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上海交通大学

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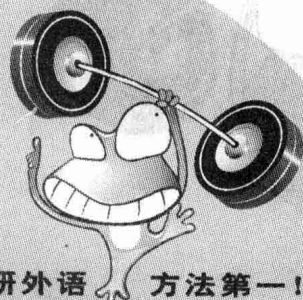
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中国音像电子出版社

# 《淘金 4 级考试 20 天一本通》

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# 前言

《淘金4级考试20天一本通》涵盖大学英语4级考试所有题型,旨在帮助考生在短时间内,通过有计划、分专项的突击强化训练,达到“读一本书,通过四级”的效果,甚至取得意想不到的高分。

本书编排特色如下:

## 真题自测,知己知彼

本书附赠一套最新四级真题,供考生自测个人水平,了解四级真题的题型,做到知己知彼。通过真题自测,考生不仅可以对真题的出题特点、做题技巧等有一个宏观的感受,而且可以迅速进入学习状态,为后面的专项学习做好准备。试题后附有名师点评,讲解权威详尽,指导性强,帮助考生迅速掌握答题的方法与技巧。

## 20天计划,科学安排

计划是备考的基础,是最见成效的复习方法。本书编者为考生科学地安排了20天的学习计划。

听力和阅读理解所占卷面分值很高,是考生备考的重中之重,因此,这两部分安排在本书的第一、二章,共用9天的时间集中攻克。

完型填空和翻译是四级考试中考查综合能力的部分,较容易失分。一方面是因为这部分是实打实地考查学生的英语能力,有一定的难度;另一方面是由于此部分在考试的末尾,很多学生没有留下足够的时间来答题。为此,本书在第三章综合能力部分对一些高频考点进行了总结,并归纳出在短时间内正确答题的技巧,供考生学习。

写作令很多考生头疼,因为写作水平的提高既耗时又不易见效。为集中突破写作瓶颈,强化记忆效果,本书第四章写作部分通过分析历年真题作文,总结归纳出14个常考写作模板和50条常用写作句型,并根据历年真题作文命题趋势,精心编写了20篇热点背诵范文,以帮助考生规范写作思路,掌握写作中的亮点表达,提高作文成绩。

本书最后安排了6套模拟试题,一天一套,用以帮助考生自测学习成果。

## 17个讲座,传授技巧

临场发挥,还要靠技巧!有不少考生反映,考题虽简单,题目却没答对。究其原因,是这些考生缺乏必要的答题技巧,落入了命题人设计的陷阱里。

本书编者通过对历年真题的深入研究,梳理出各种题型的命题规律和解题诀窍。与其他同类图书繁复、华而不实的“技巧”不同,本书每个讲座的内容精辟独到,实战指导性极强,能够教会考生识别命题陷阱,快速准确解题。如:

听力部分,其他同类图书一般从场景、题型入手泛泛而谈,指导性不强。由于听力理解的信息量大,考生稍不留神便错过关键信息。本书通过分析历年真题听力考点,总结归纳出听音重点及实用的答题技巧,能够切实提高考生的应试能力。又如篇章阅读



部分,其他同类书主要只是泛泛地指出考查的题型是什么,而很少做具体而细致的分析,对考生答题并没有实质性帮助。而本书从选项入手,分析正确选项和干扰项的设置规律,帮助考生练就一双善于识别命题陷阱的“火眼金睛”。

### 专项训练,各个突破

专项讲座之后配置的专项强化训练,可用于巩固所学知识,强化应试技巧。考生也可以根据自身的实际情况,有针对性地强化薄弱环节,而无需将时间浪费在已经熟练掌握的专项上。此外,编者在听力、阅读、综合能力三大板块的最后,还分别设置了真题强化训练,帮助考生检查薄弱环节,查漏补缺。

### 考前冲刺,强化题感

题感是练出来的!本书第五章共有6套模拟试题,每套试题的难度与四级考试真题相当。考生经过十几天的专项强化训练之后,可以借助完整的套题训练来巩固学习成果,强化题感,让自己达到临考时的巅峰状态。

编者



# 最新四级真题自测

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上。

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Due Attention Should Be Given to Spelling*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 如今不少学生在英语学习中不重视拼写
2. 出现这种现象的原因是……
3. 为了改变这种状况,我认为……

### Due Attention Should Be Given to Spelling

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## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

### Caught in the Web

A few months ago, it wasn't unusual for 47-year-old Carla Toebe to spend 15 hours per day online. She'd wake up early, turn on her laptop and chat on Internet dating sites and instant-messaging programs—leaving her bed for only brief intervals. Her household bills piled up, along with the dishes and dirty laundry, but it took near-constant complaints from her four daughters before she realized she had a problem.

