



清华大学 名师指导

全面体现四、六级考试最新改革精神和教学要求

大学英语 新要求 四级考试

历年 实考题集与详解

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND 4

『2005年6月—2001年6月』

含2005年6月考试试卷

10 套

另配听力磁带

清华大学

蒋隆国 主编
李相崇 主审



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清华大学名师指导

新要求大学英语四级考试 历年实考题集与详解

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前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一种面向在校大学生的英语等级考试,该考试每年举行两次统考(6月份和1月份),试卷根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》而制定,因此大学英语四、六级考试是一场大规模的标准化考试,具有很高的权威性;然而由于它自身的权威性,每年吸引了大批的应试者,这个庞大的应试队伍与市场上参考资料的庞杂形成了鲜明的矛盾,以至于考生对大学英语四、六级考试的参考资料难以做出取舍。出于对这一点的考虑,我们把大学英语四、六级考试的历年考题加以汇总和分析后编排了本书,旨在帮助广大考生能在短时间内熟悉大学英语四、六级考试的要旨,并使考生顺利地通过大学英语四、六级考试。因此,可以说本书是大学英语四、六级考试极具参考价值的指导书,具有以下特点:

一、权威性

本书是由清华大学外语系考试辅导专家蒋隆国教授带领一线英语教师进行编写的,其编写的教师对大学英语四、六级考试钻研有加,深谙大学英语四、六级考试的内在特点和命题趋势,因此本书具有很高的权威性。

二、实用性

本书虽然是历年大学英语四、六级考试试卷的再现和汇总,但本书囊括了近几年来大学英语四、六级考试考过的所有题型,再经过编者对试卷独辟蹊径的研究和分析后,给出了每道题目精辟、准确的解题分析,使考生不仅知其然,而且知其所以然,同时让考生能从每年的试卷中折射出考点规律和解题方法,使考生在潜移默化中掌握应试技巧,因此本书跟同类书比较,更具有实用性和参考价值。

三、时效性

本书收录了2005年6月至2001年6月之间的10套考试试卷,按逆时序独立编排,便于考生迅速了解最新考试动态和考试变化。Key部分只给出了参考答案,目的是利于读者自测自评,达到检验的目的;Tapescript部分是录音磁带的文字材料,其内容由特聘外籍专家录制,语音纯正,语速适中,是不可多得的听力训练资料;Notes部分讲究解题思路,突出考点,其解析力求全面,简明扼要,不繁琐不遗漏,旨在帮助考生透彻地了解命题规律并开阔自我解题思路。因此,每套试卷和分析都给考生提供了临考时期极具参考价值的指导性内容。

本书在编写的过程中,由于时间仓促,再者囿于编者水平有限,书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免,敬请广大考生和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。同时,我们在编写过程中参阅了大量国内外相关资料,借鉴了一些很有价值的文章,在此我们向有关机构、作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

2005年8月

编委会

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大学英语四级考试全真试卷

2005 年 6 月

考生注意事项

1. 将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
2. 仔细阅读题目的说明。
3. 在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
4. 多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
5. 多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部画一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][C][D],使用其他符号答题者不给分。画线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
6. 如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

答题提示

1. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
2. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
3. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
4. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

| | 总得分 | 听力理解 | 阅读理解 | 词汇与结构 | 完形填空 | 简短回答 | 翻译 | 短文写作 |
|------|-----|------|------|-------|------|------|----|------|
| 卷面分值 | 100 | 20 | 40 | 15 | 10 | | | 15 |
| 自测分 | | | | | | | | |
| 失分 | | | | | | | | |

2005 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试卷

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 conversation 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) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.
☒ D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.
2. A) Give the ring to a policeman.
B) Wait for the owner of the ring in the rest room.
C) Hand in the ring to the security office.
☒ D) Take the ring to the administration building.
3. A) Save time by using a computer.
☒ B) Buy her own computer.
C) Borrow Martha's computer.
D) Stay home and complete her paper.
4. A) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's graduate studies.
☒ B) The man doesn't think his daughter will get a business degree.
C) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her studies in science.
☒ D) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.
5. ☒ A) The cinema is some distance away from where they are.
B) He would like to read the film review in the newspaper.
C) They should wait to see the movie at a later time.
D) He'll find his way to the cinema.
6. A) Bob's been to Seattle many times.
B) Bob has chaired a lot of conferences.

