试卷结构与内容

试卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	25minutes	
Part V	Cloze/Error Correction	15minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5minutes	

- 四、做每道题前请认真读懂题目说明 Directions。
- 五、在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦干净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 七、考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案给自己评分,并总结失分原因。

Model Test Two

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Colleges Have Opened Their Doors Wider**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 高校扩招是一件好事;
2. 高校扩招会带来一些问题;
3. 我的观点。

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 1 上。

Colleges Have Opened Their Doors Wider

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1 – 7, mark

Y(for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with information given in the passage.

Theft deterrent system

To deter the vehicle theft, the system is designed to give an alarm and keep the engine from being started if any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is forcibly unlocked or the battery terminal is disconnected and then reconnected when the vehicle is locked.

The alarm blows the horn intermittently and flashes the headlights, tail lights and other exterior lights. The engine cannot be started because the starter circuit will be cut.

SETTING THE SYSTEM

1. Turn the ignition key to the “LOCK” position and remove it.
2. Have all passengers get out of the vehicle.

3. Close and lock the front, sliding and back doors and hood.

The indicator light will come on when the front, sliding and back doors and hood are closed and locked.

As the front doors are locked, the system will give you a preparation time of 30 seconds before the setting, during which the front, sliding and back doors and hood may be opened to prepare for the setting.

Be careful not to use the key when opening either front door. This will cancel the system.

4. After making sure the indicator light starts flashing, you may leave the vehicle.

The system will automatically be set after the preparation time elapses. The indicator light will flash to show the system is set. If any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is opened at that time, the setting is interrupted until it is closed and locked.

Never leave anyone in the vehicle when you set the system, because unlocking from the inside will *activate*(使起动) the system.

WHEN THE SYSTEM IS SET

Activating the system

The system will give the alarm and cut the starter circuit under the following conditions:

If any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is unlocked without using the key

If the battery terminal is disconnected and then reconnected

After one minute, the alarm will automatically stop with the starter circuit cut kept on.

Reactivating the alarm

Once set, the system automatically resets the alarm each time the front, sliding and back doors and hood are closed after the alarm stops.

The alarm will be activated again under the following conditions:

If any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is opened

If the battery terminal is disconnected and then reconnected

Stopping the alarm

Turn the ignition key from the “LOCK” to “ACC” position. The alarm will be stopped with the starter circuit cut kept on. Stopping the alarm in this manner will keep the alarm from being reactivated when any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is opened.

Interrupting the setting

With the system set, the back door can be opened with the key without activating or canceling the system. While it is open, the front and sliding doors and hood may be opened in addition, and the system can be activated only by the battery terminal disconnection.

To resume the setting, close and lock the front, sliding and back doors and hood. The back door must be closed with the key removed.

CANCELLING THE SYSTEM

Unlock either front door with the key, or unlock the sliding door with the key when it has been closed. This cancels the system completely and the starter circuit cut will be cancelled at once.

INDICATOR LIGHT

The indicator light gives the following three indications when the system is in use. When the light is:
FLASHING—The system is set. You need the key to open the front, sliding and back doors and hood.

ON—The system will automatically be set when the time comes. The front, sliding and back doors and hood may be opened without a key.

OFF—The system is inactive. You may open any door and hood.

TESTING THE SYSTEM

- 1. Open the driver’s and front passenger’s windows.
- 2. Set the system as described above. The front doors should be locked with the key. Be sure to wait until the indicator light starts flashing.
- 3. Unlock one of the front, sliding and back doors from the inside. The system should activate the alarm.
- 4. Cancel the system by unlocking either front door with the key.
- 5. Repeat this operation for the other doors and hood. When testing on the hood, also check that the system is activated when the battery terminal is disconnected and then reconnected.

If the system does not work properly, have it checked by your Toyota dealer.

提示:在实考试卷中,8 – 10 题在答题卡 1 上。

- 1. The system is used to deter the vehicle theft according to the instructions.
- 2. In order to set the system, you should have all passengers get out of the vehicle.
- 3. The system will be cancelled when you use the key to open the back door.
- 4. The system will be not be activated unless you use the key to open any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood.
- 5. In order to stop the alarm, you have to turn the ignition key from the “ACC” to “LOCK” position.
- 6. When the indicator light is flashing, it is needless to use the key to open any of the doors and hood.
- 7. The passage tells us that the system works so effectively that it never breaks down.

1. [Y] [N] [NG]	2. [Y] [N] [NG]	3. [Y] [N] [NG]	4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG]	6. [Y] [N] [NG]	7. [Y] [N] [NG]	

- 8. As the front doors are locked, the theft deterrent system will give you a preparation time of _____ before setting.
- 9. Before leaving the vehicle, make sure that the indicator light _____.
- 10. According to the passage, if the system refuses to work properly, have it checked by your _____.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the

questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. A) Steve cannot hear. | B) Steve has some problems with his ears. |
| C) Steve doesn't listen to him. | D) Steve forgot about the meeting. |
| 12. A) She loved the people in Africa. | B) She loved the tour in some places. |
| C) Three weeks is just like a few minutes. | D) The whole tour is quite interesting. |
| 13. A) Bill cannot afford a house. | B) Bill decided to buy a house. |
| C) Bill doesn't mean to buy a house. | D) Bill goes beyond the house. |
| 14. A) Susan Evans rings a bell. | B) The name sounds familiar to the man. |
| C) The man never heard of the name. | D) The man is not sure about the bell. |
| 15. A) To a movie. | B) On a two-week trip. |
| C) To work. | D) On a short visit to their neighbor. |
| 16. A) \$18.50. B) \$19.50. | C) \$15.50. D) \$14.50. |
| 17. A) He went mountain climbing last year. | |
| B) He hasn't traveled around the world yet. | |
| C) He'd like to climb that mountain. | |
| D) He definitely does not want to go. | |
| 18. A) The woman's doctor. | B) The woman's husband. |
| C) A shoe buyer. | D) A shoe salesman. |

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 19. A) Reading newspapers. | B) Reading advertisements. |
| C) Doing housing business. | D) Looking for a suitable house. |
| 20. A) The price is too high. | B) The house is far from his company. |
| C) The place is noisy. | D) There is no shopping nearby. |
| 21. A) It has a garden. | |
| B) It is not in the city center. | |
| C) It is not very expensive. | |
| D) It is very far from the place the man works in. | |

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 22. A) To find out if he has the flu. | |
| B) To find out how to maintain a nutritious diet. | |
| C) To find out how to prevent illness. | |
| D) To find out the results of a blood test. | |
| 23. A) He gets ill at the same time every year. | |
| B) He doesn't get enough exercise. | |
| C) He often has difficulty sleeping. | |
| D) He's sick with influenza throughout the winter. | |

24. A) He's unwilling to be immunized.
B) He doesn't get enough rest.
C) He forgets to take his medicine.
D) He doesn't dress warmly enough.
25. A) Physical examinations are given free there.
B) He can get an influenza vaccination there.
C) He'll be able to get a prescription for medication there.
D) He'll find literature on nutrition there.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) They can do better than others. B) It is expensive to hire labour.
C) They don't like to be helped. D) They don't trust others.
27. A) It publishes books only for children.
B) It publishes books about people's pets.
C) It uses computers to make up stories.
D) It makes the young readers the leading characters in the stories.
28. A) Written by children themselves. B) Telling stories about the reader himself.
C) Printed with standard things. D) Published with the help of computers.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Their flying ability improved greatly. B) They became warm-blooded.
C) They began to lay eggs. D) They changed their migration patterns.
30. A) On the ground. B) In cold places.
C) On the highest branches of trees. D) Inside three trunks.
31. A) To avoid predators.
B) To expose the eggs to stronger sunlight.
C) To have a better view of predators.
D) To save labor.
32. A) How birds learn to build nests.
B) Why birds lay eggs.
C) How birds' nests have evolved.
D) Why some birds' nests are considered primitive.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) To find out how clever monkeys were.
B) To test intelligence of different animals.
C) To tell the difference between man and the monkeys.
D) To find out how monkeys search food.
34. A) To give the monkey a surprise.
B) To see how the monkey ate from the box.
C) To see how soon the monkey could find it.
D) To find out how the monkey would open the box.
35. A) By looking through the keyhole. B) By looking through the window.
C) By taking pictures of the monkey. D) By hiding himself behind the box.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

After retiring from 30 years of teaching, Ethbell Pepper could easily have decided to sit back and (36) _____ and enjoy a peaceful (37) _____. But that kind of life is not for Ethbell Pepper. "I just wanted to do something different. If you are going to (38) _____ in life, do it. Don't just sit down and look out the window." She says. At 68, she decided to become one of the (39) _____ participants in a program at the University of California. The program offers (40) _____ housing and classes to people over (41) _____. She (42) _____ in a class called Human Relationships and (43) _____ Society. (44) _____.
_____. "But in this course, I found out a lot about other cultures I didn't know then. (45) _____."

Older adults can add to the educational resources of the university by bringing with them a lot of valuable experience. Their presence on campus helps break some long beliefs about aging. Young students may have fears of growing older. (46) _____
_____. The younger students can begin to see aging as a natural part of living.

Part IV Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully*

before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

There’s no question that the Earth is getting hotter. The real questions are: How much of the warming is our fault, and are we 47 to slow the devastation by controlling our insatiable 48 for fossil fuels?

Global warming can seem too 49 to worry about, or too uncertain—something projected by the same computer 50 that often can’t get next week’s weather right. On a raw winter day you might think that a few degrees of warming wouldn’t be such a bad thing anyway. And no doubt about it: Warnings about 51 change can sound like an environmentalist scare tactic, meant to force us out of our cars and restrict our lifestyles.

Comforting thoughts, perhaps. Unfortunately, however, the Earth has some disconcerting news. From Alaska to the snowy peaks of the Andes the world is heating up right now, and fast. Globally, the 52 is up 1°F over the past century, but some of the coldest, most remote spots have warmed much more. The results aren’t pretty. Ice is 53, rivers are running dry, and coasts are 54, threatening communities.

The 55 are happening largely out of sight. But they shouldn’t be out of mind, because they are omens of what’s in store for the 56 of the planet.

A. remote	B. techniques	C. consisting	D. rest	E. willing
F. climate	G. skill	H. appetite	I. melting	J. vanishing
K. eroding	L. temperature	M. curiosity	N. changes	O. skillful

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

My father’s reaction to the bank building at 43rd Street and Fifth Avenue in New York city was immediate and definite: “You won’t catch me putting my money in there!” he declared, “Not in that glass box!”

Of course, my father is a gentleman of the old school, a member of the generation to whom a good deal of modern architecture is upsetting, but I am convinced that his negative response was not so much to the architecture as to a violation of his concept of the nature of money.

In his generation money was thought of as a *real commodity*(实物) that could be carried, or stolen. Consequently, to attract the custom of a sensible man, a bank had to have heavy walls, barred windows, and bronze doors, to affirm the fact, however untrue, that money would be safe inside. If a

building's design made it appear impenetrable, the institution was necessarily reliable, and the meaning of the heavy wall as an architecture symbol dwelt in the prevailing attitude toward money.

But the attitude toward money has, of course, changed. Excepting pocket money, cash of any kind is now rarely used; money as a *tangible* commodity has largely been replaced by credit. A *deficit* (赤字) economy, accompanied by huge expansion, has led us to think of money as product of the creative imagination. The banker no longer offers us a safe; he offers us a service in which the most valuable element is the creativity for the invention of large numbers. It is in no way surprising, in view of this change in attitude, that we are witnessing the disappearance of the heavy-walled bank.

Just as the older bank emphasized its strength, this bank by its architecture boasts of imaginative powers. From this point of view it is hard to say where architecture ends and *human assertion* (人们的说法) begins.

57. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

- A) money is not as valuable as it was in the past
- B) changes have taken place in both the appearance and the concept of banks
- C) the architectural style of the older bank is superior to that of the modern bank
- D) prejudice makes the older generation think that the modern bank is unreliable

58. How do the older generation and the younger one think about money?

- A) The former thinks more of money than the latter.
- B) The younger generation values money more than the older generation.
- C) Both generations rely on the imaginative power of bankers to make money.
- D) To the former money is a real commodity but to the latter the means of producing more money.

59. The word "tangible" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to something _____.

- A) that is precious
- B) that is usable
- C) that can be touched
- D) that can be reproduced

60. According to this passage, a modern banker should be _____.

- A) ambitious and friendly
- B) reliable and powerful
- C) sensible and impenetrable
- D) imaginative and creative

61. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's attitude towards the new trend in banking is _____.

- A) cautious
- B) regretful
- C) positive
- D) hostile

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Sixteen years ago, Eileen Doyle's husband, an engineer, took his four children up for an early morning cup of tea, packed a small case and was never seen or heard of again. Eileen was astonished and in a state of despair. They had been a happy family and, as far as she knew, there had been nothing wrong with their marriage.

Every day of the year a small group of men and women quietly pack a few belongings and without so much as a note or a good-bye close the front door for the last time, leaving their debts, their worries and

their confused families behind them.

Last year, more than 1,200 men and nearly as many women were reported missing from home—the highest in 15 years. Many did return home within a year, but others rejected the past completely and are now living a new life somewhere under a different identity.

To those left behind this form of desertion is a terrible blow to their pride and self-confidence. Even the finality of death might be preferable. At least it does not imply rejection or failure. Worse than that, people can be left with an unfinished marriage, not knowing whether they will have to wait seven years before they are free to start a fresh life.

Clinical psychologist Paul Brown believes most departures of this kind to be well planned rather than impulsive. “It’s typical of the kind of personality which seems able to ignore other people’s pain and difficulties. Running away, like killing yourself, is a highly aggressive act. By creating an absence the people left behind feel guilty, upset and empty.”

62. When her husband left home, Eileen Doyle _____.
A) could not forgive him for taking the children
B) had been expecting it to happen for some time
C) could not understand why
D) blamed herself for what had happened
63. Most people who leave their families behind them _____.
A) do so without warning
B) do so because of their debts
C) come back immediately
D) change their names
64. Some people would even prefer the death to the running away of their *spouse* (配偶) because _____.
A) their spouse would feel no pain during the death
B) their spouse death would not blow their pride and confidence
C) a desertion would not bring a feeling of rejection or failure
D) their spouse death would make them feel less painful
65. The man or woman left behind with an unfinished marriage usually _____.
A) admits responsibility for the situation
B) wishes the person who has left were dead
C) comes back within a year
D) will have no legal marriage life for seven years
66. Paul Brown regards leaving home in such circumstances as _____.
A) an act of despair
B) an act of selfishness
C) the result of a sudden decision
D) the result of the enormous sense of guilt

Part V

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Direction: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

We live in a society in there is a lot of talk about science, but I would say that there are not 5 percent of the people who are equipped with schooling, including college, to understand scientific reasoning. We are more ignorant of science as people with comparable educations in Western Europe.

There are a lot of kids who know everything about computers—how to build them, how to take them apart, how to write programs for games. So if you ask them to explain about the principles of physics that have gone into creating the computer, you don't have the faintest idea.

The failure to understand science leads to such things like the neglect of the human creative power. It also takes rise to a *blurring* (模糊) of the distinction between science and technology. Lots of people don't differ between the two. Science is the production of new knowledge that can be applied or not, since technology is the application of knowledge to the production of some products, machinery or the like. The two are really very different, and people who have the faculty for one very seldom have a faculty for the other.

Science in itself is harmless, more or less. But as soon as it can provide technology, it is not necessarily harmful. No society has yet learned how to forecast the consequences of new technology, which can be enormous.

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Direction: Complete the sentences on **Answer Sheet 2** by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

77. The beauty of the West Lake in Hangzhou is _____ (我无法用言语来描

述).

78. Last week, Tom and his friends celebrated his twentieth birthday, _____
____ (尽情地唱歌跳舞).
79. Why is she looking at me _____ (像是她认识我似的)? I've never seen
her before in my life.
80. Mr. Johnson made full preparation for the experiment _____ (以便实验
能顺利进行).
81. I avoided mentioning the sensitive subject lest _____ (触犯他).

大学英语4级考试

新题型核心密卷

3



测试须知

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸上。
- 二、测试时间共 125 分钟,地点最好为教室(或与教室环境类似处)。
- 三、试卷结构与内容

试卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30minutes	Answer Sheet 1
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Part VI	Translation	5minutes	

- 四、做每道题前请认真读懂题目说明 Directions。
- 五、在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦干净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 七、考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案给自己评分,并总结失分原因。

Model Test Three

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter to your American friend Lawrence, to introduce Spring Festival in China and invite him to join you to spend this Spring Festival. Suppose you are Yuan Chao. You should write at least 120 words following the suggestions given below in Chinese:

1. 表达你对 Lawrence 的想念之情;
2. 介绍中国的春节;
3. 邀请 Lawrence 和你们一起过春节。

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 1 上。

A Letter to Lawrence

September 23, 2005

Dear Lawrence,

Yours,
Yuan Chao

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1 – 7, mark

Y(for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with information given in the passage.

Computer Crime

A computer crime is generally defined as one that involves the use of computers and software for

illegal purposes. This doesn't mean that all the crimes are new types of crime. On the contrary, many of these crimes, such as embezzlement of funds, the alteration of records, theft, vandalism, sabotage, and terrorism, can be committed without a computer. But with a computer, these offenses can be carried out more quickly and with less chance that the person responsible for the crime will be discovered.

Computer crimes are on the rise and have been for the last twelve years. Just how much these computer crimes cost the American public is in dispute, but estimates range from \$3 billion to \$5 billion annually. Even the FBI, which attempts to keep track of the growth or decline of all kinds of crimes, is unable to say precisely how large a loss is involved; however, it estimates that the average take from a company hit by computer crime is \$600,000. A number of reasons are given for the increase in computer crime: (A) more computers in use and, thus, more people who are familiar with basic computer operation; (B) more computers tied together in satellite and other data-transmission networks; and (C) the easy access of microcomputers to huge mainframe data bases.

The Criminal

Movies and newspaper stories might lead us to believe that most computer crimes are committed by teenage “hackers”—brilliant and basically good children who let their imagination and technical genius get them into trouble. But a realistic look at the crimes reveals that the offender is likely to be an employee of the firm against which the crime has been committed, i. e., an “insider”.

Difficulty of Detection and Prevention

Given the kind of person who commits a computer crime and the environment in which the crime occurs, it is often difficult to detect who the criminal is. First of all, the crime may be so complex that months or years go by before anyone discovers it.

Second, once the crime has been revealed, it is not easy to find a clear trail of evidence that leads back to the guilty party. After all, looking for “weapons” or fingerprints does not occur as it might in the investigation of more conventional crimes.

Third, there are usually no witnesses to the computer crime, even though it may be taking place in a room filled with people. Who is to say if the person at the next terminal, calmly keying in data, is doing the company's work or committing a criminal act?

Fourth, not enough people in management and law enforcement know enough about computer technology to prevent the crimes. Authorities have to be familiar with the computer's capabilities within a given situation to guard against its misuses. In some large cities, such as Los Angeles, police departments have set up specially trained computer crime units.

But even when an offender is caught, the investigators, *attorneys* (律师), judges, or juries may find the alleged crime too complicated and perplexing to handle. More attorneys are specializing in computer law and studying the computer's potential for misuse.

After a computer crime has been discovered, many companies do not report it or *prosecute* (起诉) the person responsible. A company may not announce the crime out of fear that the public will find out the weaknesses of its computer system and lose confidence in its organization. Banks, credit card companies, and investment firms are especially sensitive about revealing their *vulnerabilities* (脆弱性)

because they rely heavily on customer trust.

To avoid public attention, cautious companies will often settle cases of computer tampering out of court. And if cases do go to trial and the offenders are convicted, they may be punished only by a fine or light sentence because the judge or jury isn't fully trained to understand the nature and seriousness of the crime.

Not all companies are timid in apprehending computer criminals. For example, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company decided it had to get tough on violators. So when the company discovered that one of its computer technicians had embezzled \$200,000 by entering false benefit claims, it presented its findings to the state's attorney and aided in the prosecution of the technician. The technician was found guilty and sentenced to prison, not just for the computer misuse, but also for grand theft and insurance fraud. Connecticut General now has a policy of reporting all incidents of theft or fraud, no matter how small.

提示:在实考试卷中,8-10 题在答题卡 1 上。

- 1. The FBI knows exactly how large a loss is involved in computer crimes.
- 2. It has become easy for microcomputer owners to use huge mainframe data bases.
- 3. It is implied in the Paragraph 3 that most computer criminals are the employees of the concerned companies.
- 4. Many companies don't report computer crimes because law procedures against computer crimes usually cost a lot of money.
- 5. When computer crime takes place in a room filled with people, there are usually many witnesses to the crime.
- 6. The passage is mainly about the increase of computer crimes in America and the difficulties in combating computer crimes.
- 7. Computer crimes are on the rise because more cheap microcomputers are available.

1. [Y] [N] [NG]	2. [Y] [N] [NG]	3. [Y] [N] [NG]	4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG]	6. [Y] [N] [NG]	7. [Y] [N] [NG]	

- 8. According to the passage, computer crimes has been on the rise for the last _____ years.
- 9. Connecticut General Life Insurance company is cited as _____ of companies that took serious measures to fight against computer crimes.
- 10. Banks, credit card companies, and investment firms are especially sensitive about revealing their vulnerabilities because they place too much reliance on _____.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the

corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A) She won't let her friend borrow the car. B) She will shop for a car.
C) She has a good car. D) She will lend her car to her friend.
12. A) She hasn't heard from the professor in a week.
B) The class has extra time to complete the assignment.
C) She only just found out about the economics paper.
D) She won't see the professor until next week.
13. A) Her backhand is almost perfect.
B) The time the man spent practicing has helped him.
C) The man's mother wanted him to practice.
D) Her mother is a good tennis coach.
14. A) Board the train. B) Send a fax.
C) Change his departure time. D) Have breakfast.
15. A) He turned a corner so fast. B) He ran a red light.
C) He went through a stop sign. D) He was speeding.
16. A) Each person will be allowed to buy only one ticket.
B) The tickets will sell out quickly.
C) The rock concert will probably be rescheduled.
D) There will be extra tickets.
17. A) They didn't get wet.
B) They're late for the concert.
C) They prefer to dress casually.
D) They're really looking forward to the concert.
18. A) She was working on a train schedule. B) She didn't get home until after midnight.
C) She was busy with her guests all evening. D) She left too late to catch the train.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) How different kinds of pepper are produced.
B) Why white pepper is superior to black pepper.
C) How the pepper plant is grown.
D) How various peppers are used in cooking.
20. A) He read about it in a cookbook. B) He grows his own herbs and spices.
C) He heard about it from a friend. D) He studied it in cooking school.
21. A) It's preserved in liquid. B) The skin is removed.
C) It's dried in the sun. D) It's freeze-dried.
22. A) It's more pure than other types of pepper.
B) It helps maintain the color of certain dishes.
C) It has a fruity flavor.
D) It's easier to grow.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) A story in prose. B) A poem that rhymes.
C) A translation of a short literary work. D) A journal about the process of writing.
24. A) The class has been assigned to read it.
B) He was able to read it in French.
C) He isn't sure it's available in English.
D) He thinks it's an example of what the professor wants.
25. A) It's pronounced differently in French than it is in English.
B) To write without using it is difficult both in English and in French.
C) Every word in the French author's book contained it.
D) It's commonly used in English to make poetry rhyme.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Automobile safety. B) Increasing fuel efficiency.
C) California's pollution laws. D) Electric-powered cars.
27. A) They are cheaper. B) They do not pollute as much.
C) They are simpler to drive. D) They are faster.
28. A) It is not comfortable. B) It is difficult to steer.
C) It cannot go long distance without recharging. D) Its engine easily overheats.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Its publication was banned by the British government.
B) It was the first weekly newspaper.
C) It caused a prison revolt.
D) It was the first magazine ever published.
30. A) He wrote articles critical of the Church of England.
B) He refused to stop publishing *The Review*.
C) He refused to pay publishing taxes.
D) He refused to join the Church of England.
31. A) It was not really a magazine. B) It featured a variety of articles and stories.
C) It was praised by readers of poetry. D) It was unpopular with political analysis.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) Miss Straus. B) Mabel Bird.
C) Isidor Straus. D) Mabel Bird's servant.
33. A) To get into the lifeboat.
B) To stay with her husband.
C) To be close to her husband.
D) To stand arm in arm on the deck with her husband.
34. A) Her best friend. B) Her heart's true companion.
C) Always a comfort to her soul. D) All of the above.
35. A) She wanted to put the children first into the lifeboat.
B) She could not bear to leave her husband.
C) She helped her servant to get into the boat.
D) She was too old to put her foot on the edge of the boat.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

One of the best ways to celebrate Mother's Day is to give your mom the day off. Let her take it easy and (36) _____ while the rest of the family does the work.

My families begin Mother's Day with (37) _____ in bed. Usually dad and the kids will let mom sleep late as they go into the (38) _____ and prepare her (39) _____ meal. A Mother's Day breakfast can (40) _____ of anything your mom likes.

After the food is cooked (41) _____ everything nicely on a (42) _____. Don't forget the (43) _____ with a single flower. Write spring here, the children can pick a *tulip* (郁金香) or *daffodil* (黄水仙花) from the garden outside. When everything is ready (44) _____. Cards and small presents from the children can be placed on the tray before it is presented to mom in bed.

Many families make a special Mother's Day dinner or (45) _____. It is a good day to let your mom have a good rest and let her see what a wonderful family she has.

(46) _____. These telegrams can be sent from any post office in this country.

Part IV

Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

What is it about Americans and food? We love to eat, but we feel 47 about it afterward. We say we want only the best, but we strangely enjoy junk food. We're 48 with health and weight loss but face an unprecedented epidemic of *obesity*(肥胖). Perhaps the 49 to this *ambivalence*(矛盾情结) lies in our history. The first Europeans came to this continent searching for new spices but went in vain. The first *cash crop*(经济作物) wasn't eaten but smoked. Then there was Prohibition, intended to prohibit drinking but actually encouraging more 50 ways of doing it.

The immigrant experience, too, has been one of inharmony. Do as Romans do means eating what “real Americans” eat, but our nation’s food has come to be 51 by imports—pizza, say, or hot dogs. And some of the country’s most treasured cooking comes from people who arrived here in shackles.

Perhaps it should come as no surprise then that food has been a medium for the nation’s defining struggles, whether at the Boston Tea Party or the sit-ins at southern lunch counters. It is integral to our concepts of health and even morality whether one refrains from alcohol for religious reasons or evades meat for political 52.

But strong opinions have not brought 53. Americans are ambivalent about what they put in their mouths. We have become 54 of our foods, especially as we learn more about what they contain.

The 55 in food is still prosperous in the American consciousness. It’s no coincidence, then, that the first Thanksgiving holds the American imagination in such *bondage*(束缚). It’s what we eat—and how we 56 it with friends, family, and strangers—that help define America as a community today.

A. answer	B. result	C. share	D. guilty	E. constant
F. defined	G. vanish	H. adapted	I. creative	J. belief
K. suspicious	L. certainty	M. obsessed	N. identify	O. ideals

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Resources can be said to be scarce in both an absolute and relative sense: the surface of the Earth is finite, imposing absolute scarcity; but the scarcity that concerns economists is the relative scarcity of resources in different uses. Materials used for one purpose cannot at the same time be used for other purposes; if the quantity of an input is limited, the increased use of it in one manufacturing process must cause it to become less available for other uses.

The cost of a product in terms of money may not measure its true cost to society. The true cost of, say, the construction of a supersonic jet is the value of the schools and refrigerators that will never be built as a result. Every act of production uses up some of society's available resources; it means the foregoing of an opportunity to produce something else. In deciding how to use resources most effectively to satisfy the wants of the community, this opportunity cost must ultimately be taken into account.

In a market economy the price of a good and the quantity supplied depend on the cost of making it, and that cost, ultimately, is the cost of not making other goods. The market mechanism enforces this relationship. The cost of, say, a pair of shoes is the price of the leather, the labor, the fuel, and other elements used up in producing them. But the price of these inputs, in turn, depends on what they can produce elsewhere—if the leather can be used to produce handbags that are valued highly by consumers, the prices of leather will be bid up correspondingly.

57. What does this passage mainly discuss?
- A) The scarcity of manufactured goods.
 - B) The value of scarce materials.
 - C) The manufacturing of scarce goods.
 - D) The cost of producing shoes.
58. According to the passage, what are the opportunity costs of an item?
- A) The amount of time and money spent in producing it.
 - B) The opportunities a person has to buy it.
 - C) The value of what could have been produced instead.
 - D) The value of the resources used in its production.
59. According to the passage, what is the relationship between production and resources?
- A) Available resources stimulate production.
 - B) Resources are totally independent of production.
 - C) Production increases as resources increase.
 - D) Production lessens the amount of available resources.
60. What determines the price of a good in a market economy?
- A) The cost of all elements in production.
 - B) The cost of not making other goods.
 - C) The efficiency of the manufacturing process.
 - D) The quantity of materials supplied.
61. Which of the following examples BEST reflects a cost to society as defined in the passage?
- A) A family buying a dog.

- B) Eating in a restaurant instead of at home.
- C) Using land for a house instead of a park.
- D) Staying at home instead of going to school.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of “natural leaders”. It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things done”. Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well-beings of a social group’s members. Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather secondary relationship to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who *inhibit* (阻碍) attainment of the group’s goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the difference in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

62. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) The problems faced by leaders.
- B) How leadership differs in small and large groups.
- C) How social groups determine who will lead them.
- D) The role of leaders in social groups.

63. The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A) recruitment | B) formal election process |
| C) specific leadership training | D) traditional cultural patterns |

64. Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- A) person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.

- B) Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.
 C) A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.
 D) Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.
65. In mentioning “natural leaders” in line 7, the author is making the point that _____.
 A) few people qualify as “natural leaders”
 B) there is no proof that “natural leaders” exist
 C) “natural leaders” are easily accepted by the members of a group
 D) “natural leaders” share a similar set of characteristics
66. The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on _____.
 A) ensuring harmonious relationships B) sharing responsibility with group members
 C) identifying new leaders D) achieving a goal

Part V Error Correction (15 minutes)

Direction: *This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.*

When we speak of a human need, we mean something which is unnecessary to life, something we can live with. Food is a human need. We will starve to death if there were no food on earth; but even if we have plenty of food, but of the wrong kind, our bodies will have problem from lack of the right food. This is known for *malnutrition* (营养不良).

In countries where are not developed, man's food needs are the same like in the most advanced societies. We all need food and could live a good life on very few types of food. People in very developed countries eat only the kinds of food which can be grown near their homes, whereas people in developed countries eat foods which are often grown many thousands of miles away form their homes. People in undeveloped countries are happy with less different kinds of foods than people in very developed ones are, so we can say that despite the needs of the two kinds of people are the same, their wants are different. People in very developed countries eat many different types of

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

meat—they could live by only one, but they would be very unhappy because every time what they ate was the same. Even such special foods like chicken would be less fun to eat if you had them every day. But we can't just live on meat—we need other kinds of food like bread, rice, and vegetables which are no more necessary to our bodies.

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

Part VI **Translation** **(5 minutes)**

Direction: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

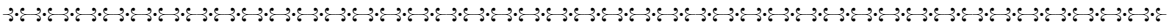
提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

77. Jinling Hotel, where I stayed during my first visit to Nanjing, _____ (座落在) on Hanzhong Road.
78. I am sure we can solve the problem if we all _____ (集思广益).
79. Mary constantly _____ (挑剔) her husband, which annoys him.
80. It is no good waiting for the bus, _____ (我们不妨走回家吧).
81. Prices are going up rapidly. Petrol now _____ (现在汽油的价格是几年前的两倍).

大学英语4级考试

新题型核心密卷

4



测试须知

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸上。
- 二、测试时间共 125 分钟,地点最好为教室(或与教室环境类似处)。
- 三、试卷结构与内容

试卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	25minutes	
Part V	Cloze/Error Correction	15minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5minutes	

- 四、做每道题前请认真读懂题目说明 Directions。
- 五、在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦干净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 七、考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案给自己评分,并总结失分原因。

Model Test Four

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Will Computers Replace Us?** You should write at least 120 words following the outline given in Chinese:

1. 电脑技术迅猛发展,大有将人类取而代之之势;
2. 提出你自己的观点;
3. 讲述自己的理由。

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 1 上。

Will Computers Replace Us?

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1 – 7, mark

Y(for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with information given in the passage.

Managerial Functions

Managerial work typically is broken into the following seven managerial functions: planning, organizing, staffing, directing, controlling, representing, and innovating. The two-way arrows between these functions in Figure D-1 show that these functions interact with each other. Figure D-1 also shows that decision making and communication are the coordinative processes that tie these functions together. Managers must be skilled in these coordinative processes and functions if they are to accomplish their goals through the efforts of other people.

Planning

The process of establishing and clarifying objectives, determining the policies and procedures necessary to meet the objectives, and preparing a plan of action is called planning.

An objective is what one wants to accomplish. One way for a manager to identify areas in which a company should establish objectives is to consider the relationships and resources that are necessary to its survival and success. This will lead to objectives concerning the type and quality of goods produced and the desired relationship of the company to its customers, suppliers, employees, stockholders, and the surrounding community.

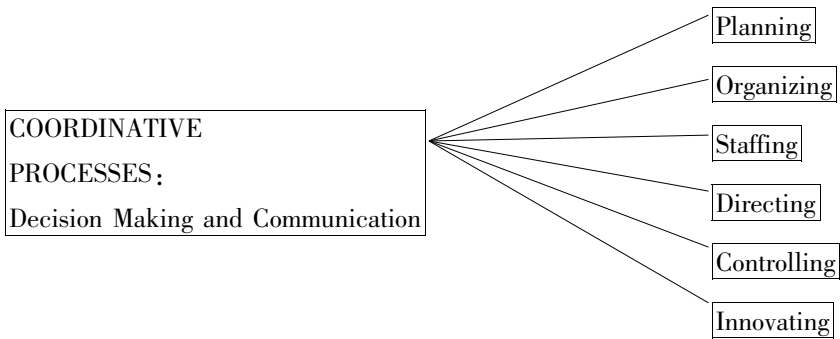


Figure D-1 Management Functions and Coordination Processes

Organizing

Once objectives and policies are established, the manager must determine the activities necessary to achieve the objectives and provide for the coordination of authority relationships among the persons who will be performing these activities. If a firm is running smoothly, it may seem to an outsider that the whole process is relatively simple. Goods are shipped on time because they have been made and stored in advance of receiving an order and because the proper packaging and transportation facilities are available when needed. Actually this smooth flow could not have been accomplished without an efficient organization operating under competent managerial supervision. The specific elements of the organizing function of management were covered in the previous chapter.

Staffing

In the staffing function the manager attempts to recruit, hire, train, and develop the right person for each job. This is an ongoing managerial activity since people quit, are promoted, are transferred, are discharged, or retire. In the case of a growing company, new positions are created that must be filled. Staffing is not solely the responsibility of the human resources department. Effective staffing requires that managers observe their subordinates’ performance, noting strengthes and seeking to remove weaknesses by careful counseling and training programs. Because the staffing function covers a multitude of activities that are increasingly being constrained by legislation, the next chapter will deal with this subject more extensively.

Directing

When one thinks of management in general, one may think almost instinctively of the three basic elements of the directing function; leadership, motivation, and communication. This is quite understandable since directing involves the ability to guide and motivate subordinates to achieve the objectives of the enterprise while at the same time building an enduring relationship between the

subordinates and the enterprise. A relationship of this sort is based on the recognition that subordinates have goals that must be satisfied to some degree if they are to contribute effectively to the activity over time. The three elements of directing—leadership, motivation, and communication—are discussed later in the chapter.

Controlling

The managerial function that measures current performance against expected results and takes the necessary action to reach the goals is called controlling. Specifically, the control process consists of four steps:

1. Deciding what should be accomplished or what will constitute good performance.
2. Measuring current actual performance in quantitative terms if possible.
3. Comparing current performance with standards of expected performance.
4. Taking corrective action, if needed, so as to achieve or exceed the desired results in the future.

Innovating

The story goes that Henry Ford once hired an efficiency expert to evaluate his company. After a few weeks, the expert made his report. It was highly favorable except for one thing. “It’s that man down the hall,” said the expert. “Every time I go by his office he’s just sitting there with his feet on the desk. He’s wasting your money.” “That man,” replied Mr. Ford, “once had an idea that saved us millions of dollars. At that time, I believe his feet were planted right where they are now!”

Alert managers realize that their companies cannot stand still. Remaining ahead of competition requires corporate leadership dedicated to the principle that innovation and risk-taking are the lifeblood of the company. Smart companies know that money alone does not produce innovation; Most successful programs begin with an individual and succeed in a management climate that encourages creative thinking, risk-taking, and initiative. Thus, the innovating function is based on two elements: the company’s innovative climate and the individual innovator.

Representing

Civil affairs, politics, governmental dealings, and other “outside” obligations have come to consume a huge amount of executive time at the top level of American businesses. Some CEOs (Chief Executive Officers) resent participation in these activities, which they feel take up the time they should be giving to the internal affairs of their companies. But most top-level managers increasingly recognize the importance of the representing function that brings them into contact with the world outside the company, participation in representing activities gives them an opportunity to explain the ways of business to the public, helps them to manage crises, and allows them to develop anticipative management.

提示:在实考试卷中,8-10 题在答题卡 1 上。

1. If managers are to achieve their goals through the efforts of other people, they must be skilled in seven managerial functions discussed in the passage.
2. A manager’s consideration of the relationships and resources is essential to a company’s survival and

success.

3. Once objectives and policies are established, the manager just let other people perform the activities necessary for achieving the goal without doing anything else himself.
4. According to the passage, staffing is only the responsibility of the human resources department.
5. Leadership, motivation, and communication are three basic elements involved in directing.
6. The innovative function is based on whether the company has much money and good relationships among people.
7. According to the passage, if a company is to remain ahead of competition, governmental support is required.

1. [Y] [N] [NG]	2. [Y] [N] [NG]	3. [Y] [N] [NG]	4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG]	6. [Y] [N] [NG]	7. [Y] [N] [NG]	

8. Specifically, the control process is made up of _____ steps.
9. According to the passage, _____ contribute to most successful programs in smart companies.
10. Most top-level managers increasingly recognize that participation in _____ gives them an opportunity to explain the ways of business to the public and helps them to manage crises.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

11. A) The centre has just opened. B) He's looking forward to using the centre.
C) The door to the fitness centre is locked. D) There are long lines to get into the centre.
12. A) The woman is mailing them to Gary's old address.
B) The post office is sending them to the woman's house.
C) They are being forward to Gary's apartment.
D) They are being held at the post office.
13. A) She has gotten behind in her work. B) Her computer is the latest model.
C) She keeps her computer at home. D) She doesn't have a computer.
14. A) Dan isn't a very good violinist.
B) Someone else should make the introductions.
C) There will be other musicians to be introduced.
D) It's rather late to ask Dan to slow down.
15. A) Writing an article. B) Studying for a chemistry test.
C) Shopping for shoes. D) Reading a magazine.
16. A) Stop bothering the woman. B) Take the woman's book with him.

- C) Show the woman how to get to the library. D) Ask someone else to go to the library.
17. A) He has bad study habits. B) He sleeps too much.
- C) He wakes up early. D) He's an excellent student.
18. A) The library is closed tonight. B) He doesn't know how to get to the library.
- C) Jean is using his car. D) He won't be able to help the woman.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) A new fuel for buses. B) The causes of air pollution.
- C) A way to improve fuel efficiency in buses. D) Careers in environmental engineering.
20. A) Her car is being repaired. B) She wants to help reduce pollution.
- C) Parking is difficult in the city. D) The cost of fuel has increased.
21. A) A fuel that burns cleanly.
- B) An oil additive that helps cool engines.
- C) A material from which filters are made.
- D) An insulating material sprayed on engine parts.
22. A) The high temperatures required for its use.
- B) The high cost of materials used in its production.
- C) The lack of trained environmental engineers.
- D) The opposition of automobile manufacturers.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Get a ride home with Nancy. B) Find a place to live.
- C) Go to the store before it closes. D) Carry his groceries home.
24. A) He didn't expect to buy a lot. B) He had only one bag of groceries.
- C) The supermarket is just down the block. D) He thought he'd get a ride with the Kramers.
25. A) They are paying for his education. B) They invited him to their party.
- C) They took him on a vacation with them. D) They let him live with them for free.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Very few were produced. B) Most were kept only a short time.
- C) Most were painted on delicate paper. D) Many have been acquired by collectors.
27. A) The excitement of hunting. B) The beauty of nature.
- C) The relaxation of fishing. D) The protection of endangered species.
28. A) To let many people see their works.
- B) To earn money from the sale of calendars.

