



**王红霞 晏迎新 主编**

**710** 分

# 大学英语四级考试全真模拟试题

剖析命题思路

全方位解析答题技巧

**CET4**



华中科技大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书紧扣大学英语四级考试改革的要求,结合最新的大学英语四级考试大纲和近年的大学英语四级考试真题,全面深入解析了新大学英语四级考试的各个题型。本书由10套标准模拟题组成,主要内容包括:试题、答案速查和答案详解。每套试题都附有全部答案、写作范文、详尽解析,以及全部听力材料的录音文本。本书是精心编写的高质量的考试辅导用书,重点突出,体现实效,目的在于通过适量的系统性考前练习来提高考生的大学英语四级应试能力。

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王红霞 晏迎新 主编

策划编辑:刘平

责任编辑:梅欣君

封面设计:阮志翔

责任校对:马燕红

责任监印:周治超

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## Model Test One

## Part I Writing

## Will Phones Kill Letter Writing?

Today, with the quick pace of life, people, especially young people, usually do not have as much time to write letters as before. They communicate with each other through the electric line. They are becoming so dependent on telephones that some people say that one day phones will kill letter writing. But I don't think it is the case.

It is true that communicating by letters is not as convenient as by telephone. However, letter writing makes people think clearly. When a person writes, he must organize his thoughts and express his ideas and feelings more logically. In addition, letters give you a chance to read them again. Isn't it exciting to receive a letter from your parents or your friends? Isn't it pleasant to read the letter again and to feel again the excitement and the pleasantness?

So if you have time, write a letter right now, and you will certainly give your friends and your family a pleasant surprise.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

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

8. from the minimum 10 percent to a maximum of about 16 percent 9. \$ 4 billion 10. secretive and underhanded

## Part III Listening Comprehension

11. A 12. A 13. D 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. C 21. D 22. D 23. C 24. C

25. B 26. B 27. B 28. A 29. D 30. A 31. B 32. D 33. C 34. A 35. B

36. promised 37. encouraged 38. replaced 39. added 40. opportunity 41. information 42. stress

43. consumed 44. we buy more, travel more and play more, but we struggle to keep up

45. discontent with super abundance—the confusion of endless choice

46. The stress we feel arises not from a shortage of time, but from the surfeit of things we try to cram into it

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

47. E 48. D 49. K 50. A 51. B 52. N 53. C 54. J 55. F 56. I 57. D 58. C 59. C 60. B

61. C 62. A 63. C 64. D 65. B 66. A

## Part V Cloze

67. B 68. D 69. A 70. B 71. D 72. A 73. C 74. B 75. D 76. B 77. C 78. A 79. C 80. D

81. B 82. D 83. A 84. D 85. D 86. C

## Part VI Translation

87. people poured into the platform immediately 88. you should double click on the file's name

89. he was appointed (as) director 90. and she spends most of her day doing paperwork and maintaining records

91. no matter what job he is doing

## 答案详解

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. Y 根据题干中的信息词 eight percent, 在通读全文时注意百分比数字的信息。答案在第一段末句, 可知题干表述正确。

2. N 根据题干中的信息词 frozen treat 和 ice cream, 可知答案与标题 "Ice Cream or Frozen Dessert?" 相关, 定位发现题干信息与首段首句意思相反, 故表述错误。

3. Y 题干信息是关于 ice cream 的成分的。查看文章的三个标题, 推知答案最可能在 "Ice Cream or Frozen Dessert?" 下。用题干信息词 stabilizers 和 emulsifiers 定位原文, 答案在该标题下末段首句, 可知题干表述正确。

4. N 根据题干中的信息词 making ice cream 可知答案在同名标题下。其下首段首句就提到在 kitchen 或在 ice cream shop 或在 factory 制作 ice cream, 程序都基本相同, 可知题干表述错误。

5. N 根据题干中的信息词 ice cream maker 可知答案在 Making Ice Cream 下。通读其下每段首句了解基本步骤,

发现题干信息与第六段首句矛盾,故题干表述错误。

6. N 题干所讲信息并未涉及具体制作过程,推断答案在 Ice Cream Industry 下。根据题干中的信息词 Ice cream making secrets 定位,发现末段首句的意思与题干信息相反,可知题干表述错误。
7. NG 文章末尾只提到两所大学开设了此课程,但美国是否有许多大学都开设这一课程不得而知。
8. from the minimum 10 percent to a maximum of about 16 percent 根据题干中的信息词 the range of milk fat 推知答案在标题“Ice Cream or Frozen Dessert?”下,定位发现答案在第二段首句。
9. \$4 billion 题干讲的是行业信息,推知答案在标题 Ice Cream Industry 下,再根据题干中的信息词 In 1999 定位,发现答案在首段首句。
10. secretive and underhanded 根据题干中的信息词 Ice Cream Industry 可知答案在同名标题下,在第二段首句可找到答案。

### Part III Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

##### Short Conversations

11. M: Could you tell me at which stop I should get off for the W. M. Department Store? And how much is the fare?  
W: Sure, you get off at next stop and walk two blocks. The fare is 20 cents. Just put them in the fare box.  
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
[A] 男方问女方在哪里下车,车费是多少。很容易判断两人的关系是乘客和售票员。
12. W: I wonder who'd be willing to work on this committee.  
M: Well, you know more about it than anyone.  
Q: What can you learn from this conversation?  
[A] 根据女方说到男方比任何人都了解,B、C、D 的内容对话中都没有提到,答案选 A。
13. W: This course wasn't supposed to be hard?  
M: But it sure turned out to be, didn't it?  
Q: How does the woman consider the course?  
[D] 此题考察的是女方对此门课程的态度,注意考查的对象,听清楚女方的态度。
14. M: Did you go to the big sale at Spenser's yesterday?  
W: I had to visit my aunt in the hospital.  
Q: What does the woman imply about the sale?  
[D] 女方表示要到医院去看她的婶婶,其他三个选项均为干扰项,故答案选 D。
15. M: Judy's taking sixteen credits and working in a computer centre too?  
W: How she manages to handle all that I'll never understand.  
Q: What does the woman mean?  
[D] 男方谈到 Judy 做了很多的事情,但女方表示惊讶,觉得难以相信,所以答案选择 D。
16. M: Hello, I'm a senior student; could you tell me whether this reference room is only for faculty members?  
W: No, it's also open to the postgraduates, and undergraduates can come too, if they've got professors' written permission.  
Q: Can the man study in the reference room?  
[B] 男方在对话的开头已经表明自己是大四学生,女方在回答中也给出了本科生进入的要求,答案 B 符合本科生进入的要求,所以选 B。
17. W: Frank, we've got a problem. We don't have enough money to pay the rent this month. I think I'd better ask Mum and Dad for a loan, or ask my boss for a raise.  
M: Well, I don't know. But maybe I'd better not take another English course this semester.  
Q: What is the problem both the woman and the man have got?  
[B] 在对话的开始女方就表达了没有钱付房租的情况,故答案选 B。
18. M: Congratulations! I understand you've got a job. When will you start to work?  
W: You must be thinking of someone else. I am still waiting to hear the good news.  
Q: What does the woman mean?