"I was starting to feel like my whole world was falling apart—kind of slipping into a depression," said Carla. "I knew that if I didn't get off the dating sites, I'd just keep going," *detaching*(使脱离) herself further from the outside world.

Toebe's conclusion: She felt like she was "addicted" to the Internet. She's not alone.

Concern about excessive Internet use isn't new. As far back as 1995, articles in medical journals and the establishment of a Pennsylvania treatment center for overusers generated interest in the subject. There's still no consensus on how much time online constitutes too much or whether addiction is possible.

But as reliance on the Web grows, there are signs that the question is getting more serious attention: Last month, a study published in *CNS Spectrums* claimed to be the first large-scale look at excessive Internet use. The American Psychiatric Association may consider listing Internet addiction in the next edition of its diagnostic manual. And scores of online discussion boards have popped up on which people discuss negative experiences tied to too much time on the Web.

"There's no question that there are people who are seriously in trouble because they're overdoing their Internet involvement," said *psychiatrist* (精神科医生) Ivan Goldberg. Goldberg calls the problem a disorder rather than a true addiction.

Jonathan Bishop, a researcher in Wales specializing in online communities, is more skeptical. "The Internet is an environment," he said. "You can't be addicted to the environment." Bishop describes the problem as simply a matter of priorities, which can be solved by encouraging people to prioritize other life goals and plans in place of time spent online.

The new *CNS Spectrums* study was based on results of a nationwide telephone survey of more than 2,500 adults. Like the 2005 survey, this one was conducted by Stanford University researchers. About 6% of

respondents reported that “their relationships suffered because of excessive Internet use.” About 9% attempted to conceal “nonessential Internet use,” and nearly 4% reported feeling “preoccupied by the Internet when offline.”

About 8% said they used the Internet as a way to escape problems, and almost 14% reported they “found it hard to stay away from the Internet for several days at a time.”

“The Internet problem is still in its infancy,” said Elias Aboujaoude, a Stanford professor. No single online activity is to blame for excessive use, he said. “They’re online in chat rooms, checking e-mail or writing blogs. [The problem is] not limited to *porn* (色情) or gambling” websites.

Excessive Internet use should be defined not by the number of hours spent online but “in terms of losses,” said Maressa Orzack, a Harvard University professor. “If it’s a loss [where] you’re not getting to work, and family relationships are breaking down as a result, then it’s too much.”

Since the early 1990s, several clinics have been established in the U.S. to treat heavy Internet users. They include the Center for Internet Addiction Recovery and the Center for Internet Behavior.

The website for Orzack’s center lists the following among the psychological symptoms of computer addiction:

- Having a sense of *well-being* (幸福) or excitement while at the computer.
- Longing for more and more time at the computer.
- Neglect of family and friends.
- Feeling empty, depressed or irritable when not at the computer.
- Lying to employers and family about activities.
- Inability to stop the activity.
- Problems with school or job.

Physical symptoms listed include dry eyes, backaches, skipping meals, poor personal *hygiene* (卫生) and sleep disturbances.

People who struggle with excessive Internet use may be depressed or have other mood disorders, Orzack said. When she discusses Internet habits with her patients, they often report that being online offers a “sense of belonging, an escape, excitement [and] fun,” she said. “Some people say relief... because they find themselves so relaxed.”

Some parts of the Internet seem to draw people in more than others. Internet gamers spend countless hours competing in games against people from all over the world. One such game, called World of Warcraft, is cited on many sites by posters complaining of a “gaming addiction.”

Andrew Heidrich, an education network administrator from Sacramento, plays World of Warcraft for about two to four hours every other night, but that’s nothing compared with the 40 to 60 hours a week he spent playing online games when he was in college. He cut back only after a full-scale family *intervention* (干预), in which relatives told him he’d gained weight.