- C) To portray the cruelty of hunting.
- D) To create gifts for people who bought them.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) Bicycles and cars. B) Building codes.
- C) Energy conservation. D) New housing construction.
- 30. A) To limit discussion on heating bills. B) To prevent heat loss.
- C) To determine the temperature in homes. D) To convert homes to electric heat.
- 31. A) To avoid direct sunlight. B) To limit space used.
- C) To keep out the cold. D) To conform to other houses.
- 32. A) Special paths. B) Resurfaced highways.
- C) More parking space. D) Better street lighting.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) The conditions of the girls as child labor.
- B) The conditions in Asian factories.
- C) Working hours and payment.
- D) Woman labor force.
- 34. A) Heavy but low-paid. B) Not hard but dangerous to the health.
- C) Dirty and dull. D) Light and with no risks.
- 35. A) They have no savings. B) They depend on their relatives.
- C) They have no education. D) They are too old to learn a skill.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

Mr. Smith was a (36) _____ industrialist, but he was not satisfied with life. He didn't sleep well and his food did not (37) _____ with him. This (38) _____ lasted for some time. Finally, he decided to (39) _____ his doctor. The doctor (40) _____ a change of (41) _____. "Go abroad," he said. "But I'm not good at foreign language," said Mr. Smith. "It doesn't matter," said the doctor. "Go on a (42) _____. Take plenty of exercise. Try to reduce your (43) _____."

Mr. Smith went to Switzerland. (44) _____

_____. He attended a physical training course. (45) _____.
After a time, he refreshed and forgot the troublesome problems of his factory. (46) _____.
_____.

Part IV Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)
Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

W. F. Deedes, a journalist since the 1930s, perhaps summed it up best: “The reputation we have in distant lands, I have learned in my travels, is higher than we give ourselves. They admire us for our 47 stability, our parliamentary and diplomatic experience, for fair play, for tolerance, for a 48 to help lame dogs, as well as for some of the qualities Shakespeare sang about in his 49. ”

Multiculturalism is 50 on the belief that all cultures are morally equal. In practice, that soon degenerates to: All cultures are morally 51, except ours, which is worse. But all 52 are not equal in respecting representative government, guaranteed liberties, and the rule of law. And those things arose not *simultaneously*(同步地) and in all cultures but in certain specific times and places—mostly in Britain and America and other 53 of Europe.

In America, as in Britain, multiculturalism has become the fashion of society. So the Founding Fathers are presented only as slaveholders. World War II is limited to the *detention*(扣留) of Japanese-Americans and the bombing of Hiroshima. Slavery is identified with America though it has 54 in many societies.

But most Americans know there is something 55 about our cultural heritage. While Harvard and Brown are replacing scholars of the founding period with those studying other things, book buyers are *snapping up*(抢购) first-rate histories of the founders. Multiculturalist intellectuals do not think our kind of society is 56 defending.

A. worthwhile	B. existed	C. special	D. cultures	E. spoiled
F. particular	G. parts	H. based	I. willingness	J. ages
K. contempt	L. plays	M. social	N. worth	O. equal

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Solar astronomers do know that the Sun is divided into five layers or zones. Starting at the outside and going down into the Sun, the zones are the *corona* (光环圈), *chromospheres* (色环层), *photosphere*, convection zone, and finally the core. The first three zones are regarded as the Sun's atmosphere. But since the Sun has no solid surface, it is hard to tell where the atmosphere ends and the main body of the Sun begins.

The corona is a brilliant, pearly white, filmy light, about as bright as the full Moon. Its beautiful rays are a sensational sight during an eclipse. The corona's rays flash out in a brilliant fan that has *wispy* (稀疏的) *spikelike* (穗状的) rays near the Sun's north and south poles. The corona is the thickest at the sun's equator.

57. With what topic is the second paragraph mainly concerned?

58. As it is used in the passage, the word “photosphere” (Line 3, Para. 2) means _____.

59. All of the following are parts of the Sun's atmosphere EXCEPT the _____.

60. According to the passage, as the corona rays reach the planets, they become _____.

61. The paragraphs following the passage most likely discuss which of the following?

- 预测试卷四—— 8

- C) The eclipse of February 1979.
- D) The scientists who study astronomy.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and talk, they can set the table with impressive accuracy—one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork. Soon they are capable of noting that they have placed five knives, spoons, and forks on the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus mastered addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems almost reasonable to expect that if a child were *secluded* (使…隐居) on a desert island at birth and returned seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.

Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of *cognitive* (认知的) psychologists had illuminated the subtle forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped concepts that adults take for granted, as they refused, for instance, to concede that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short stout glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have demonstrated that young children, asked to count the pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be *coaxed* (哄) into finding the total. Such studies have suggested that the basics of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. They have also suggested that the very concept of abstract numbers is itself far from innate.

- 62. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A) Trends in teaching mathematics to children.
 - B) The use of mathematics in child psychology.
 - C) The development of mathematical ability in children.
 - D) The fundamental concepts of mathematics that children must learn.
- 63. It can be inferred from the passage that children normally learn simple counting _____.
 - A) soon after they learn to talk
 - B) by looking at the clock
 - C) when they begin to be mathematically mature
 - D) after they reach second grade in school
- 64. The word “illuminated” in line 10 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A) illustrated B) accepted C) clarified D) lighted
- 65. According to the passage, when small children were asked to count a pile of red and blue pencils they _____.
 - A) counted the number of pencils of each color
 - B) guessed at the total number of pencils
 - C) counted only the pencils of their favorite color
 - D) subtracted the number of red pencils from the number of blue pencils

66. With which of the following statements would the author be LEAST likely to agree?
- A) Children naturally and easily learn mathematics.
 - B) Children learn to add before they learn to subtract.
 - C) Most people follow the same pattern of mathematical development.
 - D) Mathematical development is subtle and gradual.

Part V

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Direction: *This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.*

The next great land area that man hopes to colonize is the moon. In size it is near equal to the area of North and South America. However, it presents a hostile environment that temperatures range from +120 to -150 degrees Centigrade. There is no air, no water.

Today there is considerate scientific speculation about living on the mood. When man will begin life on the lunar surface is still not determined. So experts believe that colonization will take place in three steps. First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporarily shelters. These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon and daily necessities brought by the colonizers theirself. Finally, colonies that are self-supporting will be established.

The principal job of the early settlers will be to stay living. They will have to plant crops under huge domes(圆顶建筑) to produce food and oxygen and find water sources. When this has done, the settlers will have time to explore the possibilities of commercial development and to make discoveries important to science.

The characteristics of the moon that makes it hard for human survival may make it ideal for certain kinds of manufacturing. Operations required a vacuum, extreme cold are examples. Precision ball bearings, and industrial diamonds might be produced on the moon.

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Direction: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

77. Bush Administration _____ (让洪水受害者大失所望) by its delayed relief efforts in the wake of Katrina.
78. It is well-known that the local economy should not be developed _____ (牺牲环境为代价).
79. _____ (把一切都考虑过后), the trip to Paris has to be called off.
80. _____ (假如你抽烟很厉害) and you are anxious to break the habit, where could you get the help?
81. Their dream is nothing less than a more equal society _____ (没有种族偏见的).

大学英语 4 级考试

新题型核心密卷

5

测试须知

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸上。
- 二、测试时间共 125 分钟,地点最好为教室(或与教室环境类似处)。
- 三、试卷结构与内容

试卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	25minutes	
Part V	Cloze/Error Correction	15minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5minutes	

- 四、做每道题前请认真读懂题目说明 Directions。
- 五、在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦干净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 七、考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案给自己评分,并总结失分原因。

Model Test Five

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *To Serve the People: Is It Going Out of Style?* You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese;

1. 有些人认为“为人民服务”已经过时;
2. 另一些人则认为没有过时;
3. 我的看法。

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡1上。

To Serve the People: Is It Going Out of Style?

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*. For questions 1 – 7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with information given in the passage.

Diamonds are just carbon in its most concentrated form, the element that makes up 18 percent of the weight of your body. There is no other gemstone as cherished as the diamond, but in truth, diamonds are no rarer than many other precious gems. They continue to demand higher market prices because the majority of the diamond market is controlled by a single entity.

The Origin of Diamonds

Carbon is one of the most common elements in the world, and is one of the four essentials for the existence of life. Humans are more than 18-percent carbon. When occurring in nature, carbon exists in three basic forms, of which diamond is an extremely hard, clear crystal.

Diamonds form about 161 km below the Earth’s surface , in the molten rock of the Earth’s mantle , which provides the right amounts of pressure and heat to transform carbon into a diamond. In order for a diamond to be created , carbon must be placed under at least 435,113 pounds per square inch (psi) of pressure at a temperature of at least 400 Celsius. If conditions drop below either of these two points , graphite will be created. At depths of 150 km or more , pressure builds to about 725,189 psi and heat can exceed 1,200 C.

Kimberlite Pipes

Most diamonds that we see today were formed millions (if not billions) of years ago. Powerful magma eruptions brought the diamonds to the surface , creating kimberlite pipes. Kimberlite is named after Kimberly , South Africa , where these pipes were first found. Most of these eruptions occurred between 1,100 million and 20 million years ago.

Kimberlite pipes are created as *magma* (岩浆) flows through deep fractures in the Earth. The magma inside the kimberlite pipes acts like an elevator , pushing the diamonds and other rocks and minerals through the mantle and crust in just a few hours. These eruptions were short , but many times more powerful than volcanic eruptions that happen today.

The magma eventually cooled inside these kimberlite pipes , leaving behind conical veins of kimberlite rock that contain diamonds. Kimberlite is a bluish rock that diamond miners look for when seeking out new diamond deposits. The surface area of diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes ranges from 2 to 146 hectares. Diamonds may also be found in river beds , which are called alluvial diamond sites. These are diamonds that originate in kimberlite pipes , but get moved by geological activity. Glaciers and water can also move diamonds thousands of miles from their original location.

Cutting Diamonds

There are special techniques that are used to cut and shape a diamond before it gets to the jewelry store. Diamond cutters first try to remove any impurities or irregularities in the diamond. Sometimes , diamonds have to be sawed with the use of a phosphor-bronze blade or laser. Then the diamond is rubbed by another diamond to create facets-tiny flat spots on the surface. Finally , the diamond is pressed against a rotating polishing wheel to give the diamond its finished look.

Rating Diamonds

Diamonds are judged on several factors that determine their beauty. Most diamonds never reach the consumer market because they are too flawed. Often , these diamonds are used for industrial purposes— as an abrasive , for drill bits or for cutting diamonds and other gems. If you’ve ever purchased a diamond , you’ve heard of the “4 Cs:”

- 1. Cut—This refers to how the diamond has been cut and its geometric proportions. When a diamond is cut , facets are created and the diamond’s finished shape is determined.
- 2. Clarity—This is the measurement of a diamond’s flaws , or inclusions that are seen in the diamond.
- 3. Carat—This is the weight of a diamond. One carat is equal to about 200 milligrams.
- 4. Color—In referring to transparent diamonds , the color scale runs from D to Z , beginning with Icy

White—the color of the most expensive diamonds—and ending with a light yellow.

Other unique qualities of the diamond include its transparency, luster and dispersion of light. A diamond that is created from 100-percent carbon will be completely transparent. Diamonds often contain other elements that can affect the color. Although we often think of diamonds as being clear, there are also blue, red, black, pale green, pink and violet diamonds. These colored diamonds are the truly rare ones.

Marketing Diamonds

Prior to the 1930s, diamond rings were rarely given as engagement rings. Opals, rubies, sapphires and turquoise were deemed much more exotic gems to give as tokens of one's love. This idea of connecting diamonds to romance was captured in a brilliant ad campaign begun in the 1940s, causing demand for diamonds to increase. Surely you've heard the De Beers advertisement telling you that "A Diamond Is Forever." This ad campaign, which was created by the N. W. Ayer advertising agency in 1947, changed the diamond market. In 2000, Advertising Age magazine named the ad campaign the slogan of the 20th century.

Later ads by De Beers told consumers to hold onto their family's diamond jewelry and to cherish them as a family possession—and it worked. This eliminated the aftermarket for diamonds, which further enabled De Beers to control the market. Without people selling their diamonds back to jewelers or to other people, the demand for new diamonds increased.

There are fewer than 200 people or companies authorized to buy rough diamonds from De Beers. These people are called sightholders, and they purchase the diamonds through the Central Selling Organization (CSO), a subsidiary of De Beers that markets about 70 percent to 80 percent of the world's diamonds. De Beers sells a parcel of rough diamonds to a sightholder, who in turn sends the diamonds to cutting facilities and then to distributors. There are rough diamonds sold outside the CSO. However, the cost of these diamonds is still largely influenced by the prices set by the CSO.

Diamonds are the most coveted of all precious gems, as is witnessed by the extremely high demand for them. While this has not always been the case, diamonds are nonetheless exquisite gems that go through a long, tedious refining process from the time they are pulled from the ground to when you see them in the jewelry store. And, while some of the mystique of diamonds may be gone—they're just carbon, after all—the diamond will likely continue to be a highly coveted jewel, because, well, "A Diamond Is Forever."

提示:在实考试卷中,8-10题在答题卡1上。

1. Carbon makes up about 1/4 of the human body.
2. According to the passage, diamonds are cherished by people because they are rarer.
3. Natural diamonds are brought to the surface through kimberlite pipes.
4. Diamonds are priced on the basis of the 4 Cs-Cut, Clarity, Carat and Color.
5. The most expensive diamonds are usually white in color.
6. The commercial campaign by De Beers changed our perception of diamonds.
7. If De Beers were a US-based company, it would be found in violation of anti-trust laws for fixing the

prices of diamonds.

1. [Y] [N] [NG]	2. [Y] [N] [NG]	3. [Y] [N] [NG]	4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG]	6. [Y] [N] [NG]	7. [Y] [N] [NG]	

8. Carbon can transformed into diamonds with appropriate _____.
9. Individuals or companies buying diamonds from CSO are called _____.
10. Diamonds which are too flawed to be cut are usually used for _____.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

11. A) An officer. B) A tourist guide.
C) A customer. D) A student.
12. A) He had much trouble with his pronunciation.
B) He began studying English too early.
C) No one can understand him.
D) He knew nothing about English.
13. A) She thinks the exam is difficult.
B) She thinks the man should take the examination.
C) She wants to take the exam.
D) She will take the English exam next summer.
14. A) To go to the party. B) To depend on him.
C) To pick up the soda. D) To keep a promise.
15. A) Because she didn't turn off the light.
B) Because she wanted to get some sleep.
C) Because she turned off the second light.
D) Because tomorrow would be a big day.
16. A) To see a film. B) To read.
C) To have a review. D) To play in the house.
17. A) It's a bad suggestion, so she can't force herself to do it.
B) It's a good suggestion, but it's hard to do.
C) It's not the same as what a lot of people told her.
D) It's nonsense.
18. A) The man will help the woman. B) The man will not help the woman.
C) The man is afraid of the refrigerator. D) The man likes the refrigerator.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Counting wildlife. B) Cleaning cages.
C) Training baby birds. D) Making puppets.
20. A) To prepare endangered species for life in the wild.
B) To breed animals to sell to zoos.
C) To study animal behavior in the wild.
D) To increase the public's understanding of endangered species.
21. A) He once had a job in a zoo.
B) They're familiar examples of endangered species.
C) He's interesting in the genetics of mammals.
D) They also become attached to humans.
22. A) So that they are protected from scratches by the cranes.
B) So that they aren't exposed to infectious diseases.
C) So that the chicks can be examined in a favorable environment.
D) So that the chicks don't become dependent on human.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) The election for senator. B) The election for treasurer.
C) The election for secretary. D) The election for president.
24. A) Make posters. B) Write a speech.
C) Answer questions. D) Study chemistry.
25. A) Compare their lecture notes. B) Review the man's talk.
C) Prepare questions to ask candidates. D) Vote in the school election.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) One daughter. B) One son. C) Two daughters. D) Two sons.
27. A) Twenty years. B) Four years.
C) Twelve years. D) Twenty-four years.
28. A) It is a social fact. B) It doesn't exist.
C) It is natural. D) It is a problem, especially to young people.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Future man's life style. B) Future man's thoughts.

- C) Future man's appearance. D) Future man's education.
30. A) Thirty percent. B) Twenty percent.
- C) Fifty percent. D) Ten percent.
31. A) On the average, they will be taller. B) Their heads will be larger.
- C) Their fingers will be more sensitive. D) Their arms and legs will grow stronger.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) City officials. B) Experts in various institutions.
- C) Newly-graduated university students. D) Some famous scientists.
33. A) Languages, mathematics and literature. B) History, physics and languages.
- C) Chemistry, languages and mathematics. D) Science, languages and history.
34. A) 15. B) 16. C) 17. D) 18.
35. A) The program received great support from the public.
- B) The students have more interest and responsibility for their learning.
- C) Philadelphia saved a lot of money through the program.
- D) The students have a heavier load of homework to do every day.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

提示: 在实考试卷中, 该试题在答题卡 2 上。

A recent film "The Gods Must Be Crazy" (36) _____ the social change that can result in a society from the introduction of a (37) _____ item from the outside world. While a (38) _____ was flying in a light plane over a (39) _____ desert in south Africa, he finished the soda he was drinking and threw the bottle out of the window. It fell to the ground in an area where an African (40) _____ lived. The people there had almost no (41) _____ or sense of private (42) _____. No one in the small society had seen a soda bottle before. And, because it came from the sky, they believed that it must be a (43) _____ gift from the gods. When the bottle was first found, (44) _____
_____. However, it was not long before (45) _____. (46) _____
_____ and, as it was told in the film, ties of affection were broken and people's trust in each other destroyed.

Part IV

Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

After 1785, the production of children’s books in the United States increased but remained largely reprints of British books, often those 47 by John Newbery. Ultimately, however, it was not the cheerful, commercial-minded Newbery, but Anglo-Irish author Maria Edgeworth who had the strongest influence on this period of American children’s literature. The eighteenth century had seen a gradual 48 away from the spiritual intensity of earlier American religious writings toward a more generalized moralism.

Americans looked on children’s books as vehicles for instruction, not amusement, though they would accept a moderate amount of fictional entertainment for the 49 of more successful instruction. As the children’s book market expanded what both public and publishers wanted was the kind of fiction Maria Edgeworth wrote: stories interesting enough to 50 children. American reaction against imported books for children set in after the War of 1812 with the British. A wave of nationalism permeated(渗透) everything, and the self-conscious new nation found foreign writings (particularly those from the British monarchy) 51 for the children of a democratic republic, a state of self-governing, equal citizens. Publishers of children’s books began to 52 American writers to write for American children.

When they responded, the pattern established by Maria Edgeworth was at hand, 53 to most of them for both its *rationalism* (理性) and its high moral tone. Early in the 1820’s, stories of willful children learning to obey, of careless children learning to take care, of 54 children learning to “think for others,” started to flow from American presses, successfully achieving Edgeworth’s tone, though rarely her lively style. Imitative as they were, these early American 55 were quite distinguishable from their British counterparts. Few servants appeared in them, and if class distinctions had by no 56 disappeared, there was much democratic spirits on the worthiness of every level of birth and work.

A. punish	B. shift	C. encourage	D. published	E. sake
F. attract	G. selfish	H. hopes	I. attractive	J. means
K. stories	L. careless	M. unsuitable	N. level	O. engaged

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) . You should decide on the*

best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

In the United States, the need to protect plant and animal species has become a highly controversial and sharply political issue since the passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973. The act, designed to protect species' living areas, and policies that preserve land and forests compete with economic interests. In the 1990's, for example, the woodcutters in the Western United States were challenged legally in their attempt to cut trees for timber in the Cascade Mountains. The challenge was mounted to protect the endangered spotted owl (猫头鹰), whose remaining population occupies these forests and requires the intact, ancient forest for survival. The problematic situation set the interests of environmentalists against those of corporations and of individuals who stood to lose jobs. After months of debate and legal battles, the fate of the woodcutters—and the owls—was still undecided in mid-1992. Similar tensions exist between the developed and the developing nations. Many people in industrialized nations, for example, believe that developing nations in tropical regions should do more to protect their rainforests and other natural areas. But the developing countries may be impoverished (使穷困), with populations growing so rapidly that using the land is a means to temporarily avoid worsening poverty and starvation.

Many of the changes to Earth that concern scientists have the potential to rob the planet of its biological richness. Global warming, for example, could wipe out species unable to quickly adapt to changing climates. Clearly, protecting Earth's biological diversity is a complex problem. But solutions to humanity's current problems will come only through coordinated international efforts to control human population, stabilize the composition of the atmosphere, and preserve intact Earth's complex web of life.

57. Why does the author say that the protection of endangered species is a highly controversial issue?
- A) Because people can't agree as to what species to protect.
 - B) Because it is difficult to find an effective way to protect such species.
 - C) Because it affects the interests of certain groups of people.
 - D) Because it is a major problem involving a series of legal procedures.
58. According to the passage, what truly results in the impoverishment of the developing countries?
- A) The rapid growth of population.
 - B) The preservation of rainforests.
 - C) The cutting of rainforests.
 - D) The conflicts between developed countries and developing countries.
59. According to the passage, cutting trees to grow more food _____.
- A) will widen the gap between the developed and the developing countries
 - B) is but a short-term relief to the food problem
 - C) can hardly alleviate the shortage of food
 - D) proves to be an effective way for impoverished nations
60. Among "humanity's current problems" (Line 4, Para. 2), the chief concern of the scientists is _____.
- A) the impoverishment of developing countries
 - B) the explosion of the human population

- C) the reduction of biological diversity D) the effect of global warming

61. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

- A) to describe the difficulties in solving humanity's current problems
B) to present the different views on humanity's current problems
C) to analyze the contradiction between countries in dealing with humanity's current problems
D) to point out that humanity's current problems can only be solved through the cooperation of nations

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the inadequacies of the judicial system in the United States. Costs are staggering both for the taxpayers and the litigants—and the *litigants*, or parties, have to wait sometimes many years before having their day in court. Many suggestions have been made concerning methods of improving the situation, but as in most branches of government, changes come slowly.

One suggestion that has been made in order to maximize the efficiency of the system is to allow districts that have an overabundance of pending cases to borrow judges from other districts that do not have such a workload. Another suggestion is to use pretrial conferences, in which the judge meets in his chambers with the litigants and their lawyers in order to narrow the issues, limit the witnesses, and provide for a more orderly trial. The theory behind pretrial conferences is that judges will spend less time on each case and parties will more readily settle before trial when they realize the adequacy of their claims and their opponents' evidence. Unfortunately, at least one study has shown that pretrial conferences actually use more judicial time than they save, rarely result in pretrial settlements, and actually result in higher damage settlements.

Many states have now established another method, small-claims courts, in which cases over small sums of money can be disposed of with considerable dispatch. Such proceedings cost the litigants almost nothing. In California, for example, the parties must appear before the judge without the assistance of counsel. The proceedings are quite informal and there is no pleading—the litigants need to make only a one-sentence statement of their claim. By going to this type of court, the *plaintiff* (原告) gives up any right to a jury trial and the right to appeal the decision.

In coming years, we can expect to see more and more innovations in the continuing effort to correct a situation which must be corrected if the citizens who have valid claims are going to be able to have their day in court.

62. The pretrial conference, in theory, is supposed to do all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A) narrow the issues B) cause early settlements
C) save judicial time D) increase settlement costs

63. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A) While there are many problems with the court system, there are available suggestions for improvement.

- B) The legislature needs to formulate fewer laws so that judiciary can catch up on its older cases.
 C) Nobody seems to care enough to attempt to find methods for making the judicial system more efficient.
 D) All states should follow California's example in using small-claims courts in order to free judges for other work.
64. The word "litigants" (Line 2, Para. 1) means most nearly _____.
 A) jury members B) commentators C) parties in a lawsuit D) taxpayers
65. Which of the following is true about small-claims courts?
 A) It is possible to have one's case heard by a jury if he or she is dissatisfied with the court's decision.
 B) The decision may not be appealed to a higher court.
 C) The litigants must plead accurately and according to a strict form.
 D) The parties may not present their cases without a lawyer's help.
66. What can we assume from the passage?
 A) Most people who feel they have been wronged have a ready remedy in court of law.
 B) Many people would like to bring a case to court, but are unable to because of time required.
 C) The judicial system in the United States is highly acclaimed for its efficiency.
 D) Pretrial conferences will someday probably have replaced trials completely.

Part V

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Should doctors ever lie to benefit their patients—to speed recovery or to conceal the 67 of death? In medicine 68 in law, government, and other lines of

69, the requirements of honesty often seem *dwarfed* (相形见绌) by greater needs: the need to shelter 70 *brutal* (残忍的) news or to uphold a promise of secrecy; to expose corruption or promote the public interest.

What should doctors say, for example, to a 46-year-old man coming in for a 71 physical checkup just before going on 72 with his family who, though he feels in perfect 73, is found to have a form of cancer

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 67. A) result | B) approach |
| C) consequence | D) influence |
| 68. A) like | B) or |
| C) as | D) but |
| 69. A) work | B) profession |
| C) career | D) job |
| 70. A) from | B) of |
| C) with | D) to |
| 71. A) daily | B) routine |
| C) professional | D) emergent |
| 72. A) reunion | B) vacation |
| C) business | D) vocation |
| 73. A) healthy | B) health |
| C) mood | D) feeling |

that will 74 him to die within six months? Is it best to tell him the truth? If he asks, should the doctors 75 that he is ill, or 76 the *gravity*(危险性) of

the illness? Should they at least 77 the truth until 78 the family vacation?

Doctors 79 such choices often and urgently. At 80, they 81 important reasons to lie for the

patient's own 82; in their eyes, such lies 83 from self-serving ones.

Studies show that most doctors sincerely believe that the seriously ill do not want to know the truth about their condition, and that 84 them risks 85 their

hope, so that they recover more 86, or deteriorate faster, perhaps even commit suicide.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 74. A) make | B) result |
| C) cause | D) affect |
| 75. A) defy | B) ask |
| C) deny | D) confess |
| 76. A) maximize | B) lessen |
| C) strengthen | D) minimize |
| 77. A) seal | B) conceal |
| C) reveal | D) tell |
| 78. A) after | B) on |
| C) before | D) during |
| 79. A) meet | B) make |
| C) confront | D) encounter |
| 80. A) times | B) moment |
| C) time | D) present |
| 81. A) look | B) appreciate |
| C) reject | D) see |
| 82. A) profit | B) goodness |
| C) bless | D) sake |
| 83. A) result | B) differ |
| C) originate | D) come |
| 84. A) preventing | B) explaining |
| C) informing | D) asking |
| 85. A) destroyed | B) destroy |
| C) to destroy | D) destroying |
| 86. A) quickly | B) healthily |
| C) slowly | D) seriously |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Direction: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

87. Can you prove that _____ (是 Henry 偷了我的电脑吗?)
88. Chinese President, Hu Jintao called on the whole country _____ (与时俱进).
89. I accept that the romance may have gone out of the marriage, but surely this _____ (许多夫妻都一样).
90. Since the death of her husband, she got into the habit of _____ (让门一直关着).
91. Remember that the less processed a food, _____ (它的矿物质和维生素含量就越高).

大学英语4级考试

新题型核心密卷



测试须知

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸上。
- 二、测试时间共 125 分钟,地点最好为教室(或与教室环境类似处)。
- 三、试卷结构与内容

试卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	25minutes	
Part V	Cloze/Error Correction	15minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5minutes	

- 四、做每道题前请认真读懂题目说明 Directions。
- 五、在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦干净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 七、考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案给自己评分,并总结失分原因。

Model Test Six

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **English Speech for Beijing 2008 Olympic Games**. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 介绍 2008 年北京的绿色奥运和中国政府为之作出的努力;
2. 保护环境体现奥运精神;
3. 号召全体大学生为绿色奥运做出自己的贡献。

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 1 上。

English Speech for Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1–7, mark

Y(for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with information given in the passage.

You hear about the United Nations (UN) constantly in the news, although you might not always realize it. For example:

- “Peacekeeping” operations are sponsored by the United Nations. Currently, the UN has peacekeeping forces in more than a dozen different countries including Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan, Cyprus and Lebanon.

- There have been UN weapons inspectors in and out of Iraq for a dozen years. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a UN agency that inspects the nuclear programs of nations to ensure that nuclear materials are not being diverted for military use.

- The Security Council is a UN organization that makes some of the most important international decisions on the planet.

- The Earth Summit and the Kyoto Protocol were UN sponsored efforts—the largest international environmental efforts ever.

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a UN document ratified by the members of the General Assembly.

- The World Court or International Court of Justice in The Hague, the Netherlands, acts as the judicial portion of the United Nations and hears cases and international disputes from around the world.

- The World Health Organization is a UN program.

- UNICEF is a UN program. Originally, UNICEF helped children affected by WWII.

- Kofi Annan, the Secretary-General of the UN, is often in the news.

The UN has this remarkable influence because nearly every nation on the planet is a member.

In this article, you will learn the basics of the United Nations so you can grasp the scope and reach of its operations. The next time you hear about the UN on the news, you will have a much better understanding of this international organization.

What is the UN?

The United Nations was born on October 24, 1945, shortly after World War II (which officially ended on August 15, 1945). Its primary goals focus on world peace and the international desire to prevent another world war.

The UN has 191 member nations—nearly every nation on the planet. All of them have signed on to the UN Charter, which was originally written in 1945 by the representatives of 50 different countries.

Organization

The UN Charter sets up an organization that includes six “organs.” Two of these—the General Assembly and the Security Council—are in the news quite a bit. The others are less visible.

The General Assembly

In the General Assembly, every member nation gets one vote. Any “important question” for the general assembly requires a two-thirds majority for approval. The usual Important questions include:

- Recommendations on peace and security
- Election of members to organs
- Admission, suspension, and expulsion of members
- Budgetary matters

All other matters are decided with a simple majority. Many of the proceedings of the General Assembly are embodied in resolutions.

The Security Council

The goal of the Security Council, according to the UN Charter, is to focus on peace and security: “[UN] Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf. . . The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.”

The Security Council has five permanent members (Britain, China, France, Russia, and the United States) and ten members elected by the general assembly that serve two-year terms (currently

Angola, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, German, Guinea, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain and Syria) . Historically, this organization was developed to encourage all of the allies from WWII to participate in the new United Nations when it was forming.

On important matters, it is necessary to get nine members of the Security Council to agree. However;

- The five permanent members each have veto power, and any one of them can block any resolution of the Security Council.
- The smaller nations on the Security Council often get into extremely uncomfortable positions that can force them to vote in certain ways.

Unlike the General Assembly, the Security Council is able to actively enforce its decisions. It can use economic sanctions or deploy forces as described in the UN Charter. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations. Should the Security Council consider that these measures would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take employ military forces, which are contributed by the member nations and form coalitions that serve the commanders chosen by the Security Council.

You can see that, when all members of the Security Council decide that force is needed, the United Nations can bring together an impressive arsenal to solve international problems. That is what happened in the 1991 Gulf War.

Other Organs

The Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General (currently Kofi Annan), is a bureaucracy that keeps the UN running on a day-to-day basis.

The Secretary-General has a great deal of power in the UN He can, for example, personally mediate disputes. He can bring matters before the Security Council. He is elected to a five-year term by the General Assembly, but his election can be vetoed by any of the permanent members of the Security Council.

The Economic and Social Council has 54 elected members chosen by the General Assembly. It makes recommendations in, as the name indicates, economic and social matters.

The International Court of Justice (the World Court) has 15 judges elected by the General Assembly (with Security Council approval). In this court, nations bring cases against other nations.

The sixth organ specified by the UN Charter is the Trusteeship Council, but it ceased operations in 1994. Its job was to oversee territories such as those taken from conquered nations in WWII. The last territory either became a nation or merged with a nation in 1994.

Funding

Funding for the UN comes from the member nations. In the normal operating budget, the US covered 22% of the budget. Other big contributors: Japan (19.6%), Germany (9.8%), France (6.5%), the UK (5.6%), Italy (5.1%), Canada (2.6%) and Spain (2.5%).

The General Assembly is in charge of ratifying a budget and deciding how much money each nation will pay into the system. Money gets divided into three areas;

- The normal UN operating budget
- The peacekeeping budget
- Voluntary contributions, mostly for humanitarian efforts

提示:在实考试卷中,8 – 10 题在答题卡 1 上。

1. UNICEF was founded as a UN program to provide help and assistance to children living in the third world countries.
2. The United Nations was established for the purpose of safeguarding the world from a repeat of WWII.
3. The United Nations Charter was signed in 1945 by 50 heads of states.
4. Any resolution to be passed by the General Assembly has to secure the approval of the two-thirds of the UN member states.
5. The armed forces operate under the UN flag is provided by the UN member states on a loan basis.
6. The ruling determined by the International Court of Justice should be honored by the UN member states.
7. The UN Secretary-General, elected by the UN Security Council, serves a term of five years.

1. [Y] [N] [NG]	2. [Y] [N] [NG]	3. [Y] [N] [NG]	4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG]	6. [Y] [N] [NG]	7. [Y] [N] [NG]	

8. _____ works for the safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear technologies.
9. The main goal of the Security Council as stated in the UN Charter is to focus on _____.
10. The UN Security Council is made up of five permanent members and _____ non-permanent members.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

11. A) Peter has got his textbook.
B) She has got her textbook.
C) Neither she nor Peter has got the textbook.
D) The textbook is out of stock.
12. A) At 9:15. B) At 9:30. C) At 9:50. D) At 10:05.
13. A) At a bank. B) At a store. C) At a restaurant. D) At a hotel.
14. A) The plan will be cancelled if it is raining.
B) The plan will be carried out no matter it is raining or not.
C) The plan will be postponed if it is raining.
D) They haven't decided about it yet.

15. A) He would help her. B) He would not help her.
C) He had other books to carry. D) He wanted to go out.
16. A) He didn't work hard in school. B) He took a part-time job in school.
C) He had always been serious about study. D) He had no interest in social work.
17. A) He is a teacher. B) He is a lawyer.
C) He is a doctor. D) He is a manager.
18. A) It is beautiful. B) It is too cold.
C) It is comfortable. D) It is unfurnished.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) A vacation trip to Yellowstone Park. B) A lecture by a visiting professor.
C) Her biology thesis. D) A research project.
20. A) More buffalo are surviving the winter. B) Fewer buffalo are dying of disease.
C) More buffalo are being born. D) Fewer buffalo are being killed by hunters.
21. A) She is from Wyoming. B) She needs the money.
C) She has been studying animal diseases. D) Her thesis adviser is heading the project.
22. A) Collecting information about the bacteria. B) Working on a cattle ranch.
C) Writing a paper about extinct animals. D) Analyzing buffalo behavior.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Dogs are social animals.
B) Dogs are wild animals.
C) Dogs can bite their owners.
D) Dogs can obey to their owners if properly trained.
24. A) Obedience training would teach the dog to perform clever tricks.
B) Obedience training would be the foundation for solving any behavior problem.
C) Obedience training would solve all behavior problems of the dog.
D) Obedience training would enable the dog to gain its food.
25. A) Effective communication is essential to solve the dog's behavior problems.
B) Effective communication is a good way to teach the dog new tricks.
C) Effective communication is the foundation for dogs to perform tasks.
D) Effective communication is an extreme measure in obedience training.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Because the two men stole his money.

- B) Because the two men threatened him on a lonely country road.
 C) Because he suspected the two men were the wanted men.
 D) Because the two men needed help from the police to carry their heavy bags.
27. A) They were frightened. B) They were very angry.
 C) They could not give any proof. D) They could not speak English.
28. A) They found out some witnesses.
 B) They didn't find any money in the men's bags.
 C) They caught the real thieves.
 D) The two men refused to admit stealing money.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) They are very old. B) They are very young.
 C) They are quite experienced. D) They have special assignments.
30. A) Two. B) Three. C) Four. D) Five.
31. A) Formal. B) Informal. C) Fluent. D) Inaccurate.
32. A) He is only good at cultural affairs. B) He is quite competent in his work.
 C) He is too ambitious. D) He needs further guidance from others.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Because he didn't tell us his address.
 B) Because he didn't tell us his age.
 C) Because he didn't invite us to his home.
 D) Because he kept his private life a secret.
34. A) Cross was single. B) Cross didn't work.
 C) Cross never talked about marriage. D) Cross regretted the lack of a wife.
35. A) A man who stole hamburger. B) A man who made hamburger.
 C) A thief. D) A newspaper reporter.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡2上。

Birth, marriage and death: these are the greatest (36) _____ in a human's life. Many things, good and bad, can happen to us in our lives. Yet there are three days which are usually (37) _____ by some special (38) _____: the day we are born, the day we get married and the day we die. These

are the three main things in life. We only have a choice in the second of these ;we can choose (39) _____ or not to marry. But we have no choice in birth and death. All human beings are (40) _____ by these three things. The only thing that (41) _____ in each society is the way in which these are (42) _____. Yet all societies share common (43) _____. Birth is a time of joy. (44) _____ . Marriage is also a time of joy. (45) _____. Death is a time of sorrow and is marked by a special ceremony and mourning. (46) _____ .

Part IV Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)
Section A

Directions: *In this section ,there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

It’s startling enough for foreigners to realize there is such a thing as American *illiteracy*(文盲). More *poignant*(让人揪心的)is that, unlike in the developing world, 47 illiteracy is predominantly a rural problem, in the United States, it 48 overwhelmingly in the inner cities, with a heavy concentration among the poor and those 49 on welfare. Nearly half of Detroit’s citizens between the ages of 16 to 60 are jobless and not seeking work. Why? It’s a fair guess that most of them do not have the required literacy skills to 50 for available jobs, or even to be trained for them.

Illiteracy and unemployment 51 hand in hand ; 70 percent of functionally illiterate adults have no job or only a part-time job. Those who are employed have it tough. Illiterate adults work an average of 19 weeks a year, compared with 44 weeks a year for literates. Workers without a high-school degree earn four times 52 than those with a college degree. And they often can’t cope at work. Business losses attributable to literacy deficiencies cost the United States tens of billions of dollars every year in low productivity, industrial accidents, lawsuits and poor product quality.

What’s 53 , the standards and requirements for literacy have increased in recent years , as computerization has 54 over the world. “You’ve got mail” may be the defining slogan of our age, but it 55 those who can’t *decipher*(解密)their mail, electronic or otherwise. In a world where you can 56 the rich from the poor by their Internet connections, the poverty line trips over the high-speed-digital line. The portal to the computer age is the keyboard — but too many Americans literally cannot read the keys.

A. worse	B. where	C. excludes	D. taken	E. tell
F. occurs	G. that	H. dependent	I. more	J. apply
K. includes	L. walk	M. go	N. differ	O. less

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Are you a team person? Are you at your best as part of a small, tightly united group of dedicated workers? If so, the future may hold more for you than you think.

High technology, some predicted, would make team work a thing of the past. That's happening in those areas of business and data processing where one person and a computer can replace a team of workers.

But, elsewhere, teamwork is very much alive. High technology has led to a new type of teamwork in a number of fields, including advertising, scientific research, engineering design, architecture and ocean exploration.

Through computer networking, scientists, engineers, and technicians at different locations—often thousands of miles apart—can work on the same project at once. They can exchange ideas, try out different designs, and test their results.

Examples? An engineering team can now design and try out a robot system—a new manufacturing process, or an entire factory—before it is built. An architectural team can do the same with a building or a bridge. A medical team can simulate a dangerous operation before performing it on a patient.

Of course, computer-assisted team effort doesn't end with investigation and simulation. It now usually continues into actual design, manufacturing, and testing. "CAD—CAM—computer-aided design and manufacture—is breaking down barriers between traditional design and manufacturing functions," explains Dr. Prakash Rao, an engineering manager at General Electric. "Interdisciplinary (跨学科的) teams and engineers follow a product from concept to production. Everything is interconnected like a network."

Sometimes, a computer-aided effort can extend beyond production. A team that produces robots may use them to explore space and ocean depths. For high-technology teamwork, the future seems limitless.

