

本书根据最新大学英语四级考试要求编写

2004年 大学英语四级 考试仿真试卷

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS
BAND FOUR

黄跃华 主编

南开大学大学英语四级考试命题研究组 编

CET4

南开大学出版社

H310.42

164-04

CET 4

2004 年

大学英语四级考试仿真试卷

Simulated College English Tests

— Band Four —

主 编	黄跃华		
策 划	王 冰		
编 者	按姓氏笔画为序		
	王小梅	史逢阳	刘国明
	李玉平	李学爱	李 霞
	杨明影	沈沛晶	张振虹
	徐月芳	秦 妍	郭 嘉
	程 梅	颜景台	薛红珠
			李广琴
			何 玮
			段秀娟
			崔小红

南开大学出版社
天 津

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2004 年大学英语四级考试仿真试卷 / 黄跃华主编.
天津: 南开大学出版社, 2004. 4
ISBN 7-310-02095-2

I. 2... II. 黄... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题 N. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 022733 号

出版发行 南开大学出版社

地址: 天津市南开区卫津路 94 号 邮编: 300071

营销部电话: (022)23508339 23500755

营销部传真: (022)23508542

邮购部电话: (022)23502200

出版人 肖占鹏

承印 天津蓟县宏图印务有限公司印刷

经销 全国各地新华书店

版次 2004 年 4 月第 1 版

印次 2004 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张 8

字数 267 千字

印数 1—10000

定价 12.00 元

first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The anthropologist Margaret Mead is well known for her studies of adolescents in various societies, particularly primitive ones. She believes that the (S1) _____ from child to adult does not always have to be a difficult one. (S2) _____, it seems to be full of problems in many Western societies. In the United States, for example, going through the teenage years is (S3) _____ for both teenagers and their parents. We can take (S4) _____, however, in the fact that there are many reasons why teenagers rebel against their parents and in the fact that there are also (S5) _____ effects. Probably the most primitive reason for teenage (S6) _____ is physical in nature. At about the beginning of adolescence, children are (S7) _____ profound hormonal changes as their bodies go through puberty (青春期). (S8) _____. Psychologically, they need to distance themselves from their parents to establish themselves as adults, and this psychological distance is accompanied by physical distance. At the same time, (S9) _____. In fact, often parents represent "the establishment" and, (S10) _____.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

When you stop and think about your high school or college alma mater (母校), were your experiences more positive or negative? Do your feelings of success or failure in that school have anything to do with whether or not your school was single-sex or coed? More and more Americans are electing to send their children to single-sex schools because they feel both boys and girls blossom when they study in the company of students of the same sex. They tend to achieve more.

For years, only parents who could afford to send their children to private schools, or who had strong religious or cultural reasons, chose single-sex education for their children. Today, however, along with costly private schools, public schools are experimenting with the idea of separating sexes. However, because public schools are not allowed to discriminate on the basis of sex, they have been denied federal support.

Girls may be the ones who benefit most from single-sex schooling. Studies have shown that many girls get shortchanged (怠慢) in coed classrooms because teachers sometimes pay more attention to boys. Girls' positive, exuberant attitude toward their studies tends to disappear as they begin to feel less successful. They start to watch their male peers outperform them in mathematics and science. As boys begin to gain confidence, girls start to lose it. Moreover, adolescence is a fragile time for girls. As they experience adolescent changes, some girls become depressed, develop an addiction, or suffer from an obsession with weight.

In the early 1990s, the American Association of University Women (AAUW) concluded that being in single-sex classes could raise a girl's self-esteem. Schools across the country were creating single-sex classrooms and schools. But in a later report, that same organization

longer support the claim that girls performed better without boys in the classroom. In addition, many critics claim that all-female schools may actually be harmful to a girl's education because they "reinforce regressive (回归的) notions of sex differences."

The renewed interest in single-sex schooling has fostered a controversy among Americans. Those who give it full support believe girls need an all-female environment to take risks and find their own voices, proclaiming that they're "better dead than coed." Those who question the validity of single-sex schooling wonder whether students' lack of achievement warrants returning to an educational system that divides the sexes. They believe there is no such thing as separate but equal.

