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主审 梁根顺

四级考试零距离

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# 大学英语四级考试零距离

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# 前 言

《大学英语四级考试零距离》是根据大学英语教学大纲的最新要求,针对大学英语四级考试中的重点、难点,收录了自 2002 年 6 月至 2004 年 6 月的 6 套最新实考试卷,并附有系统而详尽的导考讲解。此外还配有 4 套模拟仿真题,其目的是帮助他们清楚地掌握四级考试的大方向,增强适应能力,丰富实战经验。

本书作者多年来工作在大学英语教学的第一线,具有丰富的教学实践经验,对于命题思想、考生误区等有较深入的了解。本书经过精心设计编写而成,旨在帮助读者在尽可能短的时间内掌握最核心的答题技巧,迅速提高做题能力,轻松通过大学英语四级考试。

考生在考前必做的有两件事,一是做历届真题,一是做模拟预测试题。四级英语考试很多考点不断出现,有的甚至是年年必考,例如虚拟语气,所以在做历届真题时一定要细致入微,摸清其命题规律。本书的四套模拟预测试题经过作者精心设计,具有极强的针对性。考生在考前一段时间,至少应做 3~4 套题。通过做题,要做到让自己适应考场气氛;提高全面应试能力,即:听、读、写、译等能力的全面提高。

值得一提的是,西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版外语类及科技类图书为特色的出版社,是全国惟一荣获中国图书奖“五连冠”的大学出版社。近年来,为广大读者奉献了许多优秀的外语图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本套丛书的推出,无疑又为读者提供了优质的精神食粮。

本书既可供参加大学英语四级考试的考生使用,也可供报考研究生、同等学力、托福以及英语自学者使用,还可供英语教师及广大英语爱好者参考。

本书作者愿此书能成为广大考生成功之路的一盏明灯,并希望考生在使用此书的过程中,提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们进一步改进。西北工业大学出版社网站将于 2004 年 10 月全面开通“英语频道”,本书作者会在网上为读者答疑。

详情请登录 <http://www.nwpup.com>。

吴耀武

2004 年 6 月于西外

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# 试题部分

## 2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试

### 试 卷 一

#### Part I

#### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.                      B) In the waiting room.  
C) At the airport.                      D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

**Sample Answer** [A][B][C][D]

1. A) His father.                      B) His mother.  
C) His brother.                      D) His sister.
2. A) A job opportunity.                      B) A position as general manager.  
C) A big travel agency.                      D) An inexperienced salesman.
3. A) Having a break.                      B) Continuing the meeting.  
C) Moving on to the next item.                      D) Waiting a little longer.
4. A) The weather forecast says it will be fine.  
B) The weather doesn't count in their plan.  
C) They will not do as planned in case of rain.  
D) They will postpone their program if it rains.

5. A) He wishes to have more courses like it.  
B) He finds it hard to follow the teacher.  
C) He wishes the teacher would talk more.  
D) He doesn't like the teacher's accent.
6. A) Go on with the game.  
B) Draw pictures on the computer.  
C) Review his lessons.  
D) Have a good rest.
7. A) She does not agree with Jack.  
B) Jack's performance is disappointing.  
C) Most people will find basketball boring.  
D) She shares Jack's opinion.
8. A) The man went to a wrong check-in counter.  
B) The man has just missed his flight.  
C) The plane will leave at 9 : 14.  
D) The plane's departure time remains unknown.
9. A) At a newsstand.  
B) At a car dealer's.  
C) At a publishing house.  
D) At a newspaper office.
10. A) He wants to get a new position.  
B) He is asking the woman for help.  
C) He has left the woman a good impression.  
D) He enjoys letter writing.

## Section B

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

### Passage One

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

11. A) They are interested in other kinds of reading.  
B) They are active in voluntary services.  
C) They tend to be low in education and in income.  
D) They live in isolated areas.
12. A) The reasons why people don't read newspapers are more complicated than assumed.  
B) There are more uneducated people among the wealthy than originally expected.  
C) The number of newspaper readers is steadily increasing.

- D) There are more nonreaders among young people nowadays.
13. A) Lowering the prices of their newspapers.  
 B) Shortening their news stories.  
 C) Adding variety to their newspaper content.  
 D) Including more advertisements in their newspapers.

#### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 14. A) A basket.                   | B) A cup.                     |
| C) An egg.                         | D) An oven.                   |
| 15. A) To let in the sunshine.     | B) To serve as its door.      |
| C) To keep the nest cool.          | D) For the bird to lay eggs.  |
| 16. A) Branches.                   | B) Grasses.                   |
| C) Mud.                            | D) Straw.                     |
| 17. A) Some are built underground. | B) Some can be eaten.         |
| C) Most are sewed with grasses.    | D) Most are dried by the sun. |

#### Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) To examine the chemical elements in the Ice Age.  
 B) To look into the pattern of solar wind activity.  
 C) To analyze the composition of different trees.  
 D) To find out the origin of carbon-14 on Earth.
19. A) The lifecycle of trees.  
 B) The number of trees.  
 C) The intensity of solar burning.  
 D) The quality of air.
20. A) It affects the growth of trees.  
 B) It has been increasing since the Ice Age.  
 C) It is determined by the chemicals in the air.  
 D) It follows a certain cycle.

### 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 centre.

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be



stressful. Negative events like “serious illness of a family member” were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress — it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women’s magazines ran headlines like “Stress causes illness!” If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many — like the death of a loved one — are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a *prescription* (处方) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we’re all *vulnerable* (脆弱的) and passive in the face of *adversity* (逆境). But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

21. The result of Holmes-Rahe’s medical research tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A) the way you handle major events may cause stress
- ☐ B) what should be done to avoid stress
- ☒ C) what kind of event would cause stress ✓
- ☐ D) how to cope with sudden changes in life

22. The studies on stress in the early 1970’s led to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) widespread concern over its harmful effects ✓
- ☐ B) great panic over the mental disorder it could cause
- ☒ C) an intensive research into stress-related illnesses
- ☐ D) popular avoidance of stressful jobs

23. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) how much pressure you are under ✓
- ☐ B) how positive events can change your life
- ☐ C) how stressful a major event can be
- ☐ D) how you can deal with life-changing events

24. Why is “such simplistic advice” (Line 1, Para. 3) impossible to follow?

- ☐ A) No one can stay on the same job for long.
- ☒ B) No prescription is effective in relieving stress. ✓
- ☐ C) People have to get married someday.

☒ D You could be missing opportunities as well.

25. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become

☐ A nervous when faced with difficulties

☐ B physically and mentally strained

☒ C more capable of coping with adversity ✓

☐ D indifferent toward what happens to them

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Most episodes of absent-mindedness — forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room — are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your *wardrobe* (衣柜). "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

☒ 2 Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a *medication* (药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table — don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness ☒ walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

B 26. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?

☐ A It helps us understand our memory system better.

☒ B It enables us to recall something from our memory.

☐ C It expands our memory capacity considerably.

☐ D It slows down the process of losing our memory.

D 27. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ A they have a wider range of interests

☒ B they are more reliant on the environment

☐ C they have an unusual power of focusing their attention

~~A~~ they are more interested in what's happening around them

C 28. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because \_\_\_\_\_.

~~A~~ it will easily get lost

~~B~~ it's not clear enough for you to read

~~C~~ it's out of your sight

~~D~~ it might get mixed up with other things

A 29. What do we learn from the last paragraph?

~~A~~ If we focus our attention on one thing, we might forget another.

B Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.

~~C~~ <sup>repet</sup> Repetition helps improve our memory.

~~D~~ If we keep forgetting things, we'd better return to where we were.

B 30. What is the passage mainly about?

~~A~~ The process of gradual memory loss.

~~B~~ The causes of absent-mindedness.

~~C~~ The impact of the environment on memory.

~~D~~ A way of encoding and recalling.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

It is hard to track the blue whale, the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult, and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

So biologists were delighted early this year when, with the help of the Navy, they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days, monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic *eruption* (爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies.

Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second — slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important, different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds, focusing them in the same way a *stethoscope* (听诊器) does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean, especially low-frequency ones, can often travel

thousands of miles.