- C) Bob has a high position in his company.
~~D) Bob lived in Seattle for many years.~~
7. A) Teacher and student.
 B) Doctor and patient.
~~C) Manager and office worker.~~
 D) Travel agent and customer.
8. A) She knows the guy who will give the lecture.
 B) She thinks the lecture might be informative.
 C) She wants to add something to her lecture.
 D) She'll finished her report this weekend.
9. A) An art museum.
 B) A beautiful park.
 C) A college campus.
 D) An architectural exhibition.
10. A) The houses for sale are of poor quality.
 B) The houses are too expensive for the couple to buy.
 C) The housing developers provide free trips for potential buyers.
 D) The man is unwilling to take a look at the houses for sale.

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) Synthetic fuel. B) Solar energy. C) Alcohol. D) Electricity.
 12. A) Air traffic conditions. B) Traffic jams on highways.
 C) Road conditions. D) New traffic rules.
 13. A) Go through a health check. B) Carry little luggage.
 C) Arrive early for boarding. D) Undergo security checks.

Passage Two

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

14. A) In a fast-food restaurant. B) At a shopping center.
 C) At a county fair. D) In a bakery.
 15. A) Avoid eating any food. B) Prepare the right type of pie to eat.
 C) Wash his hands thoroughly. D) Practice eating a pie quickly.
 16. A) On the table. B) Behind his back. C) Under his bottom. D) On his lap.
 17. A) Looking sideways to see how fast your neighbor eats.
 B) Eating from the outside toward the middle.
 C) Swallowing the pie with water.

D) Holding the pie in the right position.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Beauty. B) Loyalty. C) Luck. D) Durability.
19. 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.
20. 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.

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.

Is there enough oil beneath the Arctic National Wild life Refuge (保护区) (ANWR) to help secure America's energy future? President Bush certainly thinks so. He has argued that tapping ANWR's oil would help ease California's electricity crisis and provide a major boost to the country's energy independence. But no one knows for sure how much crude oil lies buried beneath the frozen earth. With the last government survey, conducted in 1998, projecting output anywhere from 3 billion to 16 billion barrels.

The oil industry goes with the high end of the range, which could equal as much as 10% of U. S. consumption for as long as six years. By pumping more than 1 million barrels a day from the reserve for the next two three decades, lobbyists claim, the nation could cut back on imports equivalent to all shipments to the U. S. from Saudi Arabia. Sounds good. An oil boom would also mean a multibillion-dollar windfall (意外之财) in tax revenues, royalties (开采权使用费) and leasing fees for Alaska and the Federal Government. Best of all, advocates of drilling say, damage to the environment would be insignificant. "We've never had a document case of oil rig chasing deer out onto the pack ice," says Alaska State Representative Scott Ogan.

Not so fast, say environmentalists. Sticking to the low end of government estimates, the National Resources Defense Council says there may be no more than 3.2 billion barrels of economically recoverable oil in the coastal plain of ANWR, a drop in the bucket that would do virtually nothing to ease America's energy problems. And consumers would wait up to a decade to gain any benefits, because drilling could begin only after much bargaining over leases, environmental permits and regulatory review. As for ANWR's impact on the California power crisis, environmentalists point out that oil is responsible for only 1% of the Golden State's electricity output—and just 3% of the nation's.