“There’s this whole culture of competition that sucks people in” with online gaming, said Heidrich, now a father of two. “People do it at the expense of everything that was a constant in their lives.” Heidrich now visits websites that discuss gaming addiction regularly “to remind myself to keep my love for online games in check.”

Toebe also regularly visits a site where posters discuss Internet overuse. In August, when she first realized she had a problem, she posted a message on a Yahoo Internet addiction group with the subject line: “I have an Internet Addiction.”

“I am self-employed and need the Internet for my work, but I’m failing to accomplish my work, to take care of my home, to give attention to my children,” she wrote in a message sent to the group. “I have no money or insurance to get professional help; I can’t even pay my *mortgage* (抵押贷款) and face losing everything.”

Since then, Toebe said, she has kept her promise to herself to cut back on her Internet use. “I have a boyfriend now, and I’m not interested in online dating,” she said by phone last week. “It’s a lot better now.”

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. What eventually made Carla Toebe realize she was spending too much time on the Internet?  
 A) Her daughters' repeated complaints.                      B) Fatigue resulting from lack of sleep.  
 C) The poorly managed state of her house.                      D) The high financial costs adding up.
2. What does the author say about excessive Internet use?  
 A) People should be warned of its harmful consequences.  
 B) It has become virtually inevitable.  
 C) It has been somewhat exaggerated.  
 D) People haven't yet reached agreement on its definition.
3. Jonathan Bishop believes that the Internet overuse problem can be solved if people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) try to improve the Internet environment                      B) become aware of its serious consequences  
 C) can realize what is important in life                      D) can reach a consensus on its definition
4. According to Professor Maressa Orzack, Internet use would be considered excessive if \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it seriously affected family relationships                      B) one visited porn websites frequently  
 C) too much time was spent in chat rooms                      D) people got involved in online gambling
5. According to Orzack, people who struggle with heavy reliance on the Internet may feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) discouraged                      B) pressured                      C) depressed                      D) puzzled
6. Why did Andrew Heidrich cut back on online gaming?  
 A) He had lost a lot of money.                      B) His family had intervened.  
 C) He had offended his relatives.                      D) His career had been ruined.
7. Andrew Heidrich now visits websites that discuss online gaming addiction to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) improve his online gaming skills                      B) curb his desire for online gaming  
 C) show how good he is at online gaming                      D) exchange online gaming experience
8. In one of the messages she posted on a website, Toebe admitted that she \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Excessive Internet use had rendered Toebe so poor that she couldn't afford to seek \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Now that she's got a boyfriend, Toebe is no longer crazy about \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

### Section A

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.  
 B) He has difficulty understanding the book.  
 C) He cannot get access to the assigned book.  
 D) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.
12. A) She will drive the man to the supermarket.                      B) The man should buy a car of his own.  
 C) The man needn't go shopping every week.                      D) She can pick the man up at the grocery store.
13. A) Get more food and drinks.                      B) Ask his friend to come over.  
 C) Tidy up the place.                      D) Hold a party.
14. A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.  
 B) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.  
 C) The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.  
 D) The woman should contact John Smith first.
15. A) He understands the woman's feelings.                      B) He has gone through a similar experience.  
 C) The woman should have gone on the field trip.                      D) The teacher is just following the regulations.
16. A) She will meet the man halfway.                      B) She is sorry the man will not come.  
 C) She will ask David to talk less.                      D) She has to invite David to the party.

17. A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures. B) Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.  
C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring. D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.
18. A) Check their computer files. B) Make some computations.  
C) Study a computer program. D) Assemble a computer.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) It allows him to make a lot of friends. B) It requires him to work long hours.  
C) It enables him to apply theory to practice. D) It helps him understand people better.
20. A) It is intellectually challenging. B) It requires him to do washing-up all the time.  
C) It exposes him to oily smoke all day long. D) It demands physical endurance and patience.
21. A) In a hospital. B) At a coffee shop.  
C) At a laundry. D) In a hotel.
22. A) Getting along well with colleagues. B) Paying attention to every detail.  
C) Planning everything in advance. D) Knowing the needs of customers.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

23. A) The pocket money British children get. B) The annual inflation rate in Britain.  
C) The things British children spend money on. D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.
24. A) It enables children to live better. B) It goes down during economic recession.  
C) It often rises higher than inflation. D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.
25. A) Save up for their future education. B) Pay for small personal things.  
C) Buy their own shoes and socks. D) Make donations when necessary.