【B】 男方听说女方找到了工作,向女方表示祝贺,但女方表示男方弄错了情况,她还在等消息。故答案选 B。

### Long Conversation One

M: Think about it, Mary. (19) Through telecommunication, information travels almost at the speed of light.

W: That is 1 860 000 miles per second, isn't that?

M: Yeh. Or 3 000 000 kilometres per second. Of course only light can travel that fast.

W: Yeh. I know, Bob. But it is still incredible. When an astronaut lands on the moon, within seconds we on earth can see it happen. The people here in Australia see it at the same moment as they see it in US. It is wonderful.

M: Maybe it's wonderful. I know very well it is a fact. All over the planet we can see the same thing at the same time. So moving on the moon or playing a soccer game or if we like we can watch the same war.

W: That's awful!

M: What? Soccer?

W: (20) You know very well what I mean, war. It's awful to have a war and it's awful to watch a war on television. It's not right to sit in your house to watch people kill each other.

M: (21) Right or wrong, awful or not, it is a fact. Wars are on the television all the time, and people all over the world watch it. Sometimes, they eat dinners while they watch.

W: I don't believe that.

M: The trouble with you is that you have many opinions about things but you don't look at facts. (22) You don't see what you don't want to see.

19. 【B】 对话一开始,双方就对电信传递信息的速度表示难以置信,所以答案选 B。

20. 【C】 Mary 反复强调对战争的讨厌,不希望通过电视看战争中人们互相残杀的场面,其他几个选项均为干扰项,所以答案选 C。

21. 【D】 Bob 很明确地表明了他的观点,世界上存在战争这只是一个事实。全世界的人们都关心战争的发展情况,有时他们还一边吃饭一边看电视。

22. 【D】 最后一句话表达了 Bob 对 Mary 的看法, Mary 只看她自己喜欢看的東西,所以答案选 D。

### Long Conversation Two

Man: Miss Linda Brown, right?

Woman: Yes, that's right.

Man: Please take a seat.

Woman: Thank you.

Man: So you're interested in a job as a waitress.

Woman: That's right. I saw your sign in the window asking for part-time waitresses.

Man: Mm, have you worked as a waitress before?

Woman: Yes, I've worked as a waitress for three years at several different restaurants.

Man: I see. Are you working now?

Woman: Yes, at the King Hotel dining-room on Dark Avenue.

Man: They have a very nice dining-room here. Why do you want to leave?

Woman: Because I can't work full time at the moment. (23) I'm taking some courses at university and need more time for study.

Man: I see. What days are you available?

Woman: I'm free all day Thursday and Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Man: That suits us very well actually. (24) We're looking for someone who can help us late in the week when we get very busy. That's Thursday afternoon, Friday afternoon and evening as well as all day Saturday. The restaurant is closed on Sunday.

Woman: That's fine with me.

Man: When can you start?

Woman: Is the first of next month all right with you?

Man: (25) That's fine. The first of May. Yes, that's good. By the way, you'll get 1.80 an hour, with tips, of course.

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Woman: Good. Thank you very much.

23. 【C】 因为 Linda 要上学,并且需要更多的时间学习。而之前的工作是全职,所以答案选 C。  
24. 【C】 餐厅只需要 Linda 在每周的后半周上班,其他答案都不符合要求,答案选 C。  
25. 【B】 双方表示都很符合对方的要求,面试很成功。故答案选 B。

## Section B

### Passage One

(26) People always seem to be looking for ways to get rich quickly. So when gold was discovered in California in the mid 1800s, hundreds of people rushed in, hoping to get a part of the wealth. Today, gold in California is still as attractive as it was over a hundred years ago.

Today people of mining companies have headed back to the same area to use new techniques for finding gold, those who go to find gold today don't have some of the problems people in the old-times had. (27) In the past gold miners were anxious to seek a fast fortune, many of them arrived before law and order were established, and they took full advantage of this situation by cheating and robbing each other.

But not everyone looking for gold in those days was greedy—some people were generous and helpful. (28) One such person was William Waldo. He established a committee that collected money and helped to save the lives of countless people who were caught in the mountains by early snowstorms before they even reached California.

26. 【B】 从文章的第一和第二句话可以了解到大多数人去加利福尼亚就是为了快速致富,所以答案选 B。  
27. 【B】 由于早期没有法律约束,很多人就钻空子彼此间欺骗和抢夺。其他三个选项的内容文章都没提到,属于干扰项,所以答案选 B。  
28. 【A】 William 和其他人不一样,他把钱用于帮助拯救那些被暴风雪困在山里的人的生命。其他三个选项的内容和 William 没有关系,所以答案选 A。

### Passage Two

(29) The most important thing about first aid is to do only what is necessary, but to do that as carefully and quickly as you can. When an accident happens, don't rush or get excited. Stop and think first. (30) If the injured person is in no immediate danger from fire, water or traffic, leave him lying where he is. A rolled-up or pullover placed under his head, and a coat or blanket over him, is the best treatment you can give while waiting for help.

If the person is unconscious, loosen his clothing, especially round the neck. If an arm or leg lies awkwardly and looks out of shape, try not to move it. Remember that you can do a lot of harm by trying to do too much.

Of course, there are times when you can't wait for help and you must do the best you can (31) until a doctor or ambulance arrives. If the injured person has stopped breathing, you must start artificial respiration as soon as possible. If he is bleeding badly, you must act immediately to (31) stop the flow of blood. If you can't stand the sight of blood, (31) take a few deep breaths through your mouth. This will enable you to think clearly and act calmly.

29. 【D】 文章一开始就提到了急救的要领,要小心并且迅速地做有必要做的,所以答案选 D。  
30. 【A】 如果病人的病情不是特别危急,应该耐心地等救护车到来,不要随便移动病人,让病人躺在原处即可,所以答案选 A。  
31. 【B】 文中并没有提到 B 选项的内容,根据排除法所以选择 B。

### Passage Three

(32) We usually think of history as the story of important people and events, but some historians are also interested in the daily lives of ordinary people. We can get this kind of information from written documents like diaries and town records, but we can also learn a lot from studying old family portraits.