11. It can be learned from the passage that single-sex schooling _____.
 - A) aroused Americans' deep interest in the early 1990s
 - B) is welcomed by more and more Americans for various reasons
 - C) is an outdated educational idea
 - D) receives more criticisms than praise
12. Girls may _____ while studying in an all-female school.
 - A) gain more confidence in studies
 - B) care less about their appearances
 - C) feel less competitive without the company of their male peers
 - D) be less likely to take risks
13. Which of the following has not been mentioned as a factor that may affect girls' performance in coed schools?
 - A) Teachers' attitude toward different sexes.
 - B) Girls' adolescent changes.
 - C) Parents' attitudes toward their studies.
 - D) Boys' outstanding performance in math and science.
14. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A) There exists strong sexual discrimination in public schools.
 - B) Single-sex public schools may be supported by federal government financially.
 - C) AAUW does never change its attitude toward single-sex schooling.
 - D) Those who question the possibility of single-sex education believe that boys and girls should be equal.
15. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A) the disadvantages of coed education
 - B) Americans' controversial attitudes toward single-sex schooling
 - C) the reasons why girls can benefit most from single-sex education
 - D) the differences between private schools and public schools

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Despite the general negative findings, it is important to remember that all children who live in a divorce do not behave in the same way. The specific behavior depends on the child's individual personality, characteristics, age at the time of divorce, and gender. In terms of personality, compared to those rated as relaxed and easygoing, children described as temperamental (喜怒无常) and irritable have more difficulty coping with parental divorce, as indeed they have more difficulty adapting to life change in general. Stress, such as that found in disrupted families, seems to impair (削弱) the ability of temperamental children to adapt to their surroundings, the greater the amount of stress, the less well they adapt. In contrast, a moderate amount of stress may actually help an easygoing, relaxed child learn to cope with adversity.

There is some relationship between age and children's characteristic reaction to divorce. As the child grows older, the greater is the likelihood of a free expression of a variety of complex feelings, a better understanding of those feelings, and a realization that the decision to divorce cannot be attributed to any one simple cause. Self-blame virtually disappears after the age of 6, fear of abandonment

diminishes after the age of 8, and the confusion and fear of the young child is replaced in the older child by shame, anger, and self-reflection.

Gender of the child is also a factor that predicts the nature of reaction to divorce. The impact of divorce is initially greater on boys than on girls. They are more aggressive, less compliant (顺从的), have greater difficulties in interpersonal relationships, and exhibit problem behaviors both at home and at school. Furthermore, the adjustment problems of boys are still noticeable even two years after the divorce. Girls' adjustment problems are usually internalized rather than acted out, and are often resolved by the second year after the divorce. However, new problems may surface for girls as they enter adolescence and adulthood.

How can the relatively greater impact of divorce on boys than on girls be explained? The greater male aggression and noncompliance may reflect the fact that such behaviors are tolerated and even encouraged in males in our culture more than they are in females. Furthermore, boys may have a particular need for a strong male model of self-control, as well as for a strong disciplinarian parent. Finally, boys are more likely to be exposed to their parents' fights than girls are, and after the breakup, boys are less likely than girls to receive sympathy and support from mothers, teachers, or peers.

16. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) The impact of parental divorce on child varies from person to person in personality, age and gender.
 - B) Parental divorce has a negative effect on child.
 - C) Boys may become more aggressive than girls in disrupted families.
 - D) Kids of different ages behave differently on parental divorce.
17. The temperamental, irritable kids have difficulty adapting to parental divorce because _____.
A) they care too much about the life change
B) the great stress of their broken families diminishes their ability to cope with the change of surroundings
C) they are faced with more parents' fights than the relaxed, easygoing children
D) they tend to lose temper easily and are sensitive to the life change
18. The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
A) as the kids grow older, they have a better understanding of divorce
B) a six-year-old boy may fear being deserted by his parents
C) a young girl may feel more shameful on parental divorce than an older boy
D) divorce is usually caused by more than one reason
19. It can be inferred from the passage that the impact of divorce _____.
A) is always greater on boys than on girls
B) may cause most kids' difficulties in communicating with others
C) on kids of different sexes will probably change as they grow older
D) on an irritable girl is greater than a noncompliant boy
20. According to the author, the reason why parental divorce has greater effect on boys than on girls is that _____.
A) males are usually viewed as the models of the self-control and strong-willed
B) boys are always involved in their parents' fights
C) all cultures encourage male aggression and noncompliance
D) boys are basically more self-disciplined than girls

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Hungry for the brightest students, many of the country's stronger universities are actively discounting tuition. And it's the high achievers, rather than the needy students, who are getting a great sum of the money. The practice is remarkably widespread, reaching almost all but the 30 or so Ivy and other elite colleges that ban merit-based financial aid. Schools are also becoming more aggressive in promoting their discounts. At the DePauw University Website, enter an SAT or ACT

score, gradepoint average and class rank, and a computer program immediately tells you what kind of "award." Only "the real unlucky" pay full price any more, says Kenneth Redd, director of research at the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. About 76 percent of first-year students got some form of discount this year at 331 private schools polled annually by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. Average award per student: \$7 000. At small schools with tuition under about \$20 000, the average discount is even higher, with some schools returning over half their tuition revenue.