21. What does President Bush think of tapping oil in ANWR?

- A) It will exhaust the nation's oil reserves.
 B) It will help secure the future of ANWR.
 —C) It will help reduce the nation's oil imports.
 D) It will increase America's energy consumption.
22. We learn from the second paragraph that the American oil industry _____.
 —A) believes that drilling for oil in ANWR will produce high yields
 B) tends to exaggerate America's reliance on foreign oil
 C) shows little interest in tapping oil in ANWR
 D) expects to stop oil imports from Saudi Arabia
23. Those against oil drilling in ANWR argue that _____.
 A) it can cause serious damage to the environment
 —B) it can do little to solve U. S. energy problems
 C) it will drain the oil reserves in the Alaskan region
 D) it will not have much commercial value
24. What do the environmentalists mean by saying "Not so fast" (Line 1, Para. 3)?
 A) Oil exploitation takes a long time. B) The oil drilling should be delayed.
 —C) Don't be too optimistic. D) Don't expect fast returns.
25. It can be learned from the passage that oil exploitation beneath ANWR's frozen earth _____.
 —A) remains a controversial issue B) is expected to get under way soon
 C) involves a lot of technological problems D) will enable the U. S. to be oil independent

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

"Tear 'em apart!" "Kill the fool!" "Murder the referee (裁判)!" These are common remarks one may hear at various sporting events. At the time they are made, they may seem innocent enough. But let's not kid ourselves. They have been known to influence behavior in such a way as to lead to real bloodshed. Volumes have been written about the way words affect us. It has been shown that words having certain connotations (含义) may cause us to react in ways quite foreign to what we consider to be our usual humanistic behavior. I see the term "opponent" as one of those words. Perhaps the time has come to delete it from sports terms.

The dictionary meaning of the term "opponent" is "adversary"; "enemy"; "one who opposes your interests." Thus, when a player meets an opponent, he or she may tend to treat that opponent as an enemy. At such times, winning may dominate one's intellect, and every action, no matter how gross, may be considered justifiable. I recall an incident in a handball game when a referee refused a player's request for a time out for a glove change because he did not consider them wet enough. The player proceeded to rub his gloves across his wet T-shirt and then exclaimed. "Are they wet enough now?"

In the heat of battle, players have been observed to throw themselves across the court without considering the consequences that such a move might have on anyone in their way. I have also witnessed a player reacting to his opponent's intentional and illegal blocking by deliberately hitting him with the ball as hard as he could during the course of play. Off the court, they are good friends. Does that make any sense? It certainly gives proof of a court attitude which departs from normal behavior.

Therefore, I believe it is time we elevated(提升) the game to the level where it belongs thereby setting an example to the rest of the sporting world. Replacing the term "opponent" with "associate" could be an ideal way to start.

The dictionary meaning of the term "associate" is "colleague"; "friend"; "companion." Reflect a moment! You may soon see and possibly feel the difference in your reaction to the term "associate" rather than "opponent."

26. Which of the following statements best expresses the author's view?

- A) Aggressive behavior in sports can have serious consequences.
- ☒ B) The words people use can influence their behavior.
- C) Unpleasant words in sports are often used by foreign athletes.
- D) Unfair judgments by referees will lead to violence on the sports field.

27. Harsh words are spoken during games because the players _____.

- A) are too eager to win.
- B) are usually short-tempered and easily offended.
- C) cannot afford to be polite in fierce competition.
- ☒ D) treat their rivals as enemies.

28. What did the handball player do when he was not allowed a time out to change his gloves?

- A) He refused to continue the game.
- B) He angrily hit the referee with a ball.
- C) He claimed that the referee was unfair.
- ☒ D) He wet his gloves by rubbing them across his T-shirt.

29. According to the passage, players, in a game, may _____.

- ☒ A) deliberately throw the ball at anyone illegally blocking their way
- B) keep on screaming and shouting throughout the game
- C) lie down on the ground as an act of protest
- D) kick the ball across the court with force

30. The author hopes to have the current situation in sports improved by _____.

- A) calling on players to use clean language on the court
- B) raising the referee's sense of responsibility
- ☒ C) changing the attitude of players on the sports field
- D) regulating the relationship between players and referees

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Consumers are being confused and misled by the hodge-podge (大杂烩) of environmental claims made by household products, according to a "green labeling" study published by Consumers International Friday.