(33) Family portraits provide clues about things like the size of the family and the hobbies and tastes of family members. The number of children in a portrait, for example, indicates the size of the family; the types of clothing family members wore for the portrait suggest the popular fashion of the time. (34) The objects that children hold in their hands can give clues about the games they played and their hobbies. (35) The background of a family portrait gives historians an idea of room size and furnishings and even the wealth and social position of the family. All of these details help

historians understand more about the everyday lives of some of the ordinary people from the past.

32. 【D】 文章的第一句话就提到,我们通常认为历史只和一些重要人物和事件有关,但是有一些历史学家也对普通人的生活感兴趣。题目问的是大多数人认为历史学家所关心的内容,所以答案选 D。
33. 【C】 通过老照片可以看到家庭的规模、成员的兴趣和爱好等很多的信息。所以答案选 C。
34. 【A】 通过孩子们手上拿的东西可以了解到孩子们玩的游戏。所以答案选 A。
35. 【B】 通过照片上的背景能看到房屋的大小和家具,以此来判断家庭的财富状况和社会地位。故选 B。

### Section C

36. promised                      37. encouraged                      38. replaced                      39. added
40. opportunity                      41. information                      42. stress                      43. consumed
44. we buy more, travel more and play more, but we struggle to keep up
45. discontent with super abundance—the confusion of endless choice
46. The stress we feel arises not from a shortage of time, but from the surfeit of things we try to cram into it

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

#### Section A

47. 【E】 该空应填入动词原形,选项中只有 E、G 和 K 是动词原形。E 正确。
48. 【D】 本题需通读下文,由下文的相关信息词 biodegradable(生物可降解的),recycle(回收)等可知 D 正确。
49. 【K】 本句前半部分讲手机报废,所以极可能是把废弃的手机扔进或埋进花园,动词原形的 E、G、K 中,K 正确。
50. 【A】 分析句子结构,空格处应充当状语成分且需大写,结合词义,A 正确。
51. 【B】 结合句意可知此空应填入表示人的名词,故 B 正确。
52. 【N】 前句提到科学家开发了一种新材料,接着谈到这种新材料容易塑形,这正是塑料的特性,故选 N。
53. 【C】 空格所在句意为“随着时间的流逝,它也能分解到土壤里”,分解多半与化学有关,所以空格处应填入 chemicals(化学物质)。
54. 【J】 该空需填入第三人称单数的动词形式,J 正确。
55. 【F】 该空需填入一个形容词,选项中只有 F 和 O 是形容词,F 正确。
56. 【I】 空格处应选表一类人的名词,且用可数形式,I 正确。

#### Section B

##### Passage One

57. 【D】 细节题。由文章第三段第四句可知,D 正确。
58. 【C】 推断题。由 struggling 一词可推断,孩子们不擅长使用刀叉吃饭,所以 C 正确。
59. 【C】 推断题。文章第三段提到,现在很多人都独自居住,他们不愿意为自己一个人烹制食物,所以 C 正确。由于题目问的是 nowadays 的情况,所以可排除强干扰项 D。
60. 【B】 推断题。由文章第三段倒数第三句可以推断,drive-in window 是免下车窗口,即司机可以不用下车就能拿到食物,所以 B 正确。
61. 【C】 pitch in with 意为“帮助”,故选 C。

##### Passage Two

62. 【A】 细节题。由文章第一句可以看出 InfraGard 就是用来打击网络犯罪的。
63. 【C】 细节题。由文章第一段第三句可知,FBI 只是充当顾问,并无经营权,故选 C。
64. 【D】 语义题。被考查句原意为“很多公司为了保证网络的速度和可接入性而不顾及网络安全,这让网络犯罪变得非常容易。”言外之意是很多公司更重视网络速度和可接入性,从而遭到了电脑黑客的攻击,所以 D 正确。
65. 【B】 推断题。虽然文章提到了 firewall(防火墙),但并没有说公司不使用防火墙是网络犯罪率升高的原因,故选 B。
66. 【A】 推断题。文章第二段第二句指出,黑客攻击的详情会被送到 FBI 的电脑犯罪科,以确定是否需要对其深究,由此推断,并不是所有的黑客攻击都值得调查,所以 A 正确。

## Part V Cloze

67. [B] 词义辨析题。空格所在的句子将鼓膜造孔术与扁桃腺切除术作比较。common 符合句意,所以 B 正确。
68. [D] 词义辨析题。由空格后的 leading 可知,rank 符合句意,D 正确。
69. [A] 词义辨析题。operation 符合句意,所以 A 正确。
70. [B] 词义辨析题。reviewing 符合句意,所以 B 正确。amend 意为“修正,改进”。
71. [D] 词义辨析题。由空后的 by Harvard pediatrician Lawrence Kleinman 可知,这个专家组是由 Lawrence Kleinman 带头的,led 符合句意,所以 D 正确。
72. [A] 词义辨析题。receive 只表示被动地接受;accept 表示主动而且高兴地接受,所以 A 正确。
73. [C] 词义辨析题。前面提到只有少于一半的人接受的手术治疗是正当的,所以 C 正确。shortcoming 意为“缺点,短处”。
74. [B] 词义辨析题。同上题分析,这种手术不仅对他们没什么好处,还可能增加风险,所以 B 正确。edge 意为“边缘;优势”。
75. [D] 词义辨析题。terribly 符合句意,所以 D 正确。subtly 意为“敏锐地;精细地”;merely 意为“仅仅,只”。
76. [B] 词义辨析题。hearing 符合句意,所以 B 正确。
77. [C] 词义辨析题。句子是用益处和风险作比较,outweigh 符合句意,所以 C 正确。outfit 意为“配备,装备”;outflow 意为“流出”;outgrow 意为“长出”。
78. [A] 惯用搭配题。空格后是 more than four months,四个选项都可以接表示时间的词或短语:on 接表示时间点的词;in 表示在将来的时间里发生;to 表示到……时间;for 表示一段时间,所以 A 正确。
79. [C] 词义辨析题。with 符合句意,所以 C 正确。
80. [D] 词义辨析题。空格后是逗号,然后是 safer,由此可知,空格和 safer 是并列的关系,所以应该是形容词比较级,排除 A;关于治疗的快慢文章前面没有提到,排除 B、C;文章前面提到治疗费用比较高,所以此处可能指更便宜一些,所以 D 正确。
81. [B] 语法结构题。根据句意可知,是这些孩子的医生建议他们做这个手术,所以 whose 符合句意,B 正确。
82. [D] 词义辨析题。联系上下文可知,文章主要论述这种手术的好处和坏处,选项中 A、B 同义,所以排除,D 正确。
83. [A] 词义辨析题。由 even 可知,空格处是指这些手术不好的方面,inappropriate 符合句意,所以 A 正确。inadequate 是指“不充分的,不充足的”。
84. [D] 逻辑衔接题。这里的三分之一是和前面提到的四分之一相对应的,所以 while 符合句意,D 正确。
85. [B] 词义辨析题。panic(恐慌)符合句意,所以 B 正确。
86. [C] 词义辨析题。successfully 符合句意,所以 C 正确。