## Section B

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

### Passage One

**Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A) District managers. B) Regular customers.  
C) Sales directors. D) Senior clerks.
27. A) The support provided by the regular clients. B) The initiative shown by the sales representatives.  
C) The urgency of implementing the company's plans. D) The important part played by district managers.
28. A) Some of them were political-minded. B) Fifty percent of them were female.  
C) One third of them were senior managers. D) Most of them were rather conservative.
29. A) He used too many quotations. B) He was not gender sensitive.  
C) He did not keep to the point. D) He spent too much time on details.

### Passage Two

**Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

30. A) State your problem to the head waiter. B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.  
C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly. D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.
31. A) Your problem may not be understood correctly.  
B) You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.  
C) Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.  
D) You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.
32. A) Demand a prompt response. B) Provide all the details.  
C) Send it by express mail. D) Stick to the point.



### Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Fashion designer. B) Architect.  
C) City planner. D) Engineer.
34. A) Do some volunteer work. B) Get a well-paid part-time job.  
C) Work flexible hours. D) Go back to her previous post.
35. A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy. B) It will add to the family's financial burden.  
C) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother. D) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

### Section C

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more (36) \_\_\_\_\_, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and (37) \_\_\_\_\_ things out, more confident, *resourceful* (机敏的), persistent and (38) \_\_\_\_\_ than he will ever be again in his schooling—or, unless he is very (39) \_\_\_\_\_ and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and (40) \_\_\_\_\_ with the world and people around him, and without any school-type (41) \_\_\_\_\_ instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and (42) \_\_\_\_\_ than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the (43) \_\_\_\_\_ of language. He has discovered it—babies don't even know that language exists—and (44) \_\_\_\_\_. He has done it by exploring, by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, (45) \_\_\_\_\_ until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, (46) \_\_\_\_\_, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

When we think of green buildings, we tend to think of new ones—the kind of high-tech, solar-paneled masterpieces that make the covers of architecture magazines. But the U.S. has more than 100 million existing homes, and it would be 47 wasteful to tear them all down and 48 them with greener versions. An enormous amount of energy and resources went into the construction of those houses. And it would take an average of 65 years for the 49 carbon emissions from a new energy-efficient home to make up for the resources lost by destroying an old one. So in the broadest 50, the greenest home is the one that has already been built. But at the same time, nearly half of U.S. carbon emissions come from heating, cooling and 51 our homes, offices and other buildings. “You can't deal with climate change without dealing with existing buildings,” says Richard Moe, the president of the National Trust.

With some 52, the oldest homes tend to be the least energy-efficient. Houses built before 1939 use about 50% more energy per square foot than those built after 2000, mainly due to the tiny cracks and gaps that 53 over time and let in more outside air.

Fortunately, there are a 54 number of relatively simple changes that can green older homes, from 55 ones like Lincoln's Cottage to your own postwar home. And efficiency *upgrades* (升级) can save more than just the earth; they can help 56 property owners from rising power costs.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |                   |              |               |               |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) accommodations | B) clumsy    | C) doubtfully | D) exceptions |
| E) expand         | F) historic  | G) incredibly | H) powering   |
| I) protect        | J) reduced   | K) replace    | L) sense      |
| M) shifted        | N) supplying | O) vast       |               |

## Section B

### Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

You never see them, but they're with you every time you fly. They record where you're going, how fast you're traveling and whether everything on your airplane is functioning normally. Their ability to withstand almost any disaster makes them seem like something out of a comic book. They are known as the black box.

When planes fall from the sky, as a Yemeni airliner did on its way to the Comoros Islands in the Indian Ocean June 30, 2009, the black box is the best bet for identifying what went wrong. So when a French *submarine* (潜水艇) detected the device's homing signal five days later, the discovery marked a huge step toward determining the cause of a tragedy in which 152 passengers were killed.