Carnegie Mellon even tells students it will "negotiate" and perhaps match financial-aid packages if kids are offered bigger awards at other schools. Much as banks and insurers offer special rates to their best customers, schools are giving the biggest breaks to their top students. Public four-year colleges, too, are offering discounts.

The flip (反面的) side of big discounts is that less money is available to improve academic programs and keep school infrastructure (基础设施) up to date. Mr. Redd says he found that universities that have sharply increased their tuition discount rates have seen graduation rates fall, and that's true even among highly selective schools. "They get the students in the door, but don't have the services to keep them," he says.

21. A large number of American universities are discounting their tuition aggressively in order to _____.

- A) give more financial aid to the needy students
- B) attract as many top students as possible to enroll in their schools
- C) set aside more money to improve academic programs and school services
- D) expand enrollment

22. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Only private schools can afford to give discounts on tuition.
- B) Every college student can get at least \$7,000 discount on tuition.
- C) Elite colleges offer bigger awards than small schools.
- D) About one fourth of freshmen at 331 private schools have to pay full tuition.

23. What does Redd imply by saying "They get the students in the door, but don't have the services to keep them?"

- A) Both schools and students can benefit from the tuition discount.
- B) Big discount on tuition will reduce the money for academic programs and school services.
- C) High tuition will make key universities inaccessible to many students.
- D) Most of the tuition revenue should be used to improve academic programs and school services.

24. Students can get financial aid from _____.

- A) banks and insurers only
- B) the federal government
- C) schools as well as banks and insurers
- D) both schools and private businessmen

25. What is the best title for the passage?

- A) Tuition Discount.
- B) Tuition Discounts Increase in Popularity.
- C) Financial Aid to College Students.
- D) The Impact of Tuition Discount on College Students.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Recent advances in technology have allowed researchers to make great progress in genetic engineering. As we learn more about our genetic makeup and ways to manipulate genes to treat disease, we also raise ethical issues and create challenges related to privacy and discrimination.

Current research into the human gene system is helping us understand why people have predispositions (倾向) to certain diseases. Knowing our genetic makeup can help us gauge whether or not we may be stricken by a particular illness, such as cancer. Even before birth, we are able to do genetic screenings to determine what a child's genetic disorders will be. In addition to predicting genetic predispositions toward diseases, gene therapies may provide new treatments or cures for

serious diseases. Millions of people already use genetically engineered drugs to treat heart disease, cancer, AIDS and strokes.

Many people, however, are reluctant to embrace the possibilities genetic research allows. They fear the specter (鬼魂) of genetic discrimination. Another problem is that many people do not want to discover their weaknesses. What if they learn that they have a disease for which there are no medical interventions? How will such knowledge affect their lives? Do people really want to know what they will die of?

One of the fears expressed about genetic experimentation involves privacy. Already blood samples taken from patients in hospitals have been used for genetic research without the patients' consent. Most people would agree that one's health and genetic makeup are private concerns. But if insurance companies gain access to this information, it could have a large impact on insurance coverage or costs; if employers gain access to this information, it could have a large impact on hiring or promotion decisions. The possibilities for discrimination are obvious.

Genetic research will continue to reveal secrets about the human body, but at what cost? Will these discoveries indeed lead to progress in improving the human condition?