57. The words "hold more" (Line 2, Para. 1) most probably means _____.

- A) keep more in the store
- B) give more rights
- C) keep more interested
- D) maintain more chances

58. According to the passage the writer believes that _____.

- A) the concept of teamwork is still alive and no longer the same as the past
- B) teamwork will be completely replaced by computers
- C) high technology would make teamwork a thing of the past
- D) teamwork requires more use of computers than that of human beings

59. The examples given by the writer in Paragraph 5 serve _____.

- A) to prove the high technology has a promising future
- B) to support his assumption of new type of teamwork in the preceding paragraphs

- C) to show that it tends to be an end to teamwork soon
 D) to indicate the computer-assisted team effort just means investigation and simulation
60. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Many fields of science and technology are now using electronic computers effectively.
 B) High technology is nothing but a new type of teamwork plus CAD and CAM.
 C) No details are given in the passage about barriers between traditional design and manufacturing functions.
 D) Experts from different fields have to cooperate to develop a product from concept to production.
61. The author's attitude towards the introduction of the computer to teamwork is of one _____.
 A) objection B) indifference C) support D) doubt

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Culture is the total sum of all the traditions, customs, beliefs, and ways of life of a given group of human beings. In this sense, every group has a culture, however savage, undeveloped, or uncivilized it may seem to us.

To the professional *anthropologist* (人类学者), there is no *intrinsic* (本质的) superiority of one culture over another, just as to the professional linguist there is no intrinsic rank among languages.

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as savage, undeveloped forms of speech, consisting largely of grunts and groans. While it is possible that language in general began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact established by the study of "backward" languages that no spoken tongue answers that description today. Most languages of uncivilized groups are, by our most severe standards, extremely complex, delicate, and ingenious pieces of machinery for the transfer of ideas. They fall behind our Western languages not in their sound patterns or grammatical structures, which usually are fully adequate for all language needs, but only in their vocabularies, which reflect the objects and activities known to their speakers. Even in this department, however, two things are to be noted: 1. All languages seem to possess the machinery for vocabulary expansion, either by putting together words already in existence or by borrowing them from other languages and adapting them to their own system. 2. The objects and activities requiring names and distinctions in "backward" languages, while different from ours, are often surprisingly numerous and complicated. A Western language distinguishes merely between two degrees of remoteness ("this" and "that"); some languages of the American Indians distinguish between what is close to the speaker, or to the person addressed, or remote from both, or out of sight, or in the past, or in the future.

This study of language, in turn, casts a new light upon the claim of the anthropologists: all cultures are to be viewed independently, and without ideas of rank or hierarchy.

62. The author says that professional linguists recognize that _____.
 A) Western languages are superior to Eastern languages
 B) all languages came from grunts and groans
 C) the hierarchy of languages is difficult to understand
 D) there is no hierarchy of languages

63. The article states that grunt-and-groan forms of speech are found _____.
A) nowhere today
B) among the Australian aborigines
C) among Eastern cultures
D) among people speaking “backward” languages
64. The languages of uncivilized groups as compared with Western languages are limited in _____.
A) sound patterns
B) grammatical structures
C) vocabularies
D) ability to transfer ideas
65. According to the author, languages, whether civilized or not, have the characteristics EXCEPT _____.
A) the machinery for vocabulary expansion
B) possessing their own sound patterns
C) machinery for the transfer of ideas
D) surprisingly complicated distinctions in degree of remoteness
66. Which of the following is implied in the passage?
A) The study of languages has shaken people’s belief in anthropological studies.
B) The study of languages has reinforced anthropologists in their view that there is no hierarchy among cultures.
C) The study of languages is the same as the study of anthropology.
D) The study of languages relieves the pressure upon the claim of anthropologists.

Part V

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Smoking is considered dangerous to the health. Our tobacco-seller, Mr. Johnson, therefore, always asks his customers, if they are very young, whom the cigarettes are bought 67 .

One day, a little girl whom he had never seen before walked 68 into his shop and demanded twenty cigarettes. She had the 69 amount of money in her hand and seemed very 70 of herself. Mr. Johnson was so 71 by her confident manner that he 72 to

ask his usual question. 73 , he asked her what kind

67. A) with B) to
C) for D) by
68. A) nervously B) heavily
C) hesitatingly D) boldly
69. A) exact B) some
C) large D) enough
70. A) ashamed B) sure
C) fond D) glad
71. A) worried B) annoyed
C) surprised D) pleased
72. A) forgot B) came
C) feared D) remembered
73. A) Therefore B) Instead
C) Anyway D) Somehow

of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied 74 and handed him the money. While he was giving her the 75, Mr. Johnson said laughingly that 76 she was

so young she should 77 the packet in her pocket in 78 a policeman saw it. 79, the little girl did not

seem to find this very funny. Without 80 smiling she

took the 81 and walked towards the door. Suddenly

she stopped, turned 82, and looked steadily at Mr. Johnson. There was a moment of silence and the tobacco-seller 83 what she was going to say. 84 at once,

in a clear, 85 voice, the girl declared, "My dad is a policeman." and with 86 she walked quickly out of the shop.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 74. A) readily | B) patiently |
| C) softly | D) slowly |
| 75. A) change | B) warning |
| C) bill | D) cigarettes |
| 76. A) as | B) while |
| C) for | D) though |
| 77. A) cover | B) hide |
| C) dip | D) take |
| 78. A) time | B) case |
| C) fear | D) consequence |
| 79. A) Nevertheless | B) Moreover |
| C) Therefore | D) Then |
| 80. A) ever | B) some |
| C) little | D) even |
| 81. A) packet | B) advice |
| C) money | D) blame |
| 82. A) away | B) round |
| C) over | D) aside |
| 83. A) wondered | B) considered |
| C) doubted | D) expected |
| 84. A) And | B) So |
| C) But | D) All |
| 85. A) weak | B) firm |
| C) joking | D) humble |
| 86. A) which | B) him |
| C) that | D) what |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Direction: Complete the sentences on **Answer Sheet 2** by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡2上。

87. He refused to sit for the examination, _____ (这是蠢事一桩).

88. _____ (Cathy 一定是误了火车). She should have arrived here two hours ago.

89. I suggested he should _____ (去适应新的环境).

90. They broke off the business relations with that company as it suffered huge losses in the last financial year and _____ (破产了).

91. He _____ (在保存体力) for the last twenty-metre dash.

大学英语4级考试

新题型核心密卷

7



测试须知

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸上。
- 二、测试时间共 125 分钟,地点最好为教室(或与教室环境类似处)。
- 三、试卷结构与内容

试卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	25minutes	
Part V	Cloze/Error Correction	15minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5minutes	

- 四、做每道题前请认真读懂题目说明 Directions。
- 五、在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦干净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 七、考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案给自己评分,并总结失分原因。

Model Test Seven

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *for this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Letter of Thanks on Father's Day**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:*

1. 你叫李明,在父亲节那天,写封感谢信给你的爷爷、爸爸、叔叔或哥哥(任选其一);
2. 对他的关怀表达你的感谢。

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 1 上。

Letter of Thanks on Father's Day

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1 – 7, mark*

***Y**(for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*

***N**(for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*

***NG**(for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.*

For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with information given in the passage.

Nuclear power plants provide about 17 percent of the world's electricity. Some countries depend more on nuclear power for electricity than others. In France, for instance, about 75 percent of the electricity is generated from nuclear power, according to the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the United States, nuclear power supplies about 15 percent of the electricity overall, but some states get more power from nuclear plants than others. There are more than 400 nuclear power plants around the world, with more than 100 in the United States.

Have you ever wondered how a nuclear power plant works or how safe nuclear power is? In this article, we will examine how a nuclear reactor and a power plant work.

Uranium

Uranium is a fairly common element on Earth, which was taken into the planet during the planet's formation. Uranium is originally formed in stars. Old stars exploded, and the dust from these shattered

stars aggregated together to form our planet. Uranium-238 (U-238) has an extremely long life (4.5 billion years), and therefore is still present in fairly large quantities. U-238 makes up 99 percent of the uranium on the planet. U-235 makes up about 0.7 percent of the remaining uranium found naturally, while U-234 is even rarer and is formed by the decay of U-238.

Nuclear Fission(裂变)

A nuclear fission happens when a uranium-235 nucleus with a neutron captures another neutron. The nucleus then splits into two lighter atoms and throws off two or three new neutrons (the number of ejected neutrons depends on how the U-235 atom happens to split). The two new atoms then produce gamma radiation as they settle into their new states. There are three things about this induced fission process that make it especially interesting:

- The probability of a U-235 atom capturing a neutron as it passes by is fairly high. In a reactor working properly (known as the critical state), one neutron ejected from each fission causes another fission to occur.
- The process of capturing the neutron and splitting happens very quickly, on the order of picoseconds (1×10^{-12} seconds).
- An incredible amount of energy is released, in the form of heat and gamma radiation, when a single atom splits. The two atoms that result from the fission later release beta radiation and gamma radiation of their own as well. The energy released by a single fission comes from the fact that the fission products and the neutrons, together, weigh less than the original U-235 atom. The difference in weight is converted directly to energy at a rate governed by the equation $E = mc^2$.

In order for these properties of U-235 to work, a sample of uranium must be enriched so that it contains 2 percent to 3 percent or more of uranium-235. Three-percent enrichment is sufficient for use in a civilian nuclear reactor used for power generation. Weapons-grade uranium is composed of 90-percent or more U-235.

Inside a Nuclear Power Plant

To build a nuclear reactor, what you need is some mildly enriched uranium. Typically, the uranium is formed into *pellets*(芯块) with approximately the same diameter as a coin and a length of an inch or so. The pellets are arranged into long rods, and the rods are collected together into bundles. The bundles are then typically submerged in water inside a pressure vessel. The water is used to lower the heat. In order for the reactor to work, the bundle, submerged in water, must be slightly supercritical. That means that, left to its own devices, the uranium would eventually overheat and melt.

To prevent this, control *rods*(棒) made of a material that absorbs neutrons are inserted into the bundle. Raising and lowering the control rods allow operators to control the rate of the nuclear reaction. When an operator wants the uranium core to produce more heat, the rods are raised out of the uranium bundle. To create less heat, the rods are lowered into the uranium bundle. The rods can also be lowered completely into the uranium bundle to shut the reactor down in the case of an accident or to change the fuel.

The uranium bundle acts as an extremely high-energy source of heat. It heats the water and turns it to steam. The steam drives a steam turbine, which spins a generator to produce power. In some

reactors, the steam from the reactor goes through a secondary, intermediate heat exchanger to convert another loop of water to steam, which drives the turbine.

Outside a Nuclear Power Plant

Once you get past the reactor itself, there is very little difference between a nuclear power plant and a coal-fired or oil-fired power plant except for the source of the heat used to create steam.

The reactor’s pressure vessel is typically housed inside a concrete liner that acts as a radiation shield. That liner is housed within a much larger steel containment vessel. This vessel contains the reactor core as well the hardware that allows workers at the plant to refuel and maintain the reactor. The steel containment vessel is intended to prevent leakage of any radioactive gases or fluids from the plant.

Finally, the containment vessel is protected by an outer concrete building that is strong enough to survive such things as crashing jet airliners. These secondary containment structures are necessary to prevent the escape of radiation/radioactive steam in the event of an accident like the one at Three Mile Island. The absence of secondary containment structures in Russian nuclear power plants allowed radioactive material to escape in an accident at Chernobyl.

What Can Go Wrong

Well-constructed nuclear power plants have an important advantage when it comes to electrical power generation—they are extremely clean. Compared with a coal-fired power plant, nuclear power plants are a dream come true from an environmental standpoint. A coal-fired power plant actually releases more radioactivity into the atmosphere than a properly functioning nuclear power plant. Coal-fired plants also release tons of carbon, sulfur and other elements into the atmosphere.

Unfortunately, there are significant problems with nuclear power plants:

- Mining and purifying uranium has not, historically, been a very clean process.
- Improperly functioning nuclear power plants can create big problems. The Chernobyl disaster is a good recent example.
- Spent fuel from nuclear power plants is *toxic*(有毒的) for centuries, and, as yet, there is no safe, permanent storage facility for it.
- Transporting nuclear fuel to and from plants poses some risk, although to date, the safety record in the United States has been good.

These problems have largely derailed the creation of new nuclear power plants in the United States. Society seems to have decided that the risks outweigh the rewards.

提示:在实考试卷中,8 – 10 题在答题卡 1 上。

1. There are over 400 nuclear power plants in the world, most of which are in Europe.
2. Scientists believe that uranium was absorbed by the Earth when it was formed.
3. The German government has decided to reduce its dependence on electricity generated by nuclear power.
4. A nuclear fission is a process of a U-235 nucleus with a neutron trying to capture another neutron.
5. Uranium has to be enriched if a nuclear reactor is built.
6. Control rods in a nuclear reactor are used to control the amount of energy generated in a nuclear reactor. They can also be used to shut the reactor or to change the fuel.

7. Mining and purifying uranium do not cause any environmental damage.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [Y] [N] [NG] | 2. [Y] [N] [NG] | 3. [Y] [N] [NG] | 4. [Y] [N] [NG] |
| 5. [Y] [N] [NG] | 6. [Y] [N] [NG] | 7. [Y] [N] [NG] | |

8. A nuclear reactor is protected by _____, a concrete radiation shield, a steel containment vessel, and an outer concrete building.
9. The result of nuclear fission is to release energy in the form of _____.
10. The present solution to dispose _____ is yet to be found as it remains toxic for a fairly long time.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

11. A) Skating. B) Boating. C) Surfing. D) Skiing.
12. A) He is having a hard time learning history.
B) He finds history quite easy to learn.
C) He has always been good at history.
D) He agrees with the woman.
13. A) Buying a map. B) Asking the store manager.
C) Making a phone call. D) Asking the policeman.
14. A) Betti's television set is out of order now.
B) Betti has a new and good television set now.
C) Betti took the original television set to a repair man.
D) Betti made the store pay for the repairs.
15. A) She watched TV. B) She read a play.
C) She saw a film. D) She went to a concert.
16. A) He didn't go to Los Angeles. B) He enjoyed himself in Chicago.
C) He spent his holiday here. D) He didn't enjoy his trip.
17. A) In a bookstore. B) In a library.
C) In a classroom. D) In a grocery store.
18. A) Go to work. B) Take a walk.
C) Attend a dancing party. D) Go to a restaurant.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) The effects of caffeine. B) Some causes of headaches.
C) How to do well on exams. D) Problems with the student cafeteria.
20. A) He has a headache. B) He failed his history exam.
C) He is tired. D) He is too busy.

21. A) Decaffeinated coffee may help prevent heart disease.
 B) Coffee does not necessarily cause heart disease.
 C) Coffee has less caffeine than soda.
 D) The taste of regular and decaffeinated coffee is the same.
22. A) It helps people work efficiently. B) It's more refreshing than soda.
 C) It should be drunk in moderation. D) It has less flavor than tea.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) To make a reservation. B) To check a reservation.
 C) To cancel a reservation. D) To change a reservation.
24. A) Problems with aircraft. B) Problems with computers.
 C) Too many passengers. D) Too few pilots and passengers.
25. A) By calling her back. B) By making her reservation.
 C) By rewriting her ticket. D) By meeting her at the airport.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) In 1624. B) In 1642. C) In 1720. D) In 1727.
27. A) He was invited for dinner. B) He had a question to ask Newton.
 C) He dropped in on his way home. D) He just wanted to see Newton.
28. A) The maid did not prepare his dinner. B) The maid ate the chicken herself.
 C) Dr. Stukeley ate the chicken. D) He had eaten the chicken himself.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) 50 cents. B) 1 dollar. C) 2 dollars. D) 15 dollars.
30. A) 60 volts. B) 110 volts. C) 220 volts. D) 240 volts.
31. A) Call the operator in the hotel.
 B) Dial directly.
 C) Ask the hotel receptionist for help.
 D) Go to the public telephone booth in the hotel.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) It is the ability to get high scores on some tests.
 B) It is the ability to do well in school.

- C) It is the ability to deal with life.
D) It is a child's ability to dream.
33. A) He learns more about what might happen to him.
B) He thinks about the situation and what to do about it.
C) He cares more about himself.
D) He is sure of the result he will get.
34. A) He would feel ashamed. B) He would give up trying again.
C) He would lose confidence in himself. D) He would learn from his experiences.
35. A) They are two different types of children.
B) Both of the two kinds are very quiet.
C) They only have different ways of thinking.
D) They have different knowledge about the world.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

Anyone who sees a special type of airplane with its turning wings knows it is a helicopter's. One of the helicopter's most important (36) _____ is its ability to fly as slowly as it likes. It can do more than that. It can move (37) _____, (38) _____ and sideways. It can also stay in the air without (39) _____ at all. Above all it can move up and down in a completely (40) _____ line; the ability to take off and land is the most (41) _____. For in this way it can deliver goods and (42) _____ to places which could not possibly be reached by (43) _____ planes. It can land in a very small field. It can land on a road or on a small ship. (44) _____
_____. They are used for loading ships and for building things of all kinds. The big oil companies use them for sending supplies to men searching for oil under the sea. (45) _____
_____. Every day somewhere in the world lives are saved by helicopters. (46) _____
_____. Ordinary airplanes cannot land in the center of cities. Helicopters can. In New York, there is a helicopter service between the three big airports. London, too, has one to connect with London Airport. This could have a very important effect on air travel in Britain.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully*

before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

The process of perceiving other people is rarely translated into cold, objective 47. “She was 5 feet 8 inches tall, had fair hair, and wore a colored skirt.” More 48 than not, we try to get inside the other person to find out his or her attitudes, emotions, motivations, abilities, ideas, and characters. 49, we sometimes behave as if we could accomplish this difficult job very quickly—perhaps with a two-second glance.

We try to obtain information about others in many ways, Berger suggests several 50 for reducing uncertainties about others: watching, without being noticed, a person interacting with others, particularly with others who are known to you so you can compare the observed person’s behavior with the known other’s behavior; observing a person in a situation where social behavior is relatively unrestricted or where a wide 51 of behavioral responses are called for; deliberately structuring the physical or social environment so as to observe the person’s 52 to specific stimuli; asking people who have had or have frequent contact with the person about him or her, and using various strategies in face-to-face interaction to uncover information about another person—questions, self-disclosures, and so on. Getting to know someone is a never-ending 53, largely because people are constantly changing and the methods we use to obtain 54 are often imprecise. You may have known someone for ten years and still know very little about him. If we 55 the idea that we won’t ever fully know another person, it 56 us to deal more easily with those things that get in the way of accurate knowledge such as secrets and deceptions. It will also keep us from being too surprised or shocked by seemingly inconsistent behavior.

A. However	B. terms	C. bring	D. changes	E. often
F. Furthermore	G. responses	H. enables	I. task	J. always
K. information	L. idea	M. variety	N. methods	O. accept

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Noses have their advantages. They’re cute, they’re versatile, and they’re small enough to be carried around. Which may be why the artificial odor detectors that engineers have been building since the 1950’s to try to mimic the *olfactory*(嗅觉的) abilities of our built-in sensors have taken so long to find their way to the market—and then, in most cases, have *flopped*(失败).

But things are finally looking up for the electronic nose. Thanks to advances in chip technology and pattern-recognition techniques, increasingly tiny *sniffers*(嗅探器) are beginning to live up to their *moniker*(模仿者). Today e-noses are being tested for everything from disease detection to disaster

D) to encourage the introduction of the e-nose to the market at a lower price

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

During times of great crisis, human beings typically turn to one of two strategies: fight or flight. There is, however, a third strategy: learning and deep change. It is based on the principle that all events, especially the most tragic, are ripe with opportunities for learning.

The September 11 terrorists demonstrated *expertise*(专门技术) in systems theory. They knew that complex systems always have two sides. One is creative and allows for great speed and efficiency (for example, civil aviation aircraft and high-rise office towers). The other is potentially destructive and can generate major catastrophes (using civil aviation against the high-rise target).

All of our current complex systems, including information systems, biotechnology, air travel, nuclear power, and the mail system, have these two major characteristics. All are *susceptible*(易受影响的) to organizational error (the Challenger tragedy), human error (Chernobyl), and terrorism (Oklahoma City). Yet terrorism is the darkest and most dangerous side of our complexity.

In the case of the World Trade Center, terrorists deliberately exploited the “destructive side” of aircraft and highly populated office towers. If one simply joins hijacking with car bombing, and magnifies their effects, then September 11 is the result.

The lesson we must learn from September 11 is that our management practices, private and public, are one-dimensional. Whether it is with regard to civil aviation safety or real estate, our world is dominated by concerns about profitability. These constrain us from implementing needed and proven safety procedures in aviation and high-rise office design. The focus on profitability also pushes our systems to grow unreasonably large, rendering them more vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

Approximately 76% of the criteria used to measure organizational efficiency are financial. Only 24% consider nonfinancial indicators such as health, safety, or the global impact that organizations have on communities and the world in general. Devoting more of our attention to nonfinancial indicators can help us develop new strategies to match the complexity of fighting terrorism. The fields of risk and crisis management already use some of these strategies.

62. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) All events are full of opportunities for learning.
- B) We can enhance our future security by learning more about our society's complexities.
- C) The September 11 terrorist attack is the most destructive disaster of all.
- D) Terrorism poses a formidable threat to international security.

63. The September 11 terrorist attack is an example of _____.

- A) the creative side of systems theory
- B) the destructive side of systems theory
- C) the organizational side of systems theory
- D) the sensational side of systems theory

64. The failure to implement safety procedures needed in aviation and high-rise office design results from _____.

- A) the great speed and efficiency of modern society
- B) the complexity of various organizations

- C) the management style
D) the predominance of concerns about profitability
65. Which of the following statements will the author most probably agree with?
A) Financial considerations are more important than nonfinancial ones.
B) Nonfinancial considerations are more important than financial ones.
C) Nonfinancial considerations are as important as financial ones.
D) We have devoted more of our attention to nonfinancial considerations than is necessary.
66. The passage will most probably be followed by a discussion of _____.
A) some strategies of risk and crisis management
B) the global impact of terrorism
C) the measurement of organizational efficiency
D) the development of nonfinancial organizations

Part V

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Who goes first and who follows, and the 67 to which women are “*emancipated*(解放)” are some of the remaining variables in today’s social world in the West. Women in the West are reasonably accepted in the business world and even 68 so in society, in educational establishments, and in community endeavors. They take part in sport activities with their husbands and often travel 69 with them, even

70 business trips. 71, despite their growing

72 of equality, most of them still expect, receive

and cherish a 73 of small special *courtesies*(礼仪).

Many men still rise when ladies enter the room on a social 74 rarely 75 business 76 the

67. A) fact B) extent
C) situation D) condition

68. A) more B) much
C) many D) though

69. A) wide B) widely
C) widespread D) widened

70. A) to B) with
C) in D) on

71. A) But B) Still
C) Though D) However

72. A) meaning B) feeling
C) sense D) emotion

73. A) number B) great deal
C) plenty D) dozen

74. A) case B) occasion
C) circumstance D) trip

75. A) on B) in
C) with D) about

76. A) although B) moreover
C) but D) therefore

custom is fading with the younger 77 and under the impact of Women's Lib. Nonetheless, most women (of all 78) still appreciate this courtesy when it 79.

Men usually open doors 80 ladies, but they stand back and allow them 81 through first. This may be different in China, for the Chinese women traditionally 82 the men. Women in the West usually walk 83 of men into a room or theatre or restaurant 84 there is business to be done—such as choosing a table, 85 tickets or buying something. Then the man goes ahead to 86 to the details.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 77. A) women | B) men |
| C) generation | D) beings |
| 78. A) countries | B) nations |
| C) ages | D) races |
| 79. A) occurs | B) stops |
| C) pauses | D) is |
| 80. A) to | B) for |
| C) with | D) ahead |
| 81. A) to go | B) going |
| C) go | D) have gone |
| 82. A) go with | B) go along |
| C) follow | D) follow up |
| 83. A) behind | B) in the front of |
| C) ahead | D) after |
| 84. A) even if | B) though |
| C) unless | D) on the occasion |
| 85. A) purchase | B) selling |
| C) handling | D) bringing |
| 86. A) attend | B) care |
| C) go | D) hold |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Direction: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

87. In effect, only _____ (勤奋加方法得当) will always give you an advantage over others.
88. Mr Johnson _____ (负责) the administration of the whole company.
89. Perhaps this was the price _____ (为进步而付出的) in the first place.
90. I believe it is important to invest in new machinery _____ (而不是把钱存入银行).
91. College students nowadays hope that they _____ (能够上网) in the dormitories.

大学英语4级考试

新题型核心密卷

8



测试须知

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸上。
- 二、测试时间共 125 分钟,地点最好为教室(或与教室环境类似处)。
- 三、试卷结构与内容

试卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	25minutes	
Part V	Cloze/Error Correction	15minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5minutes	

- 四、做每道题前请认真读懂题目说明 Directions。
- 五、在答题过程中,考生必须在答题卡上作答,在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答;所有非选择性试题(即写作、填空等)务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦干净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 七、考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案给自己评分,并总结失分原因。

Model Test Eight

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Job Application Letter**. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

- 1. 你的名字叫王海,你看了昨天《扬子晚报》所登的关于招聘销售经理的广告后,向该公司提出求职申请;
- 2. 简单介绍你自己的经历,以及工作经验;
- 3. 希望得到面试的机会。

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 1 上。

Job Application Letter

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1 – 7, mark

Y(for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with information given in the passage.

In the United States, when you get your paycheck at the end of the first pay period at a new job, it's always interesting to see your net pay. Most of us expect more than we get. By the time you get your check, it has been cut up like a pizza, with several entities taking a piece of the pie. The entities that take money differ from person to person, company to company and state to state. However, almost every income earner has to pay federal income tax.

Taxes in Early America

Taxes have always left a sour taste in the mouth of American citizens. This national hatred for taxes dates back to the tax burden placed on the American colonies by Great Britain. Colonists were taxed for every consumer goods, from tea and tobacco to legal documents. This “taxation without representation” led to many revolts, such as the Boston Tea Party, in which colonists dumped tea into the Boston Harbor

rather than pay the tax on it.

Although the American colonists fought for independence from British rule and British taxes, once the United States government formed, its main source of revenue was derived from placing customs and excise taxes on the same items that were taxed by Great Britain. In 1812, in an effort to support an expensive war effort, the U. S. government imposed the first sales tax, which was placed on gold, silverware, jewelry and watches. In 1817, internal taxes were terminated and the government relied on tariffs to support itself. It wasn't until 1862 that the United States imposed the first national income tax.

To support the Union Army, Congress passed tax laws in both 1861 and 1862. The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue was established by the Tax Act of 1862, which stated that the commissioner would have the power to levy and collect taxes. The office was also given the authority to seize property and income in order to enforce the tax laws. These powers remain pretty much the same today, although the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) will tell you that enforcement tactics have been toned down a bit.

In 1863, the federal government collected the first income tax. This graduated tax was similar to the income tax we pay today. Those who earned \$ 600 to \$ 10,000 per year paid at a rate of 3 percent. A higher rate was paid by those who earned in excess of \$ 10,000. A flat-rate tax was imposed in 1867. Five years later, in 1872, the national income tax was abolished altogether.

Inspired by the Populist Party's 1892 campaign, Congress passed the Income Tax Act of 1894. This act taxed 2 percent of personal income that was more than \$ 4,000, which only affected the wealthiest citizens. The income tax was short-lived, as the U. S. Supreme Court struck it down only a year after it was passed. The justices wrote that, in their opinion, the income tax was unconstitutional because it failed to abide by a Constitutional guideline. This guideline required that any tax levied directly on individuals must be levied in proportion to a state's population.

In 1913, the income tax became a permanent part of the U. S. government. Congress avoided the constitutional roadblock mentioned above by passing a constitutional amendment. The 16th Amendment reads, "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Alternative: Flat Tax Or National Sales Tax

Since the 16th amendment was passed in 1913, there has been no shortage of people proposing new tax systems since then. If you follow presidential campaigns, there are usually talks from some of the candidates on revising the tax system. Here's a quick look at two of these alternative tax plans.

The Flat Tax

We currently use a marginal tax system, also called a graduated tax, in which the percentage you pay in taxes varies based on your income. Under a flat tax system, you pay a flat rate on your income. In other words, there is a single tax bracket for all taxpayers. A common percentage thrown out for a flat-tax system is 17 percent. This is the rate proposed by former presidential candidate Steve Forbes and U. S. Representative Dick Armey.

Supporters of a flat-tax system say that it would do away with the complicated tax code and tax

forms. The flat tax would need only one form, about the size of a postcard and consisting of only 10 lines. You would merely add up wage, salary and pension income, subtract any personal allowances and pay 17 percent of your taxable income. Deductions and credits would be eliminated under this type of plan.

Critics of the flat tax say that it would favor the wealth and could put a higher tax burden on those who make less money. Under Dick Armey’s proposed flat tax, any family with a taxable income less than \$36,800 would pay no taxes. However, it would raise the taxes of some people who now may pay only 15 percent in taxes. The group who would benefit the most is wealthy Americans who now pay upward of 33 percent in federal income tax.

The National Sales Tax

Even more controversial than the flat tax is the idea of abolishing the federal income tax entirely by abolishing the 16th amendment. In place of an income tax, some propose the use of a national sales tax. Alan Keyes, who ran unsuccessfully for the 2000 Republican presidential nomination, is one of the biggest supporters of doing away with a federal income tax. He believes that we could finance the government through sales taxes, tariffs and duties. Keyes has argued that a national sales tax would put more money back into the pockets of the consumers, letting them decide how to spend their own money. He says that the income tax should be replaced with the kind of taxes that people already pay. This plan would do away with the IRS and any need for a tax code.

Opponents have said that replacing the income tax with a national sales tax would put a heavy burden on the less wealthy, who buy a lot of the products that would be taxed. They say that in order for a national sales tax to be fair, it would have to be applied to the purchase of stocks and bonds in addition to consumer goods. Another problem facing a national sales tax is that it would probably double the current taxes on consumer goods, and could force local and state governments to initiate or increase state income taxes.

提示:在实考试卷中,8 – 10 题在答题卡 1 上。

- 1. Angered by “Taxation without representation”, the people living in the American colonies, led by the Populist leader George Washington, rose against the British rule in the 18th century.
- 2. The first sales tax in the United States was imposed to support the war in 1812.
- 3. The United States government imposed the first national income tax as early as in 1817.
- 4. The income tax imposed by the United States government was a flat-rate tax.
- 5. The tax system in the United States has long been a campaign issue in the presidential elections.
- 6. The flat tax intends to do away with the complicated tax code and tax form in the United States.
- 7. The critics of the flat tax system argue that the wealthy people in the United States would be most benefited rather than people with low income.

1. [Y] [N] [NG]	2. [Y] [N] [NG]	3. [Y] [N] [NG]	4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG]	6. [Y] [N] [NG]	7. [Y] [N] [NG]	

- 8. The flat tax was proposed by _____.
- 9. The income tax became a permanent of the federal government because Congress passed a _____ in 1913.

10. People who oppose _____ maintain that it would be unfair to the less wealthy because it is only applied to the purchase of consumer goods.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

11. A) Outside a bookstore. B) At a stop sign.
C) Near a sports park. D) In front of a library.
12. A) She wanted to get ready for the party. B) She was afraid of going out at night.
C) She had to be home early. D) She wanted to get ready for the play.
13. A) The local people help the government with nature protection.
B) The leaders are enjoying an opera with the local people.
C) The villagers are running business.
D) The local government is doing everything it could to preserve natural resources.
14. A) She needs to get more rest.
B) She took a rest last week and it helped her a lot.
C) She wasn't interested in last week's lecture.
D) She was surprised to find the lecture so easy.
15. A) The lawn needs cutting. B) The lawn helps cool her house.
C) She needs more air conditioning. D) Her house is beautiful.
16. A) He doesn't agree with the woman.
B) He agrees with the woman.
C) The newspaper is responsible for environmental protection.
D) The newspaper has much to do with the environment.
17. A) He can't stand up. B) He feels the same way as the woman.
C) He is not a doctor, either. D) He will not stand in the way.
18. A) They are talking about the world.
B) They met some time ago.
C) They are discussing how small the world is.
D) They don't want to meet again.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) A popular television program. B) A breakthrough in technology.
C) A recent purchase. D) A new electronic store.
20. A) Research what television is best for him.
B) Ask for a cheaper price on the television.

- C) Try a different store.
 D) Be satisfied with what he has.
21. A) Watch less television. B) Return the television to the store.
 C) Pay for the television. D) Show the woman how to use the television.
22. A) He would prefer a more expensive model.
 B) He's confused by the remote controls.
 C) He's eager to use it.
 D) He's not happy that he bought it.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) The man's illness. B) The effect of antibiotics.
 C) The hobby of the woman's mother. D) Their class.
24. A) He would take some antibiotic. B) He would stay in bed.
 C) He would ask for help from her father. D) He would go to school.
25. A) From books. B) In the library.
 C) From teachers. D) On TV.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) His wife wanted to see her school date.
 B) He wanted to have a little walk to exercise his legs.
 C) His car was running out of gas.
 D) His car was running slowly.
27. A) The worker and his wife were talking in a friendly way.
 B) The worker was getting into his car.
 C) The worker stopped talking.
 D) The worker and his wife were having a lively conversation.
28. A) His wife's high school date. B) His wife's classmate.
 C) The former chief executive officer. D) The future chief executive officer.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) A joke played on the April Fool's Day.
 B) A harmless joke intended to trick people.
 C) An American joke.
 D) A joke in college newspapers.

30. A) A Russian submarine appeared near the campus.
 B) A park would be used to park cars.
 C) A new park would be built on the campus.
 D) A Russian jet fighter was seen.
31. A) He described it in a realistic way. B) He was very imaginative.
 C) His tone was calm. D) He never told jokes.
32. A) No one believed radio broadcast. B) Jokes on the radio was prohibited.
 C) A panic and the deaths of some people. D) Many people feared radios.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) The Canadian River. B) The Hudson River.
 C) The Mississippi River. D) The Amazon River.
34. A) At least 35,000. B) About 3,000.
 C) Less than 50,000. D) 25,000.
35. A) Because they wanted to find something to eat.
 B) Because they were afraid.
 C) Because they had to take care of themselves.
 D) Because they had to look after their farms and families.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

提示: 在实考试卷中, 该试题在答题卡 2 上。

When young people get their real jobs, they may face a lot of new, (36) _____ situations. They may find that everything is different from the way things were at school. It is also possible that they will feel (37) _____ in both (38) _____ and social situations. (39) _____, they realize that university classes can't be the only (40) _____ for all of the different situations that (41) _____ in the working world.

Perhaps the best way to learn how to (42) _____ in the working world is to (43) _____ a worker you admire and observe his behavior. In doing so, you'll be able to see what it is that you admire in this person. (44) _____.

Perhaps even more important, you will be able to see what his approach to everyday situations is.

(45) _____, you should be asking yourself whether his behavior is like yours and how you can learn from his response to different situations. (46) _____.

Part IV

Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section ,there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Brent Madoo still remembers the question that got him into college. He was in a workshop with eight other New York City students. Adults were there , too, watching the group and their interactions. “Should schools use race as a factor in admissions?” one of them asked. Madoo had 30 seconds to 47 . He said yes—it was worth any potential harm to encourage diversity. “When everyone in the workshop started yelling at me , I thought I had blown the entire thing and failed the 48 .”

It 49 out that the answer didn’t really matter. What the adults were looking for was how Madoo and the others 50 their answers and 51 disputes. Later, Madoo learned that it was his persistence and diplomacy that made him stand out—and earned him a full-time study in Dickinson College.

Madoo was one of thousands of New York City high school seniors who 52 each year for scholarships through the Posse Foundation, an organization that helps inner-city kids get into elite colleges. In the past 14 years , 1,228 students have made it through the exhaustive three-month selection process and gone on to receive full-tuition scholarships from 23 different colleges.

The foundation, funded by a variety of groups , 53 to identify top students from high schools in poor urban areas that *recruiters*(招生人员) from elite colleges 54 to neglect. The foundation puts candidates through its “dynamic assessment process,” a series of group workshops, interviews, and evaluations 55 to check out leadership, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. Only a few make it to the final round, where admissions officers select students, relying on the foundation to find kids who may not stand out on traditional measures like grades and standardized test 56 .

A. scores	B. ideas	C. answer	D. turned	E. enlarged
F. brought	G. test	H. competed	I. handled	J. explained
K. ambition	L. aims	M. intended	N. tend	O. create

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) ,B) ,C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Society is addicted to beauty. Wherever you look there are images of slim models with toned bodies and smooth skin. Their wealth and glamour seem to imply that beauty can put the world at your feet.

But what about brains and ability? Fortunately, women today can have a successful career regardless of their looks. However, humans are naturally attracted to beautiful things, and beneath all the talk of equality, beauty is still a very influential force.

Whether it is selling something, meeting with clients, or serving drinks in a bar, employers are attracted to staff who make their company look good.

Unfortunately, this does not sound very hopeful for the average woman. Meaning: our concepts of beauty are influenced by *glamorous* (富有魅力的) models and movie stars who spend hours having their hair and makeup done only to be touched-up again with computer software. And to keep in line with this glamorized image, women are turning more often to *cosmetic surgery* (整形外科).

The number of cosmetic procedures in the US has increased 228% since 1997, according to statistics released in March by the American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery. Nearly 6.9 million cosmetic procedures were performed in the US in 2002. Of these, a *staggering* 88% were done on women.

Why don't men feel the social pressure to be beautiful? Of course it exists. There are many men who spend their afternoons lifting weights at the gym in an effort to build a perfectly toned body. But, a man's social worth has never relied so much on his looks. Furthermore, man's centuries of being in control has allowed him to produce an image of the perfect woman.

Modern society has adopted a western image of beauty, influenced mainly by Hollywood. This has caused people in other cultures to use plastic surgery procedures to look more like Western movie stars. Favorite objects include Nicole Kidman's nose, Catherine Zeta-Jones' eyes, and Julia Roberts' smile.

Luckily, beauty is not necessarily the deciding force when it comes to social function. Practicality is important. Beautiful models count for a tiny percentage of America's population. Meanwhile, there are forces out there that oppose the glamorized image of beauty that society has created.

But, in spite of all this, the popular image of beauty is always going to be *lurking* (潜伏) somewhere, if not always in the *foreground* (显著位置).

57. The author writes this passage to _____.

- A) discuss the lingering influence of beauty
- B) give advice to career women who are not beautiful
- C) demand equal rights for all women
- D) recommend the average woman how to do cosmetic surgery

58. To keep in line with glamorous models and movie-stars, the average woman turns to _____.

- A) hairdressers
- B) computer engineers
- C) cosmetic surgeons
- D) fashion designers

59. The word "staggering" (Line 3, Para. 5) most probably means _____.

- A) shaking
- B) shocking
- C) stable
- D) standing

60. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) men are never aware of the pressure to be beautiful
- B) men's muscular bodies are more important than women's slim figures
- C) man's social worth is dependent on his looks

D) man's dominant status in society is still the determining factor of beauty

61. The author cites the examples of Nicole Kidman and Catherine Zeta-Jones in order to show that _____.
_____.

A) Western women are more beautiful than Eastern women

B) Hollywood movie stars are the most beautiful women in the world

C) modern views on what is beautiful have been shaped by the Western image of beauty

D) there is no such a thing as a perfect beauty

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Human *migrations* (迁移) within recorded history have transformed the entire character of lands and continents and the composition of their racial, ethnic and language groups. The map of Europe, for example, is the product of several major early migrations involving the Germanic peoples, the Slaves, and the Turks. The overseas migration of Europeans during this period totaled about 60 million people.

The largest migration in history has been called the Great Atlantic Migration from Europe to North America, the first major wave of which began in the 1840's with mass movements from Ireland and Germany. In the 1880's, a second and larger wave developed from eastern and southern Europe; between 1880 and 1910 some 17 million Europeans entered the United States. The total number of Europeans reaching the United States amounted to 37 million between 1820 and 1980. From 1801 to 1914 about 7.5 million people moved from Europe to Asiatic Russia, and between World War I and II about 6 million more chose to move there, not counting the vast number of *deportees* (被遣返回国者) who were forced to go to Siberia's labor camps. Since World War II the largest migrations have involved groups from developing countries moving to the industrialized nations. Some 13 million people moved across borders to become permanent residents of Western Europe from the 1960's through the 1980's, and more than 10 million permanent immigrants were admitted legally to the United States in that same period, with illegal immigration adding several millions more.

Slave migrations and mass *expulsions* (排斥) also have been part of human history for thousands of years. The largest slave migrations were probably those compelled by European slave traders operating in Africa from the 16th to the 19th century; perhaps 20 million slaves were taken to the America, though a large number died in terrible conditions of the trip across the Atlantic Ocean. The largest mass expulsions have probably been those imposed by Nazi Germany, which deported 7 to 8 million persons during World War II. The major trend in internal migration during the 20th century has been the movement from rural to urban areas. As a consequence, urban growth since World War II has been very rapid in much of the world, particularly in developing countries.