In 1958, Australian scientist David Warren developed a flight-memory recorder that would track basic information like altitude and direction. That was the first model for a black box, which became a requirement on all U.S. commercial flights by 1960. Early models often failed to withstand crashes, however, so in 1965 the device was completely redesigned and moved to the rear of the plane—the area least subject to impact—from its original position in the *landing wells* (起落架舱). That same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, which were never actually black, be painted orange or yellow to aid visibility.

Modern airplanes have two black boxes: a voice recorder, which tracks pilots' conversations, and a flight-data recorder, which monitors fuel levels, engine noises and other operating functions that help investigators reconstruct the aircraft's final moments. Placed in an *insulated* (隔绝的) case and surrounded by quarter-inch-thick panels of stainless steel, the boxes can withstand massive force and temperatures up to 2,000°F. When submerged, they're also able to emit signals from depths of 20,000 ft. Experts believe the boxes from Air France Flight 447, which crashed near Brazil on June 1, 2009, are in water nearly that deep, but statistics say they're still likely to turn up. In the approximately 20 deep-sea crashes over the past 30 years, only one plane's black boxes were never recovered.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. What does the author say about the black box?

- A) It ensures the normal functioning of an airplane.      B) The idea for its design comes from a comic book.  
C) Its ability to ward off disasters is incredible.      D) It is an indispensable device on an airplane.

58. What information could be found from the black box on the Yemeni airliner?

- A) Data for analyzing the cause of the crash.      B) The total number of passengers on board.  
C) The scene of the crash and extent of the damage.      D) Homing signals sent by the pilot before the crash.

59. Why was the black box redesigned in 1965?

- A) New materials became available by that time.      B) Too much space was needed for its installation.  
C) The early models often got damaged in the crash.      D) The early models didn't provide the needed data.

60. Why did the Federal Aviation Authority require the black boxes be painted orange or yellow?

- A) To distinguish them from the color of the plane.      B) To caution people to handle them with care.  
C) To make them easily identifiable.      D) To conform to international standards.

61. What do we know about the black boxes from Air France Flight 447?

- A) There is still a good chance of their being recovered.  
B) There is an urgent need for them to be restructured.  
C) They have stopped sending homing signals.  
D) They were destroyed somewhere near Brazil.

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

The \$11 billion self-help industry is built on the idea that you should turn negative thoughts like “I never do anything right” into positive ones like “I can succeed.” But was positive thinking advocate Norman Vincent Peale right? Is there power in positive thinking?

Researchers in Canada just published a study in the journal *Psychological Science* that says trying to get people to think more positively can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply highlight how unhappy they are.

The study's authors, Joanne Wood and John Lee of the University of Waterloo and Elaine Perunovic of the University of New Brunswick, begin by citing older research showing that when people get feedback which they believe is overly positive, they actually feel worse, not better. If you tell your dim friend that he has the potential of an Einstein, you're just underlining his faults. In one 1990s experiment, a team including psychologist Joel Cooper of Princeton asked participants to write essays opposing funding for the disabled. When the essayists were later praised for their sympathy, they felt even worse about what they had written.

In this experiment, Wood, Lee and Perunovic measured 68 students' self-esteem. The participants were then asked to write down their thoughts and feelings for four minutes. Every 15 seconds, one group of students heard a bell. When it rang, they were supposed to tell themselves, “I am lovable.”

Those with low self-esteem didn't feel better after the forced self-affirmation. In fact, their moods turned significantly darker than those of members of the control group, who weren't urged to think positive thoughts.