## Part VI Translation

87. people poured into the platform immediately 本题的考点是“涌进”的译法,短语 pour into 与此含义相符。而已有的时间状语从句为过去时,因此主句也应为过去时。
88. you should double click on the file's name 本题的考点是“双击”的译法。在电脑用语中,双击译为 double click,后用介词 on。
89. he was appointed (as) director 本题的考点是“任命”的译法,及物动词 appoint 与此含义相符。需要注意的是,职位名前不加冠词。
90. and she spends most of her day doing paperwork and maintaining records 此处应用动词 spend 表示对时间的花费,而 spend 在表“花费”时常采用 spend... (in) doing sth. 的结构。还需要注意的是,已有的句子和中文部分译成的句子应为并列关系,而两句之间是由逗号相连的,因此要在第二句前加并列连词 and。
91. no matter what job he is doing 本题的考点是“无论是什么”的译法,可用 no matter what。为了表示强调,此处还应采用现在进行时,表示正从事的工作。



## Model Test Two

### Part I Writing

#### How to Keep Psychologically Healthy?

One in four people will experience some kind of mental problem in the course of a year. When you fail to manage these problems, they are likely to cause various mental illnesses.

The cause of mental health problems often varies a lot from one case to another. In today's society, a good number of people are suffering from heavy pressure. Others lack communication skills. In addition, a lot of people are ignorant of psychological knowledge about how to keep mentally fit.

There are a lot of ways to curb mental health problems and keep psychologically healthy. Firstly, find the real cause of your mental health problem and see whether you can do something about it. Secondly, learn to relax yourself and take exercises to release the pressure. Lastly, you may find it helpful to talk to your partner or friends about your problem, or seek support and advice from a psychological consultant.

### Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. fear 9. the care for their vocation 10. three / 3

### Part III Listening Comprehension

11. A 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. D 18. D 19. B 20. C 21. C 22. D 23. B 24. D  
25. A 26. C 27. B 28. A 29. D 30. B 31. C 32. C 33. B 34. B 35. A  
36. claim 37. produce 38. complaint 39. assuming 40. person 41. acceptable 42. firmly 43. question  
44. the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements  
45. the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and as firmly as possible  
46. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers rights.

### Part IV Reading Comprehension

47. B 48. F 49. K 50. I 51. A 52. N 53. L 54. H 55. D 56. E 57. A 58. B 59. D 60. C  
61. B 62. D 63. A 64. B 65. C 66. A

### Part V Cloze

67. A 68. B 69. B 70. A 71. C 72. B 73. A 74. B 75. C 76. D 77. C 78. C 79. A 80. D  
81. D 82. B 83. A 84. B 85. B 86. A

### Part VI Translation

87. he would have acted differently / he would have acted in a different way  
88. Hardly had he arrived home / He had hardly arrived home 89. tore the envelope open  
90. I'll have it fixed tomorrow / I'm going to have it fixed tomorrow 91. which might damage our health

## 答案详解

### Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. 【B】 根据文章第三段,可以判断 B 为正确选项。  
2. 【D】 根据文章第四段最后两句可以判断只有 D 表达正确。  
3. 【B】 根据文章第六段第一句和第四句可以计算出 B 是正确的。  
4. 【C】 根据文章第十一段第三句判断 C 符合原文的表达,也符合“Educate yourself”这一部分表达的主题。  
5. 【C】 根据文章倒数第二段第一句可以判断 C 是正确答案。  
6. 【A】 根据文章倒数第四段第一句和倒数第二段可以判断出 A 是正确选项。  
7. 【D】 根据文章的小标题,很容易排除 A、B 和 C,从而判断 D 为正确答案。  
8. fear 参见文章第八段第二句。

9. the care for their vocation 参见文章最后一段。

10. three / 3 文章中,作者以三个成功者为例,向我们说明如何成就百万富翁。

### Part III Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

##### Short Conversations

11. W: Look at the mess! And the guests will be here soon!

M: Take it easy. I'll make sure the house is spotless.

Q: What does the man mean?

【A】男士说他肯定会让屋子干干净净的,也就是他会打扫屋子的,选项 A 正确。spotless 意为“一尘不染的,干净的”。选项 B、C 误解了对话中的 take it easy。

12. M: Is the next game going to be held at our stadium or theirs?

W: Do you really think it will make much of a difference with a losing record like ours?

Q: What does the woman imply?

【C】女士说对我们这样一直保持失败记录的队伍来说,比赛在什么地方举行有很大不同吗?言下之意是他们的队伍终将失败,也就无所谓在什么地方举行比赛了,故 C 正确。

13. M: Mum, I got a part-time job at the supermarket. Three hours a day weekday and all day Saturday.

W: Congratulations! But are you sure you can handle it? What about homework?

Q: What's the woman worried about?

【B】母亲第一次使用疑问语气,反映出她对儿子能否兼顾工作和学习的担心。第二次疑问则突出反映了她对儿子学习的忧虑,故选 B。

14. W: You see, there are too many people here. Let's go to some other places.

M: All right. But cold weather in December cannot keep people away from the busy shops.

Q: What does the man mean?

【B】女士说这里人太多了,到其他地方去看看。男士说,没问题,但是 12 月的冷天也不能阻挡人们来逛这些热闹的商店,言下之意是尽管 12 月的天气很冷,逛商店的人仍然会多,故选 B。

15. W: Your exam is over, isn't it? Why aren't you cheerful?

M: Oh, I don't know. It isn't that the questions were too hard, but I always feel uneasy when the exam doesn't seem to have much to do with the book.

Q: What was the man's opinion of the exam?

【B】在 but 后男士提到试卷与书的联系不大时,他就总觉得不安。选项 B 是对此的同义转述。对话提到...it isn't that the questions were too hard,意思是这些问题其实并不难。由此可以排除选项 A、D。C 项中 time(考试时间)在对话中没有提及。

16. W: What do you think of the movie?

M: It was worth neither the time nor the money.

Q: What does the man mean?

【B】“neither...nor...”结构是对两个内容的否定,也就是说时间和钱花得都不值,言外之意就是这部电影根本不值得一看。

17. M: Good afternoon. I'm Mr. Jackson. I answered your ad for an experienced advertising executive.

W: Oh, yes, Mr. Jackson. Won't you have a seat? The manager will see you shortly.

