



郑家顺考试捷径系列

(考试命题研究组 编)

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大学英语四级

模拟预测与高分突破

郑家顺 / 主编



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前言

为了帮助广大考生在增加难度的新题型出台后,能够顺利地通过大学英语四级考试,我们编写了这套全新《大学英语四级模拟预测与高分突破》。

该书是在广泛征求多所高校四级强化班考生意见的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的四级试题集,大部分都仅有题目及答案,却无详细解释。遇到疑难问题,查字典、问老师,不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,增加了“郑家顺考试捷径系列”丛书最具特色的解释部分。

(1) 题目:根据新版教学大纲编写,按新题型四级考试的形式,汇编成10个Test。考生自测时每个Test须在120分钟内完成。

(2) 解释部分为该书最显著的特点。Ⅰ. 作文:用黑体给出作文写作套路,考生可背熟此套路,轻松面对四级作文。Ⅱ. 听力:在原文中用黑体字标出答题依据,简洁明了;分析答题依据,且较难的单词、短语等均给出中文意义。Ⅲ. 阅读理解、选词填空:①为便于考生理解原文,提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言的能力,每篇均给出中文译文,主题或主题句均用黑体字注出。②选择项均给出答题依据。Ⅳ. 翻译:用较为简洁的语言解释清楚翻译方法与技巧。因此该书省去了考生查字典、问老师等不必要麻烦。

该书主要适用于考生对新题型四级作文、听力、阅读理解、选词填空、翻译等做题技巧的突破,也适用于具有中高级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。

相信您只要有效地利用此书,就可在短时间内突破新题型四级作文、听力、阅读理解、选词填空、翻译等难关,掌握做题技巧,从容面对考试,提高实际运用英语的能力。

本书的译句、例句、解释等都经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者指正,以便改进。

★欢迎购买本书的同学点击“郑家顺英语博客(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)”或“中国英语考试网(www.zgyykw.com)”,这里将及时更新各类英语考试信息,希望能对您有所帮助;同时也希望能借此收到您的反馈与意见。让我们一起进步,谢谢参与。

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入门分析篇

Test 1

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay about **Reading Selectively or Extensively?** You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

1. 有人认为读书要有选择;
2. 有人认为应当博览群书;
3. 我的看法……

Reading Selectively or Extensively?

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 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 1** with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The girls got on well with each other. B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.
C) She was angry with the other young stars. D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.
2. A) The woman does her own housework. B) The woman needs a housekeeper.
C) The woman's house is in a mess. D) The woman works as a housekeeper.
3. A) The Edwards are quite well off.
B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
4. A) The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon.
B) The woman is sensitive to weather changes.
C) The woman's forecast was unreliable.
D) The weather turned cold all of a sudden.
5. A) At a clinic. B) In a supermarket. C) At a restaurant. D) In an ice cream shop.
6. A) The woman did not feel any danger growing up in Bronx District.
B) The man thinks it was quite safe living in Bronx District.
C) The woman started working at an early age to support her family.

- D) The man doesn't think it is safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
7. A) The man has never seen the woman before.
B) The two speakers work for the same company.
C) The two speakers work on the same floor.
D) The woman is interested in the market research.
8. A) The woman can't tolerate any noise.
B) The man is looking for an apartment.
C) The man has missed his appointment.
D) The woman is going to take a train trip.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) To make a business report to the woman.
B) To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.
C) To resign from his position in the woman's company.
D) To exchange stock market information with the woman.
10. A) He is head of a small trading company.
B) He works in an international insurance company.
C) He leads a team of brokers in a big company.
D) He is a public relations officer in a small company.
11. A) The woman thinks Mr. Saunders is asking for more than they can offer.
B) Mr. Saunders will share one third of the woman's responsibilities.
C) Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more paid vacations.
D) The woman seems to be satisfied with Mr. Saunders' past experience.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) She's worried about the seminar.
B) The man keeps interrupting her.
C) She finds it too hard.
D) She lacks interest in it.
13. A) The lecturers are boring.
B) The course is poorly designed.
C) She prefers Philosophy to English.
D) She enjoys literature more.
14. A) Karen's friend.
B) Karen's parents.
C) Karen's lecturers.
D) Karen herself.
15. A) Changing her major.
B) Spending less of her parents' money.
C) Getting transferred to the English Department.
D) Leaving the university.