Among the reports more outrageous (令人无法容忍的) findings—a German fertilizer described itself as "earthworm friendly" a brand of flour said it was "non-polluting" and a British toilet paper claimed to be "environmentally friendlier". The study was written and researched by Britain's National Consumer Council (NCC) for lobby group Consumer International. It was funded by the German and

Dutch governments and the European Commission.

"While many good and useful claims are being made, it is clear there is a long way to go in ensuring shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of products they buy," said Consumers International director Anna Fielder.

The 10-country study surveyed product packaging in Britain, Western Europe, Scandinavia and the United States. It found that products sold in Germany and the United Kingdom made the most environmental claims on average. The report focused on claims made by specific products, such as detergent (洗涤剂) insect sprays and by some garden products. It did not test the claims, but compared them to labeling guidelines set by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in September, 1999.

Researchers documented claims of environmental friendliness made by about 2,000 products and found many too vague or too misleading to meet ISO standards.

"Many products had specially-designed labels to make them seem environmentally friendly, but in fact many of these symbols mean nothing," said report researcher Philip Page.

"Laundry detergents made the most number of claims with 158. Household cleaners were second with 145 separate claims. while paints were third on our list with 73. The high numbers show how very confusing it must be for consumers to sort the true from the misleading." he said.

The ISO labeling standards ban vague or misleading claims on product packaging, because terms such as "environmentally friendly" and "non-polluting" cannot be verified. "What we are now pushing for is to have multinational corporations meet the standards set by the ISO." said Page.

31. According to the passage, the NCC found it outrageous that _____.

- A) all the products surveyed claim to meet ISO standards
- ~~B) the claims made by products are often unclear or deceiving~~
- C) consumers would believe many of the manufactures' claim
- ☒ D) few products actually prove to be environment friendly

32. As indicated in this passage, with so many good claims, the consumers _____.

- ☒ A) are becoming more cautious about the products they are going to buy
- B) are still not willing to pay more for products with green labeling
- C) are becoming more aware of the effects different products have on the environment
- ~~D) still do not know the exact impact of different products on the environment~~

33. A study was carried out by Britain's NCC to _____.

- A) find out how many claims made by products fail to meet environmental standards
- B) inform the consumers of the environmental impact of the products they buy
- ☒ C) examine claims made by products against ISO standards
- D) revise the guidelines set by the International Standards Organization

34. What is one of the consequences caused by the many claims of household products ?

- A) They are likely to lead to serious environmental problems.
- ~~B) Consumers find it difficult to tell the true from the false.~~
- ☒ C) They could arouse widespread anger among consumer.
- D) Consumers will be tempted to buy products they don't need.

35. It can be inferred from the passage that the lobby group Consumer International wants to _____.

- A) make product labeling satisfy ISO requirements
- B) see all household products meet environmental standards
- C) warn consumers of the danger of so-called green products
- D) verify the efforts of non-polluting products

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Two hours from the tall buildings of Manhattan and Philadelphia lie some of the world's largest black bears. They are in northern Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, a home they share with an abundance of other wildlife.

The streams, lakes, meadows (草地), mountain ridges and forests that make the Poconos an ideal place for black bears have also attracted more people to the region. Open spaces are threatened by plans for housing estates and important habitats (栖息地) are endangered by highway construction. To protect the Poconos' natural beauty from irresponsible development. The Nature Conservancy (大自然保护协会) named the area one of America's "Last Great Places". Operating out of a century-old schoolhouse in the village of Long Pond, Pennsylvania, the conservancy's bud Cook is working with local people and business leaders to balance economic growth with environmental protection. By forging partnerships with people like Francis Altemose, the Conservancy has been able to protect more than 14,000 acres of environmentally important land in the area.

Altemose's family has farmed in the Pocono area for generations. Two years ago Francis worked with the Conservancy to include his farm in a county farmland protection program. As a result, his family's land can be protected from development and the Altemoses will be better able to provide a secure financial future for their 7-year-old grandson.

Cook attributes the Conservancy's success in the Poconos to having a local presence and a commitment to working with local residents "The key to protecting these remarkable lands is connecting with the local community," Cook said. "The people who live there respect the land. They value quite forests, clear streams and abundant wildlife. They are eager to help with conservation efforts.