26. It can be learned from paragraph 2 that _____.
A) the benefits man can get from genetic engineering are much greater than the harm it does
B) it can not only predict certain illnesses but cure some serious diseases
C) a child's height and gender can be determined by genetic screening
D) thanks to genetic engineering, all serious diseases can be cured in the near future
27. Many people are fearful that _____.
A) their genes will be discriminated against
B) their privacy will be intruded
C) they would not like to be exposed to their own weaknesses
D) all of the above
28. The word "gauge" (Line 2, Paragraph 2) can be replaced by _____.
A) estimate B) determine C) control D) choose
29. According to the passage, which of the following can not be concluded?
A) Not all the people really want to know what they will die of.
B) More and more diseases can be treated as genetic engineering progresses.
C) People are more likely to obtain compensation from insurance companies.
D) Promotion decisions could be largely affected by the employees' genetic makeup.
30. The author's attitude toward the progress of genetic engineering can be best described as _____.
A) optimistic B) pessimistic C) critical D) objective

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

31. The _____ of the economy in the United States caused a lot of unemployment.
A) rejection B) restriction C) retreat D) recession
32. We all like Mary because she can always create a lively _____ wherever she stays.
A) air B) atmosphere C) vapour D) affair
33. The _____ of finding better jobs in Guangzhou attracted a lot of young people to go there.
A) prospects B) stakes C) speculations D) provisions
34. He was pale with _____ after his sleepless night.
A) damage B) relief C) release D) fatigue
35. My car is entirely at your _____ for the rest of the week.
A) disposal B) dismissal C) arrival D) mercy

36. Price is rising, and there is every reason to believe the _____ will continue to the next year.
A) emergency B) pace C) trend D) schedule
37. You can write some important points in the _____ if the book belongs to you.
A) interval B) border C) margin D) edge
38. We can hear the _____ of the steam engine because our house is quite near the railway station.
A) roar B) whistle C) scream D) exclamation
39. It is difficult to imagine what would have happened if Xi'an _____ had not been solved properly.
A) issues B) incidents C) affairs D) matters
40. He spent all his money and time in relieving _____ among the poor in the developing countries.
A) distress B) fault C) obstacle D) offense
41. We tend to _____ more direct in another tongue and say the things we would not say home.
A) develop B) arise C) grow D) stretch
42. Jason is totally unreliable and always _____ his word.
A) goes along with B) goes back on C) goes through D) goes into
43. I prefer teaching methods that actively _____ students in learning.
A) include B) involve C) contain D) comprise
44. The movie was _____ for glorifying violence.
A) scolded B) charged C) accused D) condemned
45. Their parents _____ how much TV the children can watch.
A) suit B) adapt C) regulate D) coordinate
46. For most children in North America, school vacation begins in June. Classes _____ in late August or early September.
A) assume B) presume C) resume D) consume
47. In calculating profit, retailers must _____ breakage and spoilage.
A) care for B) apply for C) allow for D) call for
48. No matter how angry he was he would never _____ to violence.
A) resort B) resolve C) recourse D) exert
49. I come from a country where for virtually two centuries the people of color have, as a deliberate policy, been _____ the freedom of assembly, thought, inquiry and self-expression.
A) disputed B) denied C) rejected D) refused
50. The real poet is a master of words. He can _____ his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears.
A) extend B) transmit C) manifest D) convey
51. They _____ everything with a sharp and watchful eye.
A) register B) record C) note D) indicate
52. Her reply is so _____ that we are not clear if she will come.
A) ambitious B) ambiguous C) aggressive D) amiable
53. Her _____ plan was to stay for a month, but she had to leave after two weeks.
A) authentic B) actual C) genuine D) original
54. He was charged with possessing a _____ passport.
A) artificial B) false C) synthetic D) fake
55. Where possible, the middle seat in a row on an aircraft is left _____ to give passengers more room.
A) empty B) vacant C) bare D) blank
56. She learnt through _____ experience that he was not to be trusted.
A) acid B) sour C) bitter D) spicy
57. It was a pleasant beach resort but it wasn't _____ with the one we stayed at in the Bahamas.
A) comparative B) comparable C) competitive D) compared
58. The tablets work more _____ if you take a hot drink after them.
A) efficiently B) effectively C) extensively D) intensively
59. I'm sure he says these things _____ to annoy me.
A) delicately B) consequently C) deliberately D) deliciously
60. What happened in that class probably reflects what is happening in society _____.
A) at large B) at random C) at first D) at length

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

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

The meanings of time differ in different parts of the world. Thus, misunderstandings 61 between people from cultures that 62 time differently. 63 is valued highly in American life, for example. If people are not prompt, they may be regarded as impolite or not responsible.

This way of treating time is quite different from 64 of several other countries. This helps to explain the 65 experience of a certain agriculturist from the United States 66 to duty in another

country. After 67 seemed to him a suitable waiting period, he announced that he would like to call 68 the minister of agriculture. 69 various reasons the suggested time did not 70 the minister; there were indirect 71 that the time

was not yet 72. The American, 73, pressed for an appointment, which was

finally 74.