Q: What do we learn about Mr. Jackson?

【D】男士来应聘广告上说的有经验的广告主管职位。女士说经理马上就会见他。关键词是 experienced(有经验的)、see you(会见),另外前面的 ad 指报纸上的招聘广告,后面的 advertising executive 指的是广告主管职位。

18. M: Excuse me, would you please tell me when the next flight to Los Angeles is?

W: Sure. The next direct flight to Los Angeles is two hours from now, but if you do not mind transferring at San Francisco you can board now.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

[D] the next flight(下一个航班)、direct flight(直达航班)、transferring(转机,换乘)构成了“在机场咨询航班情况”的特定场景。由女士所说的 if you do not mind transferring at San Francisco you can board now 可知答案为 D。

### Long Conversation One

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, (19) I'm looking for a book on the presidential election system in the United States.

W: Well, (20) all of our textbooks are arranged by subject and course number in the back of the store. Is this a required text for one of the University's political science courses?

M: No, it isn't. (19) I've already looked through all the political science books in the back, but the ones I saw only had a few pages, at most, on the topic.

W: How about the paperback section? There may be something there.

M: Okay.

W: Or better yet, you should try looking in Books in Print.

M: I've never heard of that. What is it?

W: (21) It's an index that lists all of the books currently available from publishers. If you have a specific book in mind, you can look under the author's last name.

M: But I don't.

W: Then look directly under your subject, presidential elections.

M: What happens if I find a book I want?

W: Well, if it's not in stock, we can order it for you.

19. What is the man looking for?

[B] 男士说“I'm looking for a book on the presidential election system...”,后来说到“I've already looked through all the political science books”,由此可以推断,a book on the presidential election system 属于 the political science books。因此,他要寻找的是 a political science book。

20. Where does the woman first direct the man to?

[C] 当男士说需要一本关于总统选举体制的书时,女士以为他说的是 textbook,于是马上说“all of our textbooks are... in the back of the store”。因此,选项 C 符合题干要求。

21. What kinds of books are listed in Books in Print?

[C] 女士说“you should try looking in Books in Print”,在男士不知道什么是 Books in Print 的情况下,女士解释说,Books in Print 是“an index that lists all of the books currently available from publishers”,选项 C 符合题干要求。注意,in print 是指“(books)currently available from publishers,正在出售的”;out of print 是它的反义词组,表示“已售完”,也很常用。

### Long Conversation Two

W: Didn't you write a paper about Albert Kahn last semester?

M: Yes, for my history of architecture class.

W: Oh, I am taking it now and (22) I have to do some research on industrial architecture. I need to read up on Kahn's factories. So I would like to see what you wrote about them.

M: I don't think my paper will help; I focus on his classical design like Clements library and office buildings, (23) but you are interested in the modern building he is famous for.

W: Yes he is best known for his factory, especially the auto plants in Detroit. He made a breakthrough in industrial design. You know before his time, factories were so cramped and inefficient (24) but his factory provide enough light and air and open space. So the cars could be assembled in one huge plant.

M: I remember reading that previously, factories had wooden frames and the heavy machinery made the buildings vibrate and (25) there were fire-hazards too. But when Kahn started to design auto plants around the turn of the century, reinforced concrete had just been invented. Talk about the breakthrough, not only were the buildings sturdy and fireproof but they were cheap to put up too!

W: You seem to know a lot of about his industrial career.

- M: Actually even though I wrote about his other works, I did a lot of background reading. Let me see if I can dig up that paper for you. There were some books of articles included in my bibliography that you might want to look up at the library.
22. Why are the students discussing Albert Kahn?
- 【D】 由女士所说的...I have to do some research...I need to read up on Kahn's factories 可以推知,女士在研究卡恩的作品,整个对话就此展开。
23. In which is Albert Kahn best known for?
- 【B】 听音时注意和 Kahn 相关的信息:the modern building he is famous for 以及 best known for his factory。问题问 Kahn 因为什么最有名,B 为该细节的同义转述。
24. To what industry did Albert Kahn make a major contribution?
- 【D】 听音时注意提到的行业。根据 especially the auto plants“汽车车间”及 So the cars could be assembled in one huge plant。可推出答案为 D“运输行业”。
25. According to the talk, what was one problem with factories before Kahn's time?
- 【A】 听音时注意和建筑缺点相关的信息,对话中男士提到 there were fire-hazards too。问题问卡恩时代之前的汽车工厂存在的问题,A 为细节再现。

## Section B

### Passage One

Children in the United States are exposed to many influences other than that of their families. Television is the most significant of these influences, because the habit of watching television usually begins before children start attending school. And, by the time that the average child finishes high school, he or she will have spent 18 000 hours in front of a television set as opposed to 12 000 hours in a classroom.

Parents are concerned about these figures. They are also concerned about the lack of quality in television programs for children. The degree of violence in many of these shows also worries them.

Even if it is unreal—a cartoon cat beating up a cartoon mouse with a baseball bat—this violence may have a negative effect on the young minds exposed to it. Studies indicate that, when children are exposed to violence, they may become aggressive or insecure.

Parents are also concerned about the commercials that their children see on television. Many parents would like to see fewer commercials during programs for children. And some parents feel that these shows should not have commercials at all because young minds are not mature enough to deal with the claims made by advertisers.

(27) Educational television has no commercials and has programs for children that many parents approve of. The most famous of these is “Sesame Street”, which tries to give preschool children a head start in learning the alphabet and numbers. It also tries to teach children useful things about the world in which they live.

Even though most parents and educators give “Sesame Street” and shows like it high marks for quality, some critics argue that all television, whether educational or not, is harmful to children. (28) These critics feel that the habit of watching hours of television a day turns children into bored and passive consumers of their world rather than encouraging them to become active explorers of it.

26. What is the main idea of the passage?

【C】 在听录音之前,预览四个选项可知本文与电视带来的负面影响有关。至于是对哪一方面的负面影响,既要根据主题句区分,还需要根据文章内容进行辨别。

27. According to the passage, what do you think “Sesame Street” is?

【B】 预读选项可知此题询问的是电视节目的类型。The most famous of these is “Sesame Street”...为答案的依据,其中的 these 指的就是 educational programs。

28. What will be the consequence if a child forms a habit of watching hours of television everyday?

【A】 预读选项可知此题询问的是 They 将会发生什么行为或变成怎样的状态,需要留意对动作和状态的描述。答案依据为:These critics feel that the habit of watching hours of television day turns children into bored and passive consumers of their world rather than encouraging them to become active explorers of it.