For more information on how you can help The Nature Conservancy protect the Poconos and the world's other "Last Great Places," please call 1-888-564 6864, or visit us on the World Wide Web at www.tnc.org.

36. The purpose in naming the Poconos as one of America's "Last Great Places" is to _____.
- A) gain support from the local community
 - ☒ B) protect it from irresponsible development
 - C) make it a better home for black bears
 - D) provide financial security for future generations
37. We learn from the passage that _____.
- ☒ A) the population in the Pocono area is growing
 - B) wildlife in the Pocono area is dying out rapidly
 - C) the security of the Pocono residents is being threatened
 - D) farmlands in the Pocono area are shrinking fast
38. What is important in protecting the Poconos according to Cook?

- A) The setting up of an environmental protection website .
- B) Support from organizations like The Nature Conservancy.
- C) Cooperation with the local residents and business leaders.
- D) Inclusion of farmlands in the region's protection program.

39. What does Bud Cook mean by " having a local presence " (Line 1, Para. 4)?

- A) Financial contributions from local business leaders .
- B) Consideration of the interests of the local residents .
- C) The establishment of a wildlife protection foundation in the area .
- D) The setting up of a local Nature Conservancy branch in the Pocono area.

40. The passage most probably is _____.

- A) an official document B) a news story C) an advertisement D) a research report

Part III

Vocabulary

(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 centre.

41. A word processor is much better than a typewriter in that it enables you to enter and _____ your text more easily. 处理机 Because 处理

- A) register 注册 B) edit 编辑 C) propose 提议 建议 D) discharge 卸货 释放 消散

42. We don't know why so many people in that region like to wear dresses of such _____ colors.

- A) low 低的 B) humble 谦虚的 卑微的 C) mild 温和的 D) dull 单调的 平凡的

43. The news has just _____ that the president is going to visit China next month.

- A) come down 下降 B) come up 发生 出现 C) come out 传出 说出 D) come about (事) 改变方向

44. The A that exists among nations could certainly be lessened if misunderstanding and mistrust were removed. 减小

- A) tension B) strain C) stress D) intensity

45. The other day, Mum and I went to St. James's Hospital, and they did lots and lots of tests on me, most of them _____ and frightening.