Arriving a little 75 the appointed hour, the agriculturist waited. The hour came and passed: five minutes, ten minutes, fifteen minutes, then twenty minutes. At this point he 76 to the secretary that perhaps the minister did not know he was waiting in the 77 office. To an American, there is 78 that can remove the 79 done by a twenty minutes' wait in an outer office. Yet in the country where this story took place, a twenty minutes' waiting period was not 80.

61. A) rise B) raise C) arise D) rouse
 62. A) regard B) treat C) consider D) control
 63. A) Promptness B) Politeness C) Appropriateness D) Fitness
 64. A) this B) that C) these D) those
 65. A) strange B) funny C) unfortunate D) odd
 66. A) designed B) resigned C) signed D) assigned
 67. A) what B) that C) which D) where
 68. A) off B) up C) on D) in
 69. A) Of B) For C) In D) Between
 70. A) suit B) meet C) fit D) set
 71. A) proposals B) advices C) hints D) indications
 72. A) proper B) appropriate C) suitable D) adjustable
 73. A) however B) moreover C) yet D) still
 74. A) given B) agreed C) made D) granted
 75. A) before B) after C) later D) earlier
 76. A) noticed B) suggested C) advised D) notified
 77. A) inner B) outward C) outer D) outside
 78. A) much B) little C) less D) more
 79. A) damage B) injury C) hurt D) misunderstanding
 80. A) unreasonable B) impolite C) unnatural D) unusual

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your letter on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

某次政府工作人员招聘中,一位女士成绩优秀,但最后却发现她的学位证明是假的。是否应该录用她呢?请你给该部门的主任写一封信,内容包括:

1. 你的身份和写信目的。
2. 你对这件事的看法。

大学英语四级考试 仿真试卷 2

Test 2

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: Omitted.

1. A) Looking for a woman with an umbrella.
C) Looking for his umbrella.
2. A) They are entertaining.
C) They are time-consuming.
3. A) She is Prof. Gordon.
C) The professor has been expecting the man.
4. A) In the park.
C) Between two buildings.
5. A) It's only for rent, not for sale.
C) It's not as good as advertised.
6. A) He knows very little about horse.
C) The woman likes to study outdoors.
7. A) In a hotel.
C) At a dinner table.
8. A) He has made great progress in his math.
B) He is not very interested in rock music.
C) He is a student of the music department.
D) He is not very enthusiastic about his math lessons.
9. A) At a newsstand.
C) At a computer store.
10. A) They've already lost all the money.
B) He doesn't know why the team always loses.
C) Sports events are too expensive.
D) This game won't be worth seeing.
- B) Looking for an old man.
D) Looking for an old woman.
- B) They are rewarding.
D) They are boring.
- B) She has to find the professor.
D) The professor will be with the man shortly.
- B) Under a huge tree.
D) In his apartment.
- B) It's no longer available.
D) It's being redecorated.
- B) He doesn't want the woman to study.
D) The woman isn't ready to study yet.
- B) In the street.
D) At the woman's house.
- B) At a publishing house.
D) At a newspaper office.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 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 with a single line through the center.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Because she wanted to taste the honey in it.
B) Because she wanted to show it to her friends in school.
C) Because she wanted to let her parents know what she had studied in school.
D) Because she wanted to have a look at the bees in it.
12. A) Bees are dangerous insects.
B) Bees make honey.
C) Things may happen in the way people cannot expect.
D) Bees living in the same hive form a colony.

13. A) By hiding herself in a safe place.
B) By running away very fast.
C) With the help of her special clothes.
D) By standing still and holding her breath.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) The audiences pay more attention to the speech.
B) The speaker doesn't need to memorize all the sentences.
C) The speech sounds more natural.
D) The listeners feel closer to the speaker.
15. A) He will adapt it for the oral presentation.
B) He will try his best to keep it in mind.
C) He will check it carefully.
D) He will read it to his friends.
16. A) Asian speakers prepare better than American speakers do.
B) Asian speakers have written manuscripts, but American speakers do not.
C) Most Asian speakers speak in other languages than English.
D) Asian speakers are more formal than American speakers.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Physical safety and enough food.
C) Enough food and medical care.
- B) Good health and enough food.
D) Good health and physical safety.
18. A) A large house.
B) An apartment.
C) A street corner.
D) A church.
19. A) Some charity groups.
B) Some wealthy people.
C) The homeless themselves.
D) Governments or churches.
20. A) The lack of some essential things makes the homeless feel insecure.
B) There are a lot of homeless people in America.
C) America is a dangerous place for the homeless.
D) The American government should do something to help the homeless.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *Omitted.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Concern about individual privacy on the Internet has been rising. E-commerce continues to grow, but many online shoppers are concerned about how their personal information is being or might be used. According to a Harris poll, many people do not shop online because of this concern, and of those who do shop online, 41% say they are very concerned about how a company uses their personal information. Now a clear majority of Americans—57%—favor some sort of laws regulating how personal information is collected and used. Just as people are angry at intrusions (侵扰) into their physical space, they now want to protect the privacy of their *virtual* space.