62. What is the main idea of the passage?

A) The map of Europe is the product of several major early migrations.

B) Human migrations within recorded history have changed the world.

C) The overseas migration of Europeans totaled about 60 million people.

D) The first major wave of migration began in the 1840's.

63. The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
 - A) the largest mass expulsions have been those imposed by Nazi Germany
 - B) the largest slave migrations were compelled by European slave traders
 - C) the largest migration in history has been called the Great Atlantic Migration
 - D) between World War I and II, about 6 million people migrated to Europe
64. How many people moved across borders to become permanent residents of Western Europe from the 1960's through the 1980's?
 - A) More than 10 million.
 - B) Some 13 million.
 - C) 17 million.
 - D) 20 million.
65. Where did the people of the first major wave of the Great Atlantic Migration come from?
 - A) From England and Germany.
 - B) From Iceland and Germany.
 - C) From Ireland and Germany.
 - D) From Ireland and France.
66. What had been the trend of migration during the 20th century?
 - A) The movement from rural to urban areas.
 - B) The movement from urban to rural areas.
 - C) The movement from Europe to America.
 - D) The movement from Africa to America.

Part V

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A) , B) ,C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

We know the kiss as a form of expressing. But long before it became 67, it was the custom in many parts of the world to use the kiss as a(n) 68 of respect.

In many African tribes the natives 69 the ground over which a chief has walked. Kissing the hand and foot has been a mark of respect from the 70 times.

The early Romans kissed the mouth or eyes 71 a form of dignified greeting. One Roman emperor allowed his important nobles to kiss his lips, but the 72

important ones had to kiss his hands, and the 73

important ones were 74 allowed to kiss his feet!

It is quite probable that kiss as a form of affection can be

67. A) it B) one
C) this D) itself
68. A) custom B) tradition
C) affection D) expression
69. A) watch B) kiss
C) touch D) greet
70. A) latest B) earliest
C) longest D) eldest
71. A) of B) in
C) for D) as
72. A) of B) less
C) little D) least
73. A) last B) less
C) most D) least
74. A) too B) only
C) also D) ever

traced back to primitive times when a mother 75

fondle(爱抚) her child, just as a mother 76

today. It only remained for society to 77 this as a custom for expressing affection between adults.

We have evidence that this was already the 78 by the time of the sixth century, but we can only assume it was 79 long before that. The first 80 where the kiss became accepted in courtship and love was in France. When dancing became popular, almost every

dance figure ended 81 a kiss.

From France the kiss spread rapidly all over Europe. Russia, which loved to 82 the customs of France, adopted the kiss and it spread there through all the upper 83. A kiss from the Tsar became 84 of the highest forms of recognition from the Crown.

In time, the kiss became a part of courtship. 85 marriage customs developed, the kiss became a part of the wedding ceremony. Today, of course, we regard the kiss as an expression of love and tenderness. But there are still many places in the world where the kiss is 86 of formal ceremonies and is intended to convey respect.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 75. A) could | B) would |
| C) should | D) will |
| 76. A) does | B) has |
| C) doing | D) would |
| 77. A) accept | B) allow |
| C) kiss | D) express |
| 78. A) history | B) event |
| C) case | D) evidence |
| 79. A) expressed | B) discovered |
| C) kissed | D) practiced |
| 80. A) city | B) tribe |
| C) country | D) society |
| 81. A) by | B) without |
| C) in | D) with |
| 82. A) copy | B) allow |
| C) spread | D) quote |
| 83. A) governments | B) countries |
| C) cities | D) classes |
| 84. A) it | B) one |
| C) this | D) that |
| 85. A) As | B) Once |
| C) While | D) Since |
| 86. A) bit | B) some |
| C) part | D) any |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Direction: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

提示:在实考试卷中,该试题在答题卡 2 上。

87. You will find Coca-Cola _____ (无论去哪).
88. Technology itself, and its effective use _____ (不会局限在) the traditional science subject.
89. Teenage writer Han Han's novels _____ (备受好评).
90. The writer felt thrilled that his novel _____ (销路好).
91. The size of the audience _____ (主要取决于) the weather.

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A) She couldn't make up her mind. | B) She doesn't have time for a job. |
| C) She'd like to have a company of her own. | D) She has a mind of her own. |
| 2. A) They are too heavy and she can't carry them. | |
| B) They are too many and she can't read them all. | |
| C) They are too difficult and complex. | |
| D) She feels too tired to read. | |
| 3. A) They got a divorce. | |
| B) They broke their wedding engagement. | |
| C) They are married but not living together. | |
| D) Their children haven't grown up yet. | |
| 4. A) They froze. | B) Somebody cut them. |
| C) Somebody trampled them. | D) Bugs ate them. |
| 5. A) Go to the concert. | B) Go to work. |
| C) See her friends as planned. | D) Finish her homework. |
| 6. A) Tom applied for a job. | B) Tom was preferred to others. |
| C) Tom wanted other jobs. | D) Tom was too unlucky. |
| 7. A) The parking places are very far away. | |
| B) She isn't very good at parking the car. | |
| C) There are enough parking places. | |
| D) She had no problem finding the park. | |
| 8. A) Jane is packing for the summer vacation. | B) Jane is looking for a summer job. |
| C) Jane is on her way home. | D) Jane is eager to go home for the vacation. |

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 9. A) Theft. | B) Bank robbery. |
| C) Murder. | D) Burglary. |
| 10. A) Lawyer and witness. | B) Lawyer and suspect. |
| C) Judge and witness. | D) Juryman and witness. |
| 11. A) The accused are being interrogated. | |
| B) The lawyer for the accused is defending the case. | |
| C) A witness is giving testimony in court. | |
| D) The sentence is being pronounced. | |
| 12. A) The evident against the accused is very strong. | |
| B) The accused will be seriously punished. | |
| C) The jury will come up with a "guilty" verdict. | |
| D) The accused will appeal against the court decision. | |

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 13. A) In a museum. | B) In an art history class. |
| C) In the woman's dormitory. | D) In the man's dormitory. |
| 14. A) The woman's dormitory. | B) The man's dormitory. |
| C) The Art History Department. | D) The Museum of Modern Art. |
| 15. A) On campus. | B) In New York City. |
| C) In Boston. | D) In Europe. |

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 16. A) When they don't have a car. | B) When they live in a huge country. |
| C) When they don't use planes. | D) When they have a car. |
| 17. A) The United States is huge. | B) Public transportation is not so good. |
| C) Americans like to be independent. | D) Americans like to move around. |
| 18. A) A new kind of car. | B) Public transportation. |
| C) The gas shortage. | D) Poor people. |

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 19. A) Why women cry more often than men. | B) Why people cry. |
| C) Why men have heart disease more often than women. | D) The chemical composition of tears. |
| 20. A) To get rid of harmful substances produced by strong feelings. | B) Because they suffer from all kinds of pressures. |
| C) Because they have to work outside their homes. | D) For reasons we don't know. |
| 21. A) It makes men cry more often. | B) It gives them heart disease and other diseases. |
| C) It makes them produce chemicals. | D) It makes more women return home. |

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---------|
| 22. A) 1970 was World Conservation Year. | B) War is threatening the world. | | |
| C) The world is in danger. | D) Many plants in Holland were destroyed. | | |
| 23. A) To act quickly to protect nature. | B) To change the earth. | | |
| C) To plant rare plants. | D) To look forward to tomorrow. | | |
| 24. A) 1300. | B) 1866. | C) Over 400. | D) 816. |
| 25. A) They take action to save the world. | B) They are helping each other. | | |
| C) They tell the public what will happen in the future. | D) They refuse technology. | | |

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 33 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 34 to 36 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

I have (26) _____ a television now for ten years. Last month I bought a (27) _____ for the first time. I had never (28) _____ before as people are (29) _____ caught without one and the fines are (30) _____ very small. I thought that even if I were caught and had to pay a (31) _____ after ten years I would still be saving money. So every time the (32) _____ wrote to me asking me if I had a license I simply (33) _____ that I didn't have a television.

One evening two men from the licensing office came to my house. (34) _____
_____. They asked if I had one as perhaps their records were not up to date. I admitted that I did not have one. (35) _____
_____.

Two weeks later I received a letter and had to appear in court. When it was discovered how long I had had a television they were very angry. (36) _____
_____. You can imagine how I felt! My great idea of saving money had not worked. Now I shall have to get a license every year. I still have one comfort though—I never once paid for a radio license.

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

1. A) Spreading wildfire. B) Spreading influenza.
C) Some important event. D) Endangered wild life.
2. A) It's easy.
B) It is unreasonable because there are too many multiple choices.
C) The woman didn't like it.
D) It was too difficult to comprehend.
3. A) They weren't washed yet. B) They weren't picked up by their owner.
C) They were not sent to the laundry. D) They were dirty.
4. A) She'd like to attend the show with the man.
B) She is angry because the man will not take her along.
C) She wants to see the man's sister.
D) She won't work tomorrow.
5. A) The record player is still useful.
B) The man should have thrown it away.
C) The man should abandon his bad habit.
D) She is going to use the record player.
6. A) The 6:28 bus. B) The 6:18 bus.
C) The 6:38 bus. D) The 6:48 bus.
7. A) At 2:50. B) At 3:50. C) At 1:50. D) At 4:50.
8. A) Murder. B) Burglary. C) Stealing. D) Robbery.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) In a professor's office. B) In a medical doctor's office.
C) In an auditorium. D) In a gym.
10. A) She had promised that she would.
B) She has been sick.
C) She needs his approval for her schedule.
D) She must verify his plans.
11. A) It wasn't a requirement.
B) She already knew the material.
C) She entered the hospital.
D) Her course load was too heavy.
12. A) The woman's musical background.
B) The woman's economic situation.
C) The woman's dislike of chemistry.
D) The woman's decision to take on so much work.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) Spend limits are the same in all areas.
B) She'd told him what it was.
C) There are signs along the road.
D) He has recently received his driver's license.
14. A) He was on his way to work.
B) He hadn't realized he was speeding.
C) He lives on Elm Street.
D) His speedometer isn't working.
15. A) She took away the man's license.
B) She gave the man a speeding ticket.
C) She gave the man a warning.
D) She asked the man to become more familiar with the area.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Breakfast. B) Lunch. C) Dinner. D) Any time.
17. A) Billions. B) Millions.
C) Tens of thousands. D) Thousands.
18. A) The restaurants have few tables and chairs.
B) The restaurants are very small.
C) The restaurants serve hamburgers through a window.
D) The restaurants charge more to eat inside.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Employees in big corporations enjoy more activities than those in small companies.
B) Employees in small companies enjoy more activities.
C) Employees in big corporations make more friends.
D) Employees in small companies go to lunch together more often.
20. A) Everyone pays for himself or herself. B) Your friends pay.
C) You pay half. D) Your friends pay half.
21. A) You should go to your colleagues' homes more often.
B) You should refuse to go to your colleague's home.
C) You should try to make friends with other people.
D) You should work harder.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Your eye sight. B) Your driving ability.
C) Your car's mechanical condition. D) Your knowledge of traffic regulations.
23. A) To practise driving with an experienced driver.
B) To drive under normal highway condition.
C) To have the car checked by the license officer.
D) To use it as an identification card.

24. A) The license office provides the test vehicle.
B) The examiner shows how to start, stop or park.
C) The examiner watches you driving in your car.
D) The test is carried out where there is little traffic.

25. A) Two. B) Three. C) Four. D) Five.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 33 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 34 to 36 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Because I am interested in what happens to the English language, over the past year or so I've been asking people, at dinner parties and (26) _____ gatherings and so on, whether they think that English is well on its way to being the (27) _____ language. (28) _____, they look *puzzled* (迷惑的) about why I would even (29) _____ to ask such an (30) _____ question. They say firmly, "Of course." Then they start talking about the (31) _____.

English has (32) _____ some sort of global (33) _____. Whenever we turn on the news to find out what's happening in East Asia, or Africa, or South America, or practically any place, (34) _____.
_____. When Pope John Paul II arrived in the Middle East to speak to Christians, Muslims and Jews, he spoke not Latin, nor Arabic, nor Hebrew, nor his native Polish. He spoke in English.

English is the working language of many world organization. It is the working language of 98 percent of German research physicists and 83 percent of German research chemists. (35) _____
_____ and neither Britain nor any other English-speaking country is a member of the European Monetary Union. (36) _____
_____.

Listening Comprehension 3

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

1. A) Saying goodbye to a friend.
C) Paying a bill at the bank.
2. A) She thinks that the man is strange.
B) She wants the policeman to protect her.
C) She does not know how to get to the nearest hotel.
D) She does not know how to talk with a stranger.
3. A) He is interested only in her ideas.
B) He will accept a later paper from her.
C) He will not accept a later paper from her.
D) He wants her to hand in her paper immediately.
4. A) Two years ago. B) Last year. C) This year. D) In December.
5. A) In a library. B) At a post office. C) On a bus. D) At the airport.
6. A) Classmates.
C) Shop assistant and customer.
7. A) The woman will go home for dinner.
B) The woman won't go to the concert.
C) The man and woman will eat together.
D) Both of them will go home before going to the concert.
8. A) Jack. B) Jim. C) Helen. D) Paul.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Giving a lecture in the class.
B) Discussing political science in the class.
C) Working on a science problem in the library.
D) Reading twentieth-century literature in the cafeteria.
10. A) Telling jokes. B) Falling asleep during meals.
C) Staying late after class. D) Eating in the cafeteria.
11. A) They complete all their assignments.
B) They study hard for his tests.
C) They compete for the best seats in the class.
D) They read all his books.
12. A) They make him feel good. B) They make no impact on him.
C) They bore him. D) They make him angry.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) Convince the man to take a rock-climbing course with her.
B) Find a place to go rock climbing.

- C) Find out if a rock climbing course will be offered.
- D) Plan a rock-climbing trip over spring break.
- 14. A) There is no one to teach them how to do it.
- B) Not very many students are interested in it.
- C) The college doesn't have any rock-climbing equipment.
- D) There are no appropriate places for rock climbing nearby.
- 15. A) Climbers develop skills useful in other activities.
- B) Climbers have the opportunity to be outside and enjoy the scenery.
- C) Climbing isn't as expensive as other sports.
- D) Learning to climb doesn't take a very long time.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) With the help of an old lady.
- B) Through the carelessness of their keeper.
- C) By pretending to be asleep.
- D) By an accident that broke open their cage.
- 17. A) To the nearby grassland.
- B) To the trainer's house.
- C) To an elderly lady's house.
- D) To a nearby zoo.
- 18. A) Because she liked lions.
- B) Because she was fearless.
- C) Because the trainer told her not to be afraid.
- D) Because she mistook the lion for a big dog.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) When he was old.
- B) When he came up to London.
- C) When he died.
- D) When he bought a new watch.
- 20. A) His son.
- B) His grandson.
- C) The speaker.
- D) The speaker's son.
- 21. A) It disappeared.
- B) It was left at home.
- C) It was given to the speaker.
- D) It was lent to a neighbour.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) Far away from the city.
- B) In a small town.
- C) Near the city.
- D) In the city center.
- 23. A) Travelling by bus or car.
- B) Enjoying city life.
- C) Living cheaply.
- D) Finding places to live in.
- 24. A) The local advertisement.
- B) The Information Agency.
- C) The Sunday newspaper.
- D) The radio and TV stations.
- 25. A) When they are on holidays.
- B) On Sunday mornings.
- C) On Saturday night.
- D) As soon as they have information.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 33 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 34 to 36 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Television now plays such an important part in so many people's lives that it is (26) _____ for us to try to decide whether it is a (27) _____ or a curse. Obviously television has both advantages and disadvantages. But do the former (28) _____ the latter?

In the first place, television is not only (29) _____ source of entertainment, but also a (30) _____ cheap one. They just sit comfortably at home and enjoy (31) _____ series of programs rather than to go out in search of (32) _____ elsewhere. Some people, however, (33) _____ that this is precisely where the danger lies. The television viewer need not do anything. (34) _____. Secondly, television keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics. Yet here again there is a danger. The television screen itself has a terrible, almost physical fascination for us. (35) _____.

There are many other arguments for and against television. The poor quality of its programs is often criticized. But it is undoubtedly a great comfort to many lonely elderly people. And does it corrupt or instruct our children? (36) _____.

Listening Comprehension 4

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

1. A) In a post office.
C) In a department store.
2. A) To go to the shops.
C) To say sorry to him.
3. A) These watches are made in Switzerland.
B) These watches are newly made.
C) Most people can afford these watches.
D) No one would like to live here.
4. A) She takes it as a kind of exercise.
C) She loves doing anything that is new.
5. A) Shop assistant.
C) A waitress.
6. A) She doesn't look as young as she did ten years ago.
B) She has not changed at all.
C) She wears glasses and has short hair.
D) She wears long hair and no longer has glasses.
7. A) At 8:00.
B) At 7:20.
C) At 7:30.
D) At 7:13.
8. A) Because he would graduate from a school.
B) Because he wanted to enter a university.
C) Because he was sure he would get the highest score.
D) Because he was looking for a job.
- B) In an apartment.
D) In a drug store.
B) To lend him her umbrella.
D) To buy a pen for him.
B) She wants to save money.
D) Her office isn't very far away.
B) A telephone operator.
D) A clerk.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He can't find his office key.
C) He is unable to talk.
10. A) Mark the latest homework assignment.
B) Put a cancellation notice on the classroom door.
C) Make an appointment with the doctor.
D) Return some exams to his students.
11. A) Teach John's class while he's absent.
B) Give Professor Webster the key to John's office.
C) Leave a message on the board in John's classroom.
D) Bring John the homework that was due today.
12. A) To put the homework on John's desk.
B) To leave the master key for John.
- B) He has misplaced some exams.
D) He doesn't like his classroom.

- C) To give John's students the next assignment.
- D) To call Don at the end of the afternoon.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 13. A) A year B) Half a year C) A week D) 7 months
- 14. A) Finish her Ph. D project B) Visit the university thoroughly
- C) Serve as an interpreter D) Invent a translation device
- 15. A) Indifferent B) Cautious
- C) Disapproving D) Enthusiastic

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) Coins. B) Salt. C) Animals. D) Cows.
- 17. A) Romans. B) Americans. C) Indians. D) Chinese.
- 18. A) Today most coins are round.
- B) Things highly valued by everybody could serve as money among primitive people.
- C) We know very little about money.
- D) How coins came into use.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) Milly was probably her secret sweetheart.
- B) The farmer was threatening her.
- C) She was curious about who Milly was.
- D) She was a doctor.
- 20. A) It was raining. B) It was clear.
- C) It was snowing. D) It was cloudy.
- 21. A) The farmer's secret sweetheart. B) The farmer's mother.
- C) The farmer's wife. D) The farmer's sister.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) Original paintings. B) Art books.
- C) Reproductions of famous paintings. D) Handicrafts.
- 23. A) A method of making toys. B) A new library system for children.
- C) A method of selling toys. D) A new library system for adults.
- 24. A) A toy library. B) A science library.
- C) An art library. D) A record library.
- 25. A) Books to read.
- B) Paintings.
- C) A place to receive education.
- D) A place to meet and play with other children.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 33 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 34 to 36 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Excused from (26) _____ because you live in a high rise with a rubbish chute(垃圾道)? You won't be for long. Miami's Mark Shawn has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle too.

In Shawn's Hi-Rise Recycling System, a chute leads to a pie-shaped (27) _____ with six boxes that can turn around when (28) _____. The system, which (29) _____ in the same space as the chute and container now in use, enables glass, (30) _____, paper, metal, and other garbage to go into (31) _____ boxes.

The system is (32) _____ from a board next to the chute door. The chute has a button for each class of recycling materials (as well as for unrecyclables). At the press of a button, a (33) _____ locks all other floors' chute doors and sets the recycling container turning until the right box comes under the chute. (34) _____
_____. And a particular piece of equipment breaks up the nonrecyclables.

(35) _____. Such equipment often makes recycled materials very expensive, so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted. (36) _____
_____.

听力参考答案及文字稿

Listening Comprehension ①

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. C
16. A 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. A 21. B 22. C 23. A 24. C 25. A

Section A

1. **M:** Would you like to own your own business?
W: I wouldn't mind it a bit.
Q: What does the woman mean?
2. **W:** I don't think I can handle all of these books for this course.
M: I found that you don't have to read them thoroughly. Just skim through and get the major points.
Q: How does the woman feel about her books?
3. **M:** Whatever happened to Sally and Bob?
W: Oh, they separated two months ago.
Q: What happened to the couple?
4. **W:** The frost damaged the flowers terribly.
M: Well, it's that time of year again.
Q: What happened to the flowers?
5. **M:** Are you busy Friday night? If not, would you like to go to the concert?
W: I have a few commitments, but I think I can postpone them for another time.
Q: What will the woman probably do?
6. **W:** How Tom ever got the job with so many others applying? I just don't understand it.
M: It must have been the beginner's luck.
Q: Why is the woman puzzled?
7. **M:** Have you had any trouble finding a place to park?
W: Not so far. Thank goodness.
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. **M:** Is Jane looking forward to going home for this summer?
W: She is counting the days.
Q: What does the woman imply?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

- M:** Now, Miss Dexter. You saw the bank robbery, didn't you?
W: Yes, I did.
M: You saw a man, didn't you?
W: That's right. I saw him when he went into the bank and when he came out.
M: Now, look around the court...can you see that man?
W: Yes, he's the man I saw.
M: He wasn't alone when he went into the bank, was he?
W: No, he was with a woman.
M: Now, look around the court again...can you see that woman?
W: Yes, there! She's the woman I saw.
M: I see, Miss Dexter. Now look at the man and woman again. This is very important. Are you absolutely sure about

them?

W: Absolutely sure. They're the people I saw.

M: Now, Miss Dexter. What was the man wearing when he went into the bank?

W: I don't remember everything...but I remember his hat and his bag.

M: Look at the hat on the table. Is that the hat?

W: Yes, that's the hat he was wearing.

M: And the bag?

W: Yes, that's the bag he was carrying.

M: Do you remember anything about the woman?

W: Yes. She was wearing a blonde wig and black platform shoes.

M: How do you know it was a wig, Miss Dexter?

W: Because it fell off when she was running to the car.

M: Look at the wig on the table. Is that the wig?

W: Yes, that's the wig she was wearing.

M: And the shoes, look at the shoes.

W: Yes, they're the shoes she was wearing.

M: Thank you, Miss Dexter.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What type of case is being investigated?
10. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
11. What is going on in the dialogue?
12. What can be concluded from the dialogue?

Conversation Two

M: I see you and your friends have been decorating the dormitory.

W: The walls look so dirty and dreary, we decided to cover them with prints and posters.

M: I like this one, did you buy it on campus?

W: No, I bought it at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. The Art History Department recently sponsored a special museum tour there.

M: Is this a reproduction of something in the museum's collection?

W: Yes, it's a print of a painting by Georgia O'keeffe called "Lake George window".

M: It looks more like a photograph. The details are so accurate and realistic.

W: I thought the same thing when I first saw the painting hanging in the museum. But the art history teacher pointed out how the painting is in fact very stylized.

M: What do you mean?

W: First, by choosing a front view of the window, O'keeffe was able to present a symmetrical image and eliminate any hint of three dimensionality.

M: Yes, it does look almost flat.

W: To emphasize that two dimensional look, O'keeffe also eliminated details of texture. The shutters, for example.

M: It sounds as though you learned a lot on that trip. Is the Art History Department planning another museum tour?

W: Yes, the next one is to a special exhibit of European painters at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

M: I think I will sign up for that one. Maybe I will even come back with a print to decorate the bare walls of my dormitory.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. Where are the speakers?
14. Who is organizing the next museum tour?
15. Where will the next museum tour take place?

Section B

Passage One

Cars are an important part of life in the United States. Without a car most people feel that they are poor. And even if a person is poor he doesn't feel really poor when he has a car.

Henry Ford was the man who first started making cars in large numbers. He probably didn't know how much the car was going to affect American culture. The car made the United States a nation on wheels. And it helped make the United States what it is today.

There are three main reasons the car became so popular in the United States. First of all, the country is a huge one and Americans like to move around in it. The car provides the most comfortable and cheapest form of transportation. With a car people can go any place without spending a lot of money.

The second reason cars are popular is the fact that the United States never really developed an efficient and inexpensive form of public transportation. Long-distance trains have never been as common in the United States as they are in other parts of the world. Nowadays there is a good system of air-service provided by planes. But it is too expensive to be used frequently.

The third reason is the most important one, though. The American spirit of independence is what really made cars popular. Americans don't like to have to follow an exact schedule. A car gives them the freedom to schedule their own time. And it is the freedom that Americans want most to have.

The gas shortage has caused a big problem for Americans. But the answer will not be a bigger system of public transportation. The real solution will have to be a new kind of car, one that does not use so much gas.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. When do most Americans feel they are poor?
17. What is the most important reason cars became popular in the United States?
18. What has caused a big problem for Americans?

Passage Two

Chemists have been studying why people cry. They say that the body produces two kinds of tears. One kind cleans out the eye if it gets dirt in it. But when people cry because of their feelings, these tears have poison chemicals in them. The body is getting rid of chemicals produced by strong feelings.

In the United States men have heart disease more often than women do. Doctors say heart disease and some other diseases are related to the pressures of living and working in a modern society. Perhaps men suffer more from these diseases because they do not cry enough. And it is possible that as more and more women work outside the home, they will also suffer from more pressure. Then everyone will need to cry more.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What are chemists trying to understand?
20. Why do people cry?
21. What effect does living in a modern society have on some people?

Passage Three

1970 was World Conservation Year. The United Nations wanted everyone to know that the world is in danger. They hoped that governments would act quickly in order to conserve nature. Here is one example of the problems. At one time there were 1,300 different plants, trees and flowers in Holland, but now only 866 remain. The others have been destroyed by modern man and his technology. We are changing the earth, the air and water, and everything that grows and lives. We can't live without these things either. If we continue like this, we shall destroy ourselves.

What will happen in the future? Perhaps it is more important to ask "What must we do now?" The people who will be living in the world of tomorrow are the young of today. A lot of them know that conservation is necessary. Many are helping to save our world. They plant trees, build bridges across rivers in forests, and so on.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What did the United Nations want people to know?
23. What are governments expected to do?
24. How many different plants have disappeared in Holland?

25. How do many people respond to the United Nations?

Section C

I have (26) **had** a television now for ten years. Last month I bought a (27) **license** for the first time. I had never (28) **bothered** before as people are (29) **rarely** caught without one and the fines are (30) **normally** very small. I thought that even if I were caught and had to pay a (31) **fine** after ten years I would still be saving money. So every time the (32) **authorities** wrote to me asking me if I had a license I simply (33) **replied** that I didn't have a television.

One evening two men from the licensing office came to my house. (34) **They said they knew my television was on but had no record of my having bought a license.** They asked if I had one as perhaps their records were not up to date. I admitted that I did not have one. (35) **They made me sign a form and said that I would be contacted later.**

Two weeks later I received a letter and had to appear in court. When it was discovered how long I had had a television they were very angry. (36) **I had to pay a fine of ten pounds for every year I had not paid the license fee; and of course I had to pay for a license.** You can imagine how I felt! My great idea of saving money had not worked. Now I shall have to get a license every year. I still have one comfort though—I never once paid for a radio license.

Listening Comprehension

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C 11. C 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. C
16. D 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. A 21. C 22. D 23. A 24. C 25. B

Section A

1. M: Have you heard that new flu is going around?

W: No, fortunately I didn't, but I hear it's spreading like wildfire.

Q: What are the man and woman discussing?

2. M: What did you think of Professor Wand's test?

W: Well, multiple choices are always my cup of tea.

Q: How did the woman feel about the test?

3. M: Did you pick up your clothes from the laundry today?

W: No, I was too busy to find time for it.

Q: What happened to the clothes?

4. M: I promised my sister that I would attend the show if I didn't have to work tomorrow.

W: Why not take me along?

Q: What does the woman mean?

5. M: I am surprised to see you using the record player I was going to throw away!

W: It still works. You'd better give up this wasteful habit.

Q: What does the woman mean?

6. M: The 6:28 is more expensive but faster.

W: To save 60 cents, I'll wait 30 minutes for the 6:38.

Q: What bus does the woman take?

7. M: Excuse me, would you please tell me what time is Flight 382 due to depart?

W: It leaves at 2:50, but you must check in an hour before its departure.

Q: When must the man be at the airport for the flight?

8. M: Don't make a sound and you won't get hurt. Now hand over your wallet. Quick!

W: Here, don't hurt me please!

Q: What's going on?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

W: Excuse me, Dr. Tyler, your secretary said I could come right in.

M: Please do, Jenny. How can I help you?

W: I need to get your signature on my schedule card here, on the line above advisor's approval.

M: Sure, but let's look at it over together first. How many courses do you have here?

W: Six.

M: Six? That's quite a heavy load. Any particular reason?

W: I have to drop my chemistry course last semester when I went into the hospital, so I need to take it again.

M: So you've already learnt a lot of the material?

W: And calculus is a part of the second year requirement.

M: Let's see, chemistry, calculus. Oh, I see you'll be in my seminar on the modern American novel.

W: Yes, I'm looking forward to it and the romantic poetry seminar, too.

M: Two seminars? That is rather a lot. Can you handle the work?

W: I think so. The introductory economics is fairly easy and so is the music course.

M: Well, then I'll be happy to sign the card. However, I insist that you come to see me after the first week of classes so we can make sure this isn't too much for you.

W: That's a promise.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
10. Why has the woman come to see Dr. Tyler?
11. Why did the woman drop her chemistry course?
12. What does Dr. Tyler seem most concerned about?

Conversation Two

W: Can I see your license and registration please?

M: What is the matter, officer? Did I do something wrong?

W: You were speeding.

M: I was speeding?

W: You certainly were. Do you have any idea how fast you were going?

M: I'm not sure, but I was going about 35.

W: This street is in a 25-mile-per-hour speed zone, you know.

M: It is?

W: In this state, the speed limit in residential area is 25 unless otherwise posted. Besides, there are signs all along the streets.

M: I'm sorry, officer, I guess I didn't notice. I was thinking about my job interview. I'm on my way to it right now and I haven't planned to come this way.

W: What do you mean?

M: Well, I was coming down on Elm Street but the traffic was really heavy. There was some kind of construction going on. I turned on to a side street and ended up here. Give me a break. I'm nervous enough as it is.

W: Well, since you have an interview. I'll give you a warning this time. But keep your eye on the speedometer from now on, whether you're on a street you are familiar with or not.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. Why does the officer think the man should notice the speed limit?
14. What can be inferred about the man?
15. What does the police officer finally do?

Section B

Passage One

The younger members of most American families don't like foreign food. They like hamburgers. Their idea of good meal is a hamburger, served with ketchup and French fried potatoes, which are called French fries. French fries are not considered foreign; most American children and teenagers love to eat them any time of day or night.

Millions of hamburgers and French fries are eaten every year. Thousands of roadside restaurants prepare and sell them. They are not really restaurants in the usual sense; they often have little space for tables and chairs. Many people

buy their hamburgers and take them home to eat, or eat them in their cars.

Sometimes it is not necessary to go inside in order to buy the hamburgers. They are ordered through a window in the restaurant and they are handed out through the window to the waiting customer. Sometimes the customer does not even have to get out of his car.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. When are French fries eaten?
17. How many hamburgers do Americans eat each year?
18. Why can customers stay in their car at some hamburger restaurants?

Passage Two

Social life in America varies tremendously from office to office. Big corporations may have clubs, sports teams, trips, dance classes, or other employee activities which you can join or not as you like, while small companies usually can't afford these activities.

In general, people go to lunch with each other by invitation when they feel like it. Usually people of higher rank would invite those of lower rank rather than the other way around, but lines are not closely drawn. Except for special occasions, everyone pays for himself or herself regardless of whether or not an invitation is offered.

It is quite acceptable for men or women colleagues, single or married, to go out together for lunch. This may be the extent to which your office friends will invite you. Although in general Americans readily take people home with them, they often do not want to mix business and social life. If this is the case in your place of work, you will have to seek your friendships through other channels.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. How does social life differ from office to office in America?
20. Who usually pays for the food when your office friends invite you to lunch together?
21. If your colleagues do not want to mix business and social life, what should you do in order to get friendships?

Passage Three

To get a driver's license, you must take a series of tests. The first test is the vision test. This test checks your eyes to see if you have to wear glasses when you drive. The second test is a written test that checks your knowledge of highway and traffic regulations. You can prepare for this test by studying a booklet that you can get at the driver's license office. After you pass the written test, you receive an instruction permit. This permit allows you to practise driving with an experienced driver. The last test you have to take is a road test. This checks your driving ability. If you pass it, you will receive your driver's license.

When you go to the driver's license office to take the road test, you must provide your own vehicle. First, the license examiner checks the mechanical condition of your car. Then, the examiner gets into the car with you and asks you to drive in regular traffic. While you are driving, the examiner tests you for such things as starting, stopping, turning, backing, and parking.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the second test check?
23. What does the instruction permit allow you to do?
24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the road test?
25. How many tests do you have to take before you get your licence?

Section C

Because I am interested in what happens to the English language, over the past year or so I've been asking people, at dinner parties and (26) **professional** gatherings and so on, whether they think that English is well on its way to being the (27) **global** language. (28) **Typically**, they look *puzzled* (迷惑的) about why I would even (29) **bother** to ask such an (30) **obvious** question. They say firmly, "Of course." Then they start talking about the (31) **Internet**.

English has (32) **achieved** some sort of global (33) **status**. Whenever we turn on the news to find out what's happening in East Asia, in Africa, or South America, or practically any place, (34) **local people are being interviewed in English and they are telling us about it in English**. When Pope John Paul II arrived in the Middle East to speak to

Christians, Muslims and Jews, he spoke not Latin, nor Arabic, nor Hebrew, nor his native Polish. He spoke in English.

English is the working language of many world organization. It is the working language of 98 percent of German research physicists and 83 percent of German research chemists. (35) It is the official language of the European Central Bank, even though the bank is in Frankfurt and neither Britain nor any other English-speaking country is a member of the European Monetary Union. (36) It is the language in which black parents of South Africa wish their children to be educated.

Listening Comprehension

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. C 11. C 12. A 13. A 14. D 15. A
16. B 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. D 21. A 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. B

Section A

1. **M:** I'll make your flight reservations by phone now and then write out the ticket for you.
W: That's fine. Can you please tell me the departure time again?
Q: What's the man doing?
2. **M:** Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the nearest hotel?
W: Sorry, I'm a stranger here. There's a policeman over there. Why don't you ask him?
Q: What do we learn about this woman from the conversation?
3. **W:** I have plenty of good ideas, Professor Johnson, but I haven't been able to organize them clearly. May I give you the paper a few days later?
M: You know that I always prefer a well-written paper even if it is late.
Q: How does the professor react to the student?
4. **W:** You've been here three years. Have you had much chance to travel?
M: Not much. Last year I planned to go to Beijing in December, but I had to postpone the trip because of the bad weather. Then a few months later, I finally made it there.
Q: When did the man go to Beijing?
5. **M:** Ten eight-cent stamps and five four-cent stamps, please.
W: Here you are. That will be one dollar.
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?
6. **M:** What do you think of Professor White's English class?
W: Well, his lectures are interesting enough, but I think he could choose more appropriate questions for the tests.
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
7. **W:** I'd like to go to the concert tonight, but it starts at 7, and I have to work until 5. There won't be enough time to go home for dinner.
M: I've got an idea. I'll pick you up after work and we'll eat in a restaurant. That'll give us plenty of time to get to the concert.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
8. **W:** Jack, did you bake the cake for Jim's party?
M: I had Helen do it.
Q: Who baked the cake?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

- M:** Hi, Janet, where were you at lunch time? I was saving a seat for you in the cafeteria.
M: Oh, sorry to miss you. But my thirst for knowledge was greater than my pains of hunger.
M: I never had that problem. So where were you?
W: My political science class ran overtime.
M: That's been happening quite a bit lately, hasn't it?
W: I guess so. Actually, what happens is that a bunch of us hang around for a while after class to talk with our professor

and ask him questions.

M: Who is this twentieth century's Operators?

W: Professor Howl. Have you heard of him?

M: Um, he does have a good reputation in the political science department.

W: And a well deserved one. The same students who fall asleep in discussion groups and seminars fight for front-row seats in his lectures.

M: Oh, no. I hope this isn't catching.

W: You can joke. But it's great to have a professor who's not only interesting but prepared to give up time to students.

M: I know. They are rare. Maybe I should sit in on his class some time. Do you think he'd care?

W: Not at all. Lots of students bring their friends, and he says he feels flattered.

M: Well, just to be safe. I think I'll bring my lunch along as well.

W: I'll make a good student of you yet.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Where was the woman at lunch time?
10. What habit has the woman recently gotten into?
11. How do the students demonstrate that they really enjoy professor Howl's classes?
12. How does Prof. Howl feel about visitors at his lectures?

Conversation Two

W: John, have you chosen a physical education class yet for this semester?

M: No. Why?

W: You've got to take rock-climbing. We just had the first class and it looks like it gonna to be great.

M: You think I should take rock-climbing? You've got to be kidding. Besides, how can they teach rock-climbing when it's completely flat around here?

W: That's not important. You can't just start climbing without any training. You had to get in shape, learn how to use the ropes, the belts, the buckles, there's a lot of preparation first.

M: You don't think it's just a little bit dangerous?

W: Not if you know how to use the safety equipment, which is, by the way, pretty hi-tech. The ropes are made of elastic fabrics that stretch a little, the shoes have special plastic. You have to learn how to use all these before you do any real climbing.

M: Well, what's the attraction? We'll spend the whole semester studying something we don't actually get to do.

W: We will take a climbing trip during spring break. But that's not the point. Climbing is not the only goal. In preparing to climb you learn patience, mental discipline and you gain fantastic physical strength, especially in your hands. For the first five weeks we're going to concentrate entirely on hand and upper body exercise.

W: All that in one sport? Maybe you are right. Since it's not too late to join the class, maybe I will.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. What is the woman trying to do?
14. What does the man imply about rock-climbing at their college?
15. Why is the woman interested in rock-climbing?

Section B

Passage One

Several days ago three lions escaped from a circus due to the carelessness of one of the keepers. Two of the lions headed for the grassland not far away, where they were immediately caught by their trainer. The third one, however, went into town and when he saw an open window on the first floor of a private home, he jumped in. Inside, he found an elderly lady whose eyesight was failing. She thought the animal was a large dog and patted it on the head. The wild beast paid no attention to her and went into the bedroom, where fell fast asleep on the carpet. It was there that the trainer found the lion. He and his helpers put him in a cage and carried him back quietly to the circus.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. How did the lions escape?
17. Where did two of the lions go?
18. Why wasn't the old woman afraid?

Passage Two

My grandfather used to have a beautiful pocket watch. He wore it on a fine gold chain across the front of his waistcoat, and when I was small he promised to leave it to me in his will.

"When I'm gone," he said, "this is going to be yours."

Unfortunately that will never happen now. About three months ago, my grandfather came up to London to visit us. The first Sunday morning after he arrived, my youngest son said he wanted to go to the park.

"We'll do better than that," said my grandfather, "we'll go and feed the pigeons in Trafalgar Square." So off they went. They got home about tea-time and my grandfather was looking very upset.

"My watch," he said, "it's gone. Someone must have stolen it while we were feeding the pigeons."

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. When did the grandfather plan to give the speaker his pocket watch?
20. Who did the grandfather go to Trafalgar Square with?
21. What happened to the watch?

Passage Three

If you plan to remain in the United States for any length of time, you will soon find it too expensive to stay in a hotel and will want to find another place to live. As is true in cities everywhere in the world, the farther you live outside the city, generally the lower the rents will be. However, traveling to and from the city by bus, car, or train may make it as expensive as living in the city. Naturally, it is easier to join in the life of a city if one is close to the center. For this reason, you may prefer to live as close to the center of the city as possible. Or, you may prefer to rent a place for only a month or two until you become more familiar with the area.

Your best source of information about either houses or apartments is likely to be the local newspaper. Usually, the week's most complete listing of houses or apartments to rent appears in the Sunday newspaper, which, in many cities, can be obtained late Saturday night. Many people looking for houses or apartments believe that they have a better chance of finding a place to live if they have all the information as soon as possible. On Sunday morning, they are ready to call or visit.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. If you would like to pay lower rents, where would you live?
23. What is good about living close to the city center?
24. Where do you look for information about houses and apartments to rent?
25. When do most people go visiting houses or apartments?

Section C

Television now plays such an important part in so many people's lives that it is (26) **essential** for us to try to decide whether is a (27) **blessing** or a curse. Obviously television has both advantages and disadvantages. But do the former (28) **outweigh** the latter?

