



新大纲新标准

郑家顺考试捷径系列 (英语专业四级考试命题研究组 编)

TEM4 TEST

新题型

英语专业四级

全真题精讲

郑家顺◎主编

入门分析+技能实践+考前冲刺 把握试题中心与答题依据 省去查字典、问老师麻烦

TEM4



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新题型 英语专业四级全真题精讲

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前 言

历年英语专业四级考试结果证明:要想过四级,必须做真题!

该书是在广泛征求多所高校四级强化班考生建议的基础上,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专业四级真题集存在着答案错误、解析简单或冗长(如“该句的译文是”,“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查字典、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,同时增加了该书最具特色的解释部分。

★ **题目:**收录了1999年到2008年10套实考试题。按专业四级考试新题型的形式,汇编成10个Test。其中1999年到2004年为整合新题型篇;在原来真题的基础上增加了新题型预测试题,这样考生可以一书两用(全真+预测)。考生自测时每套试题须在135分钟内完成。

★ **解释部分为该书最显著的特点。**I. **听力:**听力给出书面材料,答题依据用黑体字标出。II. **词汇、语法:**①为便于考生理解原句,提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言能力,每句均给出中文句意。②选择项:a. 词汇部分:对同义词、近义词、反义词、多义词以及固定搭配做了详细的辨析解释。b. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言释清时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词以及从句(连接词、关系代词或关系副词)。其中词汇与语法结构中出現频率较高的、较易混淆的,做了总结并给出了部分例句。III. **完形填空、阅读理解:**a. 为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出中文大意或译文,主题或主题句均用黑体字注出。b. 选择项均用精练的语言给出答题依据,培养考生形成良好的定位阅读思维。IV. **作文:**给出作文写作套路,考生可背熟此套路,轻松应对四级作文。

因此该书省去了考生查字典、问老师等不必要的麻烦。

该书主要适用于考生对四级做题技巧的突破,也适用于具有中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,就可在这段时间里突破四级难关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力。

本书的解释、译句、例句都是经过反复推敲、实践的,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

郑家顺

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目 录

入门分析篇

1999 年英语专业四级试题(整合新题型)	(1)
试题精讲	(12)
2000 年英语专业四级试题(整合新题型)	(22)
试题精讲	(33)
2001 年英语专业四级试题(整合新题型)	(44)
试题精讲	(54)

技能实践篇

2002 年英语专业四级试题(整合新题型)	(64)
试题精讲	(74)
2003 年英语专业四级试题(整合新题型)	(84)
试题精讲	(95)
2004 年英语专业四级试题(整合新题型)	(106)
试题精讲	(117)

考前冲刺篇

2005 年英语专业四级试题	(127)
试题精讲	(139)
2006 年英语专业四级试题	(151)
试题精讲	(162)
2007 年英语专业四级试题	(173)
试题精讲	(184)
2008 年英语专业四级试题	(195)
试题精讲	(207)

入门分析篇

1999 年英语专业四级试题(整合新题型)

PART I

DICTATION

(15 MIN)

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

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

Section A

CONVERSATIONS

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

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

1. What are the two speakers talking about?
 - A) The benefits of strong business competition.
 - B) A proposal to lower the cost of production.
 - C) Complaints about the expense of modernization.
 - D) Suggestions concerning new business strategies.
2. What does the woman say about the equipment of their factory?
 - A) It costs much more than its worth.
 - B) It should be brought up-to-date.
 - C) It calls for immediate repairs.
 - D) It can still be used for a long time.
3. What does the woman suggest about human resources?
 - A) The personnel manager should be fired for inefficiency.
 - B) A few engineers should be employed to modernize the factory.
 - C) The entire staff should be retrained.
 - D) Better-educated employees should be promoted.
4. Why does the woman suggest advertising on TV?
 - A) Their competitors have long been advertising on TV.
 - B) TV commercials are less expensive.
 - C) Advertising in newspapers alone is not sufficient.
 - D) TV commercials attract more investments.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

5. What is the man doing?
A) Searching for reference material. B) Watching a film of the 1930s'.
C) Writing a course book. D) Looking for a job in a movie studio.
6. What does the librarian think of the topic the man is working on?
A) It's too broad to cope with. B) It's a bit outdated.
C) It's controversial. D) It's of little practical value.
7. Where can the man find the relevant magazine articles?
A) At the end of the online catalogue.
B) At the Reference Desk.
C) In the *New York Times*.
D) In the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.

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

Now listen to the conversation.