For most companies, the Web can be a vast source of information about customers. Each buying that a user conducts on a Website, from a single click to an actual online purchase, can be stored and analyzed. A company can learn about visitors to its Website through “cookies,” which are small data files that the site creates on the first visit and stores in the user’s computer. A cookie contains a unique tracking number, which enables sites to “remember” users on all subsequent visits. When you visit a site, it places electronic bits of data in your computer that tell the site a lot about you: what your e-mail address is, which portions of a Website you looked at, what purchases you

made, and so on. Many people do not even know that these "cookies" are being placed into their computers. Privacy advocates point out that if Web profiles ever became available for sale on the open market, such information could be used against people. For example, someone might not be hired for a future job if it became known that he or she had sought certain health advice on the Web. Or let's say a customer has purchased a lot of ice cream and wine on the Web. An insurance company could use that information against the person, assuming he or she would be a candidate for high cholesterol (胆固醇) or alcoholism, and refuse to provide insurance.

- C A 21. How many people worry about the privacy of their personal information, according to a Harris poll mentioned in the passage?
- A) 41% of American shoppers.
 - B) 57% of American customers.
 - C) 41% of online customers.
 - D) 57% of online shoppers.
- C D 22. What's the meaning of "virtual" at the end of paragraph one?
- A) Moral.
 - B) Real.
 - C) (of images or space) produced by a computer.
 - D) Actual.
- A C 23. A company collects the personal information of shoppers visiting its Website ____.
- A) through small data files established in the user's computer
 - B) the first time an online shopper uses a unique tracking number
 - C) when the shopper conducts a transaction online
 - D) from Web profiles bought on the market
- D A 24. What's the major function of "cookies"?
- A) To create and store personal information in the user's computer.
 - B) To contain a tracking number.
 - C) To inform users on all their visits.
 - D) To tell the site a lot about the visitors—online shoppers.
- D 25. What are the possible harmful effects, if personal information is exposed on the open market?
- A) It might be difficult for people to get their insurance.
 - B) It might be difficult for people to get their jobs.
 - C) People's reputation might be stained.
 - D) All of the above.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Anyone who has ever ridden on a railroad train knows how rapidly another train flashes by when it is traveling in the opposite direction and conversely how it may look almost motionless when it is moving in the same direction. A variation of this effect can be very deceptive in an enclosed station like Grand Central Terminal in New York. Once in a while a train gets under way so gently that passengers feel no recoil whatever. Then if they happened to look out the window and see another train slide past on the next track, they have no way of knowing which train is in motion and which is at rest; nor can they tell how fast either one is moving or in which direction. The only way they can judge their situation is by looking out the other side of the car for some fixed body of reference like the station platform or a signal light. Sir Isaac Newton was aware of these tricks of motion, only he thought in terms of ships. He knew that on a calm day at sea a sailor can shave himself or drink soup as comfortably as when his ship is lying motionless in harbor. The water in his basin, the soup in his bowl, will remain stationary whether the ship is making 5 knots, 15 knots, or 25 knots. So unless he peers out at the sea it will be impossible for him to know how fast his ship is moving or indeed if it is moving at all. Of course, if the sea should get rough or the ship change course abruptly, then he will sense his state of motion. But granted the idealized conditions of a

glass-calm sea and a silent ship, nothing that happens below decks—no amount of observation or mechanical experiment performed inside the ship—will disclose its velocity through the sea. The physical principle suggested by these considerations was formulated by Newton in 1687. “The motions of bodies included in a given space,” he wrote, “are the same among themselves whether that space is at rest or moves uniformly forward in a straight line.” This is known as the Newtonian or Galilean Relativity Principle. It can also be phrased in more general terms: mechanical laws which are valid in one place are equally valid in any other place which moves uniformly relative to the first.