In the first place, television is not only (29) **convenient** source of entertainment, but also a (30) **comparatively** cheap one. People just sit comfortably at home and enjoy (31) **endless** series of programs rather than to go out in search of (32) **amusement** elsewhere. Some people, however, (33) **maintain** that this is precisely where the danger lies. The television viewer need not do anything. (34) **He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part.** Secondly, television keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics. Yet here again there is a danger. The television screen itself has a terrible, almost physical fascination for us. (35) **We get so used to looking at its movements, so dependent on its pictures, that it begins to dominate our lives.**

There are many other arguments for and against television. The poor quality of its programs is often criticized. But it

is undoubtedly a great comfort to many lonely elderly people. And does it corrupt or instruct our children? (36) **I think we must realize that television in itself is neither good nor bad. It is the uses to which it is put that determine its value to society.**

Listening Comprehension 4

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. D 11. B 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. B
16. B 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. C 21. A 22. C 23. B 24. A 25. D

Section A

1. **W:** I need a sweater. Do you have any navy blue ones in my size?
M: We don't have any in navy, but there are some in light blue.
Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?
2. **M:** Could I borrow your umbrella when I go to the shops?
W: I'm sorry, but I'll need it myself in a few minutes.
Q: What does the man ask the woman to do?
3. **M:** These watches aren't made nowadays, are they?
W: No. If they were, they'd be too expensive for most people.
Q: What can you conclude from the conversation?
4. **M:** Hi, Susan. I hear that you walk all the way to the office these days.
W: Yes. I have found great pleasure in walking. That's the type of exercise I enjoy very much.
Q: Why does the woman walk all the way to the office?
5. **M:** How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for twenty minutes already.
W: Very sorry, sir. I'll be back with your order in a minute.
Q: What's the woman's job?
6. **M:** Angela, you look even younger than ten years ago. I remember that you used to wear glasses and have short hair.
W: Thank you. That's nice of you to say. You know, Walter, you haven't changed at all.
Q: What does Angela look like now?
7. **M:** What's the matter?
W: I've got a real problem. As a matter of fact, I've got several problems. Judy and I are supposed to go to the theatre tonight. The play begins at 8:00 and I'm supposed to meet Judy at 7:30. I'm not dressed yet. And it's already 7:20.
Q: What time should the woman meet Judy?
8. **W:** Bob, you got the highest score in the employment test and the bosses like you.
M: I know, Anna, but they don't have to take the person with the highest test score. I'm not sure I can make it.
Q: Why did the man take the test?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

- M:** Math Department, Doctor Webster speaking.
- W:** Hello, Prof. Webster, this is Janet Hill calling, I lived two doors down from your teaching assistant, Don Williams. Don asked me to call you because he has lost his voice and can't talk to you himself.
- M:** Lost his voice. Oh, what a pity! Is there anything I can do for him?
- W:** Well, he has a class this afternoon from two-thirty to four and he won't be able to teach it, but he doesn't want to cancel it either.
- M:** Does he want me to try to find somebody else to teach the class?
- W:** No, not exactly. What he wants to do is to get someone to go in for him, just to pass back the mid-term exams. He's already marked them and they are on the desk in his office. The whole thing wouldn't take more than ten minutes.
- M:** His classes are two-thirty, you say? Well, I'm afraid at that time I was going to be on campus anyway; so I could do it for him. What room is his class in?

W: Cater Hall, room two-fourteen. Will you need his office key to get the exams? He's given it to me and I could bring it to you.

M: Actually, that won't be necessary. We have a master key in the math department. So I can get into his office if necessary.

W: Thank you very much, Prof. Webster. Don doesn't have another class to teach until Thursday, and hopefully, he will be able to talk by then. He'll call you as soon as he can. Oh, yes, I almost forgot. Could you put the next assignment on the board, too? It's all the problems on page forty-five, and they are due at the next class.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What is John's problem?
10. What favor does John want someone to do for him?
11. What does Janet offer to do?
12. What does Janet almost forget to ask Professor Webster?

Conversation Two

W: Good morning Dr. Wilson.

M: Good morning Prof. Wang. Nice to see you again.

W: Nice to see you too.

M: How long are you going to stay as a visiting scholar this time?

W: Well, about a year.

M: Hope you make full use of your time here. What exactly do you want to accomplish in the next 12 months?

W: I'm interested in computer language translation, I mean, from English to Chinese and Chinese to English. I'll try, if possible, to produce a software or a device which can serve as an interpreter.

M: Fascinating! And how big will the device itself be, do you think?

W: The size of a cigarette pack, I think. So people can put it in their pocket.

M: Really. Well, that could be a Ph. D project, but are you sure you can finish your project in 12 months?

W: I don't know, but I can work 12 hours a day and 7 days a week.

M: Well, if you mean it, I'd suggest you spend some time in our library, trying to find out what others have done before and perhaps re-consider your own project, to some extent.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. How long is Prof. Wang going to stay?
14. What is Prof. Wang going to accomplish during her stay?
15. What is Dr. Wilson's attitude towards Prof. Wang's plan?

Section B

Passage One

We know little about how primitive people came to use money, but we do know some of the articles which have been used as money. During the days of ancient Rome, salt was hard to obtain. Salt for the preparation of food was considered so precious that soldiers were paid with it. This salt money was known as *salarium*, and from it we get our word *salary*.

In some regions of Asia, tin was used for money; and the American Indian used a variety of shell beads which he called *wampum*. In some places special kinds of sea-shells, bird feathers, or nuts were used. Perhaps the most common money of all was an animal of some kind. In some places today, cows are still used as a kind of money. So you see, things highly valued by everybody may serve as money.

The Chinese were the first people to use coins as money. Today most coins are round; but the coins of ancient peoples were of many shapes. Some were round, some were square or rectangular, and others were even egg-shaped or had square holes in their centers.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What did ancient Rome use as money?
17. Who first used coins as money?
18. What is the main idea of the passage?

Passage Two

I had just gone to bed after a very hard day when the phone rang. It was an eccentric farmer. I had never met him before although I had often heard people talk about him. He seemed quite hysterical and he had been talking for a minute or so before I understood anything. Even then all I could make out was that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident. I hadn't the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go.

It had been snowing heavily that day and I didn't know the way. I had been driving for at least an hour when I finally found his place. He was standing there, waiting for me. It seemed Milly had already died. "She meant more to me than anyone...even my own wife!" he said. I could see that he had been crying. I assumed a terrible tragedy had taken place with the overtones of a possible scandal. I must admit I was even more shocked when he told me he had put her in the barn. "I wouldn't leave her out in the cold!" he said.

Milly had clearly been a secret sweetheart of his. I was about to tell him he could not expect me to cover anything up when he opened the barn door and pointed his torch at a motionless shape on the straw. "She was such a good cow! I wouldn't let anyone but a doctor touch her!" he said, and burst into tears again.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. Why did the speaker say that she obviously had to go?
20. What was the weather like that day?
21. Who did the speaker think Milly was when she saw the farmer?

Passage Three

What does the word "library" mean to you? Do you think a library is a large, silent room containing hundreds of books? It may surprise you to learn that there are other kinds of libraries. Most libraries do lend books, but some also lend art, music, and even toys!

In some libraries, you can borrow an excellent reproduction of a famous painting for your home for several weeks. Then, you can return it and bring another one home.

This is also true for records. You may choose your favorite record and take it home. There you may listen to it as often as you like. Later you may return it and try something else.

Toy-lending is a new idea in libraries. In a toy library children's toys and games are classified by age groups just as books usually are. Children may play with anything in the library, and instead of demanding silence, toy libraries encourage children to make noise! Toy libraries not only provide toys and games for children, but also give them a place to come meet and play with other children.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What are some of the things that you can borrow from an art library?
23. What is toy-lending?
24. In what kind of library can children make as much noise as they want?
25. Apart from toys and games, what else do toy libraries provide for children?

Section C

Excused from (26) recycling because you live in a high rise with a rubbish *chute* (垃圾道)? You won't be for long. Miami's Mark Shawn has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle too.

In Shawn's Hi-Rise Recycling System, a chute leads to a pie-shaped (27) container with six boxes that can turn around when (28) operated. The system, which (29) fits in the same space as the chute and container now in use, enables glass, (30) plastic, paper, metal, and other garbage to go into (31) separate boxes.

The system is (32) controlled from a board next to the chute door. The chute has a button for each class of recycling materials (as well as for unrecyclables). At the press of a button, a (33) microcomputer locks all other floors' chute doors and sets the recycling container turning until the right box comes under the chute. (34) The computer also counts the loads and gives a signal by phone when the box is full. And a particular piece of equipment breaks up the nonrecyclables

(35) Sorting recyclables before they are collected saves the use of expensive materials recovery equipment which otherwise has to do the sorting. Such equipment often makes recycled materials very expensive, so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted. (36) Shawn believes his system could help recycled materials become more cost-effective.

Part I Writing

Aid-Education in China

Each year, college students, encouraged to aid students in the poverty-stricken areas, volunteer themselves in poor villages for a year and try to improve education in poor areas.

Aid-education has been beneficial in two aspects. On the one hand, college volunteers are really devoted to the cause. They have opened the eyes of students in underdeveloped regions to the outside world by bringing them new knowledge and thoughts. As a result, they are extremely well-received by the children there. On the other hand, college students have received a rigorous training by adapting to the harsh living conditions. They are enjoying the appreciation and no-distance friendship from the children. What's more, they are greatly inspired by the moving and tireless spirit of the children.

In my opinion, China's educational development can't be isolated from each individual and we college students should take the lead in response to the appeal for offering aid to children in poor areas.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. **Y.** 该句句意为:巨大河流改道水利工程导致咸海缩小。解题依据为本文第二段倒数第二句话 As a result, the sea has shrunk to half its original size... (结果,咸海缩减至原来的一半...),与原文之义吻合。
2. **N.** 该句句意为:巨坝和灌溉工程的建设好处多于坏处。解题依据为本文第三段第二句话 But many countries continue to build massive dams and irrigation systems, even though such projects can create more problems than they fix. (虽然产生更多问题,许多国家仍继续建巨坝和灌溉工程。)由此可知,坏处多于好处,所以该题与原文之义不合。
3. **Y.** 该句句意为:缺水的主要原因是人口增长和水污染。本题解题依据可定位到本文第四段第一句话 Growing populations will worsen problems with water... 及第十一段第一句话 But almost everyone contributes to water pollution. 两者都是水资源缺乏的原因,与原文之义相符。
4. **Y.** 该句句意为:美国人面临的有关水的问题为地下水的减少和污染。本题解题依据为第七段第二句话和第八段第三句话,这两句话加在一起即为美国人所面临的水资源方面的问题,与原文之义相符。
5. **N.** 该句句意为:根据这篇文章,所有水的污染都来自于家庭废弃物。本题解题依据为第十一段最后一句话 ...70 percent of the pollutants could be traced to household waste (百分之七十的污染物源于家庭废弃物),据此,本题之意与原文之义不合。
6. **N.** 该句句意为:美国人将不会面临缺水问题。该题解题依据为文章第七段第二句话 But Americans could face serious water shortages, too, especially in areas that rely on groundwater, 显然本题之意与原文之义不合。
7. **NG.** 该句句意为:水利专家 Gleick 提供了与水相关的最佳解决方案。根据本文第十三段第一句话所述,专家 Gleick 并未提供任何最佳解决方案。
8. **one-third** 解题依据为第四段最后一句话。
9. **glaciers and ice caps** 解题依据为第五段第二句话。
10. **water pollution** 解题依据为第十段第二句话。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. C 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. C 16. B 17. D 18. B 19. B 20. C 21. A 22. C 23. C 24. D 25. C
11. **W:** Your sister Jane didn't recognize me at first.
M: I'm not surprised. Why on earth don't you lose some weight?
Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?
12. **M:** This terrible weather has ruined our weekend plan.

- W: Anyhow, we might as well have a dinner at the Grand Restaurant and then go to the Broadway Theater instead of a picnic and camping at the beach.
- Q: What will they do for the weekend?
13. M: What was the weather like during your holidays?
- W: Not bad, but it would be better if it had been a little bit cooler.
- Q: What was the weather like during the woman's holiday?
14. M: Mr. Steward appears to be honest. But I don't think we can trust him.
- W: No, Mr. Steward is not what he looks like.
- Q: What does the woman probably mean?
15. W: Hi, John, how's your project going?
- M: Oh, just so so. You know, it seems less difficult to get financial support for the project than to get trained men.
- Q: What do we know about the man's project?
16. M: This book is \$ 2.00 and the blue one is a dollar more.
- W: The red one is twice as much as the blue one.
- Q: How much is the red book?
17. M: Jane, I would like to introduce you to my sister, Ellen.
- W: Glad to meet you, Ellen. Bob tells me you are interested in European art, too. In fact, he says that you plan to spend the summer in Italy.
- Q: What do the girls have in common?
18. W: I wish I could get used to this American custom of using first names.
- M: I usually call my good friends by their first names.
- Q: What is the woman complaining about?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

- W: Hello, Martin!
- M: Hello, Mary!
- W: I've heard you had a headache, how are you feeling now?
- M: Oh, I'm feeling better, thanks. I missed the engineering class yesterday. I was wondering if you could tell me what went on.
- W: Actually we had an interesting class. Dr. Smith talked about a new type of fuel.
- M: Oh, yeah?
- W: Uh-hum. It's called dimethyl-esters or DME.
- M: Oh, I remember reading something about DME. It's mostly used in spray cans, right?
- W: Right. DME doesn't destroy the ozone, so it's been environmentally friendly.
- M: But doesn't DME pollute the air if it's burned in an engine?
- W: No. Dr. Smith says something about its exhausts being clear, that it doesn't release as much pollutants as diesel fuel. And he mentioned something about DME being more efficient than other alternative fuels.
- M: When will it replace diesel fuel?
- W: Not for a while. It's not economical to mass-produce.
- M: Well, thanks for the information. I guess I won't need to borrow your notes.
- W: Well, maybe you should look at them. We are having a test next week.
- M: Okay, could you give them to me now?
- W: Oh, I didn't take them. What about the psychology class this afternoon? Are you going to attend?
- M: Sure, then. See you!
- W: Bye!
19. What are the two speakers talking about?
20. Why is the woman giving the man the information?
21. What effect will the increased use of DME instead of diesel fuel probably have?
22. Why does the woman suggest the man look at her notes?

Conversation Two

M: Hi, Janet, you are so lucky to have done well with your final exams and term papers.

W: I still have 2 more final exams to take.

M: Really?

W: Yeah.

M: What are you doing this summer, anything special?

W: My parents have always liked taking my sister and me to different places in the United States. You know, places with historical significance. I guess they wanted to reinforce the stuff we learned in school about history. And so even though we are older now, they still do once in a while.

M: Oh, so where are you going this summer?

W: Well, this summer it's finally going to be Gettysburg.

M: Gettysburg! It's probably the most famous civil war site in the country. It's only a couple of hours away. I have been there a couple of times.

W: We were gonna to go there about ten years ago, but we ended up not going anywhere that year. I cannot remember why.

M: What a pity!

W: Yeah, but I hope that doesn't happen again this year. I wrote a paper about Gettysburg last semester for a history class in which I got to know about the political situation in the United States right after the battle at Gettysburg, so I'm eager to see the place.

23. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

24. Why do the woman's parents like taking her sister and her to places with historical significance?

25. What does the woman imply about Gettysburg?

Section B

26. A 27. B 28. B 29. B 30. C 31. C 32. A 33. D 34. C 35. B

Passage One

Sailors long ago were often afraid that if they sailed too far from home they would fall off the edge of the flat ocean. In the past, many people had to trust the words of others, for they had no way to gather information for themselves. Today, we can fly in airplanes high over the earth and see the curve that is proof of its roundness. Astronauts soaring miles high can send us pictures that support our beliefs. Most people now accept the fact that the earth is definitely not flat. But many of them don't realize that it's not exactly round, either.

Actually, some scientists in the 1950's discovered that the earth is shaped more like a pear, thicker on one end than the other.

A mathematician, Ann Eckels Baillie, used computers to gather information to use in planning space flights. In her work, she figured the distance of spacecraft from the planets to a star.

During her regular work of tracking the second U. S. satellite, Vanguard I, she discovered some facts that didn't seem to make sense. It appeared that the perigee (or point nearest to the earth) of the Vanguard orbit measured a different distance from the northern hemisphere of our earth than from the southern hemisphere. At first, she and her colleagues thought the strange figures were due to some mathematical error. But Baillie wouldn't give up the idea that important new information had been discovered. She and the other scientists discussed the shape of the earth again and again. Further research finally proved that Baillie's accidental finding was correct.

26. What did sailors long ago think the earth was like?

27. What does the passage tell us about?

28. Why did Ann Eckels Baillie use computers?

Passage Two

The great acrobat, Blondin, was very famous in the 19th century. He used to walk on a tight-rope across the Niagara Falls. On September 8th, 1860, a crowd of about 300,000 people gathered at Niagara to watch.

Blondin carried a man across! Three men had offered to go with him, but they failed to appear, so Blondin asked his manager, Mr. Colcord, to climb on his back. Colcord agreed to do this so as not to disappoint the crowd, but he was

terrified. The crossing was very difficult because Colcord was heavier than Blondin thought. After he had gone a short way, Blondin had to stop in order to rest. He asked Colcord to get down. At first Colcord refused, but at last he had to. He clung to Blondin's leg and the rope in order not to fall. Blondin had to stop six times during the crossing so as to rest. Sometimes the ropes swung as much as 40 feet! At last both men crossed safely. The crowd sighed with relief—and so did poor Mr. Colcord!

29. How many people gathered to watch Blondin on September 8th, 1860?

30. Why did Mr. Colcord agree to go with Blondin across the Niagara Falls?

31. How many times did Blondin have to stop for rest?

Passage Three

A computer is a machine designed to perform work mathematically and to store and select information that has been fed into it. It is run by either mechanical or electronic means. These machines can do a great deal of complicated work in a very short time. A large computer, for example, can add or subtract nine thousand times a second, multiply a thousand times a second, or divide five hundred times a second. Its percentage of error is about one in a billion digits. It has been estimated that human beings making calculations average about one mistake per two hundred digits.

The heart of an electronic computer lies in its vacuum tubes, or transistors. Its electronic circuits work a thousand times faster than the nerve cells in the human brain. A problem that might take a human being two years to solve can be solved by a computer in one minute, but in order to work properly, a computer must be given instructions—it must be programmed.

Computers can be designed for many specialized purposes—they can be used to prepare payrolls, guide airplane flights, direct traffic, even to play chess. Computers play an essential role in modern automation in many plants and factories throughout the world.

32. What is a computer's percentage of error?

33. What is the function of a transistor in a computer?

34. If a problem might take a human being two years to solve, how long does it take a computer to do so?

35. In what aspect do human beings differ from computers?

Section C

If parents bring up a child with the aim of turning the child into a (36) **genius**, they will cause a (37) **disaster**. According to several leading (38) **educational** psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes that ambitious parents make. Generally, the child will be only too (39) **aware** of what the parent expects, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great (40) **damage** to children. However, if parents are not too (41) **unrealistic** about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may (42) **succeed** in doing very well—especially if the parents are very (43) **supportive** of their child.

Michael Li is very lucky. (44) **He is crazy about music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him.**

Although Michael's mother knows very little about music, Michael's father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is unwilling.

Michael's friend, Winston Chen, however, is not so lucky. (45) **Although both his parents are successful musicians, they set a too high standard for Winston.**

They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enter him in every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. (46) **When I was your age, I used to win every competition I entered.** Winston's father tells him. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. **D** 从空格后的谓语动词“have”可知该处应填入复数名词,因此,只能在 D 和 M 中选择;由于和动宾“drop 10 percentage points”搭配,此处应填入“比例”一词,所以 D 为正确选项。

48. **F** 本题难度很大,只能根据完成时态,先排除 C 和 O 两项,然后结合对上下文的理解,作者悲叹年青人读的书太少,“如果你只读了青少年杂志上的一篇小故事,那也被计算在内”。因此选出正确的选项 F。
49. **O** 该题较为简单,依据本文的一般现在时态,单数主语和后面的介词 to,可以推断出正确答案,“attribute...to”把...归因于...。
50. **L** 根据文章的意思和时态、单复数的基本知识可知选 L。
51. **K** 因为在 by 之后,这里只能采用动名词的形式,从所给选项三个动名词中选出意思符合的一项,即 K (force somebody to do)。
52. **N** 本句结构工整,“from _____ vocabulary to stretching imagination”,显然应填入一个动名词,根据文章的意思,应该填入 N,意即:从构建词汇量到拓展思维能力。
53. **J** 固定搭配,release...from,可知应选 J。
54. **C** 根据上下文含义,可知“17 岁从不或者很少读书的孩子数量上升”,并且本题与 55 题句式相同,但意思相反,因此从下文的 drop 一词也可推断出本题的正确选项。
55. **E** 结合上下文,该处应填入一个意为“比例”的名词,即 E 项 percentage,此处同学应该注意(1)percentage(比例)与 percent(具体的百分比)的区分;(2)选项 percentage 与上句的 number 呈对应的。
56. **B** 此处根据助动词 have 和形容词 constant,可知该处应该填入一个系动词的过去分词,意为“保持不变”,只能填入 B 项。

Section B

57. **B** **细节理解题**。该题有一定难度。根据题干,解答该题应定位在第一段。第一段第二行说“它有时放在‘situations vacant’(招聘)栏目...”,其中招聘加了引号,再加上随后的让步从句明确否定了给人提供工作,所以 A 项应排除。第三行说“它有时放在‘situations wanted’(求职)栏目...”,随后的让步从句也明确否定了 D 项。而选择正确答案应根据最后一句话“What it does is to offer help in applying for a job.” B 项正确。C 项“把现有的工作分成各种类型”文章没有提及,也应排除。
58. **C** **细节理解题**。解答该题只需正确理解第二段第二、三行“The growth and apparent success of such a specialized service is, of course, a reflection on the current high levels of unemployment.”(这种特别服务的出现和成功反映了当今的高失业率。)这正是 C 项的内容。该题属倒着考题型。
59. **D** **细节理解题**。最关键的提示句应该是第三段第三句“The letter was really just for openers, it was explained, everything else could and should be saved for the interview.”言外之意,在信中不必写得太详细,应该在得到面试机会时再透露更多细节。D 项为正确选项。
60. **A** **细节理解题**。文章第四段第一行中的“as you moved up the ladder”对应了题干中的“as one went on to apply for more important jobs”。因此,随后的内容即为答案:“Something slightly more sophisticated was called for. The advice then was to put something in the letter which would distinguish you from the rest.” A 项正确。B 项说“有关申请人个性的隐含信息”,C 项说“申请人申请工作时相对于其他人的优势”,这两项均不正确,D)项表示“用主动积极的方法偶尔玩点花招”只是引人关注的其中一种方法,不如 A 具有概括性。
61. **B** **单句理解题**。本题问个人履历为什么重要。学生只要正确理解最后一段,就可做出正确选择,最后一句实际上是一强调句型:“...it is increasing number of applicants with university education at all points in the process of engaging staff that has led to the greater importance of the curriculum vitae.”明确讲明是越来越多的具有大学教育背景的求职者使得个人履历更显重要。“it is”后的内容也即是 B 项的内容,所以 B 项正确。A、C、D 项文中都没有涉及,均应排除。
62. **A** **细节理解题**。本题问规定最高租金可能会导致什么结果。文章第一段明确指出,landlords(房东)收取租户的租金有了最高限额,他们的利润会受到影响,也可能导致他们投资其他行业,鉴于此,C、D 两项都是错误的。B 项“使租房为家的人担忧”文中没有涉及,也不对。依据第一段最后一句话“..., the end result of rent control is a shortage of apartments in the city.”可知 A 项为惟一选项。
63. **C** **细节理解题**。依据第一段第四句“However, the critics say that after a long time, rent control may have negative effects.”可断定 C 项正确。A、B、D 诸项都含绝对意味,都不符合文中意思。
64. **A** **细节理解题**。解答该题只要准确理解第二段的含义,尤其从第三行开始“However, if the minimum is high,... Thus, critics claim, an increase in the minimum wage may cause unemployment.”此题较简单。
65. **B** **主旨题**。本文从 rent control 和最低工资控制两方面讨论了政府控制可能造成的后果。进一步说,许多政府行为可能保护某些利益,但从长远看,也会带来许多问题。B 项正确。A 项说(文章叙述了)供需关系;

C 项说(文章叙述了)政府控制的必要性;D 项说(文章叙述了)摆脱政府控制的紧迫性。文章并没有深入谈及这三项内容,显然不能成为文章主旨。

66. D 细节判断题。依据第四段第二行“The predictions may be correct only if ‘other things are equal’.”可得知 A 项是对的。从第二段可得知规定最低工资会使得雇主雇用更少的工人,会考虑用机器替代工人,也就可能导致更多的人失业,所以 B 项应该是可以成立的说法。C 项的内容实际上就是 A 项的另一种说法,也可成立。依据第四段内容,可得知 D 项不正确。经济理论应该有相当的参考价值,只是还需考虑方方面面的因素。

Part V Cloze

67. C 本题考查搭配关系。本句句意为:当然,在教学岗位上应考虑聘用外籍教师的利与弊。根据句意,应选介词 of。
68. A 本题考查介词用法。根据上题译文,介词 in 符合题意及英语习惯表达,故正确。其他选项均不符合英语习惯表达。
69. D 本题考查动词辨析。thought 意为“认为”,measured 意为“测量”,balanced 意为“平衡”,considered 意为“考虑”。D 符合题意,故正确。
70. C 本题考查名词辨析。situation 意为“形势,情况”;circumstance 意为“情况”;background 意为“背景”;condition 意为“条件”。本句句意为:对于大学和个人,被当作宝的外籍背景也对个人及学习产生了适应方面的问题。据此,只有 C 选项符合题意,故正确。
71. B 本题考查动词辨析。emerge 意为“出现”,是不及物动词,可排除;carries 意为“携带”;creates 意为“创造、产生”;solves 意为“解决”;B 符合题意,故正确。
72. A 本题考查代词用法。本句句意为:“外来从事研究的学者通常呆在实验室以保护自己。”isolate oneself somewhere 为习惯用法,意为:把某人隔离在某地。此外空格应指主语 the foreign research scholar, 所以应用 himself 指代;由此确定 A 为正确答案。
73. C 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。根据上下文,逗号后所述内容与前文内容正好相反,所以此处应选表示转折意义的词,显然 C 正确。选项 B 和 D 都表示递进,而 A 选项意为“否则”,不符合上下文逻辑关系。
74. C 本题考查搭配关系。根据 fit 动词不与 by 连用,可排除选项 B;而 fit 与 into 或 with 连用为“适合,符合”之义,两选项均与句意不合。本句句意为:但他所需要的是适应组织严密的大学体制。据此,只有 C 符合题意,故正确。be fitted to 意为“使适应”。
75. D 本题考查代词用法。本句空格本为 the system,为避免重复,一般用 that 来替代,所以 D 正确。
76. B 本题考查搭配关系。be faced with 为固定搭配,意为“面对,面临”,所以 B 正确。其余选项均搭配错误。
77. D 本题考查动词辨析。上句句意为:外籍教师面临人生观、课程安排及教学方法等方面的差异。因而本句应在意义上与上下文保持一致,lack 意为“缺乏”,符合题意要求,故为正确答案。而 have (有)、possess (拥有)和 need(需要)均不合题意。
78. A 本题考查名词辨析。concept 意为“概念、观念”,feeling 意为“情感、感觉”,plan 意为“计划”,intelligence 意为“智力、脑力”。本句句意为:外籍教授要求有本已在美国学生头脑中就有的观念。显然 A 选项吻合句意,故正确。
79. D 本题考查动词辨析。ordered 为“命令、订购”之义;asked 为“询问,请求”之义;insisted 为“坚持”之义。根据句意,显然选项 D 正确。
80. B 本题考查搭配关系。adapt oneself to 意为“使适应于”,其余选项均无此搭配关系,所以 B 正确。
81. C 本题考查搭配关系。adjustments 为空格所填动词的宾语,其搭配动词应用 make, 所以 C 正确。
82. A 本题考查习惯用法。take advantage of 为固定用法,其意为“利用”,吻合题意,故正确。
83. D 本题考查动词辨析。show 意为“显现、表明”;afford 意为“担负得起(费用、损失等)”;express 意为“表达、表示”;offer 意为“提供,给予”。本句句意为:大学也必须作一些调整,以充分利用外籍教师。选项 D 与题意吻合,故正确。
84. B 本题考查形容词辨析。powerful 意为“强有力的”,creative 意为“有创造力的”,imaginary 意为“虚构的、幻想的”,advanced 意为“先进的、高级的”。本句句意为:人们还不知道如何创造性地利用外籍教师。很显然选择 B 符合题意,故正确。
85. C 本题考查名词辨析。scope 意为“范围”,range 意为“变动范围、视觉范围”,field 意为“领域”,district 意为“行政区域”。根据句意,此处应为其研究领域之义,因而选项 C 正确。

86. **B** 本题考查短语动词辨析。called on 与 called upon 意义等同, A、C 均可排除; called at 意为“在某处拜访某人”, 与题意不合, 也可排除; 只有 called for (需要) 符合题意, 故正确。

Part VI Translation

- 87. turned a deaf ear to our warnings
- 88. as fluently as he speaks English
- 89. Whether Tony will come or not
- 90. could not help laughing
- 91. did she become aware/realize

答案与解析

2

Part I Writing

Colleges Have Opened Their Doors Wider



Colleges have opened their doors wider in recent years because the student population has increased enormously from 4 million to more than 7 million in less than six years since 1997. Is this a good thing?

Some argue that the enrollment increase will benefit individuals and the society as well. It allows more students to pursue higher educations and state loans enable children from poor families to complete their education at universities and colleges. This may in turn contribute to helping them to eliminate poverty for the society.

Others express concerns over the rapid expansion. They are afraid that some problems may arise from it, for example, the problem of employment. A lot more graduates may have great trouble in finding a job after graduation, which will lead to a social problem.

In my opinion, the former view is more reasonable. Admittedly, a rapid increase of graduates seemingly places a heavy burden on the society. However, on second thoughts, we find that it is due to the rapid expansion that, to a great extent, we can delay the approach of the upcoming employment wave. Moreover, just as property and wealth once were keys to success, education has become the main provider of individual opportunity in our society and an element that most ensures success in life and eliminates poverty. In this sense, I am convinced that the admission expansion is very instrumental.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

- 1. **Y.** 该句句意为: 根据说明, 该系统是用来防止车辆偷盗的。本题解题依据为文章第一段第一句话, 与原文之义相符。
- 2. **Y.** 该句句意为: 设定该防盗系统时, 你应该让所有乘客下车。本题依据为 SETTING THE SYSTEM 标题下列出的第二点, 与原文之义吻合。
- 3. **N.** 该句句意为: 当用钥匙打开车门时, 该系统设置  取消。本题解题依据为 CANCELLING THE SYSTEM 下面一段, 该段大意为: 用钥匙打开前门或滑门该系统  全取消, 显然本题句意与原文所述不符。
- 4. **N.** 该句句意为: 该系统只有在使用钥匙打开前门、滑门、后门及发动机罩时才会起动。本题解题依据为 Activating the system 下面第二句话即: If any of the front, sliding and back doors and hood is unlocked without using the key (如不用钥匙打开前门、滑门、后门和发动机罩, 该系统将发出警报并切断起动机电路), 由此可见, 该句意与本题之义相反。
- 5. **N.** 该句句意为: 如果终止警报, 你得把车的点火钥匙从“ACC”位置拨到“LOCK”位置。本题解题依据为 Stopping the alarm 下面第一句话: Turn the ignition key from the “LOCK” to “ACC” position (把点火钥匙从“LOCK”拨到“ACC”位置), 显然与原文不符。
- 6. **N.** 该句句意为: 当指示灯闪烁时, 不需要用钥匙打开任何门和发动机罩。本题解题依据为 INDICATOR LIGHT 下面的第二句话: You need the key to open the front, sliding and back doors and hood. (你需要钥匙打开前后门、滑门和发动机罩)。显然本题句意与原文所述不符。

7. **NG.** 该句句意为：本文告诉我们该系统能有效工作以致力于从未出现故障。通览全文，本文根本未提及该信息。因而无法得知。
8. **30 seconds** 答案依据为本文 SETTING THE SYSTEM 标题下“...the system will give you a preparation time of 30 seconds before the setting...”。
9. **starts flashing** 答案依据为 SETTING THE SYSTEM 标题下，小标题 4 后面的内容。
10. **Toyota dealer** 答案依据为文章最后一句话。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. C 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. D 19. D 20. C 21. D 22. C 23. A 24. B
25. B

11. **W:** Did you tell Steve about our meeting?

M: Whatever I tell him goes in one ear and comes out of the other.

Q: What does the man mean?

12. **M:** How did you enjoy your three-week tour of Africa?

W: I just loved every minute of it.

Q: What do you know about the woman?

13. **M:** Did Bill have any plans to buy a house?

W: Hardly. A house is beyond his means.

Q: What is true about Bill?

14. **W:** Do you know Susan Evans?

M: That name rings a bell, but I'm not sure.

Q: What do you learn from this conversation?

15. **W:** Did you turn off the lights and check the locks on all the doors and windows?

M: Yes, and I told the neighbors we'd be gone for two weeks. They'll keep an eye on the house for us.

Q: Where are the man and woman going?

16. **M:** I'd like to buy that pen and pencil set. It's \$ 29.50 and I only have \$ 14.00.

W: I can lend you some money. Let's see, how much do you need?

Q: How much does the man need to borrow to buy the pen and pencil set?

17. **W:** Would you like to come mountain climbing with us?

M: That's the last thing in the world that I would ever do.

Q: What does the man mean?

18. **W:** Will these shoes wear well?

M: Absolutely. They are our most expensive shoes, and as you can see, the materials and workmanship are excellent.

Q: Who is the man?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

W: What are you doing going through all these newspapers?

M: Oh, you know, I've just come back from New York. I'm trying to find a house for my family to live in. But I've got to go through all these advertisements here and just can't find anything good. What shall I do?

W: Well, what do you and your family really want?

M: All we need is a comfortable three-bedroom house.

W: Why don't you take this. It's in the city center and has three bedrooms, a bathroom, a modern kitchen, a lounge, and a dining-room. The price is reasonable.

M: But look here. It's near the railway station, too noisy. And my wife prefers a quiet place. She can't bear any noise.

W: Well, I know of a four-bedroom house in the suburbs. It's got a garden and a garage.

M: That sounds good. Is there shopping nearby?

W: I think so, but I'm not sure.

M: Would it be very far from our company?

W: About 20 minutes' drive. Another important point is, there are a lot of trees around the house and the air is always

fresh. By the way, it is much cheaper than that in the city center.

M: That's very nice. I'll talk it over with my wife.

19. What is the man busy with?

20. Why is the first suggestion NOT accepted?

21. Which description about the house recommended by the woman for the second time is NOT true?

Conversation Two

M: Good morning, Doctor.

W: Good morning, Jack. I haven't seen you in a while. What seems to be the problem?

M: Actually I'm a little embarrassed about coming here. I feel fine right now. But you know how much stuff is going around. Anyway every year around the holidays like clockwork I come down with something.

W: So you're interested in prevention.

M: Yes, I want to have a perfect holiday.

W: What symptoms do you usually get?

M: You know, cough, fever, runny nose, my head and bones ache, chills even. I'm usually miserable for a week and it ends up ruining my holidays.

W: Sounds like a typical flu to me. As you said, lots of people have it.

M: But how do people develop it?

W: Influenza often strikes when people are over tired, stressed out and not eating nutritious food. And also you increase your exposure to a virus when you're in big crowds where lots of people are coughing and sneezing.

M: I certainly spend a lot of time in department stores around the holidays buying gifts for people.

W: Yes. And so you increase your exposure to airborne viruses just when your body's resistance is already low from all the running around you do.

M: So what can I do to ward off the flu?

W: Actually it's fairly simple. Get a lot of rest, eat well. That way your immune system will be boosted. And you'll be more able to fight off illness.

M: All these things make sense. But one more question. Aren't I bound to get sick anyway if there's an outbreak in the dorm?

W: Oh, you didn't mention you lived in the dormitory. In that case I'd also suggest you go to the university health center to get immunized. The vaccine available prevents the three main types of influenza.

M: I'll do it right away. It will be nice to feel well during the holidays for once.

W: Good Luck!

22. Why did the man go to see his doctor?

23. How does the man describe his health problem?

24. What might be a reason the man gets ill?

25. Why does the doctor suggest the man go to the university health center?

Section B

26. B 27. D 28. B 29. B 30. A 31. A 32. C 33. B 34. C 35. A

Passage One

In America, where labor costs are so high, "do it yourself" is a way of life. Many people repair their own cars, build their own garages, even rebuild their own houses. Soon many of them will also be writing their own books. In Hollywood there is a company that publishes children's books with the help of computers. Although other book companies also publish that way, this company is not like the others. It allows the reader to become the leading character in the stories with the help of computers. Here is how they do it. Let us suppose the child is named Jenny. She lives in New York, and has a dog named Hody. The computer uses this information to make up a story with pictures. The story is then printed up. A child who receives such a book might say, "This book is about me." So the company calls itself the "Me-Books Publishing Company".

Children like the me-books because they like to see in print their own names and the names of their friends and their pets. But more important, in this way, readers are much more interested in reading the stories. Me-books are helping children to learn how to read.

26. Why do Americans do most things themselves?
27. What distinguishes this company from the others?
28. What are the “me-books”?

Passage Two

Many egg-laying animals merely lay their eggs and leave. Turtles, for instance, and horseshoe crabs, the eggs are hatched and the little ones are their own. The current theory about birds is the earliest birds did just that when they were cold-blooded creatures living in warm places. However, when they became warm-blooded creatures living in cold places, they had to remain on the eggs to keep them warm. For this, they needed a place—a nest. Very likely, the first nest was just a primitive hole scraped in the ground. Even now many species still lay eggs in this sort of crude nest. Primitive nests found on the ground were fine for some birds, but others began to elevate their nests in branches, perhaps to avoid predators. These early elevated nests were probably loose platforms of sticks and dried leaves. The type is still built by some birds today. The latest development in nest, the most recent vision, so to speak, is the cup-shaped nest. This is the one we regard today as the typical bird’s nest, you know, like a robin’s nest.

29. What evolutionary change in birds led to a nest’s building?
30. According to the speaker, where was the first bird’s nest located?
31. According to the speaker, what is the possible reason that birds began to build nests in trees?
32. What is the main topic of the talk?

Passage Three

A university professor recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent. He found out that the monkey was more intelligent than other animal.

In one experiment the professor put a monkey in a room where there were several small boxes. Some boxes were inside other boxes. One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and to find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food. The professor left the room. He waited a few minutes outside the door. Then he knelt down and put his eye to the keyhole. What did he see? To his surprise he found himself looking directly into the eye of the monkey. The monkey was looking at the professor through the keyhole on the other side of the door.

33. What was the purpose of the professor’s experiments?
34. Why did the professor put the food in a small box?
35. How did the professor watch the monkey?

Section C

After retiring from 30 years of teaching, Ethbell Pepper could easily have decided to sit back and (36) relax and enjoy a peaceful (37) retirement. But that kind of life is not for Ethbell Pepper. “I just wanted to do something different. If you are going to (38) participate in life, do it. Don’t just sit down and look out the window,” she says. At 68, she decided to become one of the (39) pioneer participants in a program at the University of California. The program offers (40) campus housing and classes to people over (41) sixty. She (42) enrolled in a class called Human Relationships and (43) Diverse Society. (44) “I taught my minority students in my English and drama classes in a high school for 20 years.” But in this course, I found out a lot about other cultures I didn’t know then. (45) One of the most important lessons that I’m learning is to perceive, not to judge.”