8. What's the purpose of Mr. Saunders' visit?
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.
9. What is Mr. Saunders' current job?
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.
10. What can we conclude from the conversation?
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's past experience.

Section B

Passages

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

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

Now listen to the passage.

11. What will be used to power cars in the next few decades?
A) Synthetic fuel. B) Solar energy. C) Alcohol. D) Electricity.
12. What will future news reports focus on when talking about transportations?
A) Air traffic conditions. B) Traffic jams on highways.
C) Road conditions. D) New traffic rules.
13. What will passengers be asked to do when they travel to the moon?
A) Go through a health check. B) Carry little luggage.
C) Arrive early for boarding. D) Undergo security checks.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

14. What was the diamond ring said to represent?
A) Beauty. B) Loyalty. C) Luck. D) Durability.
15. Why did the Austrian man place the diamond ring on the third finger of the left hand of his would-be wife?
A) He wanted to follow the tradition of his country.
B) He believed that it symbolized an everlasting marriage.
C) It was thought a blood vessel in that finger led directly to the heart.
D) It was supposed that the diamond on that finger would bring good luck.
16. What is the chief advantage of having the engagement period?
A) The two people can learn about each other's likes and dislikes.
B) The two people can have time to decide if they are a good match.
C) The two people can have time to shop for their new home.
D) The two people can earn enough money for their wedding.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

17. Why is it difficult for visitors to locate Cambridge University?
A) Because there are no signs to direct them.
B) Because no tour guides are available.
C) Because all the buildings in the city look alike.
D) Because the university is everywhere in the city.
18. What does the passage tell us about the colleges of Cambridge University?
A) They set their own exams. B) They select their own students.
C) They award their own degrees. D) They organize their own laboratory work.
19. What can be learned from the passage about the libraries in Cambridge University?
A) Most of them have a long history.
B) Many of them are specialized libraries.
C) They house more books than any other university library.
D) They each have a copy of every book published in Britain.
20. What does the passage say about women students in Cambridge University?
A) Very few of them are engaged in research.
B) They were not awarded degrees until 1948.
C) They have outnumbered male students.
D) They were not treated equally until 1881.

Section C

News Broadcast

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

21. Some Haitians are on strike in order to _____.
A) get proper medical treatment B) ask for their political rights
C) protest against the US decision D) demand food supply aid from USA
22. The strikers are denied entry into the US because _____.
A) AIDS virus has been found among them
B) they can not get political asylum in the US

- C) the US government has refused to take them
- D) they don't accept proper medical treatment

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

- 23. Which of the following is not what the three U. S. automakers mentioned in the news?
A) General Motors. B) Buick. C) Ford. D) Chrysler.
- 24. The US auto-makers decided to stop their action because _____.
A) Japanese auto-makers promised to stop dumping cars in the US
B) the Government promised to solve the US-Japan trade imbalance
C) three US companies have ended the US-Japan trade imbalance
D) Japan agreed to sell cars at the agreed prices inside the US

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

- 25. Where did the storms first strike?
A) The eastern US. B) The Gulf of Mexico.
C) The Canadian border. D) Some areas in Cuba.
- 26. The storms have resulted in the following EXCEPT _____.
A) death and damage B) disruption of air services
C) destruction of crops D) relocation of people

Question 27 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now listen to the news.

- 27. According to the news, France was strongly criticized for _____.
A) conducting five nuclear tests on Wednesday
B) carrying out a series of nuclear tests in the Pacific
C) getting disappointing results in the nuclear program
D) refusing to sign a global treaty banning nuclear tests

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

Now listen to the news.

- 28. The news item is mainly about _____.
A) air traffic problems B) safety improvement
C) the number of flights D) flight training courses

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

Now listen to the news.

- 29. What is the purpose of the meeting in Luxembourg?
A) To control patrol boats on the River Danule.
B) To end economic sanctions against Serbia.
C) To step up economic sanctions against Serbia.
D) To send police officers to search the river.
- 30. International efforts against Serbia have been ineffective because _____.
A) ships carrying illegal supplies still sail along the river
B) more illegal goods have been carried over land
C) local authorities didn't attempt to stop illegal goods

D) there has been disagreement over economic sanctions

PART III

CLOZE

(15 MIN)

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

Our ape-men forefathers had no obvious natural weapons in the struggle for survival in the open. They had neither the powerful teeth nor the strong claws of the cats. They could not (31) _____ with the bear, whose strength, speed and claws (32) _____ an impressive "small fire" weaponry. They could not even defend themselves (33) _____ running swiftly like the horses, zebras or small animals. If the ape-men had attempted to compete on those terms in the open, they would have been (34) _____ to failure and extinction. But they were (35) _____ with enormous concealed advantages of a kind not possessed by any of their competitors.