31. The passage is chiefly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) an effort to protect an endangered marine species  
B) the civilian use of a military detection system  
C) the exposure of a U. S. Navy top-secret weapon  
D) a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales
32. The underwater listening system was originally designed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to trace and locate enemy vessels  
B) to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions  
C) to study the movement of ocean currents  
D) to replace the global radio communications network
33. The deep-sea listening system makes use of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water  
B) the capability of sound to travel at high speed  
C) the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound  
D) low-frequency sounds travelling across different layers of water
34. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales  
B) blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system  
C) opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology  
D) military technology has great potential in civilian use
35. Which of the following is true about the U. S. Navy underwater listening network?  
A) It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.  
B) It has been replaced by a more advanced system.  
C) It became useless to the military after the cold war.  
D) It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around *aerobic exercise* (有氧操). Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to *capitalize* (获利) on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic ~~dancing for females~~. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus ~~was not on aerobics~~, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts. These fitness ~~spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that~~ weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has

again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for healthy-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific physical activity and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000; National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.

36. The word "spas" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably refers to A B.  
A) sports activities ✓  
B) places for physical exercise ✓  
C) recreation centers  
D) athletic training programs
37. Early fitness spas were intended mainly for B.  
A) the promotion of aerobic exercise  
B) endurance and muscular development ✓  
C) the improvement of women's figures  
D) better performance in aerobic dancing
38. What was the attitude of doctors towards weight training in health improvement? D  
A) Positive.  
B) Indifferent.  
C) Negative. ✓  
D) Cautious.
39. People were given physical fitness tests in order to find out A.  
A) how well they could do in athletics ✓  
B) what their health condition was like  
C) what kind of fitness center was suitable for them  
D) whether they were fit for aerobic exercise
40. Recent studies have suggested that weight training D.  
A) has become an essential part of people's life  
B) may well affect the health of the trainees  
C) will attract more people in the days to come  
D) contributes to health improvement as well ✓

### 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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. You would be D a risk to let your child go to school by himself.  
A) omitting  
B) attaching  
C) affording  
D) running ✓

42. He is always here; it's \_\_\_\_\_ you've never met him.  
A) unique      ☒ B) strange      C) rare      D) peculiar
43. There has been a great increase in retail sales, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) does there      B) isn't there      ☒ C) hasn't there      D) isn't it
44. We'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ a table for five for dinner this evening.  
A) preserve      ☒ B) reserve      C) retain      D) sustain
45. Although a teenager, Fred could resist \_\_\_\_\_ what to do and what not to do.  
☒ A) being told      ☒ B) telling      ☒ C) to be told      ☒ D) to tell
46. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have \_\_\_\_\_ supplies of petroleum.  
A) proficient      B) efficient      C) potential      ☒ D) sufficient
47. In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.  
A) to stay      ☒ B) stayed      C) staying      D) having stayed
48. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A) ability      B) future      C) possibility      D) opportunity
49. Britain has the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of road traffic in the world — over 60 cars for every mile of road.  
A) popularity      ☒ B) density      C) intensity      D) prosperity
50. How is it \_\_\_\_\_ your roommate's request and yours are identical?  
A) if      B) so      C) what      ☒ D) that
51. In my opinion, he's \_\_\_\_\_ the most imaginative of all the contemporary poets.  
A) in all      B) at best      C) for all      ☒ D) by far
52. He didn't have time to read the report word for word; he just \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
☒ A) skimmed      B) observed      ☒ C) overlooked      ☒ D) glanced
53. The leader of the expedition \_\_\_\_\_ everyone to follow his example.  
☒ A) promoted      B) reinforced      ☒ C) sparked      ☒ D) inspired
54. What a lovely party! It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ all my life.  
☒ A) remembering      B) to remember      ☒ C) to be remembered      ☒ D) being remembered
55. Who would you rather \_\_\_\_\_ with you, George or me?  
☒ A) going      ☒ B) to go      C) have gone      ☒ D) went
56. The \_\_\_\_\_ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly between researchers and teachers.  
A) intensive      B) concise      C) joint      ☒ D) overall
57. The owner and editor of the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ the conference.  
A) were attending      B) were to attend      ☒ C) is to attend      D) are to attend
58. We left the meeting, there obviously \_\_\_\_\_ no point in staying.  
☒ A) were      ☒ B) being      C) to be      ☒ D) having
59. Their products are frequently overpriced and \_\_\_\_\_ in quality.