Older adults can add to the educational resources of the university by bringing with them a lot of valuable experience. Their presence on campus helps break some long beliefs about aging. Young students may have fears of growing older. (46) But that kind of fear can be reduced as they see that older people can be active, healthy, and continue to contribute to society. The younger students can begin to see aging as a natural part of living.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. **E** 此处应填入 E 项, be willing to 为固定搭配。
48. **H** 此处应填入一个名词, 而 appetite 通常和介词 for 搭配, 此处句子的意思为控制我们无止境的欲望。
49. **A** 此处应填入一个形容词, 根据上下文意思应选 A 项, 意即: 全球气候变暖似乎离我们太遥远, 以至于我们无需为此担心。
50. **B** 此处应填入一个名词, 而与 computer 搭配的名词在选项中根据上下文意思 B 为正确选项。

51. **F** 根据上下文意思此处应表达气候变化之意,因此 F 为正确选项。
52. **L** 该题较为简单,表示“上个世纪全球的气温上升了 1 华氏”,应能迅速找出正确答案。
53. **I** 显然 ice 与 melt 搭配,因此 I 为正确选项。
54. **K** 此处应填入一个现在分词,表示“海岸受到侵蚀”,因此应选 K。
55. **N** 该题较为简单,应填入一个复数名词,所以填入 N 项。
56. **D** 选 D 项, the rest of 为固定搭配。

Section B

57. **B** **主旨题**。该题要求学生总结文章的主题。文章主要写了银行发展的两个方面:一是银行的外在建筑风格,过去的银行通常有 heavy walls, barred windows 以及 bronze doors,给人以非常可靠、放心踏实的感觉;二是银行的功能转变。选项 B 正是恰当的概括,所以应该是正确答案。文章并无涉及现在和过去对钱的价值比较,所以 A 项“钱不如过去值钱”不对。文章也没有对比哪种建筑风格更好,所以 C 项“过去的银行的建筑风格比现代银行的建筑风格更好”也不对。D 项说“偏见使得老一代人认为现代银行不可靠”,不符合文章意思。
58. **D** **细节归纳题**。问题问老一代人与年轻一代人对钱的认识态度是什么? 老一代人的看法可以从第三段开头看出:“In his generation money was thought of as a real commodity that...”年轻一代对钱的想法可以从第四段第四行至第六行,尤其是“... he offers us a service in which the most valuable element is the creativity for the invention of large numbers.”从上可以归纳出 D 项为该题的正确答案。
59. **C** **语义题**。该题较容易,只要参阅第三段“commodity”后的定语从句“that could be carried, or stolen.”这实际上就是解释老一代人对钱的想法,他们认为钱是可以被携带或被偷走,也就是可以摸得到的实实在在的东西, C 项正确。
60. **D** **细节推论题**。问题问现代银行应该具有什么功能? 四选项的意思分别是: A) “充满雄心且友好”, B) “可靠且威力无穷”, C) “明智且不可穿越”, D) “富有想像且有创造性”。要回答这个问题,应定位在文章第四段“...in which the most valuable element is the creativity”和第五段“... boasts of imaginative powers.”从中不难看出现代银行应该是富有想像力并且有创造力。
61. **C** **推论题**。该题要求学生判断作者对银行的外在风格和功能的转变这一趋势的态度。最明确的提示应该是第四段开头“But the attitude toward money has, of course, changed.”随后进一步分析了现代银行不同于过去银行的功能,作者用了“creative imagination”,可以看出其态度是肯定的。C 项正确。
62. **C** **细节理解题**。问题问“当她的丈夫离家出走时, Eileen Doyle 怎么样?”根据第一段第二行“Eileen was astonished...”可以断定 C“(她)不明白为什么”应该是正确答案。其余三项均不符合文章意思。
63. **A** **细节理解题**。问题问“离开家庭的大多数人”。该题较简单,解题依据应该是文章第二段,其大意为:一年中的每一天都有一小帮男人和女人悄然收拾几件行李,没有留下任何纸条或说一声再见(“...without so much as a note or goodbye...”,其中 without so much as 为重要句型,表示“甚至...都没有”),最后一次关上前门离家出走了,把他们的债务、他们的忧虑、还有迷惑不解的家庭抛在身后。A 项正确。
64. **D** **细节理解题**。文章第四段第二、三句说明那些被遗弃的人甚至宁愿自己的配偶已经死亡,至少死亡不会意味着自己被抛弃或失败,所以要比被遗弃的感觉好点。B、C 两项属于四级考试中典型的陷阱式干扰项,因为 B 项中的“pride and confidence”及 C 项中的“rejection or failure”在原文中皆有出现,马虎的考生可能不假思索就选了 B 或 C,正好中了圈套,其实稍微细心一点就会发现 B、C 和文章所说的并不是一回事。第四段第三句“At least it...”中的 it 是指 death 而不是题干中主语所指。
65. **D** **细节推论题**。问题的题干应该在第四段开头,所以答案在此之后“...Worse than that, ... an unfinished marriage, ... wait seven years before...”D 项正是这种意思。
66. **B** **细节理解题**。依据第五段第二行“It's typical of the kind of personality which seems able to ignore other people's pain and difficulties.”B 项说“这是一种自私行为”,为正确答案。A) “这是种绝望行为”; C) “这是突然决定的结果”; D) “这是沉重负疚感的结果”。

Part V Error Correction

67. 本题考查“介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句, *in* 改为 *where*, 或在 *in* 和 *there* 中间加 *which*。由于先行词是 in a society, 表示地点状语, 后面的定语从句中可以用 where 或者 in which 来引导作相同的成分。这样 in which/where there is...science 为定语从句修饰 in a society。
68. 本题考查比较结构, *as* 改为 *than*。由于出现了比较级 more ignorant, 考生就应该敏感的想到与 than 的搭配。

句意为:“我们比西欧受过同样教育的人更对科学愚昧无知。”

69. 本题考查上下文的逻辑关系, *So* 改为 *But/However/Nevertheless*。So 表示因果关系, 而根据上下文, 此句句意与上句相反, 应用表示转折的连词。
70. 本题考查动词用法, *about* 去掉。explain 为及物动词, 表达“解释某事”时后直接跟宾语, 无需加介词; 表示“向某人解释某事”时, 用 explain sth. to sb.
71. 本题考查代词用法, *you* 改为 *they*。考生做此题时要有全句意识, 不能局限在本句的部分找语法错误, 本题就属于语法无错误, 而意思上有误。根据上下文, 此处应指 if you ask them 中的 them, 应用 they 做主语。
72. 本题考查搭配关系, *like* 改为 *as*。such 应与 as 搭配, 表示例举。
73. 本题考查习惯用法, *takes* 改为 *gives*。give rise to 为固定搭配, 意为“引起, 使发生”, 本句句意为: 它也使得科学与技术的区别变得模糊。
74. 本题考查动词误用, *differ* 改为 *distinguish*。differ 表示“不同, 相异”, 而 distinguish 表示“区别, 辨别, 使一物(特征等)与另一物相区别”; 在搭配上的用法也不同, 一般而言, A differ(s) from B, 而 (sb.) distinguish A from B / distinguish between (the two)。根据上下文, 本句句意为: 许多人对两者不加区别。
75. 本题考查逻辑关系, *since* 改为 *while*。此处讲述了科学与技术的区别所在, since 作连词表示“自...以后, 因为, 既然”, 而本句后内容应与前句在逻辑关系上形成对比, 所以应用表示转折的 while 或 whereas。
76. 本题考查形容词误用, *harmful* 改为 *harmless*。本题句意为: 科学本身无害的, 但一旦它能提供技术, 就并非是无害的。Harmful 意为“有害的”, 应该为 harmless“无害的”才符合题意。

Part VI Translation

77. more than I can describe in words/beyond words
78. singing and dancing to their heart's content
79. as if she knew me
80. so that it could be conducted smoothly
81. he be offended/annoyed

答案与解析

3

Part I Writing

Dear Lawrence,

It has been five years since we met each other last time. How time flies! How are things with you? The happy time we spent together is always on my mind and I really hope to meet you again. As you know, Spring Festival, Lunar New Year, is the most favorable holiday for us Chinese. With its colorful and rich traditions, it is celebrated almost in every part of China. Everyone is indulged in the dominant atmosphere of joyous family reunion and with the fresh and vigorous look people greet the New Year.

The celebrations vary from place to place, but there are three traditions that have never differed throughout the country. First, the New Year's Eve dinner is a symbol of family reunion, with all family members sitting around the steaming table, tasting a variety of delicious food and wishing each other health, success and happiness. Second, people, during the holidays, will visit each other to express their best regards and wishes. And finally, we can enjoy the marvelous lion and dragon dances symbolizing happiness, good fortune and prosperity.

The day is drawing nearer, my families and I sincerely invite you to join us for this year's Spring Festival. If you'd like to, we can make further arrangements. Looking forward to your reply!

Yours,
Yuan Chao

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N. 该句句意为: 美国联邦调查局确切知道计算机犯罪造成了多大损失。本题解题依据为本文第二段“Even the FBI, which attempts...is involved”, 该句大意为: 尽管 FBI 致力于对各种犯罪的上升和下降有清晰认识,

但并不能精确说明损失多大,所以与原文之意不合。

2. **Y.** 该句句意为:计算机拥有者很容易利用大量计算机数据库,本题解题依据为第二段最后一段话“...the easy access of microcomputers to huge mainframe databases.”与原文之义吻合。
3. **Y.** 该句句意为:本文第三段暗示大多数利用计算机犯罪者是相关公司雇员。本题解题依据为文章第三段最后一句话,其大意为:现实情况表明很可能是该公司雇员内部人...,与原文所述之义吻合。
4. **N.** 该句句意为:许多公司不举报计算机犯罪是因为法律诉讼通常花费很多钱。解题依据为本文第九段第一和第二句话,他们不举报是害怕公众发现其计算机系统的弱点而对其丧失信心。据此可确定与原文所述不符。
5. **N.** 该句句意为:当计算机犯罪在满是人的房间里发生时,通常有很多证人指证犯罪。本题解题依据为本文第六段第一句话,该句大意为:即使计算机犯罪发生在满是人的房间里,通常也无证人。据此可知该句所述之义与原文不符。
6. **Y.** 该句句意为:本篇文章主要是关于计算机犯罪的增长及与之作斗争的困难性,通览全文,尤其根据小标题的提示,我们不难看出文章主要论述了计算机犯罪与日俱增及难于发觉和阻止诸方面的原因,即文章的中心思想,与原文所述主旨吻合。
7. **NG.** 该句句意为:计算机犯罪上升是因为有更多便宜的计算机。本文第二段用 a,b,c 列出了计算机犯罪增加的三大原因,其中并未提及计算机便宜这一点。
8. **twelve** 答案依据为第二段第一句话。
9. **an example** “...be cited as an example”,表示“引用...来作为一个例证”答案依据为文章最后一段第二句话。但原文没有直接照抄的语言,只能根据理解完成此空。
10. **customer trust** 答案依据为本文第九段最后一句话。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. A 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. D 20. D 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. D 25. B

11. **M:** My car is in the shop. Will you lend me yours for the evening?

W: MY CAR! That's good one!

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. **M:** I don't know if I'll be able to turn in my economics paper on time.

W: Haven't you heard the professor gives us a week's extension on it?

Q: What does the woman mean?

13. **M:** After two weeks of tennis practice lessons, I think I have finally managed to improve my backhand.

W: Like my mum always says, "Practice makes perfect."

Q: What does the woman mean?

14. **W:** Your train will be ready for boarding in 15 minutes, sir. Breakfast will be offered in the dining car.

M: Good. I'll have just enough time to send a fax before leaving.

Q: What does the man plan to do next?

15. **W:** I don't understand how you got a ticket. I always thought you were a careful driver.

M: I usually am, but I thought I could get through the intersection before the light turned.

Q: Why did the man get a ticket?

16. **M:** The tickets for that rock concert finally go on sale next Saturday at 5 o'clock.

W: I heard that anyone who wants one had better get there sooner than that.

Q: What does the woman imply?

17. **W:** I'm so soaked from the rain. I would go back to my room to change clothes if there were more time before the performance.

M: I could use drying-off too. But I hate the idea of missing even a few minutes of this concert.

Q: What can be inferred about the speakers?

18. **M:** I thought you were going to call me last night about the train schedule.

W: Sorry, I would have, but Harry and Jack stopped by and stayed past midnight.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

M: We are almost finished. Could you hand me the white pepper?

W: Why white pepper and not black? Aren't they the same thing?

M: Well, they are from the same plant, but white pepper is milder. I usually prefer it. It has a more subtle flavor.

W: How? Isn't that from the same plant?

M: Well. It depends on how ripe it is when it's fixed. You surely have a lot of questions.

W: That's because you have all the answers. Did you learn about this stuff in cooking school?

M: Yeah, we study all kinds of herbs and spices.

W: So go on. It's interesting. How do you get black pepper done?

M: Er. Well, the pepper corn is actually a fruit. It's not really black or white. It turns from green to yellow to red as it ripens. For black pepper, you pick it when it's still a little immature, and then dry.

W: Dry in darkness?

M: Well, the skin turns dark as it dries.

W: Does that mean white pepper is pepper without the skin.

M: Exactly. It is put out to dry in the sun after the skin is wrapped up. It's also mature a little longer than black pepper.

W: So they do all that just to get a milder pepper corn?

M: Right. And for special reason. Some chefs like the idea that he keeps white sources white.

W: This green pepper corns are interesting. I've never seen them before.

M: Green pepper has a very distinctive flavor. Some people really like it.

W: So it must be picked really young.

M: Right. It's not sun dry. It's either put in a liquid or a freeze dry to keep the color.

19. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

20. How did the man learn about pepper?

21. What happens to black pepper after it's picked?

22. According to the man, why do some cooks prefer white pepper?

Conversation Two

M: I didn't see you in creative writing class today. What happened?

W: Oh, just a dentist appointment. That's all. Say, did we get a new assignment for next week?

M: Yeah. A really interesting one, actually. We're supposed to write a short story that has some sort of limitation or constraints imposed on it.

W: What do you mean? Like rhyming in a Poem?

M: Well, that'll be an idea. But what we write has to be prose, as prose poetry. Just to make rhyme in a poem is too easy, I guess. I think Prof. Smith really wants us to challenge ourselves, or put our creativity to the test.

W: Well, did she give any hints about what's on her mind?

M: No really, but I may have an idea the kind of thing she's looking for. I just finished reading a really strange book by some French guy. He wrote a whole book without ever using the letter e.

W: A whole book without a single e? How's that possible? But, wait a minute. I didn't know you could read French.

M: I can't. I read the English translation. But get this. There's not one e in that one either.

W: No way. Think of all the words you could use.

M: I know, but that translator manages it. I've got the book at home if you want to check it out for yourself. What's really amazing to me is that leaving out the e in English has got to involve a complete different group of words and endings in French.

W: Sometime you have to show me that book. But right now I'd better get going on the writing for next week. I already have a couple of ideas, thank you. And I think I just might be able to work on it.

23. What were the students assigned to write?

24. Why does the man mention a book by a French author?

25. What point do the speakers make about the Letter e?

Section B

26. D 27. B 28. C 29. D 30. A 31. B 32. B 33. A 34. D 35. B

Passage One

Are electric cars the wave of the future? Automobile manufactures are under pressure to develop cars that do not pollute. One powerful motive is a California law requiring that by the year 2000, 10% of new car sales in the state be so-called “zero emission vehicles”. These cars must put no pollution, whatsoever, in the atmosphere.

California is a huge market for the automobile companies. So they are working hard to meet the standards. So far, the electric car seems to be the best alternative. So the big advantage of the electric cars is that they don't pollute. However, there will be a competition with gas-powered cars and that's where the weaknesses come out. The big problem is that the batteries that power electric cars weigh a lot relative to the amount of power they deliver. For instance, in one prototype electric car, the batteries weigh 400 kilograms and they provide enough energy to go 250 kilometers before recharging, which takes 8 hours. Compare that to a moderately fuel-efficient conventional car, it can go 600 to 700 kilometers on a tank of gas and refilling takes just minutes.

If there are other drains on the electric cars' batteries besides the motor, headlights, air-conditioning or heater, its already limited range would be significantly reduced. So, automobile engineers are trying to make more powerful batteries that would increase the cars' range and make them more attractive to buyers.

26. What is the talk mainly about?

27. What is the main advantage of electric cars over gas-powered cars?

28. What is the main drawback of the electric car?

Passage Two

The first magazine was a little periodical called *The Review* and it was started in London in 1704. It looked a lot like the newspapers of the time, but in terms of its content, it was much different. Newspapers were concerned mainly with news events, but *The Review* focused on important domestic issues of the day as well as the policies of the government.

In England at the time, people could still be thrown in jail for publishing articles that were critical of the King and that's exactly what happened to Daniel Defoe. He was the outspoken founder of *The Review*. Defoe actually wrote the first issue of *The Review* from prison. You see, he had been arrested because of his writings that criticized the policies of the Church of England which was headed by the King. After his release, Defoe continued to produce *The Review* and the magazine started to appear on a more frequent schedule, about 3 times a week.

It didn't take long for other magazines to start popping up. In 1709, a magazine called *The Tatler* began publication. This new magazine contained a mixture of news, poetry, political analysis and philosophical essays.

29. What is significant about *The Review*?

30. Why was Daniel Defoe arrested?

31. What does the speaker say about *The Tatler*?

Passage Three

Many lovers promise to be together forever, in life and in death, but I don't believe I've heard of anyone whose faithful support and devotion matched that of Mrs. Isidor Straus.

The year was 1912. Mrs. Straus and her husband were passengers on the Titanic during its fateful voyage. Not many women went down with the ship, but Mrs. Straus was one of the few women who did not survive for one simple reason: She could not bear to leave her husband.

This is how Mable Bird, Mrs. Straus's servant, who survived the disaster, told the story after she was saved.

“When the Titanic began to sink, the frightened women and children were the first ones loaded into lifeboats. Mr. and Mrs. Straus were calm and comforting to the passengers, and helped many of them into the boats.”

“If it had not been for them,” Mable stated, “I would have drowned. I was in the fourth or fifth lifeboat. Mrs. Straus made me get into the boat.”

Then, Mr. Straus begged his wife to get into the lifeboat with her servant and others. Mrs. Straus started to get in. She had one foot on the edge, but then suddenly, she changed her mind, turned away and stepped back onto the sinking ship.

“Please, dear, get into the boat!” Her husband urged.

Mrs. Straus looked deep into the eyes of the man with whom she'd spent most of her life, the man who had been her best friend, her heart's true companion and always a comfort to her soul. She grabbed his arm and drew his trembling body close to hers.

"No," Mrs. Straus is said to have replied with resistance. "I will not get into the boat. We have been together through a great many years. We are old now. I will not leave you. Where you go, I will go."

And that is where they were last seen, standing arm in arm on the deck, this devoted wife clinging courageously to her husband, this loving husband clinging protectively to his wife, as the ship sank. Together forever.

32. Who told the story of Mr. and Mrs. Straus?

33. What did Mrs. Straus refuse to do?

34. In Mrs. Straus's eyes, what kind of man was her husband?

35. Why didn't Mrs. Straus survive?

Section C

One of the best ways to celebrate Mother's Day is to give your mom the day off. Let her take it easy and (36) relax while the rest of the family does the work.

Many families begin Mother's Day with (37) breakfast in bed. Usually dad and the kids will let mom sleep late as they go into the (38) kitchen and prepare her (39) favorite meal. A Mother's Day breakfast can (40) consist of anything your mom likes.

After the food is cooked (41) arrange everything nicely on a (42) tray. Don't forget the (43) vase with a single flower. With spring here, the children can pick a tulip or daffodil from the garden outside. When everything is ready, (44) carefully carry the tray and mom's favorite sections from the newspaper up to her bedroom. Cards and small presents from the children can be placed on the tray before it is presented to mom in bed.

Many families make a special Mother's Day dinner or (45) take mom out to her favorite restaurant for a meal. It is a good day to let your mom have a good rest and let her see what a wonderful family she has.

(46) Children who are away from home can send one of those Mother's Day telegrams to show how much you care for your mother. These telegrams can be sent from any post office in this country.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. **D** feel 是一个系动词,可以判断此处应填入一个形容词,通过上下文意思,以及后面介词 about, 可以确定选项为 D 项 guilty, 短语 feel guilty about sth. “对…感到有愧”。全句的意思是“我们很爱吃,但是往往在吃完之后又有负罪感”。
48. **M** be obsessed with 为固定搭配,原意为“被…附上/缠住/迷住心窍”,放在本句表示“十分重视”。全句的意思为“我们很关心健康和减肥,但肥胖却又空前地在蔓延”。
49. **A** 本句缺一个名词作主语,并且根据和介词 to 的搭配,可以推断出正确选项 answer。
50. **I** 本句根据 more 和 ways 可以判断出需要填入一个形容词构成比较级,根据上下文,表示“旨在禁止酗酒的禁酒令,却激发了更多新奇的方法来酗酒”,可以确定 I 为正确选项。
51. **F** 本题较难。根据 be 和 by 确定应填入一个过去分词。再根据上下文,上文表示“应该吃典型的美国人吃的食物”,下文通过 but 转折,表示实际上“美国的食物已经被诸如比萨和热狗这样的舶来品所诠释了”,因此可以确定 F 为正确选项。
52. **O** 该题难度较大,只能通过理解来答题,不过英文句子的工整性可以帮助考生找到答题线索。与前面的 religious reasons 相对应, political ideals 显然更适合。全句的意思是“它是我们的健康观念甚至是道德观不可分割的部分,无论我们是因为宗教信仰的原因而禁酒或者是因为政治理想而避谈食肉”。
53. **L** 由于横线后面没有宾语,可以确定不是形成 bring 的短语,这样本句所缺的为一名词,做 bring 的宾语。根据下文解释,“美国人对他们所吃的食物的态度是矛盾的”,可以推出本句意义为“坚定的观点也不是确定不变的”。因此可以确定 L 为正确选项。
54. **K** 系动词 become 后应填入一个形容词,和后面介词 of 形成短语 be/become suspicious of “对…感到怀疑”。
55. **J** 本句缺一个名词作主语,并且根据和介词 in 的搭配,可以推断出正确选项 belief,“(have)belief in sth.” 相信…。
56. **C** 本句是一般现在时,缺一个动词,且和 with 搭配,确定选项 share,“share sth with sb, 与某人分享某事”。

Section B

57. **B 主旨题。**本文三段内容均围绕短缺原料的价值进行说明。文章第一段说明了什么叫原料相对短缺,第二段说明了什么叫机会成本,第三段说明了原料的价格是由什么决定的。
58. **C 细节归纳题。**第二段中“Every act of production uses up some of society's available resources; it means the foregoing of an opportunity to produce something else.”说明机会成本是用可生产的其他商品来衡量的,选项 C 正好符合该意思。
59. **D 细节归纳题。**第一段“Materials used for one purpose cannot at the same time be used for other purposes; if the quantity of an input is limited, the increased use of it in one manufacturing process must cause it to become less available for other uses.”说明社会总资源是有限的,用掉其中一些就会使总量减少并限制其他商品的生产。
60. **A 细节归纳题。**文章第三段“In a market economy the price of a good and the quantity supplied depends on the cost of making it”(市场经济条件下,商品的价格和产量取决于其成本),然后又说“The cost of, say, a pair of shoes is the price of the leather, the labor, the fuel, and other elements used up in producing them.”以鞋子为例说明商品价格是由生产要求决定的。
61. **C 推断题。**文主要阐述了经济学里面的一个重要概念——“机会成本”,是讲商品生产和社会资源之间的关系。A、B、D 均未涉及到生产领域,只有 C 符合本文的主旨。
62. **D 主旨题。**本篇主要讨论不同的领导者(如 instrumental leaders 以及 expressive leaders)在不同的社会群体中所充当的角色和发挥的功能。所以 D 为正确答案。A、B、C 选项都不能正确概括本文主旨。
63. **C 细节理解题。**A 选项的招募(recruitment)和 B 选项选举程序(election process)都在第一段中作为大群体的领导者产生的方式被明确提到。D 选项也在第一段中作为家庭领导者的产生的方式被明确提到。只有 C 选项没有作为产生领导者的一种方式在本文中被提及。
64. **A 推论题。**A 选项意思是:某一特定群体的有效领导者,不一定就可以成为另一群体的有效领导者。这正好与第二段的意思相吻合,即领导者没有一个固定的特点,只是符合了一个特定群体需要的人就有可能成为该群体的领导者(It seems...virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group)。B 选项和 C 选项的意思与本文无关。D 选项意为:许多人想成为领导者,但却很少能拿出证据来证明他们具有这样的资格。显然是对文章意思的曲解。
65. **B 细节理解题。**第二段中“...decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of 'natural leaders'”意思是说数十年来的研究并不能找出可靠证据来证明那些人可以成为“天生领导者”,与 B 项意思一致。
66. **D 细节理解题。**第三、四段主要讲了两种类型的领导者的区别。其中 instrumental leader 侧重于群体目标的实现,而 expressive leader 相对于前者并不侧重于群体目标的实现,而是注重为群体成员提供情感支持,并尽力减少内部纷争。(Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them.)

Part V Error Correction

67. 本题考查上下文语义关系,unnecessary 改为 necessary。本句句意为:我们所谈及的人的需要,是指我们生活中必不可少的东西。据此,应用肯定意义的 necessary。
68. 本题考查虚拟语气用法,will 改为 would。根据英语语法,与一般现在事实相反的虚拟语气,条件句用一般过去时,主句用 would 加动词原形。
69. 本题考查搭配关系,for 改为 as。“be known as,被认为是...”,“be known for,因...而众所周知”。根据题意,应是 be known as,即“这被称为营养不良”。
70. 本题考查定语从句的关系词,where 改为 which/that。此处引导定语从句的关系词在定语从句里必须充当主语,而 where 在定语从句里作地点状语,没有作主语的功能,因此,where 改为 which 或 that。
71. 本题考查固定搭配,like 改为 as。“the same as...,与...同样的”,为固定搭配。
72. 本题考查上下文语义关系,developed 改为 undeveloped。考生做此题时要有全局意识。本句与下句是发达国家和不发达国家的两个对比。本句中 whereas 引出转折,前部分指“欠发达国家的人们只食用在其家园附近种植的食物”,而后部分指“发达国家的人们吃的是距其家好几千英里之外生长的食物”。之所以改成 undeveloped 而不是 underdeveloped 是因为下句中也出现了 undeveloped,作为提示。
73. 本题考查介词用法,despite 改为 although/though。despite 是介词,不能引导句子,如要引导,必须改成

“despite the fact that...”。比较简洁的方法是把 despite 改为 although 或 though。

74. 本题考查习惯用法, *by* 改为 *on*。“live on (sth.)”, 继续生活, 以...为主食, 靠...生活。“live by (doing sth.)”, 以...为生。本句意思为: 他们可以只吃一种肉。并且下文再次出现 live on 作为提示。
75. 本题考查固定搭配, *like* 改为 *as*。such as 为固定搭配。
76. 本题考查上下文语义关系, *more* 改为 *less*。“no more necessary”, 表示否定, “不重要多少”; “no less necessary” 是双重否定表示肯定, “同样必要”。

Part VI Translation

77. is situated
78. put our heads together
79. finds fault with
80. we may/might as well walk home
81. is twice as expensive as it was a few years ago

答案与解析 4

Part I Writing

Will Computers Replace Us?

As is the case we can see, the rapid development of computer technology is exerting profound impact on our life, almost in every aspect. In addition to the use in working, computers are finding their way into the home. They are so intelligent that they seem to be able to solve all problems, consequently, some say that it will sooner or later take the place of human beings.

As for me, I firmly hold the view that there is no such possibility on the grounds that computers are but machines, made by humans. They can only do as humans instruct them and our tasks are far too complicated for any machines to undertake.

For humans, there is one thing that computers can never accomplish, that is, the former can make decisions on their own while the latter can do nothing unless they are programmed.

In my opinion, computers will remain nothing but an extension of human brains, no matter how clever and sophisticated they will become.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N. 该句句意为: 如果经理们想通过其他人的努力达到目的, 他们必须擅长本文所讨论的七项管理职能。本句意思与文章第一段, 尤其是第一段的最后一句话有所出入, 即“决策和沟通是连接这七项职能的同步程序, 经理们要通过别人的努力来达到目的, 他们必须擅长这些程序和职能”。因此, 本题句意与文章意思不吻合。
2. Y. 该句句意为: 经理对于关系和资源的考虑对于公司生存和成功是必要的。该句与本文第三段第二行的意思吻合。
3. N. 该句句意为: 一旦目标和政策确定后, 经理主要让其他人去从事相关活动而他本人不需干其他事情。本题解题依据为文章 Organizing 标题下面(即第四段)第一句话, 该句大意为: 一旦目标和政策确定后, 经理得决定完成目标所必须从事的活动并要协调各方关系。显然, 该句句意与本题之意不合。
4. N. 该句句意为: 根据文章, 人事安排只是人力资源部的职责。本题解题依据为本文第五段第四和第五句话, 该两句的大意为: 人事不仅是人力资源部的职责, 有效的人事安排需要经理观察其下属的表现, 注意到其强点并寻求通过细心指导和培训消除掉弱点, 显然本题之意与原文之意不合。
5. Y. 该句句意为: 领导、动力和沟通是指导中的三个基本要素。本题解题依据为文章第六段第一句话, 其大意为: 通常想到管理时, 人们会本能地想起指导职能的三个基本要素: 领导、动力和沟通, 此意显然与本题之意相符。

6. **N.** 该句句意为: 创新职能建立在公司是否有钱和良好的人际关系上。解题依据为文章 **Innovation** 标题下(即第十三段)的后半句,其大意为:创新职能建立在公司的创新氛围和创新个体上,据此可知,本题之意与原文之义不符。
7. **NG.** 该句句意为:根据文章,如果公司要在竞争中保持领先地位,必须得到政府支持。本题解题依据为文章第十三段前半句话,该句仅提及公司领导应致力于创新,但并未提及政府支持,因此从文中无法获知该信息。
8. **four** 答案依据为文章第七段最后一句话。
9. **creative thinking, risk-taking, and initiative** 答案依据为文章第十三段倒数第二句话。
10. **representing activities** 答案依据为文章最后一段最后一句话。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. B 12. B 13. D 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. B 21. D 22. A 23. D 24. A
25. D

11. **W:** Have you heard of the new fitness centre they're building downtown?

M: Yeah. I can hardly wait for it to open.

Q: What does the man mean?

12. **W:** Gary, why is it that whenever I open my mailbox lately, I pull out letters addressed to you?

M: Because until I find a new apartment, I'm having the post office forward my mail to you.

Q: What is happening to Gary's letters?

13. **M:** Boy! How quickly technology changes! So many people have a computer in their home nowadays.

W: I know. I feel so behind the times.

Q: What can be inferred about the woman?

14. **W:** Let's ask Dan to introduce the musicians to the audience at the beginning of the concert.

M: Ask Dan? He'll be playing the violin.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. **W:** There's an article here in this magazine you might find interesting. It's about buying running shoes.

M: If it were not for chemistry and the final exam were not drawing near, I could read it now.

Q: What is the man probably doing?

16. **W:** Tom, could I bother you for a moment? I need someone to return this book to the library for me.

M: That's no bother at all. I'm on my way there now.

Q: What will the man probably do next?

17. **M:** I'm exhausted. I stayed up the whole night studying for my history mid-term exam.

W: Why do you always wait till the last minute?

Q: What can we learn about the man?

18. **W:** Do you think you could give me a ride to the library tonight?

M: I'd like to, but I'm heading in the other direction. I'm meeting Jean tonight.

Q: What does the man mean?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

M: Hi, Julie, mind if I sit down?

W: Not at all, Jerry. How have you been?

M: Good. But I'm surprised to see you on the city bus. Your car is in the garage?

W: No. I've just been thinking a lot about the environment lately. So I decided the air will be a lot cleaner if we all use public transportation when we could.

M: I'm sure you are right, though the diesel bus isn't exactly pollution free.

W: True. But they'll be running a lot cleaner soon. We were just talking about that in my environmental engineering class.

M: What's the city going to do? Install pollution filters of some sort on their buses?

W: They could, but those filters make the engines work harder and really cut down on fuel efficiency. Instead they found a way to make their engines more efficient.

M: How?

W: Well, there is a material called the coniine oxide. It's a really good insulator. And a thick coat of it get sprayed on the certain parts of the engine.

M: An insulator?

W: Actually, what it does is reflect the heat of burning fuel back. So the fuel will burn much hotter and burn up more completely.

M: So a lot less unburned fuel comes out to pollute the air, right?

W: Yeah, and the bus will need less fuel. So with the savings on fuel cost, they say this will all pay for itself in just six months.

M: Sounds like people should all go out and get some this stuff to spray their car engines.

W: Well, it's not really that easy. You see, normally, the materials are fine powder. To melt it so you can spray a coat of it on the engine parts, you first have to heat it over 10,000 degrees and then, well, you get the idea. It's not something you or I would be able to do ourselves.

19. What is the conversation mainly about?

20. Why did the woman decide to ride the city bus?

21. What is the coniine oxide?

22. According to the woman, what may limit the use of the coniine oxide in cars?

Conversation Two

W: David, can I give you a hand with one of those grocery bags?

M: Sure, Nancy. Could you take this one please? I didn't realize how heavy these bags would be.

W: Why did you buy so much stuff when you have to walk back home from the store?

M: Well, I didn't intend to buy a lot. But I'm having some people over and I guess I needed more than I expected.

W: What's the occasion?

M: Now the people I live with, the Kremers, have been on vacation for a month and I thought I'd surprise them. I'm inviting some of their friends and families for a welcome home dinner.

W: Oh, that's really thoughtful of you.

M: I figure it's the least I can do for them. They've been letting me stay with them rent-free while I'm in school.

W: Really? That's pretty generous of them.

M: Well, they understand how difficult it is to make ends meet when you're a student. They've been such a big help to me. I thought that this might be a small way to thank them for their generosity.

23. What is David trying to do?

24. Why did David think he wouldn't have a problem?

25. Why is David appreciative of the Kremers?

Section B

26. B 27. A 28. A 29. C 30. B 31. A 32. A 33. A 34. B 35. C

Passage One

Like most other folk art, the calendar pictures were not considered to be art in their own day. People just thought of them as a way of decorating a practical object. In fact, the calendar pictures were originally printed as advertising for various companies that made hunting or fishing products, like guns or fishing rods. The calendars were handed out for free to the customers to thank them for the business.

Most people just hung the calendars on their walls with the pictures faded in the sun and then tore the pictures off the calendar as each month passed. As a result, collectors today place a lot of value on the calendars that are complete and in good condition.

Even though the people who used the calendars didn't regard them as art, the original paintings were often of good quality. In fact, many famous wild life painters created calendar art at some point in their lives. To them it was a way of getting their work reproduced and shown around. One interesting thing is the way these pictures reflect changing attitudes

towards wild life. The pictures often portray the adventure of hunting rather than any particular concern for wild life preservation. But most of today's wild life art shows animals in their natural surroundings without any humans in the scene. This modern wild life art appeals to a large number of the nature lovers, even those who are opposed to the practice of hunting.

26. According to the speaker, why is it difficult to find calendar pictures that are in good condition?

27. What was the theme of many early wild life calendars?

28. According to the speaker, why did the artists want to produce the work for calendars?

Passage Two

For the past few weeks we have been discussing national energy conservation alternatives for the future. Today I am going to talk about what one community is presently doing to conserve energy. The people of Davis, California, have succeeded in cutting their energy consumption by one third since 1973. The first energy-saving action that was taken in the early 70's was the legislation of strict building codes.

All new houses in Davis must have the proper insulation so that heat will not escape unnecessarily during the winter. New houses must also face north or south so that they will not be overheated by the sun in the summer. The laws have had a definite effect.

Since 1976 there has been a 50 percent saving in the amount of natural gas and electricity used in heating and air-conditioning. There are other energy-saving features about Davis. Buses, partially supported by the city, transport university students throughout the area. There are 24 miles of bicycle paths, and today there are twice as many bicycles as cars in the city. By reducing the available parking space, the City Council has succeeded in reducing the number of cars in the city every day. Another benefit of the reduced parking is the greater number of small cars.

People are saving gas because they are choosing not to drive or because they are driving fuel efficient cars. Davis, California, has become an energy-saving model for other cities. Time is up for today. Next week we'll return to our regular topic of national energy alternatives.

29. What is the main topic of this lecture?

30. Why is insulation required in new houses?

31. What is the purpose of building new houses facing north or south?

32. What has the city of Davis provided for bicycle riders?

Passage Three

Girls are more often the victims of child labor practices than boys. Many of them are forced to start work when they are only ten years old. Although the work they are given to do is often light, it often involves serious risks to the health. In one recent case, children as young as six years were found to be working in Asian factories, from eight to fourteen hours a day in overcrowded and unhealthy working conditions. Sometimes a whole family group is employed, with the payment going to a parent or older relative. The children, therefore, not only receive nothing or very little for their long hours of work, but also are prevented from attending school. When they become older, they are therefore, unable to do any other kind of work.

33. What does this passage mainly discuss?

34. What work are the girls given to do?

35. Why are they unable to do other kind of work when they become older?

Section C

Mr. Smith was a (36) wealthy industrialist, but he was not satisfied with life. He didn't sleep well and his food did not (37) agree with him. This (38) situation lasted for some time. Finally, he decided to (39) consult his doctor. The doctor (40) advised a change of (41) surroundings. "Go abroad," he said. "But I'm not good at foreign language," said Mr. Smith. "It doesn't matter," said the doctor, "Go on a (42) voyage. Take plenty of exercise. Try to reduce your (43) weight."