## Passage Two

Crime has its own cycles, a magazine reported some years ago. (29) Police records show a surprising relation between changes in the season and crime patterns.

The pattern of crime has changed very little over a long period of years. Murder reaches its high during July and August, as do other violent attacks. Murder, in addition, is more than seasonal; it is a weekend crime. It is also a nighttime crime; 62 percent of murders are committed between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. One is most likely to be robbed between 6 p. m. and 2 a. m. on a Saturday night in December, January, or February. Except for one strange statistic, (30) May is the least criminal month of all.

Apparently our intellectual season cycles are completely different from our criminal patterns. Professor Huntington made a lot of studies to discover the seasons when people read serious books, attend scientific meetings, and make the highest scores on examinations. In all examples, he found a spring peak and an autumn peak separated by a summer low. On the other hand, (31) Professor Huntington's studies showed that June is the peak month for suicides and for admitting patients to mental hospital. June is also a peak month for marriages!

Possibly, high temperature and humidity bring on our strange and surprising summer actions, but police officers are not so sure. "There is, of course, no proof of a relation between humidity and murder", they say. "Why murder's high time should come in the summer time we really don't know."

29. What is the passage mainly about?

[D] 根据选项的概括性强、信息密集可知, 本题考查短文主旨。文章开头的 Police records show a surprising relation between changes in the season and crime patterns 为短文主题句, 故 D 为答案。

30. Which is the safest season?

[B] 文章明确提到 May is the least criminal month of all, 表明五月是犯罪率最低的月份, 也就是说五月最安全, 故选项 B 正确。

31. What did Professor Huntington's research show?

[C] 推断题。文章讲到, Professor Huntington 调查人们读严肃小说、出席科技会议和考试得高分的季节, 所有数据表明在春季和秋季是高峰, 而夏季却是低峰, 排除 B、D; 另外短文中听到 June 出现最多的地方提到了两个 peak, 他们分别是自杀和医院接收精神病患者数目最高峰以及结婚的高峰, 由此可以排除 A 项, 得出答案 C。

## Passage Three

Despite the presence of workaholics, there is a growing realization in the United States that (32) too much work demand can be physically and mentally harmful. (33) Many people have been rebelling against the work ethic, saying that no job is so important as to damage personal relationships and rob people of relaxation. There has been a shift in values, with more emphasis being given to personal relationships and relaxation. Leisure time provides opportunities to find personal satisfaction and freedom from the routine of work.

Increased leisure time in the United States has not altered the idea that (35) work and play are distinct activities. This distinction is clear-cut; there are "work-hours" and "afterwork-hours". There is a belief that it is desirable "to work hard and play hard" and undesirable to combine the two. In many offices, stores, and factories socializing among employees is discouraged. (34) An employee under pressure at work often cannot afford to respond to social calls and visits. However, the amount of personal contact on the job depends on the nature of the work. There may be more social interaction between teachers in a school than between scientists doing independent research. Nevertheless, work and play are usually perceived and maintained as separate activities.

32. What is the result of too much work demand?

[C] 本文开头就说 too much work demand can be physically and mentally harmful (工作量过大在体力上和脑力上都是有害的)。

33. In order to rebel against the work ethic, what do many people believe now?

[B] 文中 claiming (宣称) 即表明人们是这样认为 (believe) 的, no job is so important as to... 表明工作并不是最重要的, 人们应该多注意与人的交往和放松自己。

34. What do people expect an employee under pressure at work to do?

[B] 这个例子出现在 to work hard and play hard 这个概念被引出之后, 文中原话说: 处于工作重压下的职员是



不能进行社交拜访活动(意即休闲)的,与 B 表达的意思是一样的。

35. What does the speaker imply by saying "the distinction is clear-cut"?

【A】文中 clear-cut 一词出现前有 work and play are distinct(不同的)activities,之后又出现了 work-hours and afterwork-hours 和 to work hard and play hard 等词句,均说明美国人认为工作和休闲是截然分开的。

### Section C

36. **claim** 从 manufacturer's 这个所有结构可知所填词为名词,而且可以和介词 for 搭配。另外, live up to 和所填词构成动宾搭配, live up to 意为“遵守(诺言、原则等),符合”。句中的 or 表示: faulty 和 or 后面的部分是选择性并列关系。那么, consumer 买的商品可能有瑕疵或者不像 manufacturer 标榜得那么好。claim 作名词时常和 for 搭配, for 后面的 it 指代的是 an item。
37. **produce** 空前 will 限定所填词为原形动词,并在句中作谓语,和 results 构成动宾搭配。主语 this action 是指上句中的 present the guarantee at the store of purchase, 在很多情况下,这种方式都比较有效。表示“产生好的效果”的搭配有 produce / bring about / bear / give / yield (good) results。
38. **complaint** 从 in general(一般而言)可知,这句话是对上一句的进一步说明,所填词很可能和上一句中的关键词 complain 有关,而且作空后 settled 的宾语。Settle 暗含“解决(棘手的或令人不愉快的事情)”。complaint 是 complain 的名词形式, take one's complaint 意为“抱怨”,等同于 complain。
39. **assuming** 空前的句子结构已完整,所以本空应填“动词 + ing”,即现在分词作伴随状语。
40. **person** in person 意为“亲自,本人”,为固定短语。空后的转折句 but if they cannot get to the place of purchase ... to phone or write the complaint in a letter 起提示作用。
41. **acceptable** 空前的 It is 及 to phone...表明本空中应填形容词。考生应注意:短文听写中若出现 It is/was to do 结构时,所填词往往为以 -able 结尾的形容词。
42. **firmly** 所填词前面的 but 表示“尽管……还是……”,所填词和 politely 应该词性相同,但意义相对。短文听写中的副词往往以 ly 结尾。
43. **question** in question 为固定搭配,意为“正在谈论的”,修饰 the item。在文章语境中,正在谈论的商品也就是顾客向经理抱怨的商品。
44. **the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements**  
【Main Points】 the consumer will succeed by presenting specific information, but not by making general statements
45. **the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and as firmly as possible**  
【Main Points】 the consumer should do this, stating the complaint politely and firmly
46. **She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers' rights**  
【Main Points】 She or he can threaten to accuse the seller or report the seller to an organization responsible for protecting consumers rights