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 the **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Rent a grave. B) Bury the body.

- C) Bury the dead near a church. D) Buy a piece of land for a grave.
 17. A) To solve the problem of lack of land. B) To see whether they have decayed.
 C) To follow the Greek religious practice. D) To move them to a multi-storey graveyard.
 18. A) They should be buried lying down. B) They should be buried standing up.
 C) They should be buried after being washed. D) They should be buried when partially decayed.
 19. A) Burning dead bodies to ashes. B) Storing dead bodies in a remote place.
 C) Placing dead bodies in a bone room. D) Digging up dead bodies after three years.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) Many foreign tourists visit the United States every year.
 B) Americans enjoy eating out with their friends.
 C) The United States is a country of immigrants.
 D) Americans prefer foreign food to their own food.
 21. A) They can make friends with people from other countries.
 B) They can get to know the people of other cultures and their lifestyles.
 C) They can practise speaking foreign languages there.
 D) They can meet with businessmen from all over the world.
 22. A) The couple cook the dishes and the children help them.
 B) The husband does the cooking and the wife serves as the waitress.
 C) The mother does the cooking while the father and the children wait on the guests.
 D) A hired cook prepares the dishes and the family members serve the guests.

Passage Three

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

23. A) He took them to watch a basketball game.
 B) He trained them to play European football.
 C) He let them compete in getting balls out of a basket.
 D) He taught them to play an exciting new game.
 24. A) The players found the basket too high to reach.
 B) The players had trouble getting the ball out of the basket.
 C) The players had difficulty understanding the complex rules.
 D) The players soon found the game boring.
 25. A) By removing the bottom of the basket. B) By lowering the position of the basket.
 C) By simplifying the complex rules. D) By altering the size of the basket.

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 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

For Americans, time is money. They say, "You only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it wisely." The (26) _____ will not be better than the past or present, as Americans are (27) _____ to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activities. Thus, Americans

(28) _____ a “well-organized” person, one who has a written list of things to do and a (29) _____ for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and is (30) _____ of other people’s time. They do not (31) _____ people’s time with conversation or other activity that has no (32) _____ beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not (33) _____ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as something that is simply there around them, not something they can use. One of the more difficult things many students must (34) _____ in the States is the notion that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In this context the fast food industry can be seen as a clear example of American cultural product. McDonald’s, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald’s restaurants spread around the world, they have been viewed (35) _____ American society and culture, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 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 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The flood of women into the job market boosted economic growth and changed U.S. society in many ways. Many in-home jobs that used to be done (36) _____ by women—ranging from family shopping to preparing meals to doing (37) _____ work—still need to be done by someone. Husbands and children now do some of these jobs, a (38) _____ that has changed the target market for many products. Or a working woman may face a crushing “poverty of time” and look for help elsewhere, creating opportunities for producers of frozen meals, child care centers, dry cleaners, financial services, and the like.

Although there is still a big wage (39) _____ between men and women, the income working women (40) _____ gives them new independence and buying power. For example, women now (41) _____ about half of all cars. Not long ago, many car dealers (42) _____ women shoppers by ignoring them or suggesting that they come back with their husbands. Now car companies have realized that women are (43) _____ customers. It’s interesting that some leading Japanese car dealers were the first to (44) _____ pay attention to women customers. In Japan, fewer women have jobs or buy cars—the Japanese society is still very much male-oriented. Perhaps it was the (45) _____ contrast with Japanese society that prompted American firms to pay more attention to women buyers.

A) scale	E) technically	I) potential	M) insulted
B) retailed	F) affordable	J) gap	N) purchase
C) generate	G) situation	K) voluntary	O) primarily
D) extreme	H) really	L) excessive	

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Universities Branch Out

【A】As never before in their long history, universities have become instruments of national competition as well as instruments of peace. They are the place of the scientific discoveries that move economies forward, and the primary means of educating the talent required to obtain and maintain competitive advantage. But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.

【B】In response to the same forces that have driven the world economy, universities have become more self-consciously global: seeking students from around the world who represent the entire range of cultures and values, sending their own students abroad to prepare them for global careers, offering courses of study that address the challenges of an interconnected world and *collaborative* (合作的) research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.