Mr. Smith went to Switzerland. (44) He did not know French or German, and had to communicate through gestures. He attended a physical training course. (45) To strengthen his muscles, he had to lie on the ground and raise his right and left legs alternately. After a time, he got refreshed and forgot the troublesome problems of his factory. (46) He even began to notice individual trees and individual birds.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. **M** 此处应填入一个形容词和 stability 搭配。stability 表示稳定。根据上下文意思,可以确定选项为 social。social stability 表示社会稳定。
48. **I** 不定冠词 a 后应该填入单数名词。在 K,I 和 N 中,根据上下文意思,应选 willingness。并且 willingness 的形容词形式经常使用短语“be willing to do sth., 愿意去做某事”。
49. **L** 本句较为简单,莎士比亚的戏剧,应选 plays。
50. **H** 本句考固定搭配“be based on..., 建立在…基础之上”。
51. **O** 此处应填入一个形容词,副词 morally 修饰该形容词。本文讲的是多元文化主义,表示“除了我们的文化之外,所有的文化在精神上都应该平等的。我们的文化比较糟糕”。并且上句和下句都出现了 equal 作为提示。
52. **D** 本句 But 引出句意的转折,但前后句型工整,从上句可以推断出该处填入 cultures。
53. **G** G 为正确选项,即欧洲的其他地区。
54. **B** 本句用完成时,应选入一个过去分词。在 B 和 E 中,应选 existed 符合句意,即“尽管奴隶制度在世界的其他地区早已存在,但最早给奴隶制明确定义的却是美国人”。
55. **C** 本句选入一个形容词作后置定语修饰 something,表示“许多美国人都知道我们的文化遗产有所特别”。考生容易在 special 和 particular 中混淆。something special about,表示…有特殊性。同时考生还要注意“be particular about,对…极为挑剔,苛刻”。
56. **N** 当 worth 是形容词时,用作表语,后接名词或动名词作宾语。“be worth doing sth. 值得做某事”。worthwhile 也是形容词,表示“值得做的,值得出力的”。worthwhile 可修饰名词或接不定式,即“be worthwhile to do sth,值得做某事”。

Section B

57. **B** **主旨题**。第二段的第一句话“Solar astronomers do know that the Sun is divided into five layers or zones”为此段中心句,作者指出,太阳可分为 5 层或是 5 个区。然后后面的部分就围绕着这五个区展开论述。这是关于太阳结构的说明,所以答案应该为 B。
58. **B** **语义题**。文中关于“photosphere”的说明只在第二段后半部分见到:作者指出,太阳从外到内分别是 corona (日冕),chromospheres (色环层),和 photosphere,然后作者又指出“The first three zones are regarded as the Sun's atmosphere.” photosphere 也是太阳大气层中的一层,所以它应该是一种气体。A 说它是一种“气体状包层”,不够准确。C 内容与本文无关,错误。D 选项将 photosphere 和 chromospheres 的位置搞反了,也错。
59. **D** **细节理解题**。该题的理由在 58 题中已经阐明了,太阳的大气层只包括了 corona,chromospheres 和 photosphere 这三个部分。
60. **C** **细节理解题**。根据第五段第二行“The rays of gas thin out as they reach the space around the planets.” 当射线到达行星外层时,就会变弱,所以 C 为正确的选项。
61. **A** **推断题**。通过对文章的结构分析,我们可以发现第二段中作者对太阳的构造做了总的论述,它共分为五层。后三段接着介绍了日冕,是对第二段内容的展开,显然后面应该继续介绍太阳的其他层。
62. **C** **主旨题**。文章通过描述儿童对数目的反应,探讨儿童对数目的认知能力的发展情况。
63. **A** **推断题**。解题依据为文章第一段的第三句话,通过孩子们精确的摆放餐具来说明孩子们在学会走和说话后不久就能开始简单地数数了。考生不要受 B 答案的影响,该答案是对文章第一段第二句的错误理解,该句的意思应为:孩子们的数字技巧发展的相当早,(我们可以)简单的想象有一个内在的时钟,代表着孩子们数学计算的不断成熟,在引导着他们的成长。
64. **C** **语义题**。文中“illuminate”是阐明的意思,与 clarify(阐明、解释、澄清)的意思一致。即,心理学者阐明:一些日常生活中的学习是人的知识累计的基础。而 A 选项 illustrate 意指举例说明,与 illuminate 的意思不同。**特别提示**:本题难度较大,不仅要考考生对文章的理解,而且要求考生在平时学习中,要准确把握词汇的含义,注意意思相近的词汇的比较。
65. **A** **细节理解题**。第二段第四句“Psychologists have demonstrated that young children, asked to count the pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils...”表明当孩子们被哄着去数盘子里的铅笔的数目

时,他们通常是分别数出不同颜色铅笔的数目(report the number of blue or red pencils)。

66. **A 细节归纳题。**文章最后两句话表明了孩子们在学习数目时,既非轻而易举(with effort),同时这种能力也不是天生的(far from innate)。当然,这里可用排除法,考生只要理解最后两句话中的依据就可以知道 A 选项与文章不符,从而正确选出 A 项答案了。其他选项则都可以在文章中找到依据。

Part V Error Correction

67. **本题考查形容词与副词误用, *near* 改为 *nearly*。**考生注意,一般形容词修饰名词,而副词修饰动词和形容词。根据题意,这里须用副词 *nearly* 修饰形容词 *equal*。本句句意为:在大小上月球的面积几乎等于南北美洲的面积。
68. **本题考查定语从句的关系词用法, *that* 改为 *where*。**此处引导定语从句的关系词在定语从句里必须充当地点状语,来修饰 *environment*, 相当于 *in the environment*; *where* 有此功能, 而 *that* 在定语从句中做主语,没有做地点状语的功能。
69. **本题考查易混词误用, *considerate* 改为 *considerable*。**“*considerate*, 考虑周到的, 体贴的”, “*considerable*, 相当多的”。根据题意,应是 *considerable*, 即“现在有许多关于生活在月球的科学探测”。
70. **本题考查上下文逻辑关系, *So* 改为 *But*。***So* 表示因果, *But* 表示转折。上句中表达了“人们还不知何时才能在月球上生活”, 而下句立即转折, “但是专家认为这种定居将会分三步走”。
71. **本题考查形容词与副词误用, *temporarily* 改为 *temporary*。**本题类似于 67 题。根据题意, 这里用形容词 *temporary* 修饰名词 *shelters*。
72. **本题考查反身代词, *themselves* 改为 *themselves*。**表示“他们自己的”反身代词为 *themselves*, 现代英语词汇中已绝迹 *themselves*。
73. **本题考查系表结构, *living* 改为 *alive*。***living* 和 *alive* 都可做形容词, 都可表示“活着的”。但 *alive* 着重于状态, 它可用作表语, 或放有名词或代词后作定语。英语中有这样一些以 *a* 开头的形容词, 称为表语形容词, 如 *afraid*, *alone*, *alike* *asleep* 和 *awake*。此处 *stay* 为系动词, 用 *alive* 作表语。
74. **本题考查被动语态, *has done* 改为 *has been done*。**此处应用被动语态, 因为主语为 *this*。
75. **本题考查主谓一致, *makes* 改为 *make*。***that* 引导的定语从句修饰 *the characteristics*, *that* 做主语应是复数概念, 动词用单数形式。
76. **本题考查分词用法, *required* 改为 *requiring*。**本句的基本句型是 *Operations are examples*。中间的分词部分对 *operations* 进行解释, 现在分词表示主动, 过去分词表示被动, 此处应用现在分词做定语修饰 *operations*, 其作用等同于定语从句 *Operations which require a vacuum, extreme cold are examples*。本句句意为:“需要真空、极冷环境的经营就是例证”。

Part VI Translation

77. let flood victims down
78. at the expense of the environment
79. All things considered / Everything considered
80. Suppose that you are a heavy smoker / you smoke heavily
81. where(in which) there is no racial prejudice/with no racial prejudice

答案与解析

5

Part I Writing

To Serve the People: Is It Going Out of Style?

About 40 years ago, on the 3rd of March, Chairman Mao called upon the whole nation to “learn from Comrade Lei Feng and serve the people”. From then on, the whole nation has been responding enthusiastically to Mao’s teaching and trying every means to give help to those who needed. However, in recent years, with the development of market economy, great changes have taken place in our ways of thinking and modes of living. “To serve the people” has become a foolish

and formalist slogan.

Some people argue that the motto of serving the people is going out of style. They say that we are born to be selfish creatures; even a baby will not give its candies to other kids, let alone the adult. On the other hand, in the present system of market economy, everyone is minding his own business, making his own money, and giving full play his potential capabilities. In a word, we just need to serve ourselves, our own interests.

However, there are still other people who maintain that the virtue of serving the people will never be out of date. They assert that since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships, and the strength of the human condition is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under stressful circumstances. In the service of other people around us, we are in fact serving ourselves.

So far as I am concerned, I take sides with those who uphold the virtuous principle of serving the people whenever and wherever it is possible. In daily life, I am always ready to render service and help to everybody who does need it.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. **N.** 该句的句意为:碳约占人体四分之一。参见原文的第二段。文章说碳是世界上最常见的元素之一,人体所含的碳元素占 18% 多一点,但是并不到四分之一。
2. **N.** 该句的句意为:根据文章的大意,人们喜爱钻石是因为钻石更为稀有。文章的第一段说明钻石并不比其他的宝石更稀有,人们之所以看重钻石是因为钻石市场被垄断了。
3. **Y.** 该句的句意为:天然钻石是通过金伯利管道被带到了地表。在“The Origin of Diamonds”这一节中,作者说明钻石形成于地球深处大约 161 公里这一层面。接着,在“Kimberlite Pipes”这一节中,作者说明地下岩浆通过 kimberlite pipes 夹带钻石到达地表面。
4. **Y.** 该句的句意为:钻石是根据 4C——切工、净度、克拉和色泽来定价的。在“Rating Diamonds”这一节中,作者讲到钻石的定价主要参照所谓的 4C(切工、净度、克拉和色泽)。
5. **Y.** 该句的句意为:最贵的钻石通常是白色。在“Rating Diamonds”这一节中,作者说明最贵重的钻石色泽是 Icy White(冰白)。
6. **Y.** 该句的句意为:德比尔斯公司的商业宣传改变了我们对钻石的认识。从“Marketing Diamonds”这一节中,我们知道在上世纪 30 年代之前,人们很少会用钻戒作为订婚信物,但是 De Beers 的宣传,特别是其广告用语“A Diamond Is Forever”(中文广告用语“钻石恒久远,一颗永流传”)改变了人们对钻石的认识,也改变了钻石市场。
7. **NG.** 该句的句意为:如果德比尔斯是一家美国公司,它就会因操控钻石定价而被认为违反了反垄断法。文章多处提到 De Beers 垄断了钻石市场,在“Marketing Diamonds”这一段第三段中,作者说这家公司出售的钻石占市场的 70% 至 80%。但是文章并没有提到如果这是一家美国公司,它会受到反垄断法的制裁。
8. **pressure and heat** 在“钻石的来源”这一部分中,作者说明了在适当的压力和温度下,碳可以转化成钻石。
9. **sightholders** 参见“Marketing Diamonds”这一节中。这些 sightholders 从 De Beers 的子公司购买钻石再去加工,然后在市场出售。
10. **industrial purposes** 参见“Rating Diamonds”这一节。瑕疵太多的钻石不会被加工成珠宝,而是会用于工业生产和加工,比如可以用于打磨钻石。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. C 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. A 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. A 21. B 22. D 23. D 24. B
25. B
11. **M:** Are you ready to order now?
W: Yes, I'll have roast beef, French fried potatoes and green beans.
Q: Who is the man talking to?
12. **M:** Well, if I had begun studying English earlier, I wouldn't be having so much trouble with my pronunciation.
W: Oh, I can understand why you feel that way.
Q: What problem does the man have?
13. **M:** I can't make up my mind about taking the English exam this summer.

- W: I would be inclined to take it if I were you. Any qualification is useful these days.
 Q: What's the woman's opinion about the exam?
14. M: Can I depend on you to pick up the soda for the party tonight?
 M: Sure. I promise I'll pick it up.
 Q: What did the woman ask the man to do?
15. M: Louise, do you mind turning off the over-head light? I've got a big day tomorrow and I really need to get some sleep.
 W: Sorry. I'll turn it off in a second.
 Q: Why did the woman say "sorry"?
16. M: I thought we might go to the new movie at the Playhouse Theater.
 W: Fantastic! I read a good review of it and I'd love to go!
 Q: What are they going to do?
17. M: Well, it might do you good to quit smoking or at least cut down on it.
 W: A lot of people have told me the same thing, but somehow I just can't force myself to do it.
 Q: What does the woman think of the man's suggestion?
18. W: Would I possibly ask you to help me get this refrigerator up the steps?
 M: I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't.
 Q: What can you conclude from the conversation?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

- M: Hi, Kitty. How does it feel to be back on campus?
 W: Joe, hi. Well, to tell you the truth, I have mixed feelings.
 M: Oh, why?
 W: I have this great summer job that I really hated to leave. I worked at the wild life research center in Maryland.
 M: That makes sense for a genetic major. What did you do? Clean the cages?
 W: This is a wild life center, not a zoo. This place breeds endangered species and tries to prepare them for life in the wild.
 M: You mean the endangered species like the tiger and the panda?
 W: Well, endangered species, yes. But not tigers or pandas. I was working with whooping cranes and sandhill cranes. It was really neat. I taught the baby crane how to eat and drink, and I help the vet to give them medical check-ups.
 M: I can see why it was hard to leave that job. But how did you teach a bird how to eat and drink?
 W: We covered ourselves up with clothes and used puppets made out of stuffed cranes to show the baby chicks what to do. Then the chicks copied what the puppets did.
 M: Clothes? Puppets? Sounds like fun.
 W: It was. The clothes and puppets are the key tool of this. We all covered ourselves up, the scientists, the vets, everybody. You see, baby cranes will become attached to their care-takers.
 M: So if the care-taker is a person, the crane will stay in places where people are.
 W: Yeah. And their chances for survival aren't very good. But by covering ourselves and by using birds puppets the chicks are more likely to seek out other birds rather than people. And their transition to the wild has a better chance of being successful.
 M: A chance of being successful? Hasn't this been done before?
 W: It's been done with sandhill cranes and everyone is optimistic about working with whooping cranes too.
 M: If this works, it will create a number of cranes.
 W: Yeah. It's exciting, isn't it?
19. What was the woman's job?
 20. What is the goal of the wild life center?
 21. Why does the man mention the tigers and pandas?
 22. Why do the staff members cover themselves with clothes as they work?

Conversation Two

M: Come on, Julie, how're we going to convince everybody that I'm the best candidate?

W: It won't be easy!

M: Thanks a lot!

W: Oh, just kidding. Actually, I think once we show everyone how well you did as junior class treasurer, you are sure to be elected president.

M: Well...What's your strategy?

W: One thing I was thinking of is to hang campaign posters in all the hallways.

M: But everybody puts up posters. We need to do something different.

W: Let me finish: The campus radio station is willing to let you have five minutes tomorrow morning at seven to outline your plans for the year. Lots of students will hear you then.

M: Great idea!

W: I've also arranged for you to give a speech during dinner tomorrow. Over a hundred students will be there. And you can answer questions after you finish speaking.

M: That means I'd better come up with a speech pretty quickly. How about if I write it tonight and show it to you after chemistry class tomorrow?

W: Fine. I'll see you after class.

M: You're really good at this. I'm glad you agreed to help me out.

23. What election are the speakers discussing?

24. What will the man do tonight?

25. What will the speakers do after chemistry class?

Section B

26. D 27. D 28. A 29. C 30. B 31. D 32. B 33. D 34. C 35. D

Passage One

To the best of my knowledge, all my aunts, uncles and grandparents spent most of their lives within thirty miles of Troy, Pennsylvania. They were farmers, horse traders, merchants, and postmen. As a boy, I believe I knew everyone living within four miles of our farm. And I guess Dad knew just about everyone in the country. He enjoyed talking. We met people at suppers on Saturday nights. Today a number of my relatives still live near Troy, but several of my cousins, my nieces, my brother and my sister are scattered in many states. The nearest relative to my home in New Canaan, Connecticut, where is a niece who lives about a hundred and ten miles away. My two sons live in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania; my mother-in-law, until her recent death, lived much of the time in Florida. When my wife Virginia and I moved to New Canaan twenty-four years ago, it was a semi-rural town and I soon knew most of the people living within a mile of us. In recent years almost all the old neighbors have moved and many dozens of new houses have sprung up near us. Today I wouldn't even recognize half of the people living within five hundred yards of our house. Virginia and I feel increasingly isolated. Personal isolation is becoming a major social fact of our time.

26. How many children does the author have?

27. How long has he lived in New Canaan, Connecticut?

28. What does he think of personal isolation?

Passage Two

What will man be like in the future—in 5,000 or even 50,000 years from now? We can only make a guess, of course, but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today. Let us take an obvious example. Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on average, men are about three inches taller. Five hundred years is a relatively short period of time, so we may assume that man will continue to grow taller. Again, in the modern world we use our brains a great deal. Even so, we still make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity. As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more—and eventually we shall need larger ones! This is likely to bring about a physical change too: the head, in particular the forehead, will grow larger. Nowadays our eyes are in constant use. In fact, we use them so much that they often to become weaker and have to wear glasses. But over a very long period of time it is likely that man's eyes will grow stronger. On the other hand, we tend to make less use of our arms

and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our fingers will grow more sensitive because they are not used a great deal in modern life.

29. What is the main topic of this passage?

30. How much of the brain's capacity is used now?

31. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about the future man?

Passage Three

In 1968, the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had a problem. The city's school system needed a new school building and teachers but did not have the money to pay for this multi-million-dollar project. City officials solved the problem in a unique way. They decided to use the many scientific and cultural institutions in the city and the classrooms. Experts who worked in the various institutions would be the teachers. About 100 institutions in Philadelphia—public, private, and commercial—helped the Program. The experiment in education, known as the Parkway Program, began in February 1969. John Bremer, an Englishman and education innovator, planned the program and became its director. The Program had grown in size from 142 to 500 high school students and is so popular that thousands of applicants are denied places each year. The Program gives a freedom to high school education never known before. Besides basic courses required for a diploma—languages, history, science—students may choose from more than a hundred other courses. Any subject will be offered if an instructor can be found. Every group of 15 boys and girls belong to a “tutorial group”, led by a teacher and one assistant. Students in the Program say that school is no longer a place but an interesting activity.

32. Who would be the new teachers in the Parkway Program?

33. What are the basic courses required for a diploma?

34. How many people form a “tutorial group”?

35. What can't you infer from this passage?

Section C

A recent film “The Gods Must Be Crazy” (36) described the social change that can result in a society from the introduction of a (37) single item from the outside world. While a (38) pilot was flying in a little plane over a (39) remote desert in south Africa, he finished the soda he was drinking and threw the bottle out of the window. It fell to the ground in an area where an African (40) tribe lived. The people there had almost no (41) possessions or sense of private (42) property. No one in the small society had seen a soda bottle before. And, because it came from the sky, they believed that it must be a (43) unique gift from the gods. When the bottle was first found, (44) it was something new and people of all ages enjoyed admiring it, playing with it and thinking about its purpose. However, it was not long before (45) arguments and conflicts arose among group members about who would possess the bottle and for what purpose. (46) The harmony of this peaceful society was disturbed by the introduction of a new item of technology, and, as it was told in the film, ties of affection were broken and people's trust in each other destroyed.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. **D** 首先判断出 those 所指代的是前面的 British Books, 根据介词 by, 可以推断出本处应填入一个过去分词表示被动。D 和 O 两项中, 可以推断出 D 为正确选项。
48. **B** 根据冠词 a 和形容词 gradual 判断出所缺词为单数名词, shift 可作名词和动词, 表示“移动, 转移, 改变”。shift away from...to/toward...是固定搭配, 表示“从...向...的转变”。
49. **E** 首先判断出所缺词为名词。for the sake of...是固定搭配, 表示“为了...”。
50. **F** 首先判断出所缺词为动词原形。根据文章意思, 表示“故事有趣足以吸引孩子”。因此 attract 为正确答案。
51. **M** find 后加形容词, 做宾补, 形成句型“(sb) find sth. adj. (for sb), (某人)发现某物(对于某人来说)…”。根据文章意思, 应选 unsuitable, 表示“民族主义渗透到每件事中, 这个自觉的新国家发现对于一个民主共和国, 一个自治的, 公民平等的国家的孩子来说, 外国作品(尤其是那些来自于英国君主制国家的作品)是不合适的”。
52. **C** 首先判断出所缺词为动词原形。根据文章意思, encourage sb. to do sth. 表示“鼓励某人做某事”。

53. **I** 考生要注意,英语句式往往在主句后用一逗号,后面的成分用分词或形容词引出,表示一种补充说明,其作用类似于定语从句。本处根据文章意思和介词 to 可推断出是形容词 attractive,表示“一旦他们(美国作家)做出回应后,Maria Edgeworth 所建立的模式就被应用了,(这种模式)因为其理性和高度的道德氛围吸引了许多作家”。
54. **G** 本句中,stories of 引导三个并列的成分作后置定语,所缺词为形容词,所对应的前两个形容词为 willful(任性的)和 careless(马虎的),均为贬义形容词,再根据与“think for others”相反的意思,推断出本词为 selfish(自私的)。
55. **K** 首先判断出所缺词为复数名词。在 K 和 H 中,根据文章意思,确定答案为 stories。
56. **J** by no means 为固定词组,意为“决然没有”。

Section B

57. **C** **推论题**。问题涉及为什么保护濒危物种是个矛盾的议题的原因所在。关于这个信息参阅文章第一段,特别是通过美国西部保护森林、猫头鹰和大公司、伐木工人经济利益之间冲突的例子,我们可以得出原因在于影响了经济利益。所以答案为 C。
58. **A** **细节理解题**。依据文章第一段最后一句“the developing countries may be impoverished, with population so rapidly that using the land is a means to temporarily avoid worsening poverty and starvation”,可知导致发展中国家贫穷的真正原因在于人口过快的增长,而伐木耕地只是权宜之计。另外由文章第二段最后一句话可知解决人类所面临问题的关键之处在于通过全球协作控制人类自身数量的增长。
59. **B** **细节辨认题**。依据文章第一段最后一句话,我们知道伐树种粮只是摆脱贫穷与饥饿的权宜之计(a means to temporarily avoid worsening poverty and starvation)。选择项 B 符合文章内容。
60. **C** **推论题**。依据文章第二段第一句我们知道:目前科学家关注的人类给地球带来的所有变化都是在掠夺这一星球的生物资源,而这种掠夺最终会导致物种的灭绝。由此可见,科学家最关注的问题是日前生物资源正在不断减少。选择项 C 与文章主题相符。
61. **D** **细节理解题**。提出问题——分析问题——解决问题是四、六级经常出现的文章结构,所以该问题所设计的解决这一冲突的方法可以依据文章的最后一句“*But solution to humanity's current problems will come only through coordinated international efforts...*”,选择项 D 符合题意。
62. **D** **细节理解题**。本题考查的是实行预审制度原来准备解决什么问题。根据题目的关键信息“预审制度”,我们可以在第二段找到相关信息,根据第二段第二至三句,可以得出选项 A、B 和 C 所表达的信息正是实行预审制度的目的,所以答案为 D。
63. **A** **主旨题**。本文的主旨是什么?主旨推断题主要考查我们总结文章主旨大意、辨别寻找主题句的能力,通常这种题的答案在首段。根据文章的第一段我们知道越来越多的人认识到美国司法体系中的不足,所以许多人提出了建议来改善这种不足,尽管速度很缓慢。所以选项 A 为正确答案,选项 B 和 D 为文章中的细节,而选项 C 为错误的概念。
64. **C** **语义题**。阅读中词语的理解不能脱离短文主题。本文讨论的是美国司法体系中存在的不足,根据其他有该词的句子,特别是根据文章第一段第二句话所指出的该词可以和“parties”互换,所以答案为 C。
65. **B** **细节理解题**。题目考查的是小额索赔案件法庭中出现的细节。根据题干中的关键词“小额索赔案件法庭”可以确定在第三段中寻找答案,根据该段第三至六行我们可以得出答案为 B。选项 A 和文中正好相反,应该是“放弃了陪审团的裁决”。选项 C 也是和文中相反,应该是做出“一句话的索赔陈述”。选项 D 具有一定的干扰,但是该句的语气太不肯定,不是“may not”而是“must...without...”,所以为错误答案。
66. **B** **推论题**。从文章中可以预测出什么?文章讨论的是美国司法体系的不足以及改善的建议和所要解决的问题,特别是文章第一段第二句“纳税人和诉讼当事人之间不稳定的费用,以及诉讼当事人有时在出庭前要等上好几年”,我们可以预测出所存在的问题应该是费用和时间问题。所以答案为 B。而选项 A、C 和 D 文章中并没有提及。

Part V Cloze

67. **B** **本题考查名词辨析**。选项 A 表示“结果”;C 项“后果”;D 项“影响”,用在此处均不符合上下文的意思。approach 这里做名词,表示“靠近,临近,接近”。本句意思为:为加快病人的康复速度或遮盖死神降临的消息,医生就该撒谎吗?
68. **C** **本题考查 as 的用法**。as 这里做副词,表示“像...一样”。本句表示:在医学领域,就像在法律界,政府部门

以及其他行业一样…。

69. A 本题考查固定搭配。lines of work 表示“各行各业”,相当于“walks of life”。
70. A 本题考查介词搭配。shelter from... 表示“逃避,躲避…”。
71. B 本题考查形容词辨析。A 项表示“每天的”;B 项“常规的”;C 项“专业的”;D 项“紧急的”。本句表示“例行身体检查”,选择 B。
72. B 本题考查上下文理解。根据本段的最后一句中的 family vacation,我们可推断出选择 B。同时注意 D 项表示“行业,职业”。
73. D 本题考查固定短语搭配。in good health 表示“身体好”。注意 A 项是 health 的形容词形式。C 项是“心情”,常用作 be in no mood for sth. / to do sth. “不想做某事,无意做某事”。
74. C 本题考查动词不定式用法。make sb. do sth. / cause sb to do sth “使某人做某事”。affect sb. to do sth “影响某人做某事”。
75. C 本题考查动词辨析。A 项“公然反抗”;C 项“否认”;D 项“坦白,忏悔”。(注意 A 和 C 项两个单词的拼写。)
76. D 本题考查动词辨析。A 项表示“最大化”;B 项“减轻”;C 项“加强”;D 项“最小化”。本句意思为:要是他问起,医生该对他的病情矢口否认,或者对其疾病的严重性轻描淡写吗?。
77. B 本题考查动词辨析。A 项“密封”;B 项表示“隐藏”;C 项“揭露”;D 项“告诉”。conceal the truth “隐藏真相”。
78. A 本题考查上下文的理解。表示“度假归来后”,应是 after。
79. C 本题考查动词辨析。A 和 D 项表示“遇到”;B 项“使成为”;C 项“使面临”。这里表示“面临刻不容缓的抉择”,选择 confront。
80. A 本题考查固定搭配。at times “有时,不时”;at time “偶尔”;at the moment “此刻”;at present “现在”。
81. D 本题考查动词辨析。look 后不可以直接加宾语。B 项“欣赏”;C 项“拒绝”;D 项“看见,理解”。这里选择 see 表示:医生们找出重要的理由来说谎。
82. D 本题考查固定搭配。A 项“利润,收益”;B 项一般是 for the good of “为了…的好处”。C 项“祝福”,动词。D 项 for the sake of sb. / for sb. 's sake 表示“为了(某人),出于…的考虑”。
83. B 本题考查动词短语。A、C 和 D 项都和 from 形成短语表示“来自于”。本句选择 differ from “不同于”。意思为:这样的谎言绝无自私自利之目的。
84. C 本题考查动词辨析。A “防止”;B “解释”;C “告诉,通知”;D “询问”。这里表示“告诉(患者)实情”,选择 inform。
85. D 本题考查动词搭配。risk doing sth 表示“冒做某事的风险”。
86. C 本题考查副词用法。A “快速地”;B “健康地”;C “慢慢地”;D “严重地”。依据上下文,表示“要是,就会冒毁掉其希望的危险,导致其恢复的更慢或者恶化的更快”。选择 slowly。

Part VI Translation

87. it was Henry who(that) stole my computer
88. to keep pace with times/ to keep up with times
89. is true of many couples
90. keeping the door closed
91. the higher its mineral and vitamin content

答案与解析

6

Part I Writing

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good evening. I'm so honored today to present you a speech for Beijing 2008 Olympic Games.

As you know, “Green Olympics” is one of the Three Themes of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. Therefore Chinese government has made great efforts to protect the environment, build more Green projects, keep the ecological balance,

push the recycling economy, and protect the water resource.

But it's far from satisfactory if only the government takes actions to realize the Green Olympics in 2008. As college students, we should play an active role and start from every little thing around us to truly realize the Green Olympics. The best way to show the core of the Olympic spirit is to protect our environment.

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe that Beijing will prove to be a land of wonders to athletes, spectators and the worldwide television audience alike. Come and join our efforts.

Thank you. Thank you all.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. **N.** 该句的句意为:联合国儿童基金会(UNICEF)是作为联合国的一个项目而成立的,旨在帮助生活在第三世界国家的儿童。这句话与文章所说的事实不符。文章在导语部分明确说明联合国儿童基金会(UNICEF)是在第二次世界大战结束以后成立,其初衷是为了帮助受到战争影响的孩子们。
2. **Y.** 该句的句意为:联合国的建立是为了维护世界和平,防止世界再次经历像第二次世界大战那样的战争。参见“What is the UN?”这一节,文章说明联合国的主要任务是防止再次发生世界大战。
3. **N.** 该句的句意为:联合国宪章是1945年由50个国家的元首签订。在“What is the UN?”这一节,文章说明联合国的宪章是1945年由50个国家的代表签订,并不是由50个国家元首签订。
4. **Y.** 该句的句意为:联合国大会的决议必须要得到三分之二的成员国同意才能通过。在“The General Assembly”一节中,文章指出联合国大会的提案如果得到三分之二的成员国同意就能成为联合大会的决议。
5. **NG.** 该句的句意为:以联合国名义开展(维和)行动的军队是基于贷款,借自联合国的成员国。在“The Security Council”一节中,文章说明联合国并没有自己的军队,所谓的联合国部队是由成员国提供,但并未提及贷款。
6. **NG.** 该句的句意为:国际法庭所作的裁决应该得到联合国成员国的执行。在“Other Organs”一节中,文章提到了国际法庭,但是没有提到国际法庭的裁决有任何法律约束力。
7. **N.** 该句的句意为:联合国秘书长由联合国安理会选举,任期为5年。实际上,联合国秘书长是由联合国大会选举,而不是由安理会选举。
8. **The International Atomic Energy Agency 或 IAEA** 参见文章的导语部分。国际原子能组织(The International Atomic Energy Agency 或 IAEA)的任务是核查各国的核计划,防止核材料用于军事目的。
9. **peace and security** 参见“The Security Council”一节:根据联合国宪章,安理会的主要任务是维护和平和安全。
10. **10** 参见“The Security Council”一节:安理会是联合国的5个常任理事国和10个非常任理事国组成,非常任理事国每两年选举一次。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. C 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. A 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. B 25. A
11. **M:** Have you got your textbook for our writing class?
W: I haven't, and neither has Peter.
Q: What can you learn from the conversation?
12. **M:** When will the train from Boston arrive?
W: It was scheduled to be here at 9:15, but now it is expected to be 15 minutes behind schedule.
Q: When is the train expected to arrive now?
13. **W:** It's lovely. I'll take it.
M: Are you paying cash?
W: No, I'll pay by check if that's okay.
M: Yes, certainly.
Q: Where does the conversation take place?
14. **W:** We're planning on spending the weekend in the country.

- M:** What if it is raining?
W: It will be held, rain or shine.
Q: What does the woman mean?
15. **W:** Would you mind helping me with this load of books?
M: Of course not.
Q: How did the man respond to the woman?
16. **W:** Poor Charlie! To be so close to finishing and then not graduate!
M: If you had known how he had dealt with his school work, you wouldn't feel like that.
Q: What can be inferred about Charlie?
17. **M:** Did Gloria's boyfriend Dan graduate from the same university as you?
W: Yes. He has been practising law in New York after he received his law degree and passed the bar examination.
Q: What's Dan's probable occupation?
18. **M:** How do the Jones like their new apartment?
W: It's very comfortable, but they miss the beautiful garden in their old house.
Q: How do the Jones feel about their new apartment?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

- M:** Thanks for stopping by, Ann. I'd like to talk to you about a research project that I thought you might be interested in. A friend of mine is working in Yellow Stone National Park this summer.
- W:** Yellow Stone! I've always wanted to spend sometime out in Wyoming.
- M:** Wait till you hear what the project is. She's working with the buffalo population. The herds have been increasing in size lately which is good in theory.
- W:** Yeah. But I thought they were in danger of becoming extinct.
- M:** Well, apparently, because of all the winter tourists, paths are created in the snow. More buffalo survived in the harsh winters because the paths made it easier for the buffalo to move around and find food. But it turns out that some of the herds are infected with the bacteria.
- W:** Oh, yeah. I heard about that. A blue...
- M:** A blue cell borders.
- W:** Right. It's been around for quite a while.
- M:** Yes, it has. And because the buffalo population is increasing, they've been roaming more than usual. And the disease begun to spread to the cattle ranches that border the park.
- W:** That's bad news. Isn't that the disease that causes animal to abort their young?
- M:** Yes. And it's caused a lot of controversy. Some of the ranchers even want to destroy the buffalo herds.
- W:** That's awful! Have they made much progress with the research?
- M:** So far, they've been collecting tissue samples from dead buffalo to see if the bacteria is present.
- W:** I'll really be interested in working on this. You know I've been researching diseased animal population.
- M:** That's why I thought of you. I took the liberty of mentioning your name to my friend. She's hoping you'll be able to spend the whole summer out there.
- W:** Well, I was going to work on my thesis a lot in July. But I'm sure my adviser wouldn't want me to pass up this opportunity.
19. What did the man want to talk to Ann about?
20. According to the man, why is the buffalo population increasing?
21. Why does the man think Ann would be interested in going to Yellow Stone?
22. How will Ann probably spend the summer?

Conversation Two

- W:** I would like to have a dog of my own. Do you have any ideas of dogs?
- M:** Oh, dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals.
- W:** It sounds terrible. How will they behave when they are not properly trained?
- M:** They will spoil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you.

W: Then I dare not keep the dog at my home.

M: Don't be so scared. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

W: Would you please offer me some suggestions on training dogs?

M: Certainly. One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to train it to obey you. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem.

W: Is there any other significance of training?

M: Yes. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

W: Oh, the relationship between people and dogs seems very important.

M: You are right.

23. Which of the statements is NOT true?

24. What is the primary purpose of obedience training?

25. What does the sentence "Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do" mean?

Section B

26. C 27. D 28. B 29. B 30. C 31. A 32. B 33. D 34. D 35. C

Passage One

A motorist saw two men walking along a lonely country road. They were carrying heavy bags, so he at once informed the police. That morning the police had broadcast a message on the radio asking for information which might lead to the arrest of two thieves who had stopped a train and stolen mail-bags containing a lot of money. The police soon arrived on the scene. They questioned both men, but neither of them could speak English. The men tried hard to resist arrest and kept shouting loudly at the police all the way to the station. When they arrived, both men refused to say anything and simply pointed at their bags. The police opened them at once and then realized that they had made a terrible mistake. The men were French onion-sellers and their bags were full of onions! Apologizing for their mistake, the police set the men free immediately.

26. Why did the motorist telephone the police?

27. Why couldn't the two men explain to the police?

28. How did the police find they were innocent?

Passage Two

Sekou Coumbassa is a diplomat who represents one of the new African nations. At present he is working on special assignment to his country's embassy in Washington. Like many African diplomats, he is very young—only twenty-eight years old. Before coming to Washington, he had had a year of diplomatic experience in another African country and then one more year in Paris. Sekou speaks two African languages. In addition, he speaks French fluently because it is the language used in the secondary schools in his country. He also studied English when he was in school. When he first came to Washington, his English was stiff and formal. It sounded like English that had been learned from a book. Sekou has an aptitude for language, however, it was one of the reasons he became a diplomat. After six months in Washington, he had become fluent in English. Sekou is in charge of cultural affairs for the embassy. The ambassador that Sekou works for is quite impressed with his work and has recommended him highly to the government at home. Sekou is very happy, he hopes to be an ambassador himself some day in the future.

29. What can you infer about many African diplomats?

30. How many languages can Sekou speak?

31. How was Sekou's English when he first came to Washington?

32. What does the ambassador think of Sekou?

Passage Three

Cross was what people call a mystery man. We had known him for over five years, ever since he became a member of our modest club, but he had a way of keeping his private life to himself in all but unessential details. We knew his address, though he did not ever invite us to his home, and his age too, but only insignificant matters of this kind. It appeared that he

did not have to work for a living as we did in our various ways. He had once hinted at an inheritance on which he managed to live comfortably. He was not, however, a man of luxurious habits; he was not especially well-dressed and he did not even possess a car. At the age of forty-five he was still a bachelor. Since marriage was not a subject he ever discussed, we had no means of finding out whether he regretted the lack of a wife.

Cross disappeared abruptly from our circle and shortly after we came to learn the first really solid facts about our mystery man. From reports that appeared in the newspapers, accompanied by photographs of man who was, without any doubt, our Mr. Cross, it was revealed that he was a most accomplished burglar, operating chiefly in the London area. He had practised this profession for many years, until he was arrested and sent to prison.

- 33. Why was Cross called a mystery?
- 34. Which of the following is NOT true?
- 35. What did Cross turn out to be?

Section C

Birth, marriage and death; these are the greatest (36) events in a human's life. Many things, good and bad, can happen to us in our lives. Yet there are three days which are usually (37) marked by some special (38) ceremony; the day we are born, the day we get married and the day we die. These are the three main things in life. We only have a choice in the second of these; we can choose (39) whether or not to marry. But we have no choice in birth and death. All human beings are (40) affected by these three things. The only thing that (41) differs in each society is the way in which these are (42) celebrated. Yet all societies share common (43) characteristics. Birth is a time of joy. (44) The proud parents receive congratulations and presents on behalf of the new-born. Marriage is also a time of joy. (45) The young couple go through a special wedding ceremony and receive presents to help them set up their home. Death is time of sorrow and is marked by a special ceremony and mourning. (46) The dates of all three events are usually remembered.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

- 47. **B** where 引导非限制性定语从句, where 作地点状语, 修饰先行词 developing world.
- 48. **F** it 指代 illiteracy, 是单数, 选择动词第三人称单数形式。根据句子意思, F 为正确选项。全句意思为: 发展中国家的文盲主要集中在农村, 美国却不同, 它的文盲主要出现在市中心。
- 49. **H** be dependent on 是固定短语, 表示“依靠, 随…而定; 依…而转移”。
- 50. **J** apply for 是固定短语, 表示“申请”。
- 51. **M** go 这里做系动词, hand in hand 是固定短语, 表示“手拉手, 联合”。本句表示: 文盲和失业密切相关。
- 52. **O** 根据比较级可以把答案固定在 A、I 和 O 中。根据句意: 未达到高中文化程度的工人的收入是大学文化程度的人的 1/4。确定 O 选项。
- 53. **A** What's worse 表示“更糟的是”; what's more 表示“此外”。根据句意, 选择 worse。表示: 更糟的是, 对雇员文化水平的标准和要求近年来已有了提高。
- 54. **D** take over 是固定短语, 表示“接收, 接管”。这里表示: 电脑化席卷全球。
- 55. **C** 本句表示电脑普及的时代, 看不懂邮件的人将会被“排除在外”的。选择 excludes。
- 56. **E** 注意 tell 和 differ 的不同用法。一般而言, tell A from B 表示“区别 A 和 B”; A differ from B 表示“A 和 B 不同”。

Section B

- 57. **D** 语义题。阅读中词语的理解应该首先分析含有该词的句子, 同时也不能脱离短文主题。本文讨论的是团队工作在新的高科技时代的新特点和将来的趋势, 作者对团队工作持有的是支持态度。同时根据第一段第二、三句话: “如果你在一个小的、紧密团结的和专注的团队里能表现卓著的话, 将来提供给你的要远远多于你设想的”。所以选项 D 为最佳答案。
- 58. **A** 主旨题。本题考查作者的观点, 注意像这种“先驳后立”的文章: 有些人预测高科技使得团队工作成为过去, 但是在文章第三段, 作者话锋一转, 认为高科技使得团队工作依然存在, 而且有了新的形式。所以根

据像“but, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, while, although, though”等转折性副词和连词可以确定后一种观点通常是文章观点。所以本题选 A;而选项 B 和 C 是要批驳的观点;选项 D 是造成观点的原因。

59. **B 例证题。**在考试中经常会遇到这样的题型:作者通过例子告诉我们什么或说明什么。这种题的答案通常是例子前面一句总结性的话,偶尔是在段末表示总结的话。第五段用了工程师、建筑师和医生的例子主要说明前面总结性的观点:计算机的网络使不同地区的人相互合作,而这是高科技给团队工作带来的新特点。所以选项 B 正好说明例子的作用。而选项 A、C 和 D 并不是第五段例子的作用。
60. **B 是非题。**要求综合理解文章,根据文章的内容和信息判断正误。该种题型浪费时间,我们最好用逐个淘汰筛选法。选项 A“科技工作的许多领域现在很有效地利用计算机”;选项 B“高科技只是一种计算机辅助和计算机制造的团队工作”;选项 C“在文章中关于传统的设计和制造业的功能方面的鸿沟没有给予细节分析”;选项 D“不同领域的专家们互相合作,跨越从概念到生产的产品开发过程”。根据文章的主题和细节,选项 B 的内容太绝对,同时根据第六段的第一、二句话:“计算机辅助的团队工作并不只是调查和模拟…而且继续进入真正的设计、制造和检测阶段”,该选项的内容又太片面。
61. **C 推论题。**本题要求推断出作者对于把计算机引入团队工作之中的态度。这种题目通常是每次必考,有一定的难度。本文的主题是:有些人预测高科技使得团队工作成为过去,但是高科技仍然使得团队工作依然存在,而且有了新的形式。这种模式清楚表明作者支持新的以计算机辅助为特点的团队工作;同时根据“hold more”“the future seems limitless”等词语也表明作者的态度。
62. **D 细节理解题。**本题考查主题的延伸:职业语言学家有什么观点。根据文章首段所阐明的观点:每个种族都有文化,然后第二段引入本文观点:文化无贵贱。进而引申至语言学家的观点:语言上也无贵贱之分。所以 D 为正确答案。C 选项“语言的等级性很难理解”有一定的干扰性,但是只要明确语言无贵贱、无等级的观点,那么 C 选项就是错误的。
63. **A 细节理解题。**有的人认为落后的语言只是咕哝和呻吟,但是根据文章第三段的第二句话的后半部分:“…对‘落后’语言的研究表明一个事实,当今没有哪种语言可以符合那种描述(落后的语言只是咕哝和呻吟)”。所以本题的答案只有选项 A 最符合,而 B、C 和 D 文章中没有提及。
64. **C 细节理解题。**根据文章第三段的第四句话我们可以得知和西方的语言相比,“落后”的语言有语音体系和语法体系,能传播信息,只是在词汇量上有所区别。所以该题答案为 C。
65. **D 是非题。**本题要求考生确认三个语言特征并排除一个非语言特征。所有的语言无论发展多先进或落后,都有一些特点。关于该题的信息从文章的第三段,我们可以知道,每种语言都有增加词汇量的空间、拥有语音体系、能传达意思等共同点,但是在区别距离远近的指代上,有些“落后”的语言在复杂程度和丰富程度上远远高于西方语言,它们之间存在差别。所以该题答案为 D。
66. **B 推论题。**文章最后暗示总结了什么?根据文章的逻辑流向:观点——演绎为例子——再次确认观点。文章最后的一段也清楚表明:语言没有贵贱的研究反过来也阐明了人类学家的观点,所有的文化应该独立看待,没有层次和贵贱之分。所以选项 B 为正确答案。A 选项完全和文章观点相反;选项 C 说语言的研究和文化的研究完全一致,太泛、太绝对,文中没有陈述;选项 D 完全错误理解“cast a new light on/upon”(阐明)的意思了。

Part V Cloze

67. **C 本题考查搭配关系。**buy sth. for sb. 为固定搭配,意为“为某人购买某物”。
68. **D 本题考查副词辨析。**首先排除 heavily, 因其不能与 walk 动词搭配;再根据下文 confident 一词,可判定 nervously (紧张地)和 hesitatingly (犹豫地)与该词词义相悖,所以惟有 boldly (大胆地)与下文 confident 词义吻合。
69. **A 本题考查形容词辨析。**根据下文小女孩把买香烟钱给了烟店老板,但店老板并未找零,我们可判断,女孩手中买烟的钱正好,所以 exact (准确的,精确的)吻合上下文题意,为正确答案。
70. **B 本题考查搭配关系。**be sure of oneself 意为“自信”,与下面一句中 confident 词义正好吻合,因而为正确答案。选项 A be ashamed of sth. (oneself) (因…感到羞愧)以及选项 C be fond of sth. (喜欢某物)皆与下文意思不合;而选项 D 不能与 of 连用,可排除。
71. **C 本题考查形容词辨析。**根据上下文,本句句意为“约翰逊先生对小女孩如此自信十分惊讶,以至于忘了问通常问的问题。”选项 C surprised 正是“惊讶”之意,annoyed 为“恼怒”;pleased 为“高兴”,均与上下文意思不符。
72. **A 本题考查动词辨析。**根据上题分析的句意我们可排除 D;feared (惧怕)不与不定式搭配连用,也可排除;

而 came 也与上下文之义不合,所以惟有 A 正确。

73. **B 本题考查副词辨析。**根据上下文逻辑关系,店老板忘了问通常问的问题而是问她买什么烟,我们可确定 instead (而不,代替)符合上下文逻辑关系,故为正确答案。therefore (因此), anyway (无论如何)和 somehow (以某种方式)均不符合上下文逻辑关系。
74. **A 本题考查副词辨析。**readily (毫不迟疑地)与该句之义“小女孩毫不迟疑地作答并把钱给了他”吻合,故为正确答案。patiently (耐心地), softly (轻柔地)和 slowly (慢慢地)均与该句之义不符。
75. **D 本题考查名词辨析。**该句之意为:“当约翰逊把烟给她时,他笑着对她说:因她年龄太小,她应把那包烟藏在口袋以免警察看见。”据此,选项 D(香烟)符合句意,为正确答案。change (变化,零钱), warning (警告)和 bill (帐单)均与该句之义不符。
76. **A 本题考查连词辨析。**根据上下文题意,此处应为原因状语从句,as 恰好能引导原因状语从句,故正确。for 虽然也能引导原因状语从句,但不能置于句中,一般放在主句后。while 和 though 均不能引导原因状语从句。
77. **B 本题考查动词辨析。**根据 73 题分析的句意,可知选项 hide 恰好是“掩藏”之义,与题意吻合,故为正确答案。cover (覆盖), dip (浸泡)和 take (拿走)均不符合上下文题意。
78. **B 本题考查习惯用法。**in case 为习语,意为“万一”符合上下文题意,故正确。C 选项不能与 in 连用,可排除;选项 A 能与 in 连用,构成 in time 习语为“及时”之意,只能作状语,不能引导一个句子且不符合上下文题意;选项 D 能与 in 连用构成习语意为“因而”,但只能作状语,也不能引导一个句子,同时也不符合上下文题意要求。
79. **A 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。**根据上下文语义,此处应表示转折关系,A 选项 nevertheless (然而)恰好符合题意,因而正确。B 选项 moreover (此外)表示递进关系;C 选项 therefore 因此表示因果关系;D 选项 then (因此)也表示因果关系。
80. **D 本题考查副词辨析。**本句句意为“她甚至没有笑,拿了烟就向门口走去。”选项 even (甚至)表示程度,符合题意,故正确。ever 为“曾经”之意,一般用在完成时中,some 不能作副词用,可排除;little (稍许)与题意不符。
81. **A 本题考查名词辨析。**A 选项 packet (一包烟)符合题意,故正确。advice (忠告) money (钱)和 blame (责备)均与题意不符。
82. **B 本题考查动词和副词的搭配。**本句句意为“她突然停了下来,转过身并一直看着约翰逊先生。”据此,选项 B 符合题意,turn around 意为“转身”,为正确答案。turn away (转过脸不面对或不再看着某人), turn over (打翻)和 turn aside (闪开,避开)均不符合题意。
83. **A 本题考查动词辨析。**本句题意为:“烟店老板不知道她将要说什么。”选项 A wondered 恰好意为“想知道”,所以为正确答案。considered (考虑), doubted (怀疑)和 expected (希望)均与题意不合。
84. **D 本题考查习惯用法。**all at once 为一习语,意为“突然”,符合题意,故为正确答案。其余选项均不能形成这一习惯用法。
85. **B 本题考查形容词辨析。**可推测本题题意为:“突然,小女孩以清晰、坚定的声音说:我爸爸就是警察。”firm (坚定的)为正确答案。weak (弱的), joking (开玩笑的)和 humble (卑微的)均与题意不符。
86. **C 本题考查习惯用法。**with that 为一习惯用法,意为“接着”(一般指说话等),符合题意,故正确。其余选项均不能形成这一习惯用法。

Part VI Translation

87. which was a silly thing to do
88. Cathy must have missed the train
89. adapt himself to the new conditions
90. went bankrupt
91. is conserving his energy

Part I Writing

Dear Father/Dad,

Today is June 18, 2006, Father's Day. For so many years, I've been seeking a way to express my heartfelt thanks for all you have done for me. Here comes it!