In the search (36) _____ the pickings of the forest, the ape-men had (37) _____ efficient stereoscopic vision and a sense of colour that the animals of the grasslands did not possess. The ability to see clearly at close range permitted the ape-men to study practical problems in a way that lay far (38) _____ the reach of the original inhabitants of the grassland. Good long-distance sight was (39) _____ another matter. Lack of long-distance vision had not been a problem for forest-dwelling apes and monkeys because the higher the viewpoint, the greater the range of sight—so (40) _____ they had had to do was climb a tree. Out in the open, however, this simple solution was not (41) _____. Climbing a hill would have helped, but in many places the ground was flat. The ape-men (42) _____ the only possible solution. They reared up as high as possible on their hind limbs and began to walk upright.

This vital change of physical position brought about considerable disadvantages. It was extremely unstable and it meant that the already slow ape-men became slower still. (43) _____, they persevered and their bone structure gradually became (44) _____ to the new, unstable position that (45) _____ them the name *Homo erectus*, upright man.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 31. A) match | B) compare | C) rival | D) equal |
| 32. A) became | B) equipped | C) posed | D) provided |
| 33. A) in | B) upon | C) by | D) with |
| 34. A) driven | B) doomed | C) forced | D) led |
| 35. A) bestowed | B) given | C) presented | D) endowed |
| 36. A) for | B) of | C) on | D) at |
| 37. A) progressed | B) generated | C) developed | D) advanced |
| 38. A) from | B) apart | C) beyond | D) above |
| 39. A) rather | B) quite | C) much | D) really |
| 40. A) anything | B) that | C) everything | D) all |
| 41. A) available | B) enough | C) sufficient | D) convenient |
| 42. A) chose | B) adopted | C) accepted | D) took |
| 43. A) However | B) Therefore | C) Meanwhile | D) Subsequently |
| 44. A) accustomed | B) familiarized | C) adapted | D) suited |
| 45. A) obtained | B) called | C) deserved | D) earned |

PART IV

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

(15 MIN)

There are 25 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases

marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

46. After _____ seemed an endless wait, it was her turn to enter the personnel manager's office.
A) that B) there C) what D) it
47. The three men tried many times to sneak across the border into the neighboring country, _____ by the police each time.
A) had been captured B) being always captured
C) only to be captured D) unfortunately captured
48. Professor Johnson is said _____ some significant advance in his research in the past year.
A) having made B) making C) to have made D) to make
49. Fat cannot change into muscle _____ muscle changes into fat.
A) any more than B) no less than
C) no more than D) much more than
50. It is not so much the language _____ the cultural background that makes the book difficult to understand.
A) but B) nor C) as D) like
51. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of mountain climbing than _____ in the public mind today.
A) exists B) exist C) existing D) to exist
52. I've never been to Lhasa, but that's the city _____.
A) I'd most like to visit B) where I like to visit
C) which I like to visit mostly D) I'd like much to visit
53. He _____ unwisely, but he was at least trying to do something helpful.
A) may have acted B) must have acted C) should act D) would act
54. If you have really been studying English for so long, it's about time you _____ able to write letters in English.
A) should be B) were C) must be D) are
55. He's _____ as a "bellyacher" — he's always complaining about something.
A) who is known B) whom is known
C) what is known D) which is known
56. _____, he always tries his best to complete it on time.
A) However the task is hard B) However hard the task is
C) Though hard the task is D) Though hard is the task
57. Much as _____, I couldn't lend him the money because I simply didn't have that much spare cash.
A) I would have liked to B) I would like to have
C) I should have to like D) I should have liked to
58. My cousin likes eating very much, but he isn't very _____ about the food he eats.
A) special B) peculiar C) particular D) specific
59. Your advice would be _____ valuable to him, who is now at a loss as to what to do first.
A) exceedingly B) excessively C) extensively D) exclusively
60. More often than not, it is difficult to _____ the exact meaning of a Chinese idiom in English.
A) exchange B) transfer C) convey D) convert
61. She refused to _____ the door key to the landlady until she got back her deposit.
A) hand in B) hand out C) hand down D) hand over