- B 26. Traveling on a train you would find another fast moving train almost motionless when _____.
- A) it is moving in the opposite direction B) it is moving in the same direction
C) you look out of the window D) you wait in the enclosed station
- B D 27. Once in a while a train gets under way so gently that passengers feel no recoil whatever. Here the word “recoil” means _____.
- A) sudden forward movement B) sudden backward movement
C) motionless state D) fast moving state
- D 28. Which of the following statements is true according to the article?
- A) Traveling on a fast ship a passenger can always feel comfortable.
B) Newton liked to play tricks of motion on the passengers.
C) The water in the passengers’ basin would remain stationary when the ship is traveling at 15 knots.
D) Nothing taking place below decks would show the ship’s velocity on a calm day at sea.
- C 29. Which of the following statements is NOT true accordingly to the article?
- A) Traveling on a train, the passenger would see another one flash by when it is traveling in the opposite direction.
B) On a calm day at a glass-calm sea, traveling on a fast moving ship, the passenger would find its state of motion when the ship changes course abruptly.
C) The motions of bodies included in a given space are the same only when the space is moving uniformly forward in a straight line.
D) Newton’s law of relativity can also be stated in the following way: “mechanical laws which are valid in one place are equally valid in any other place which moves uniformly relative to the first.”
- D 30. The best title for this article would be _____.
- A) Traveling on a Train B) Traveling on a Ship
C) Newton’s Great Contribution to Science D) Newton’s Law of Relativity

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

I was not at all happy at the prospect of the 700-mile drive from Dar-es-Salaam to Nairobi. It was not that I disliked driving, but I suspected that what is a very pleasant trip in the dry season could prove dangerous during the long rains, and the monsoons (季节风) had arrived the previous week. I was fully aware of the possibility of a breakdown, of hitting large animals or even of slipping off the road, but these dangers worried me much less than the thought of the stretches of black cotton soil I would have to pass through, grey and hard as concrete when dry, but black, sticky and muddy after just one heavy shower of rain. However, I had to be in Nairobi by the weekend so there was nothing for it but to drive; all planes were fully booked three weeks ahead.

The first half of the journey proved completely uneventful, and I was in a very cheerful frame of mind as I pulled in to Moshi in the misty dawn. A little later, after an excellent breakfast, I went on with my journey. I was now within 20 miles of the border and what I saw ahead matched my spirits. Gone were the hills, completely hidden by the lowering clouds with flashes of lightning.

Then minutes later the rain struck—an almost solid wall of water that poured down on the car

The check-point consisted of two poles with the half-completed structure of a modern control post in between. In six months or so, everything would be complete as far as I could see. In the meantime, the officials I needed to stamp my passport and check my luggage could only be in the muddy tent. In the tent was a well dressed immigration official sitting on a chair with his feet drawn up under him while a river of water flowed in under one wall of the tent and out under another. Much to my surprise, since these were hardly ideal working conditions, he smiled cheerfully and extended a very polite welcome.

- Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

There are also new systems of charging cars to enter city centers, whereby roadside signals at all entry points automatically debit (从……减去费用) computerized “*smart cards*” behind a

vehicle's windshield. Using this system, it will not be even necessary to stop or slow down. Moreover the charge rate can be varied so that drivers pay more when the roads are at their most congested.

Another system at present being tried in California involves cars traveling in groups, all electronically linked together. Whenever the car in front accelerates or brakes, each of the following vehicles automatically does the same. This system enables cars to travel only one or two meters behind one another, thereby increasing the available road capacity.

- BD 36. What are "intelligent highways" in Paragraph One?
- A) Having route guidance and congestion warning devices.
 - B) Having advanced communication links between vehicles and roadside.
 - C) Dividing every city into a number of small local cells.
 - D) The roads will be freer, and the drivers will reach their destination faster.
- D 37. What's the meaning of "cells" in the middle of Paragraph One?
- A) Microscopic units of living matters.
 - B) Small individual rooms.
 - C) Small assembled groups.
 - D) Small separated areas.
- C 38. What are the functions of an "electronic navigation system" in Paragraph One?
- A) Automatically reporting the positions and speeds of the vehicles to the control center.
 - B) Guiding the drivers to their destinations quickly.
 - C) Receiving and transmitting information about both the vehicles and the traffic.
 - D) Directing the drivers to the least congested roads.
- C 39. Where are the "computerized cards" in Paragraph Two?
- A) In the city centers.
 - B) At roadsides.
 - C) Behind the vehicle's windshields.
 - D) At the most congested points.
- D 40. What does the California system bring about?
- A) Cars traveling in groups.
 - B) If the front car accelerates, the following does the same.
 - C) Cars traveling one or two meters behind one another.
 - D) Increasing the available road capacity.