- A) cheerful B) horrible C) hostile D) friendly

46. In the Mediterranean seaweed is so abundant and so easily harvested that it is never of great ____.

- A) fare B) payment C) worth D) expense

47. The writer was so _____ in her work that she didn't notice him enter the room.

- A) absorbed B) abandoned C) focused D) centered

48. Actually, information technology can _____ the gap between the poor and the rich.

- A) link B) break C) ally D) bridge

49. Some research workers completely _____ all those facts as though they never existed.

- A) ignore B) leave C) refuse D) miss

50. Computer power now allows automatic searches of fingerprint files to match a print at a crime A.

- A) stage B) scene C) location D) occasion

51. The most basic reason why dialects should be preserved is that language helps to _____ a culture.

- A) retain B) relate C) remark D) review

52. Companies are struggling to find the right _____ between supply and demand , but it is no easy task.
 A) equation B) formula C) balance D) pattern
53. Mass advertising helped to _____ the emphasis from the production of goods to their consumption.
 A) vary B) shift C) lay D) moderate
54. Because of his excellent administration , people lived in peace and _____ and all previously neg-
lected matters were taken care of.
 A) conviction B) contest C) consent D) content
55. I know you've got a smooth tongue , so don't talk me _____ buying it
 A) away B) down C) out D) into
56. Showing some sense of humor can be a(n) _____ way to deal with some stressful situation.
 A) effective B) efficient C) favorable D) favorite
57. The situation described in the report _____ terrible , but it may not happen.
 A) inclines B) maintains C) sounds D) remains
58. The company is trying every means to _____ the wholesale price of its products.
 A) pull down B) put down C) set down D) bring down
59. The mayor _____ the police officer a medal of honor for his heroic deed in rescuing the earthquake victims.
 A) rewarded B) awarded C) credited D) prized
60. The native Canadians lived in _____ with nature , for they respected nature as a provider of life.
 A) coordination B) acquaintance C) contact D) harmony
61. Many people are asking whether traditional research universities (in fact) have any future _____.
 A) at all B) so far C) in all D) on end
62. I was impressed _____ the efficiency of the work done in the company.
 A) in B) about C) with D) for
63. Now in Britain , wines take up four times as much _____ in the storehouse as both beer and spirits.
 A) block B) land C) patch D) space
64. His hand shook a little as he _____ the key in the lock.
 A) squeezed B) inserted C) stuffed D) pierced
65. For professional athletes , _____ to the Olympics means that they have a chance to enter the histo-
 ry books.
 A) access B) attachment C) appeal D) approach
66. In the long _____ , the new information technologies may fundamentally alter out way of.
 A) view B) distance C) jump D) run
67. All the arrangements should be completed _____ your departure.
 A) prior to B) superior to C) contrary to D) parallel to
68. We need to create education standards that prepare our next generation who will be _____ with an
 even more competitive market.
 A) tackled B) encountered C) dealt D) confronted
69. In the late seventies , the amount of fixed assets required to produce one vehicle in Japan was _____ e-
 quivalent to that in the United States.

A) rudely

B) roughly

C) readily

D) coarsely

70. Many people believe we are heading for environmental disaster _____ we radically change way we live.

A) but

B) although

C) unless

D) lest

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).

We commonly think of sportsmanship in connection with athletic contests, but it also applies to individual out-door sports. Not everyone who picks up a fishing rod or goes out with a gun is a sportsman. The sportsman first of all obeys the fish and game laws, not because he is liable to be punished as a violater, but because he know that in the main these laws are made for his best interests.

The following are some of the things that those who would qualify for membership in the sportsman fraternity (圈内人) will do.

1. Take more game than the bag limit provided for by the fish and game laws. The person who comes back from a trip boasting about the large number of fish or game taken is not a sportsman but a game hog (贪得无厌的捕猎者).
2. Observe the unwritten rules of fair play. This means shooting game birds only when the birds are "on the wing". For the same reason, do not use a shotgun to shoot a rabbit or similar animal while it is sitting or standing still.
3. Be careful in removing illegal or undersized fish from the hook. This should be done only after wetting the hands. This is necessary because the body of the fish is covered with a thin, protective film which will stick to your dry hands. If the hands are dry when the fish is handled, the film is torn from the body of the fish. Without the protective film, the fish is more easily attacked by diseases. If you wish to release a fish that is hooked in such a way that it will be impossible to closed to the hook as convenient. In a remarkably short time, the hook will break down and the fish will remain almost unharmed. Fish have been known to feed successfully while hooks were still in their lips.
4. Be sure of the identity of your target before you shoot. Many useful and harmless species of wildlife are thoughtlessly killed by the uninformed person who is out with a gun to kill whatever flies within range.

S1. In what respect does the author think individual outdoor sports are similar to athletic contests?

Sportsmanship

S2. A person who goes out fishing with a fishing rod or hunting with a gun is not necessarily

needed ~~the~~ sportsman

S3. What's the most important thing a true sportsman should bear in mind when he goes fishing or hunting?

Obey the fish and game laws.

S4. Those who violate the fish and game laws will not be qualified for membership in the sportsmanship fraternity.

- S5. What are people called when they break the bag limit and boast about their big catch? *Some hogs*
- S6. A true sportsman will not shoot an animal which is not *flying moving / on the move*
- S7. What are people advised to do before they remove illegal or undersized fish from the hook? *Wet dry their*
- S8. What should sportsman do to avoid killing rare species of wildlife? *Be sure of the -- hands*

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay [In honour of teachers on the occasion of Teacher's Day]. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 向老师表达节日祝贺;
2. 从一件小事来回忆老师的教诲和无私的奉献;
3. 我如何回报老师的关爱。

Teacher's Day