62. The scientists have absolute freedom as to what research they think it best to _____.
A) engage B) devote C) seek D) pursue
63. The Olympic Games _____ in 776 B. C. in Olympia, a small town in Greece.
A) originated B) stemmed C) derived D) descended
64. We should always bear in mind that _____ decisions often result in serious consequences.
A) urgent B) instant C) prompt D) hasty
65. The fact that the management is trying to reach agreement _____ five separate unions has led to long negotiations.
A) over B) in C) upon D) with
66. The chairman of the company said that new techniques had _____ improved their production efficiency.
A) violently B) severely C) extremely D) radically
67. The local authorities realized the need to make _____ for elderly people in their housing programmes.
A) preparation B) requirement C) specification D) provision
68. The guest team was beaten by the host team 2 _____ 4 in last year's CFA Cup Final.
A) over B) in C) to D) against
69. The police let him go, because they didn't find him guilty _____ the murder.
A) of B) in C) over D) on
70. As a developing country, we must keep _____ with the rapid development of the world economy.
A) move B) step C) speed D) pace

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

Directions: In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

Surprisingly, no one knows how many children receive education in English hospitals, still less the content or quality of that education. Proper records are just not kept.

We know that more than 850,000 children go through hospital each year, and that every child of school age has a legal right to continue to receive education while in hospital. We also know there is only one hospital teacher to every 1,000 children in hospital.

Little wonder the latest survey concludes that the extent and type of hospital teaching available differ a great deal across the country. It is found that half the hospitals in England which admit children have no teacher. A further quarter have only a part-time teacher. The special children's hospitals in major cities do best; general hospitals in the country and holiday areas are worst off.

From this survey, one can estimate that fewer than one in five children have some contact with a hospital teacher and that contact may be as little as two hours a day. Most children interviewed were surprised to find a teacher in hospital at all. They had not been prepared for it by parents or their own school. If there was a teacher they were much more likely to read books and do math or number work; without a teacher they would only play games.

Reasons for hospital teaching range from preventing a child falling behind and maintaining the habit of school to keeping a child occupied, and the latter is often all the teacher can do. The

position and influence of many teachers was summed up when parents referred to them as “the library lady” or just “the helper”.

Children tend to rely on concerned school friends to keep in touch with school work. Several parents spoke of requests for work being ignored or refused by the school. Once back at school, children rarely get extra teaching, and are told to catch up as best as they can.

Many short-stay child-patients catch up quickly. But schools do very little to ease the anxiety about falling behind, as is expressed by many of the children interviewed.

71. The author points out at the beginning that _____.
 A) every child in hospital receives some teaching
 B) not enough is known about hospital teaching
 C) hospital teaching is of poor quality
 D) the special children's hospitals are worst off
72. It can be inferred from the latest survey that _____.
 A) hospital teaching across the country is similar
 B) each hospital has at least one part-time teacher
 C) all hospitals surveyed offer education to children
 D) only one-fourth of the hospitals have full-time teachers
73. Children in hospital usually turn to _____ in order to catch up with their school work.
 A) hospital teachers
 B) schoolmates
 C) parents
 D) school teachers
74. We can conclude from the passage that the author is _____.
 A) unfavorable towards children receiving education in hospitals
 B) in favor of the present state of teaching in hospitals
 C) unsatisfied with the present state of hospital teaching
 D) satisfied with the results of latest survey

TEXT B

Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become “computer-literate”, in other words, to learn to understand computers and what makes them tick. Not all experts agree, however, that this is a good idea.

One pioneer, in particular, who disagrees is David Tebbutt, the founder of Computertown UK. Although many people see this as a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer, David does not see it that way. He says that Computertown UK was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computers to the people and make them “people-literate”.

David first got the idea when he visited one of American's best-known computer “guru” figure, Bob Albrecht, in the small university town of Polo Alto in Northern California. Albrecht had started a project called Computertown USA in the local library, and the local children used to call round every Wednesday to borrow some on the computers there, instead of borrowing library books. Albrecht was always on hand to answer any questions and to help the children discover about computers in their own way.

Over here, in Britain, Computertowns have taken off in a big way, and there are now about 40 scattered over the country. David Tebbutt thinks they are most successful when tied to a computer club. He insists there is a vast and important difference between the two, although they complement each other. The clubs cater for the enthusiasts, with some computer knowledge already, who get together and eventually form an expert computer group. This frightens away non-experts, who are happier going to Computertowns where there are computers available for them to experiment on, with experts available to encourage them and answer any questions; they are not

told what to do, they find out.