Thank you for always being there sharing my life when I need you most. Whenever I encounter difficulties, I never feel alone and vulnerable, because you will keep me on the right path. I'm blessed to have you.

Thank you for offering me education and teaching me how to be a man. You always inspire me not by words, but by what you have done! Your efforts in the work, your loyalty to your friends, your responsibility for the family and your persistence in the life have already set me good examples in my own life.

Thank you for always appreciating my work, no matter how tiny it is! You have made me realize that it's capacity not scores that really counts.

Dad, I love you and I will love you forever!

Yours Beloved,
Li Ming

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

- NG.** 该句的句意为:世界上有 400 多个核电站,其中大多数在欧洲。从文章的第一段的最后一句,我们知道全球有四百多个核电站,其中 100 个核电站在美国,但是我们并不知道欧洲的核电站有二百多个。
- Y.** 该句的句意为:科学家相信在地球形成之时就已经吸收了铀。在“Uranium”一节,我们得知铀原来形成于其他的星球,地球在形成时将这种元素吸收了进来。
- NG.** 该句的句意为:德国政府已经决定减少对核电的依赖。文章没有提到德国对核电的态度,更没有说德国政府要减少对核电的依赖。
- Y.** 该句的句意为:核裂变的过程是带有一个中子的 U-235 核捕捉另一个中子。在“Nuclear Fission”一节,文章解释核裂变的过程就是带有一个中子的 U-235 核捕捉另一个中子。
- Y.** 该句的句意为:如果要建立一个核反应堆,必须要对铀进行浓缩。在“Insider a Nuclear Power Plant”一节中,作者介绍建立核反应堆必须要有浓缩铀。
- Y.** 该句的句意为:核反应堆中的控制棒是用来控制核反应堆所释放的能量,而且也可以用来关闭核反应堆更换燃料。从“Insider a Nuclear Power Plant”一节中,我们得知燃料控制棒的功能是:调节核反应堆释放的能量,调换核燃料,或关闭核反应堆。
- N.** 该句的句意为:在开采和提纯铀时的不会对环境造成破坏。在“What Can Go Wrong”一节中,文章说明铀的开采和提纯一直不是一个很干净的过程,意思是铀的开采和提纯会污染环境。
- a pressure vessel** 该句的句意为:核反应堆的保护装置有一个压力容器层、一个水泥(防)辐射层、一个钢板容器层和一个外层水泥容器层。在“Outside a Nuclear Power Plant”中,我们得知为了确保安全,核反应堆有四层保护:压力容器层、水泥辐射层、钢板容器层和外层水泥容器层。
- heat and gamma radiation** “Nuclear Fission”的第三点就是介绍核裂变的结果是释放热量和伽马辐射。
- spent fuel 或 spent nuclear fuel** 在“What Can Go Wrong”一节中,作者提到核废料的毒性会持续数百年,现在没有一个安全而永久的设施可以储存核废料。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. D 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. D 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. C 21. B 22. C 23. B 24. B
25. A
11. **W:** Thomas is very athletic.
M: Yes, he used to like skating and boating, but now he prefers skiing.
Q: What does Thomas enjoy doing now?
12. **W:** History is easy, especially for you, Ted.

M: Easy? I don't know if I will ever be able to pass it.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. **M:** Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the city library?

W: Sorry, I'm a stranger here myself. Why don't you ask the policeman over there, near the bookstore?

Q: What did the woman suggest to the man?

14. **M:** Betti bought a television set the other day, but she found it was out of order after she took it back home.

W: And she did make the store replace it for her.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

15. **M:** Did you watch the play on TV last night?

W: Well, I had intended to, but I changed my mind at the last minute and went to a concert instead.

Q: What did the woman do last night?

16. **W:** How was your trip to Los Angeles?

M: To tell the truth, I would rather have spent my vacation here.

Q: What does the man mean?

17. **M:** Where can I find information on this subject?

W: I'm not sure. Let's look in the catalog here.

Q: Where does this conversation probably happen?

18. **M:** How about going for a walk with me before we go to the dancing party?

W: What a good idea!

Q: What will they do next?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

W: Gosh! Jim. Another cup of coffee? That's your third since lunch.

M: Yeah. Well, I stayed up all night cramming for my history exam. I couldn't keep my eyes open in my last class. I'm having this coffee so I can stay awake this afternoon.

W: Don't you know that drinking too much coffee is harmful?

M: What do you mean harmful?

W: Well, for one thing, it may cause heart disease.

M: Nah. Most of the research about the link between coffee and heart disease is inconclusive.

W: But coffee has caffeine which is addictive.

M: You can't become addicted to caffeine like other drugs.

W: Yes, you can. Don't you know that people who are deprived of caffeine suffered withdraw symptoms especially headaches.

M: One cure for headaches, oddly enough, is caffeine. Haven't you ever noticed that many over-the-counter headache remedies use caffeine as one of their ingredients? Besides, coffee helps me work faster.

W: Studies have shown that coffee makes you work faster, but not necessarily better. You may finish your exam in a shorter period of time but you won't have fewer errors.

M: You know, that soda you're drinking has caffeine in it too.

W: But twelve ounces of soda has only half the caffeine of a five ounces cup of coffee. And a cup of tea has less than that.

M: But I like the taste of coffee.

W: You could drink decaf. Decaffeinated coffee doesn't have as much flavor or body as regular coffee.

M: Besides, I want something that will keep me alert in class.

19. What is the conversation mainly about?

20. What is the man's problem?

21. What does the man say research shows about coffee?

22. What does the woman probably think about coffee?

Conversation Two

M: Hello, International Airlines, reservations.

W: Hello. I'm calling to reconfirm my flight to London on Monday.

- M:** Your name, please?
- W:** Lydia Fletcher.
- M:** One moment, please. Yes, Mrs. Fletcher, your economy class seat has been reconfirmed.
- W:** And my connecting flight to Helsinki?
- M:** According to my monitor, that hasn't yet been confirmed on Air Scandia.
- W:** Oh, why is that? I made these reservations last week.
- M:** There have been some computer problems in the last few days, but these are being cleared up now.
- W:** It's vital that I make that connection. What do you suggest I do?
- M:** Don't worry, Mrs. Fletcher. I have your telephone number here. As soon as the information comes through, I will personally call you back.
- W:** That's very kind of you. Thank you very much.
- M:** It's my pleasure. And thank you for flying International Airlines.
23. What is the purpose of the telephone call?
24. What difficulty with the system does the airline clerk mention?
25. How does the airline clerk promise to help the caller?

Section B

26. B 27. D 28. D 29. C 30. B 31. A 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. A

Passage One

Sir Isaac Newton, who was born in 1642 and who died in 1727, was one of the greatest scientists who have ever lived. We aren't going to tell you about his discoveries in today's programme, instead, we're going to tell you a true story about the man himself. Newton thought about so many problems that he was often absent-minded. He frequently forgot to have his meals. One evening his friend, Dr. Stukeley, called and asked if he could see the great scientist. The maid told Dr. Stukeley that Newton was busy and asked him if he would wait in the dining-room. Dr. Stukeley sat at the dining-table and waited. On the table there was a covered dish which contained a chicken for Newton's dinner. Dr. Stukeley waited such a long time that he got very hungry. In the end he ate the chicken and put the cover back on the dish. Immediately after this, Newton appeared. He greeted his friend warmly and then asked the maid if he could have his dinner. She told him it was on the table. Newton uncovered the dish and saw the chicken bones. "I thought I hadn't eaten," he said, "but I see that I have."

26. When was Sir Isaac Newton born?
27. Why was Dr. Stukeley at Newton's home?
28. What did Newton think when he saw the dish was empty?

Passage Two

Who should you tip at a hotel? The bellman gets 50 cents to \$1 per bag for taking your luggage to your room. Maids usually don't expect a tip, but if you stay more than a few days or if your maid does something special for you, a \$2 tip is a good idea. Room service waiters should get 15% of a bill. Electricity in North America is 110 volts (60 Herz)—not 220. This means you won't be able to use your hair dryer or your electric razor unless you can change it to 110 volts. When telephoning from your hotel room, you will often have to go through the hotel switchboard, specially for long distance calls. These calls can be quite expensive, because the hotel usually adds a high service charge to the calls you make. On the other hand, local calls can generally be made from your room by direct dialing. You can also ask the hotel receptionist to give you a wake-up call in the morning. You will always find soap, towels and linen in hotel rooms in the USA.

29. How much should you tip a maid if it is necessary?
30. How many volts is electricity in North America?
31. What should you do if you want to make a long distance call from your hotel room?

Passage Three

When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get good scores on certain kinds of tests or even the ability to do well in school. By intelligence we mean a way of living and behaving, especially in a new or upsetting situation. If we want to test intelligence we need to find out how a person acts instead of how much he knows about what to do. For instance, when in a new situation, an intelligent person thinks about the situation, not about himself or what might

happen to him. He tries to find out all he can, and then he acts immediately and tries to do something about it. And if he cannot make things work out right, he doesn't feel ashamed that he failed, he just turns to learn from his mistakes. An intelligent person, even if he is very young, has a special way to look at life, a special feeling about life, and how he fits into it. If you look at children, you'll see great differences between what we call "bright" children and "not bright" children. They are actually two different kinds of people, not just the same kind with different amounts of intelligence. For example, the bright child really wants to find out about life—he tries to get in touch with everything around him. But the unintelligent child keeps more to himself and his own dream world; he seems to have a wall between him and life in general. This leads us to feel mysterious about how to determine what intelligence is.

- 32. What is meant by "intelligence"?
- 33. What does an intelligent person do in a new situation?
- 34. What would an intelligent person do if he failed?
- 35. What do we know about bright and not-so-bright children?

Section C

Anyone who sees a special type of airplane with its turning wings knows it is a helicopter. One of the helicopter's most important (36) **qualities** is its ability to fly as slowly as it likes. It can do more than that. It can move (37) **backwards**, (38) **forwards** and sideways. It can also stay in the air without (39) **moving** at all. Above all it can move up and down in a completely (40) **straight** line; the ability to take off and land is the most (41) **valuable**. For in this way it can deliver goods and (42) **passengers** to places which could not possibly be reached by (43) **ordinary** planes. It can land in a very small field. It can land on a road or on a small ship. (44) **Helicopter are often used as flying cranes**. They are used for loading ships and for building things of all kinds. The big oil companies use them for sending supplies to men searching for oil under the sea. (45) **But helicopters are most in the use when they go to the help of people who are in danger**. Every day somewhere in the world lives are saved by helicopters. (46) **Helicopters can also be used as taxis or buses**. Ordinary airplanes cannot land in the center of cities. Helicopters can. In New York, there is a helicopter service between the three big airports. London, too, has one to connect with London Airport. This could have a very important effect on air travel in Britain.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

- 47. **B** 根据上下文意思,B 为正确选项。objective terms 客观的语言,不带感情色彩的词汇。
- 48. **E** more often than not 固定用法,意为通常情形下。J 项纯粹为该题的干扰项。
- 49. **F** 句首词,那么可选项只有 A、F 两项。从上下文来看,该处应填入递进关系而不是转折关系的词,因此,F 为正确选项。
- 50. **N** 根据上下文意思,N methods 方法、办法为正确选项。
- 51. **M** a wide variety of “多样的、广泛的”为固定搭配。
- 52. **G** responses 与介词 to 搭配。
- 53. **I** a never-ending task 意指永无止境的过程。
- 54. **K** 根据上下文意思,K information 信息为正确选项。
- 55. **O** 接受观念,应选择动词 accept,accept the idea。
- 56. **H** enable somebody to do something. 固定搭配,所以 H 为正确选项。

Section B

- 57. **C** 细节理解题。该题问从文章中可得知什么,实际上浏览选择项,可以断定问的是关于“人工鼻子”即“the artificial odor detectors”(人造气味探测器)的问题。此题涉及到第一段第三句话中的非限制性定语从句的理解“which may be why...have flopped”(这大概是工程人员自 20 世纪五十年代起一直制造的人工气味探测器,力图模仿我们内嵌的感应器的嗅觉功能和花费了如此长的时间才打入市场——并且在多数情况下失败了的原因。)因此选项 C 是正确答案。
- 58. **B** 语义题。该题测的是对常见短语 look up 在特定的语境中的准确理解。此处的意思是“有所改善”,正确

答案是 B。

59. **A 细节理解题。**该题问“越来越多的微小的电子鼻达到人鼻的要求”的原因是什么。根据文章第二段第二句话“Thanks to advances in chip technology and pattern-recognition techniques...”(由于晶片技术和图形识别技术方面的进步),可断定 A 项为正确答案。
60. **C 推论题。**该题问及人鼻的嗅觉原理。根据文章第三段的最后一句“*How the nose works is still something of a mystery, but it is believed that...which are then parceled off to the brain and stored.*”(鼻子的工作原理仍然是个谜,所知甚少,但是大家认为,每个接收器对具有特定形状的分子的微妙特点作出反应,或者是对众多气味的“气味痕”的程度作出反应,而这些印痕则被汇集起来,传送到大脑存贮。)因此可推出选项 C 为正确答案。
61. **A 主旨题。**该题问及这篇文章的写作目的。对于此类的科(普)技文章,考生可以判定客观性(objective)是惟一的标准,从而做出正确的判断。答案为 A“对电子鼻做一客观报道。”
62. **B 主旨题。**本题要求考生归纳出这篇文章的主旨,C、D 两项是文中重要的细节,可以排除;A 项干扰性较强,但仔细研读文章第一段第二、三两句,不难看出两层意思:“学习和深刻的变化”,而 A 项只是原理,是这种策略的基础。
63. **B 细节理解题。**本题要求考生判断出 9.11 恐怖袭击是“the systems theory”(系统控制论)的创造性的例证,还是破坏性的例证。根据文章第二、四两段,答案应为后者。
64. **D 细节推论题。**根据文章第五段内容,我们可知 9.11 事件给我们的教训是我们的管理是平面的(one-dimensional),即只关心赢利(concerns about profitability),而这种观念在实践中带来两个后果:一是在航空和高层建筑的设计中忽视必要的安全防范措施,另一后果是片面求大。因此本题正确答案是 D 项。
65. **C 推论题。**从文章最后一段中的百分比的对比和第三句“Devoting more of our attention to nonfinancial indicators can help us...”,可以断定 C 项是正确答案。
66. **A 写作思路题。**做此类题务必要仔细阅读文章的开头或结尾,尤其是第一个和最后一个单词或短语,如本题中的“these strategies”。

Part V Cloze

67. **B** to what extent 是固定搭配,意为“在何种程度上”。
68. **A** 此句中 so 即指代上半句的 accepted,这里隐含着比较关系“在商业领域妇女被合理接受,在其他领域更是如此”。
69. **B** 此句中应选择一个副词修饰动词,表示大量旅行。A 和 B 均可作副词。英语里类似这样的副词还有不少,如 close, closely; high, highly 等等,这类词含义及用法上的主要特点是:不带-ly 的副词表示具体的行为和动作,说明的动作或状况有可测量性和可见性;而以-ly 结尾的同源副词所表达的常常是抽象性的行为和状况。据此,正确选项为 widely,表示抽象的旅行之广。
70. **D** “在商务旅行中”,应该用介词 on。
71. **D** 本题测试状语连词的区别和使用。though 表示让步, but 和 however 都可以表示转折,但前者是不可以用逗号与后面的成分分割开来的,而后者恰恰必须要那么用。
72. **C** sense of equality 意为“平等意识”,sense 相当于 awareness。
73. **A** 本题选 A,在表示“大量,很多”时,a number of 后面常接可数名词;a great deal of 后接不可数名词;plenty of 两者都可以,但前面没有不定冠词。
74. **B** 本题选 occasion,意思是“社交场合”,case 和 circumstance 则意为“情况,情形”。
75. **B** in business 意思是“在商务活动中”。
76. **A** although 表示让步,而 moreover 表示递进,therefore 表示因果。
77. **C** the younger generation 意思是“年轻一代”。
78. **C** of all ages 固定搭配,表示“古往今来的(事情);老老少少的(人)”。此处意思是“所有年龄段的(妇女)”。
79. **A** 根据上下文,应选择 A,when it occurs 意为“当这种情况出现/发生时”。
80. **B** 根据句意,应选择 for,“替女士开门”。
81. **A** 根据谓语动词,应选择不定式,allow sb. to do sth. 意思是“让某人做某事”。
82. **C** 文中谈及中国妇女夫唱妇随,“随,跟随”即 follow。
83. **C** ahead of 是固定词组,意思是“在前,提前”;in the front of 表示方位,意思是“在...的前方”。
84. **C** 按照上下文,此处应该是相反的情况,故用 unless(除非);even if(即使)表示让步。

85. C 根据前文中的 theatre(戏院,影院),此空应该表示“处理票务,检票”,故选 handling。
86. A attend to 是固定词组,意思是“专心于,致力于”。

Part VI Translation

87. hard work plus proper methods/ diligence in combination with proper methods
88. is in charge of
89. (that had to be) paid for the progress
90. rather than to deposit the money in banks
91. can have access to the Internet/ can go on line

答案与解析

8

Part I Writing

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing in response to the advertisement you placed in Yangzi Evening Newspaper yesterday for a sales manager in your company. I am interested in joining such a professional organization.

As you can see from the enclosed resume, my previous work in an export company has provided me with lots of opportunities to contact all kinds of customers and suppliers home and abroad. By communicating with them, I have got very familiar with the international trade and the current market. Besides, my educational training at university focused also on international trade which equipped me with a solid foundation in sales and trade.

I hope to have an opportunity to meet your human resource manager in order to let you know more about me. I enclose a resume and could be available for an interview at your convenience. Looking forward to hearing from you and thank you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,
Wang Hai

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. NG. 参见“Taxes in Early America”一节。在美国独立战争之前,北美殖民地的人们抱怨他们受到了不公正的待遇,“只纳税无代表”,即他们没有任何政治权利。因此,他们才走上了独立的道路。乔治·华盛顿虽然领导了美国人民进行了独立战争,但是作者并没有说他是一个人民党(Populist)的领袖。
2. Y. 该句的句意为:美国第一次开征消费税是为了支持 1812 年的战争。在“Taxes in Early America”一节的第二段中,作者介绍美国在 1812 年开征消费税,其目的是为了支持战争。
3. N. 该句的句意为:美国政府在 1817 年第一次在全国开征收入(调节)税。在“Taxes in Early America”一节的第二段中,作者介绍美国在 1817 年开始征收 internal tax,而不是 national income tax。到了 1862 年,美国才第一次征收 national income tax。
4. N. 该句的句意为:美国政府开征的收入税是一种固定税种。1863 年美国政府开始征收收入所得税,但这一税种是递增税而非固定税种,即收入越多交的税也就越多。
5. Y. 该句的句意为:在美国的总统选举中,税收制度一直是选举中的一个话题。从“Alternative: Flat Tax Or National Sales Tax”一节中,我们得知在总统选举中会经常有人谈论改革美国的税收制度。
6. Y. 该句的句意为:固定税收旨在美国取消复杂的税收代码和报税表格。在“The Flat Tax”一节中,作者介绍这种税收制度是为了简化繁琐的税收代码和报税表格,代之以固定税率的收入所得税。
7. Y. 该句的句意为:固定税收制度的批评者认为这种制度使美国的富人受益,而不是低收入者受益。在“The Flat Tax”一节的第三段中,作者介绍在现今的税收制度下,低收入人群现在只需交纳 15% 的税,而高收入人群则需要交纳 33% 的税。如果实施固定税率,那么高收入人群则会受益最大。
8. Steve Forbes and Dick Armey 在“The Flat Tax”一节的第一段中,作者介绍这一税收制度是由前总统候选人 Steve Forbes 和美国众议员 Dick Armey 提出的。

9. **a constitutional amendment 或 an amendment** 在“Taxes in Early America”一节的第六段中,作者介绍国会会在1913年通过了一个修正案,这样美国政府才得以开征 income tax。
10. **the National Sales Tax** “The National Sales Tax”的第二段中,我们得知反对这一税种的人认为这对低收入人群不利。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. A 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. A 21. B 22. D 23. B 24. A
25. A

11. **W:** Stop for a minute. I'd like to look at this exhibition in the window.

M: Why not go inside and see if we can get something on literature and sports?

Q: Where are they standing?

12. **M:** How about going to a fashionable party with me tonight, Jane?

W: I'd really love to, but my parents expect me at home before 9:00 and we'll leave to visit my aunt early tomorrow.

Q: Why didn't Jane accept the man's invitation?

13. **W:** How is the National Nature Reserve Program going on in your home province?

M: The managers are enjoying united effort with the local villagers.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. **M:** Sorry, you missed the discussion on Man and Nature. I heard that you were not feeling well enough, but how are you doing now?

W: Thanks. I'm feeling much better now.

Q: What does the woman suggest?

15. **M:** The lawn near your apartment house is beautiful.

W: Yeah, and it's useful. It cuts down on the need for air conditioning.

Q: What does the woman imply?

16. **W:** The media play an important role in environmental protection.

M: Do you think so?

Q: What does the man mean?

17. **W:** I can't stand the way he treats his wife.

M: Me neither.

Q: What does the man mean?

18. **W:** Hi! Mark. Nice to see you again. How is everything?

M: Great! I didn't expect to see you again. What a small world!

Q: What do we know about the speakers?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

W: Hey! You got a new television.

M: Yeah! It was delivered yesterday. What do you think of it?

W: It's huge. It practically takes up the entire side of the room.

M: I know. I know. You don't think it's, well, excessive, do you?

W: I didn't say that. I mean, if you enjoy it, why not? What happened to your old TV, anyhow?

M: It just stopped working last Friday. It was pretty old and didn't work well. I thought I could afford it. Why not get a new one?

W: It must've been expensive.

M: Well, not as much as you might think. I got it on sale for 50% off.

W: Really? Where?

M: At the stereo city on Route 20. You know at first I just wanted to replace what I had. A TV of about the same size and quality. But the salesman was pushing these because of the 50% off.

W: Yeah. But 50% off what?

M: \$ 2,400.

W: You spent \$ 1,200 on a TV?

M: It's got a lot of special features. Look at this remote control.

W: I'm sure. But that's still a lot of money for a television. I didn't think you watched TV that much.

M: Well, I don't. Do you think I ought to return it? If I do it within a week of purchase, I can get my money back.

W: Honestly, yes. I think you ought to read up on TV's first and choose the make and model you want before you go to the store. That way you will get what you want.

M: I think you are right.

19. What is the main topic of the conversation?

20. What does the woman suggest the man do?

21. What will the man probably do as a result of the conversation?

22. What is the man's attitude towards the television?

Conversation Two

W: Hi, Rob, you know you missed that class yesterday?

M: Yes, but I was seriously ill.

W: I'm sorry to hear that. You can have my notes.

M: Thanks. I appreciate that.

W: So how are you feeling?

M: Much better now that I began taking an antibiotic. Doctor Lee gave me one, and it really helps. You know what amazes me is that how the human beings managed to survive before antibiotics.

W: I agree. When my father was a young boy in the 1940's, he got blood poisoning and would have died. But his doctor had heard of this new drug called penicillin.

M: Wow, he was really lucky. And now we have lots of antibiotics that kill bacteria.

W: Well, penicillin kills bacteria, but not all antibiotics do. Some are just slowing the bacteria down until our normal immune defenses can finish the job.

M: Wow! How do you know all these?

W: My mother used to look up all our medicines. There are lots of books around. It's interesting. What antibiotics are you taking?

M: I don't remember. It's on the bottle. I think I'll take a new look at the label and drop by the library to see if they have any reference books on medicines. See you in the lab tomorrow.

23. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

24. What does the woman suggest the man do?

25. Where did the woman learn about antibiotics?

Section B

26. C 27. D 28. A 29. B 30. B 31. A 32. C 33. B 34. A 35. D

Passage One

Thomas Wheeler, a chief executive officer of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife were driving along an interstate highway when he noticed that their car was low on gas. Wheeler got off the highway at the next exit and soon found a rundown gas station with just one gas pump. He asked the only worker to fill the tank and check the oil, and then went for a little walk around the station to exercise his legs. As he was returning to the car, he noticed that the worker and his wife were engaged in a lively conversation. The conversation stopped as he paid the worker. But as he was getting back into the car, he saw the worker wave to his wife and heard him say, "It was great talking to you." As they drove out of the station, Wheeler asked his wife if she knew the man. She readily admitted she did. They had gone to high school together and had dated steadily for about a year. "were you lucky that I came along," boasted Wheeler. "If you had married him, you'd be the wife of a gas station worker instead of the wife of a chief executive officer." "My dear," replied his wife, "if I had married him, he'd be the chief executive officer and you'd be the gas station worker."

26. What caused Thomas Wheeler to stop at a gas station?

27. What did Wheeler notice when he returned to his car?

28. Who did the worker turn out to be?

Passage Two

Americans like to laugh and make jokes, especially practical jokes. These jokes, intended to trick or deceive people in some harmless way, and are always popular. In the United States and a few other countries the first day of April, April Fool's Day, is a day devoted to such harmless practical jokes and an excuse for every American to fool his friends and neighbors.

When I was a college student, our daily college newspaper, which was read by most of the people who lived in the city near the college as well as by students, always had a special April Fool's Edition. One year the paper said that a beautiful park in the center of the campus was to be turned into a parking lot.

Another year the paper falsely reported that a Russian submarine had been seen in the lake which is on the campus. It was surprising that many people believed these stories. But probably the most successful practical being invaded by people from Mars. His description of this invasion from outer space was so realistic that he caused a panic and was actually responsible for the deaths of several people.

29. What is a practical joke?

30. What was one of the stories in the college newspaper?

31. Why did many people believe Mr. Wells' story?

32. What was the result of Mr. Wells' joke on the radio?

Passage Three

Battle after battle, the Americans suffered heavy loss. General Washington led his forces across the Hudson River. The British close behind, driving Washington further south to the Delaware River. Washington succeeded in getting all his men safely across just before the British troops reached the river.

The British had at least 35,000 troops in their camps, while Washington had only 3,000 fighting men left by this time. Men were leaving the American Army daily. Quite a few of them had left to take care of their farms and families. Others had gone away because they were old and hungry. Nobody could hold these men back. Things began to look black indeed for the revolutionaries. It was at this moment that Tom Paine, then an ordinary soldier in the American camp, wrote the words, "There are times that try men's souls."

33. Which river did General Washington lead his forces across?

34. How many troops did the British have in their camp?

35. Why had quite a few of the soldiers left the American Army?

Section C

When young people get their real jobs, they may face a lot of new, (36) **confusing** situations. They may find that everything is different from the way things were at school. It is also possible that they will feel (37) **uncomfortable** in both (38) **professional** and social situations. (39) **Eventually**, they realize that university classes can't be the only (40) **preparation** for all of the different situations that (41) **appear** in the working world.

Perhaps the best way to learn how to (42) **behave** in the working world is to (43) **identify** a worker you admire and observe his behavior. In doing so, you'll be able to see what it is that you admire in this person. (44) **For example, you will observe how he acts when he is in trouble**. Perhaps even more important, you will be able to see what his approach to everyday situations is.

(45) **While you are observing your colleague**, you should be asking yourself whether his behavior is like yours and how you can learn from his response to different situations. (46) **By watching and learning from a model, you will probably begin to identify and learn good working habits**.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. C 此题空格的上句显然是一个提问,所以应填入 answer 作为回答的意思,因此 C 为正确选项。

48. G fail 后面可以加 sb. 或 sth. 作宾语, fail the test “没有通过测试”。

49. D “It turns/turned out + that 从句”意思是“证明是…, 结果是…; 发展为…(往往出乎意料)”。

50. **J** 动宾搭配 explain answers“解释答案”。
51. **I** 动宾搭配 handle disputes“处理争论”。
52. **H** 此处是固定搭配,“compete with (against) sb. for sth. 与某人竞争而获得某物”。
53. **L** 此处注意时态的变化。本篇文章前面部分用过去时讲述具体事例,本句开始用现在时态讲述一般情况。主语是单数 foundation, 因此正确选项为 L。此外,aim to do sth. “旨在…”。
54. **N** “tend to do sth. 趋向于做某事”。
55. **M** “intend to do sth. 打算做某事”。
56. **A** 测试的得分,A scores 为正确答案。

Section B

57. **A** **主旨题**。该题要求考生判定此文的写作目的。从文章首尾相应的两句话,可得出答案。文章开篇第一句“Society is addicted to beauty”意为“社会迷恋女色”,最后一句意为“无论如何,美的形象总是潜伏在某个地方,如果不总是在显著位置的话”。
58. **C** **细节理解题**。该题问普通女性为了向充满魅力的模特儿和影星看齐,会向谁求助。根据文章第四段最后一句话,不难得出答案。
59. **B** **语义题**。该题要求考生根据上下文猜测出 staggering 一词的准确意思。根据上下文中的一系列数字:22.8% ,6.9 million,88% ,可看出答案应选 B,意为“令人惊异的”。
60. **D** **细节推论题**。根据文章第六段最后一句话“...man's centuries of being in control has allowed him to produce an image of the perfect woman.”(男性数世纪处于主宰地位使得他们塑造出完美女性的形象。)可看出选项 D 为正确答案。选项 A 和 C 属推论过当,而 B 则属于把文中没有的内容做牵强的比较。
61. **C** **例证题**。本题要求考生判断作者的写作思路,即举例法,问作者举出妮可·基德曼和凯瑟琳·泽塔琼斯两位大美人是为了说明什么问题。一般而言,举例是为了说明前面的论点,本文第七段的论点是第一句话“Modern society has adopted a Western image of beauty,influence mainly by Hollywood”即现代社会采用的是西方的美妇形象,主要是受到好莱坞的影响。因此可断定本题答案应选 C。
62. **B** **主旨题**。本文开宗明义,首句即点明主题,选项 B 恰是首句的简明说法,故为答案。
63. **D** **是非题**。本题中 A、B、C 三选项的细节散落在文章二、三两段,处理时要细心。
64. **B** **细节理解题**。该题依据是文章第二段最后一句的前半句,即“Some 13 million people...the 1980's”。
65. **C** **细节理解题**。本题问第一批大西洋移民潮是从什么地方到什么地方,根据文章第二段第一句话的后半句,即“the first major wave of which began in the 1840's with mass movements from Ireland and Germany”,可得出答案。
66. **A** **细节理解题**。本题问 20 世纪移民的趋势。答案在文章第三段倒数第二句即“The major trend in internal migration...has been the movement from rural to urban areas.”故答案为 A。

Part V Cloze

67. **C** **本题考查代词用法**。此处空格应指代前面所说的“吻是表达爱的方式”,this 符合题意要求,故正确。
68. **D** **本题考查名词辨析**。本句题意为:但是在吻成为表达爱的方式之前很久,在世界上很多国家,用吻来表达尊重是一种风俗。expression 正好与第一句中的 expressing 对应,所以 D 为正确答案。custom (风俗), tradition (传统) 和 affection (爱) 均不合题意。
69. **B** **本题考查动词辨析**。本句句意为:在非洲很多部落,当地人亲吻首领走过的地面。显然 kiss 与句意吻合,故正确。watch (观看), touch (触摸) 和 greet (问候) 均不合题意。
70. **B** **本题考查形容词最高级**。earliest times 意为“最早时”,符合题意故正确。eldest 只能表示最年长的,不能表示最古老的,因而不正确。latest (最近的) 和 longest (最长的) 均不合题意。
71. **D** **本题考查介词用法**。本句句意为:早期罗马人把亲吻嘴或眼睛作为一种显示荣耀的问候方式。as a form of 意为“作为一种…的方式”,符合题意,故正确。
72. **B** **本题考查形容词比较级用法**。本句讲述了另外罗马皇帝给予不同等级贵族的不同待遇。根据上下文,这里需要一个表示比较级的词汇,表示“不那么重要的”,显然 B 符合题意要求,故正确。
73. **D** **本题考查形容词最高级**。根据题意,这里需要一个表示最高级的词,表示“最不重要的”,选项 D 符合题意要求,故正确。
74. **B** **本题考查副词辨析**。本句题意为:“最不重要的贵族只允许亲吻其脚。”only 意为“只能”,符合题意,故正

确。too(太),also(也)和 ever(曾经)均不合题意。

75. **B 本题考查助动词用法。**would 可表示过去习惯做某事或常常做某事。因此 would 填入句中表示原始时代人们常做的事情,符合题意,故正确。其余选项均无此用法。
76. **A 本题考查 do 的特殊用法。**为了避免重复使用前面的动词,根据英语语法可用 do 来替代,但本句的主语是第三人称单数,所以要用 does,显然 A 正确。
77. **A 本题考查动词辨析。**句中 this 指 kiss,此处题意为:“把吻作为一种成年人之间表达爱的一种习俗来接受”。accept 为“接受”之意,符合该题意,故正确。allow(允许),kiss(吻)和 express(表达)均不符合题意。
78. **C 本题考查名词辨析。**本句题意为:我们有证据证明 6 世纪就已经是这样了。case 可表示“实情、真相”,通常用 the case,例如,That's not the case 意为“事实并非如此”。根据题意,显然选项 C 正确。history(历史),event(事件)和 evidence(证据)均与题意不合。
79. **D 本题考查动词辨析。**本句题意为:我们只能假设早于那时,人们就经常那样做了。practiced 这里表示“经常做、养成…习惯”,与题意吻合,故正确。expressed(表达),discovered(发现)和 kissed(亲吻)皆与题意不合。
80. **A 本题考查名词辨析。**根据题意,四个选项中只能选 city,表示法国的一个城市。tribe(部落),country(国家)和 society(社会)均不合题意。
81. **D 本题考查搭配关系。**end with 意为“以…结束”,其他介词无此搭配,所以 D 正确。
82. **A 本题考查动词辨析。**此词填入句中,表示“俄国喜欢仿效法国的习俗”。allow(允许),spread(传播)和 quote(引用)均与题意不符,故 A 正确。
83. **D 本题考查搭配关系。**the upper classes 为习惯搭配,意为“上流社会”,符合题意,故正确。governments(政府),countries(国家)和 cities(城市)均无此搭配。
84. **B 本题考查习惯用法。**本句句意为:沙皇赐予的一个吻成为从君主那里得到的最高形式的认可之一。one of the...意为“…之一”,符合题意,故正确。
85. **A 本题考查连词辨析。**本句句意为:随着婚姻习俗的发展,吻成为结婚仪式的一部分。As 在这里表示“随着…”之义,符合题意,故正确。once(一旦),while(当…时)和 since(自从)均不合题意。
86. **C 本题考查名词辨析。**本句句意为:“世界上仍有许多地方把亲吻作为正式仪式的一部分”。part of formal ceremonies 意为:正式仪式的一部分,符合题意,故正确。bit(一点),some(一些)和 any(任何)均与题意不符。

Part VI Translation

87. no matter where you go/wherever you go
88. is not to be confined to
89. received great acclaim/were well-received
90. sold well
91. is largely dependent on