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: Omitted.

- AB 41. True friendship must _____ and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation (称号, 称呼). *经受住抵抗*
- A) undergo
 - B) undertake
 - C) undo
 - D) utilize
- B 42. The pickpocket was caught in the act by the crowd and was _____ to the police.
- A) handed out
 - B) handed over
 - C) handed down
 - D) handed round
- A 43. Two clubs in the neighborhood _____ jazz on Thursdays.
- A) present
 - B) submit
 - C) deliver
 - D) address
- D 44. The Town Council spent a lot of money _____ the old castle and other places of historic interest.
- A) deserving
 - B) reserving
 - C) conserving
 - D) preserving
- BD 45. The bank refused to cash the check until the signature was _____.
- A) assured
 - B) verified
 - C) guaranteed
 - D) confirmed
- C 46. Exercise _____ better health.
- A) attributes to
 - B) attends to
 - C) contributes to
 - D) sees to
- BA 47. Recently, great advances have been made in the study of Venus' surface by the use of radar to _____ the dense cloud layer.
- A) plunge *使陷入*
 - B) penetrate *进入或穿过*
 - C) pledge *作担保, 保证*
 - D) prevail
- A 48. Financial problems have _____ our building project.
- A) set back
 - B) stood back
 - C) let down
 - D) kept down

- C 49. She said she'd let me know if anything new _____.
A) turned in B) turned over C) turned up D) turned out
- A 50. Mother is the heart of the family, spending father's earnings on consumer goods to _____ the environment in which he eats, sleeps, and watches television.
A) enhance B) acquaint C) enlighten D) acknowledge
- B 51. There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so I only caught a _____ of him.
A) vision B) glimpse C) glance D) view
- C B 52. It was a(n) _____ caused by the weak lights that made me think I saw a man in the shadows.
A) delusion B) fantasy C) illusion 错觉 D) fashion
- D 53. There is little _____ to be placed on his promises.
A) belief B) faith C) credit D) reliance 信赖, 依靠
- B 54. Whatever is there _____ to write about?
A) remained B) left C) staying D) maintained
- D 55. Water, ice and snow are same _____, but they are different in forms.
A) particles B) matters C) materials D) substances
- A B 56. The tower stands on a mountain and can be seen from a _____ of several miles.
A) distance B) range C) scope D) boundary
- D 57. An ambulance must have priority as it usually has to deal with some kind of _____.
A) urgency B) crisis C) precaution D) emergency
- A B 58. He found a part-time job because he had to pay his tuition _____ himself.
A) fee B) fare C) payment D) cost
- C B 59. I have a pretty white horse with a black _____ on its head.
A) label B) signal C) mark D) diagram
- C B 60. The government has already taken some emergent measures to cut the _____ of the disease.
A) transportation B) transformation C) transmission D) tradition
- C A 61. I think she's very _____ of being the only person in the office who didn't have a university education.
A) subconscious B) casual C) conscious D) conservative
- B 62. He was tired by the _____ trips to the grocery, school and the office.
A) continuous B) continual C) lasting D) eventual
- A 63. I am not _____ to being treated like this.
A) accustomed B) customary C) habitual D) likely
- C B 64. Her figure is wonderful _____ that he eats so much chocolate.
A) considerate B) considerable C) considering D) considered
- D A 65. This guidebook is _____ for the traveler to southern Italy.
A) dependent B) initial C) definite D) indispensable
- A B 66. Residents in the area are _____ about the high rents that are being charged.
A) indignant B) innocent C) incredible D) ignorant
- B A 67. There's an increasing demand for cars which are more _____ on fuel.
A) economic B) economical C) invaluable D) valueless
- D B 68. We need someone really _____ who can organize the office and make it run smoothly.
A) sufficient B) effective C) proficient D) efficient
- B A 69. We offer you a _____ training in all aspects of the business.
A) comprehensible B) comprehensive C) conscious D) confident
- C B 70. Robert Owen was a man with ideas far _____ of his time.
A) advanced B) progressive C) ahead D) forward

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: Omitted.

Complaining about faulty goods or bad