David Tebbutt finds it interesting to see the two different approaches working side by side. The computer experts have to learn not to tell people about computers, but have to be able to explain the answers to the questions that people really want to know. In some Computertowns there are questions sessions, rather like radio phone-ins, where the experts listen to a lot of questions and then try to work out some structure to answer them. People are not having to learn computer jargons, but the experts are having to translate computer mysteries into easily understood terms; the computers are becoming "people-literate".

75. According to David Tebbutt, the purpose of Computertown UK is to _____.
 A) train people to understand how computers work
 B) make more computers available to people
 C) enable more people to fix computers themselves
 D) help people find out more about computers
76. We learn from the passage that Computertown USA was a _____.
 A) town B) project C) library D) school
77. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
 A) Computertowns in the UK have become popular.
 B) Computertowns and clubs cater for different people.
 C) Computertowns are more successful than clubs.
 D) It's better that computertowns and clubs work together.
78. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of Computertowns?
 A) Experts give lectures and talks on computers.
 B) Experts are on hand to answer people's questions.
 C) People are left to discover computers on their own.
 D) There are computers around for people to practice on.

TEXT C

There must be few questions on which responsible opinion is so utterly divided as on that of how much sleep we ought to have. There are some who think we can leave the body to regulate these matters for itself. "The answer is easy," says Dr. A. Burton. "With the right amount of sleep you should wake up fresh and alert five minutes before the alarm rings." If he is right many people must be undersleeping, including myself. But we must remember that some people have a greater inertia than others. This is not meant rudely. They switch on slowly, and they are reluctant to switch off. They are alert at bedtime and sleepy when it is time to get up, and this may have nothing to do with how fatigued their bodies are, or how much sleep they must take to lose their fatigue.

Other people feel sure that the present trend is towards too little sleep. To quote one medical opinion, "Thousands of people drift through life suffering from the effects of too little sleep; the reason is not that they can't sleep." Like advancing colonists, we do seem to be grasping ever more of the land of sleep for our waking needs, pushing the boundary back and reaching, apparently, for a point in our evolution where we will sleep no more. This in itself, of course, need not be a bad thing. What could be disastrous, however, is that we should press too quickly towards this goal, sacrificing sleep only to gain more time in which to jeopardize our civilization by actions and decisions made weak by fatigue.

Then, to complete the picture, there are those who believe that most people are persuaded to sleep too much. Dr H. Roberts, writing in *Every Man in Health*, asserts: "It may safely be stated that, just as the majority eat too much, so the majority sleep too much." One can see the point of

this also. It would be a pity to retard our development by holding back those people who are gifted enough to work and play well with less than the average amount of sleep, if indeed it does them no harm. If one of the trends of evolution is that more of the span is to be spent in gainful waking activity, then surely these people are in the van of this advance.

79. The author seems to indicate that _____.
 A) there are many controversial issues like the right amount of sleep
 B) among many issues the right amount of sleep is the least controversial
 C) people are now moving towards solving many controversial issues
 D) the right amount of sleep is a topic of much controversy among doctors
80. The author disagrees with Dr Burton because _____.
 A) few people can wake up feeling fresh and alert
 B) some people still feel tired with enough sleep
 C) some people still feel sleepy with enough sleep
 D) some people go to bed very late at night
81. In the last paragraph the author points out that _____.
 A) sleeping less is good for human development
 B) people ought to be persuaded to sleep less than before
 C) it is incorrect to say that people sleep too little
 D) those who can sleep less should be encouraged
82. We learn from the passage that the author _____.
 A) comments on three different opinions B) favors one of the three opinions
 C) explains an opinion of his own D) revises someone else's opinion

TEXT D

Migration is usually defined as "permanent or semipermanent change of residence". This broad definition, of course, would include a move across the street or across a city. Our concern is with movements between nations, not with internal migration within nations, although such movements often exceed international movements in volume. Today, the motives of people who move short distances are very similar to those of international migrants.

Students of human migration speak of "push" and "pull" factors, which influence an individual's decision to move from one place to another. Push factors are associated with the place of origin. A push factor can be as simple and mild a matter as difficulty in finding a suitable job, or as traumatic as war, or severe famine. Obviously, refugees who leave their homes with guns pointed at their heads are motivated almost entirely by push factors (although pull factors do influence their choice of destination).

Pull factors are those associated with the place of destination. Most often these are economic, such as better job opportunities or the availability of good land to farm. The latter was an important factor in attracting settlers to the United States during the 19th century. In general, pull factors add up to an apparently better chance for a good life and material well-being than is offered by the place of origin. When there is a choice between several attractive potential destinations, the deciding factor might be a non-economic consideration such as the presence of relatives, friends, or at least fellow countrymen already established in the new place who are willing to help the newcomers settle in. Considerations of this sort lead to the development of migration flow.