【C】Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders. Over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004. Most travel from one developed nation to another, but the flow from developing to developed countries is growing rapidly. The reverse flow, from developed to developing countries, is on the rise, too. Today foreign students earn 30 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and 38 percent of those in the United Kingdom. And the number crossing borders for undergraduate study is growing as well, to 8 percent of the undergraduates at America's best institutions and 10 percent of all undergraduates in the U.K. In the United States, 20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born, and in China many newly hired faculty members at the top research universities received their graduate education abroad.

【D】Universities are also encouraging students to spend some of their undergraduate years in another country. In Europe, more than 140,000 students participate in the Erasmus program each year, taking courses for credit in one of 2,200 participating institutions across the continent. And in the United States, institutions are helping place students in summer *internships* (实习) abroad to prepare them for global careers. Yale and Harvard have led the way, offering every undergraduate at least one international study or internship opportunity—and providing the financial resources to make it possible.

【E】Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. One new trend involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical

Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research center focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai center has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory facility. Yale faculty, postdoctors and graduate students visit regularly and attend videoconference seminars with scientists from both campuses. The arrangement benefits both countries; Xu's Yale lab is more productive, thanks to the lower costs of conducting research in China, and Chinese graduate students, postdoctors and faculty get on-the-job training from a world-class scientist and his U.S. team.

【F】As a result of its strength in science, the United States has consistently led the world in the commercialization of major new technologies, from the mainframe computer and the integrated circuit of the 1960s to the Internet *infrastructure* (基础设施) and applications software of the 1990s. The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University; and Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard. Around the world, governments have encouraged copying of this model, perhaps most successfully in Cambridge, England, where Microsoft and scores of other leading software and biotechnology companies have set up shop around the university.

【G】For all its success, the United States remains deeply hesitant about sustaining the research university model. Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady. The budget of the National Institutes of Health doubled between 1998 and 2003, but has risen more slowly than inflation since then. Support for the physical sciences and engineering barely kept pace with inflation during that same period. The attempt to make up lost ground is welcome, but the nation would be better served by steady, predictable increases in science funding at the rate of long-term GDP growth, which is on the order of inflation plus 3 percent per year.

【H】American politicians have great difficulty recognizing that admitting more foreign students can greatly promote the national interest by increasing international understanding. Adjusted for inflation, public funding for international exchanges and foreign-language study is well below the levels of 40 years ago. In the wake of September 11, changes in the visa process caused a dramatic decline in the number of foreign students seeking admission to U.S. universities, and a corresponding surge in enrollments in Australia, Singapore and the U.K. Objections from American university and business leaders led to improvements in the process and a reversal of the decline, but the United States is still seen by many as unwelcoming to international students.

【I】Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation's well-being through their scientific research, but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home. They fail to grasp that welcoming foreign students to the United States has two important positive effects: first, the very best of them stay in the States and like immigrants throughout history—strengthen the nation; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most *cherished* (珍视) values when they return home. Or at least they understand them better. In America as elsewhere, few instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting peace and stability as welcoming international university

students.

46. American universities prepare their undergraduates for global careers by giving them chances for international study or internship.
47. Since the mid-1970s, the enrollment of overseas students has increased at an annual rate of 3.9 percent.
48. The enrollment of international students will have a positive impact on America rather than threaten its competitiveness.
49. The way research is carried out in universities has changed as a result of globalization.
50. Of the newly hired professors in science and engineering in the United States, twenty percent come from foreign countries.
51. The number of foreign students applying to U.S. universities decreased sharply after September 11 due to changes in the visa process.
52. The U.S. federal funding for research has been unsteady for years.
53. Around the world, governments encourage the model of linking university-based science and industrial application.
54. Present-day universities have become a powerful force for global integration.
55. When foreign students leave America, they will bring American values back to their home countries.

Section C

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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

The rise of *multinational corporations* (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 2011, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their *corporate* (公司的) planning activities, compared to about one-third of U.S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian *counterparts* (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U.S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language.

Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and The Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word “foreign” would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

56. According to the passage, U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of _____.
- A) an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
 - B) shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
 - C) the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U.S.
 - D) increased efforts of other countries in public relations
57. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because _____.
- A) British companies are more ambitious than U.S. companies
 - B) British companies place more importance on PR than U.S. companies
 - C) British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
 - D) four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned
58. The word “provincial” (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
- A) limited in outlook
 - B) like people from the provinces
 - C) rigid in thinking
 - D) interested in world financial affairs
59. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.
- A) speak at least one foreign language fluently
 - B) are ignorant about world geography
 - C) are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
 - D) enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications
60. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?
- A) American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.
 - B) The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies.
 - C) People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.
 - D) People involved in PR should avoid using the word “foreign”.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise—and as a result, we are ageing unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of ageing could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes

of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to *intellect* (智能) and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties.)

Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty- and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age—using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm workers, bus drivers and shop assistants.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says. "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."

61. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____.

- A) why certain people age sooner than others
- B) how to make people live longer
- C) the size of certain people's brains
- D) which people are the most intelligent

62. On what are their research findings based?

- A) A survey of farmers in northern Japan.
- B) Tests performed on a thousand old people.
- C) The study of brain volumes of different people.
- D) The latest development of computer technology.

63. The doctor's tests show that _____.

- A) our brains shrink as we grow older
- B) the front section of the brain does not shrink
- C) sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds
- D) some people's brains have contracted more than other people's

64. The word "subjects" in Paragraph 5 means _____.

- A) something to be considered
- B) branches of knowledge studied
- C) persons chosen to be studied in an experiment
- D) any member of a state except the supreme ruler

65. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?

- A) Lawyers.
- B) Farmers.
- C) Shop assistants.
- D) Clerks.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

剪纸 (paper cutting) 是中国最为流行的传统民间艺术形式之一。中国剪纸有一千五百多年的历史, 在明朝和清朝时期 (the Ming and Qing Dynasties) 特别流行。人们常用剪纸美化居家环境。特别是在春节和婚庆期间, 剪纸被用来装饰门窗和房间, 以增加喜庆的气氛。剪纸最常用的颜色是红色, 象征健康和兴旺。中国剪纸在世界各地很受欢迎, 经常被用作馈赠外国友人的礼物。

KEYS

★ Part II Listening Comprehension

1~4	5~8	9~11	12~15	16~19	20~22	23~25
AACD	CABB	BCD	DCBA	DABA	CBC	DBA

26. future 27. trained 28. admired 29. schedule 30. considerate
31. waste 32. visible 33. necessarily 34. adjust to 35. as symbols of

★ Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

36. O	37. K	38. G	39. J	40. C	41. N	42. M	43. I	44. H	45. D
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Section B

46. D	47. C	48. I	49. E	50. C	51. H	52. G	53. F	54. A	55. I
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Section C

56 ~ 60 DBACA	61 ~ 65 ACDCA
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★ Part IV Translation

Paper cutting is one of China's most popular traditional folk arts. Chinese paper cutting has a history of more than 1,500 years. It was widespread particularly during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. People often beautify their homes with paper cuttings. During the Spring Festival and wedding celebrations, in particular, paper cuttings are used to decorate doors, windows and rooms in order to enhance the joyous atmosphere. The color most frequently used in paper cutting is red, which symbolizes health and prosperity. Chinese paper cutting is very popular around the world and it is often given as a present to foreign friends.

—— 试题精讲 ——

★ Part I Writing

Reading Selectively or Extensively?

When asked about how to read—read selectively or extensively, **everyone has his own view.**

Some would argue that they prefer reading selectively to doing extensively. **They point out that** with the development of modern science and technology, more and more books are published every day. *It is impossible for us to read all the books.* **And what's more,** there are many books that are poisonous to our mind, and we shouldn't read them. **Since** we can't read all the books, **and** we shouldn't read bad books, **we must** read selectively.

But others may not agree. They emphasize that today's society is not what it used to be. **If** you want to be successful, you must read widely and acquire knowledge in both natural sciences and humanities. **If** a man knows much in one field but little in others, he may not be of great use to the society. **Since** we must have a wide range of knowledge, **we must** read extensively.

Who's right? There is a lot to be said for both sides of the argument. However, in my opinion, we should read extensively first and then read selectively and dig into the subject we want to specialize in.

★ Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: What was it like working with those young stars?

W: It was a great group. **I always got mad when people said that we didn't get along** just because we were girls. There was never a fight. We had a great time.