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

### Section A

47. 【B】从文章的第一句 they love and respect few things more than a uniform“他们又无比热爱和崇尚制服”,说明了制服在美国很受欢迎。因此选项 popular 符合原文意思。选项中的 professional“职业的”、practical“实用的”和 ordinary“普通的,平常的”都不符合第一段的意思。
48. 【F】此处应填形容词。从 more...than civilian clothes 可知,此处要填的形容词意思与 civilian 相对,说明制服的特点。选项中的形容词中只有 professional“职业的”和 civilian 相对,故 F 正确。而 practical“实用的”和 ordinary“平常的”意思都不能和 civilian 对应,故排除。
49. 【K】由 be conditioned to do sth. “习惯于”可知,此处应填动词原形。从前面的 look more“看起来更……”和后面的 tend to“倾向于”可知,这段要说明的是人们的主观印象,应填入表示“期望(得到)”的单词,只有 expect 符合原文语气。选项中 get“得到”与上下文的语气不符合。
50. 【I】此处应填动词原形。从原文中“人们习惯……从穿制服的人那儿得到优质服务。”可知,人们更信任穿制服的人,即制服能使人产生信任感。选项中的动词只有 inspire“使产生”符合。
51. 【A】此处应填名词。前面两句表达了人们对穿制服的人更加信任的意思,那么对于 garage mechanic“汽车修

理工”来说,人们信任的是他的技术,而不是人品,故选项中只有 skill 符合原文意思。

52. 【N】 此处应填动词。脱下制服就是失去了职业身份,由此可以推知此处应填 lose。
53. 【L】 此处应填形容词,说明制服的其他优点。从下文“……节省购买其他衣服的开销,节省洗衣费用,比便服更舒适也更耐穿”可知,制服除了增加信任感还有实际的优点。选项中的 practical“实用的”和 ordinary“平常的”,很明显 practical 符合原文意思。
54. 【H】 此处应填名词。文章首段就说“美国人为自己的多元化和个性化感到高傲无比,然而他们又无比热爱和崇尚制服”,其中包含制服使他们失去自己的个性的意思,那么联系第一段,此处指出的制服的缺点即为失去个性,故选项 individuality 正确。individuality 强调与他人特点的区别,而 character 指的是个人特定的内在本质。
55. 【D】 此处应填名词。前面说制服让人失去了个性,虽然有很多种制服,但穿上制服的人直至退休都是那件制服,是没有变化的,故此处应填 change。
56. 【E】 此处应填副词,修饰动词 act。前面指出...look alike, they tend to...,说明此处填的词和 alike 意思相近。选项中副词有 similarly 和 differently,很明显,similarly 与 alike 意思相近。

## Section B

### Passage One

57. 【A】 细节题。文章第一段第二句指出,据称英国人与其他国家的人性格之所以不同,与他们居住在一个与其他欧洲国家隔绝的孤岛有很大关系,所以 A 正确。
58. 【B】 语义题。结合上文的 the Englishman is a quiet, shy, reserved person among people he knows well 可知,在熟人面前英国人都是安静、害羞、少言寡语的,由此推断,他们见到陌生人,更感到拘束和紧张,所以 B 正确。
59. 【D】 推断题。结合文章第二段引述的进入车厢时应该和所有乘客握手和 Needless to say, he was not being serious 可知,引述部分只是一句戏言,作者真正想要表达的意思是,外国人不能违背英国人那一套行为规则,所以 D 正确。
60. 【C】 推断题。文章第三段指出,英国人很少公开表露极端的热情和情感,尽管英国人的感受并不比其他国家的人少,随后列举的英国人谦逊、冷漠的表达方式都表明了英国人对情感的表现很节制,所以 C 正确。
61. 【B】 主旨题。文章主要谈了英国人缄默、情感不外露的性格特征及其形成的原因,所以 B 正确。

### Passage Two

62. 【D】 参见第一段“They represent the new front of an international effort to help first-world consumers improve the living standards of the third-world farmers who grow much of their food.”可知,Fair Trade 推出这一标准的目的是为了帮助第三世界国家的果农,让他们生产的香蕉更有竞争力、更有市场。
63. 【A】 参见第二段“It guarantees higher prices for the farmers' goods and helps them set up schools and health clinics.”可知,Fair Trade 的作用是帮助农民把他们生产的农产品卖出个好价钱。
64. 【B】 参见第三段“The Fair Trade movement took root in Europe in the 1990's as a way of bolstering coffee farmers as prices were collapsing.”可知,Fair Trade 成立于 20 世纪 90 年代的欧洲,它成立的最初目的是为了挽救种植咖啡的农民,因为当时咖啡的价格下跌得很厉害。
65. 【C】 参见第四段“Not everyone is greeting the Fair Trade label with open arms.”可知,消费者可以有不同的选择,并不一定要买 Fair Trade 推荐的产品。
66. 【A】 纵观全文,本文的目的是向读者推荐被 Fair Trade 认可并贴有 Fair Trade Certified 标签的香蕉,推荐香蕉的最终目的还是为了帮助生活在第三世界国家的香蕉种植者。

## Part V Cloze

67. 【A】 此处需要一个代词,意思是“两者都”,故选择 A both。either 指“两者中的一个”,neither 指“两者都不”,each 指“每一个”。
68. 【B】 此处需要一个名词,根据所在句子的意思可以推测出来,他父亲去了哈佛,母亲和他留了下来。因此应该选 father。
69. 【B】 此处需要一个副词,意思是“最终”,故选 ultimately。所在句子的意思是“最终他父亲一个人回到了肯尼亚”。only 指“仅仅”,simply 指“简单地;仅”,initially 意为“首先”。
70. 【A】 此处需要一个动词,即“再婚”,故选 A remarried。taught 为 teach 的过去式;remain 意为“留下;继续”;act 意为“扮演”。