Besides push and pull factors, there are what the sociologists call "intervening obstacles". Even if push and/or pull factors are very strong they still may be outweighed by intervening obstacles, such as the distance of the move, the trouble and cost of moving, the difficulty of entering the new country, and the problems likely to be encountered on arrival.

The decision to move is also influenced by “personal factors” of the potential migrant. The same push-pull factors and obstacles operate differently on different people, sometimes because they are at different stages of their lives, or just because of their varying abilities and personalities. The prospect of packing up everything and moving to a new and perhaps very strange environment may appear interesting and challenging to an unmarried young man and appallingly difficult to a slightly older man with a wife and small kids. Similarly, the need to learn a new language and customs may excite one person and frighten another.

Regardless of why people move, migration of large numbers of people causes conflict. The United States and other western countries have experienced adjustment problems with each new wave of immigrants. The newest arrivals are usually given the lowest-paid jobs and are resented by native people who have to compete with them for those jobs. It has usually taken several decades for each group to be accepted into the mainstream of society in the host country.

83. The author thinks that pull factors _____.
 A) are all related to economic considerations B) are not as decisive as push factors
 C) include a range of considerations D) are more important than push factors
84. People's decisions to migrate might be influenced by all the following EXCEPT _____.
 A) personalities B) education C) marital status D) abilities
85. The purpose of the passage is to discuss _____.
 A) the problems of international migrants B) the motives of international migrants
 C) migration inside the country D) migration between countries

PART VI SECTION A

WRITING COMPOSITION

(45 MIN)
(35 MIN)

We see advertisements on television everyday. Some people think that TV advertising brings us benefits, but others don't think so. What is your opinion?

Write on ANSWER SHEET TWO a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

A Major Advantage/Disadvantage of Advertising on Television

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, support your opinion with one or two reasons.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B

NOTE-WRITING

(10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET TWO a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation:

You've learned that your friend Jimmy is ill these days. Write him a note expressing your concern, asking after his health and giving your best wishes.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

KEYS

★ PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1 ~ 5 DBBCA	6 ~ 10 ADBCD	11 ~ 15 DABAC
16 ~ 20 BDBBB	21 ~ 25 CABBB	26 ~ 30 DBBCA

★ PART III CLOZE

31 ~ 35 BDCBD	36 ~ 40 ACCBD	41 ~ 45 ABACD
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★ PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

46 ~ 50 CCCAC	51 ~ 55 AAABC	56 ~ 60 BACAC
61 ~ 65 DDADD	66 ~ 70 DDCAD	

★ PART V READING COMPREHENSION

71 ~ 74 BDBC	75 ~ 78 DBCA	79 ~ 82 DCDA	83 ~ 85 CBB
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— 试题精讲 —

★ PART I DICTATION

United Nations' Day

The 24th of October is celebrated as United Nations' Day. It is a day that belongs to everyone, and it is celebrated in most countries of the world. Some countries celebrate it for a week instead of a day. In many parts of the world, schools have special programs for the day. Boys and girls in some communities decorate a UN Tree. In other communities, young people put on plays about the UN. Some libraries exhibit children's art works from around the world. Schools celebrate with the songs and dances of other countries, or give parties where foods of other countries are served. No matter how the day is celebrated, the purpose of these celebrations is to help everyone understand the UN and the important role it plays in world affairs. The UN encourages people to learn about other lands and their customs. In this way, people can gain a better understanding and appreciation of peoples all over the world.

★ PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Section A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation One

W: Hello, Gary. How're you?

M: Fine! And yourself?

W: Can't complain. Did you have time to look at my proposal?

M: No, not really. Can we go over it now?

W: (1) **Sure. I've been trying to come up with some new production and advertising strategies. (2) First of all, if we want to stay competitive, we need to modernize our factory. New equipment should've been installed long ago.**

M: How much will that cost?

W: We have several options (选择) ranging from one hundred thousand dollars all the way up to half a million.

M: OK. We'll have to discuss these costs with finance.

W: We should also consider human resources. I've been talking to personnel as well as our staff at the factory.

M: And what's the picture?

W: (3) **We'll probably have to hire a couple of engineers to help us modernize the factory.**

M: What about advertising?

W: Marketing has some interesting ideas for television commercials.

M: TV? Isn't that a bit too expensive for us? (4) **What's wrong with advertising in the papers, as usual?**