- A) influential      B) ☒ superior      C) inferior      D) subordinate
60. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that \_\_\_\_\_ lot.  
A) valid      B) vain      C) ☒ vacant      D) vague
61. These people once had fame and fortune; now \_\_\_\_\_ is left to them is utter poverty.  
A) ☒ all that      B) all what      C) all which      D) that all
62. To our \_\_\_\_\_, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.  
A) anxiety      B) ☒ relief      C) view      D) ☒ judgment
63. Many people like white color as it is a \_\_\_\_\_ of purity.  
A) ☒ symbol      B) sign      C) signal      D) symptom
64. The residents, \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.  
A) all of their homes      B) all their homes      C) whose all homes      D) ☒ all of whose homes
65. This research has attracted wide \_\_\_\_\_ coverage and has featured on BBC television's Tomorrow's World.  
A) message      B) information      C) ☒ media      D) data
66. I would never have \_\_\_\_\_ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.  
A) sought for      B) accounted for      C) turned up      D) ☒ resorted to
67. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner \_\_\_\_\_ at the very moment of the crash.)  
A) should have died      B) must be dying      C) ☒ must have died      D) ought to die
68. The energy \_\_\_\_\_ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.  
A) transferred      B) ☒ released      C) delivered      D) conveyed
69. \_\_\_\_\_ their work will give us a much better feel for the wide differences between the two schools of thought.  
A) To have reviewed      B) ☒ Having reviewed      C) ☒ Reviewing      D) Being reviewed
70. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the \_\_\_\_\_ silk from damage.  
A) sensitive      B) ☒ tender      C) ☒ delicate      D) sensible

## 试 卷 二

### Part IV

### Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

As researchers learn more about how children's intelligence develops, they are increasingly surprised by the power of parents. The power of the school has been replaced by

the home. To begin with, all the factors which are part of intelligence — the child's understanding of language, learning patterns, curiosity — are established well before the child enters school at the age of six. Study after study has shown that even after school begins, children's achievements have been far more influenced by parents than by teachers. This is particularly true about learning that is language-related. The school rather than the home is given credit for variations in achievement in subjects such as science.

In view of their power, it's sad to see so many parents not making the most of their child's intelligence. Until recently parents had been warned by educators who asked them not to educate their children.) Many teachers now realize that children cannot be educated only at school and parents are being asked to contribute both before and after the child enters school.

Parents have been particularly afraid to teach reading at home. Of course, children shouldn't be pushed to read by their parents, but educators have discovered that reading is best taught individually — and the easiest place to do this is at home. Many four- and five-year-olds who have been shown a few letters and taught their sounds will compose single words of their own with them even before they have been taught to read.)

**Questions:** (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. What have researchers found out about the influence of parents and the school on children's intelligence?

Parents have more influence than in  
child them in the school

S2. What do researchers conclude about children's learning patterns?

Children's learning patterns are established  
before six

S3. In which area may school play a more important role?

in achievements in subjects variations in

S4. Why did many parents fail to make the most of their children's intelligence?

Educators warned them not to  
educate their children

S5. The author suggests in the last paragraph that parents should be encouraged to

teach their children reading at  
home

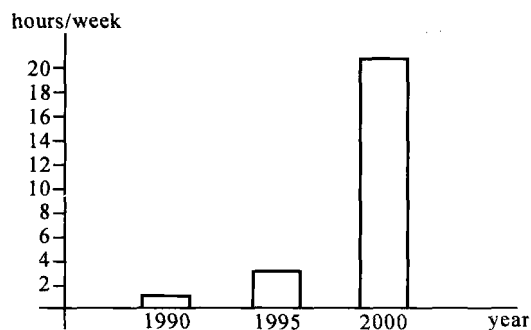
## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Student Use of Computers*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the chart and the outline given below:





Average number of hours a student spends on the computer per week

1. 上图所示为 1990 年、1995 年、2000 年某校大学生使用计算机的情况，请描述其变化；
2. 请说明发生这些变化的原因（可从计算机的用途、价格或社会发展等方面加以说明）；
3. 你认为目前大学生在计算机使用中有什么困难或问题。

### Student Use of Computers

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