71. 【C】 此处需要一个动词, recount 表达的意思是“讲述”。在句中的意思是:奥巴马将印度尼西亚描述成一个草木繁茂但贫穷的热带国家。suspect 指“怀疑;以为”;figure 指“认为;判断”。
72. 【B】 此处需要一个名词,参见上题解析,此处 exposure 表示的意思是“暴露于……之下”。exposition 指“阐明”;expectation 指“期望”;exhibition 指“展览会;显示”。
73. 【A】 此处需要一个动词过去分词,bring up 的意思是“养大”。give up 指“放弃”;turn up 指“出现”;cheer up 指“使某人高兴”。
74. 【B】 此处需要一个动词,根据空格后面的 in a bank 可以推断,此处应该用 worked,意为“在银行工作”。
75. 【C】 此处需要一个名词,academy 指“院校”。在句中的意思是“尽管家庭条件不好,但是奥巴马还是考上了一所顶级学校”。army 指“军队”;allocation 指“分配”;association 指“协会”。
76. 【D】 此处需要一个名词,此处考查的是固定短语 on business,意思是“出差”。apprentice 指“学徒”;market 指“市场”;on sale 指“打折”。
77. 【C】 此处需要一个形容词,indispensable 意思是“不可避免的”,在句中的意思是“奥巴马上了哥伦比亚大学,却发现纽约的种族矛盾是不可避免的”。其他选项 important“重要的”,impossible“不可能”,inescapable“无法逃脱的”均不符合题意。
78. 【C】 动词词组 cope with,意为“解决,处理”。在句中的意思是“奥巴马成为社区的组织者,帮助穷人解决问题”。agree with 指“同意”,connect with 指“与……有联系”。
79. 【A】 根据上文对奥巴马身世的介绍可知,他的生父是非洲人,所以奥巴马应该是非洲裔美国人。其他选项意思分别为 Asian“亚洲的”,European“欧洲的”,Latin“拉丁的”。
80. 【D】 prestigious 表示的意思是“名望很大的”,在句中的意思是“他拒绝了一个在著名法院实习的很好的机会,选择回到芝加哥,进行民权方面的实习”。profound 指“极深的,深奥的”。
81. 【D】 此处需要的是一个动词的现在分词,represent 意思是“代表”,在句中的意思是“奥巴马回到芝加哥,代表住房、就业受歧视人群为他们申讨利益”。comment 的意思是“评论”。
82. 【B】 此处需要一个名词,表示的意思是“歧视”,在句中的意思是“奥巴马回到芝加哥,代表住房、就业受歧视人群为他们申讨利益”。dispute 意思为“争论;反驳”;difference 指“区别”;disposal 指“处置;安排;利用”。
83. 【A】 run 在这里的意思是“竞选”,在句中的上下文表达的意思是“奥巴马作为民主党的代表竞选州议员”。短语 run as 指“作为……竞选”。jog 指“慢跑”。
84. 【B】 此处要表达的意思是“奥巴马作为民主党代表被选为美国国会议员”。elect 指“选举;推选”。
85. 【B】 所在句子的意思是“奥巴马代表伊利诺伊州被选为国会议员之后,发表了振奋人心的主题演讲,该演讲大受欢迎,轰动全国”,故选 well-received“受到热烈欢迎的”。massive 指“巨大的”;dull 指“单调无聊的”;tedious 指“冗长的”。
86. 【A】 run for 的意思是“竞选某个职位”,在句中的意思是“2008 年奥巴马作为民主党代表参选总统,并取得选举胜利”。

## Part VI Translation

87. he would have acted differently / he would have acted in a different way 本题主要考查语法虚拟语气。由句意提示可知,本句是 if 引导的虚拟句,表示对过去情况的假设。由于前半句出现了 had 加动词的过去分词,后半句应使用 would 加 have done 的结构。
88. Hardly had he arrived home / He had hardly arrived home 本题的考点在于固定搭配。句意为“他刚到家就开始下雨了。”由于后半句由 when 引导,前半句应出现 hardly,构成固定搭配 hardly...when...,且根据此固定搭配的要求,前半句的时态应为过去完成时。本题有两种可能的答案,若以 hardly 开头,句子需要倒装,以 he 开头则保持正常语序。
89. tore the envelope open 本题的考点在于核心动词。表达“撕开”之意应选择动词 tear,tear 是规则动词,过去式为 tore。本题另一个易错之处在于选择表示“开”的词。由句意可知,“开”指的是信封的状态而不是对动词“撕”的修饰,故应用形容词。
90. I'll have it fixed tomorrow / I'm going to have it fixed tomorrow 本题的考点在于固定搭配。have...done 与 do sth. 的区别在于前者意为“让别人做某事”。本题需要表达让别人修理洗衣机,故应为 have it repaired。
91. which might damage our health 本题的考点在于语法,主要考查对从句的使用。由于空格前出现了逗号,空格部分应补出从句而非一个完整的句子。由句意可知,逗号之前出现的 it 指的是 water,而对健康有害的东西正是 water,故应给出一个以 it 为先行词的非限定性定语从句。

## Model Test Three

## Part I Writing

## Food Safety

There is no denying the fact that food safety is a grave problem with which we are confronted. Reports are often heard upon food products of bad quality. The most notable instance might be the notorious San Lu milk powder scandal which has drawn considerable publicity in the past months. Actually, the problem has become so widespread that it has severely affected people's life and hindered the development of economy.

Fake and shoddy food products are bound to generate severe consequences if we keep turning a blind eye to them. First and foremost, they directly infringe upon consumers' rights, wasting their money and threatening their health and even lives. Besides, the production and sale of such food cause serious losses on the part of honest and lawful producers. Last but not least, the destruction of the food means a grievous waste of the nation's resources.

In view of the seriousness of the problem, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. First, it is high time that pertinent laws and regulations were worked out and rigidly enforced to crack down on any production and circulation of substandard food products. Meanwhile, inactive and incompetent civil servants should be immediately purged from the team of food safety supervision and administration. Only with these measures taken can we expect a bright future of this nation.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N 2. Y 3. N 4. N 5. NG 6. Y 7. NG  
8. 32 000 9. looking at their palps 10. the Goliath spider

## Part III Listening Comprehension

11. D 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. D 21. A 22. D 23. D 24. B  
25. B 26. D 27. A 28. A 29. B 30. A 31. B 32. C 33. D 34. B 35. A  
36. feared 37. rank 38. including 39. developing 40. prizes 41. accomplishments  
42. considered 43. manners  
44. This impression may be created when visitors notice young Americans asking questions and arguing with older people  
45. It is vital to remember that it is the person's ideas that are being questioned, not the individual himself  
46. so that the work of the business can progress in the most effective manner possible

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

47. E 48. I 49. A 50. F 51. C 52. D 53. J 54. B 55. H 56. G 57. B 58. C 59. D 60. A  
61. B 62. A 63. C 64. A 65. B 66. D

## Part V Cloze

67. D 68. A 69. C 70. B 71. A 72. C 73. D 74. B 75. A 76. C 77. B 78. A 79. D 80. C  
81. B 82. A 83. C 84. B 85. D 86. D

## Part VI Translation

87. would not have finished so early 88. delaying making 89. to have no access  
90. we may/might as well walk home 91. singing and dancing to their heart's content

## 答案详解

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. [N] 当出现 all 这种过于绝对的词语时,考生应该引起注意。一般这样的命题多数是不正确的。  
2. [Y] 该命题是对原文第二段首句话的同义改写。  
3. [N] 原文第二段首句写到,“of the 600 spiders in Britain only 12 are strong enough to pierce the human skin”,因此命题中说“当它们刺进人的皮肤通常能致人死亡”是不正确的。  
4. [N] 原文第五段最后两句详细解释了是 Arachne 自杀,Athene 把 Arachne 变成了蜘蛛,所以命题是错误的。