The paper provides support for newer forms of *psychotherapy* (心理治疗) that urge people to accept their negative thoughts and feelings rather than fight them. In the fighting, we not only often fail but can make things worse. *Meditation* (静思) techniques, in contrast, can teach people to put their shortcomings into a larger, more realistic perspective. Call it the power of negative thinking.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. What do we learn from the first paragraph about the self-help industry?
- A) It is a highly profitable industry.                      B) It is based on the concept of positive thinking.  
C) It was established by Norman Vincent Peale.        D) It has yielded positive results.
63. What is the finding of the Canadian researchers?
- A) Encouraging positive thinking may do more harm than good.  
B) There can be no simple therapy for psychological problems.  
C) Unhappy people cannot think positively.  
D) The power of positive thinking is limited.
64. What does the author mean by “... you're just underlining his faults” (Line 4, Para. 3)?
- A) You are not taking his mistakes seriously enough.  
B) You are pointing out the errors he has committed.  
C) You are emphasizing the fact that he is not intelligent.  
D) You are trying to make him feel better about his faults.
65. What do we learn from the experiment of Wood, Lee and Perunovic?
- A) It is important for people to continually boost their self-esteem.  
B) Self-affirmation can bring a positive change to one's mood.  
C) Forcing a person to think positive thoughts may lower their self-esteem.  
D) People with low self-esteem seldom write down their true feelings.
66. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
- A) The effects of positive thinking vary from person to person.  
B) Meditation may prove to be a good form of psychotherapy.  
C) Different people tend to have different ways of thinking.  
D) People can avoid making mistakes through meditation.

## Part V Cloze

(15 minutes)

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

The term *e-commerce* refers to all commercial transactions conducted over the Internet, including transactions by consumers and business-to-business transactions. Conceptually, e-commerce does not 67 from well-known commercial offerings such as banking by phone, "mail order" catalogs, or sending a purchase order to a supplier 68 fax. E-commerce follows the same model 69 in other business transactions; the difference 70 in the details.

To a consumer, the most visible form of e-commerce consists 71 online ordering. A customer begins with a catalog of possible items, 72 an item, arranges a form of payment, and 73 an order. Instead of a physical catalog, e-commerce arranges for catalogs to be 74 on the Internet. Instead of sending an order on paper or by telephone, e-commerce arranges for orders to be sent 75 a computer network. Finally, instead of sending a paper representation of payment such as a check, e-commerce 76 one to send payment information electronically.

In the decade 77 1993, e-commerce grew from an 78 *novelty* (新奇事物) to a mainstream business influence. In 1993, few 79 had a web page, and 80 a handful allowed one to order products or services online. Ten years 81, both large and small businesses had web pages, and most 82 users with the opportunity to place an order. 83, many banks added online access, 84 online banking and bill paying became 85. More importantly, the value of goods and services 86 over the Internet grew dramatically after 1997.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 67. A) distract    | B) descend       |
| C) differ          | D) derive        |
| 68. A) with        | B) via           |
| C) from            | D) off           |
| 69. A) appeared    | B) used          |
| C) resorted        | D) served        |
| 70. A) situates    | B) lies          |
| C) roots           | D) locates       |
| 71. A) on          | B) of            |
| C) for             | D) to            |
| 72. A) reflects    | B) detects       |
| C) protects        | D) selects       |
| 73. A) sends in    | B) puts out      |
| C) stands for      | D) carries away  |
| 74. A) visible     | B) responsible   |
| C) feasible        | D) sensible      |
| 75. A) beside      | B) over          |
| C) beyond          | D) up            |
| 76. A) appeals     | B) admits        |
| C) advocates       | D) allows        |
| 77. A) after       | B) behind        |
| C) until           | D) toward        |
| 78. A) optional    | B) invalid       |
| C) occasional      | D) insignificant |
| 79. A) communities | B) corps         |
| C) corporations    | D) compounds     |
| 80. A) largely     | B) slightly      |
| C) solely          | D) only          |
| 81. A) lately      | B) later         |
| C) late            | D) latter        |
| 82. A) offered     | B) convinced     |
| C) equipped        | D) provided      |
| 83. A) Instead     | B) Nevertheless  |
| C) However         | D) Besides       |
| 84. A) and         | B) or            |
| C) but             | D) though        |
| 85. A) different   | B) flexible      |
| C) widespread      | D) productive    |
| 86. A) acquired    | B) adapted       |
| C) practiced       | D) proceeded     |

## Part VI Translation

(5 minutes)

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答,只需写出译文部分。

87. Because of the noise outside, Nancy had great difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ (集中注意力在实验上).
88. The manager never laughed; neither \_\_\_\_\_ (她也从来没有发过脾气).
89. We look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (被邀请出席开幕式).
90. It is suggested that the air conditioner \_\_\_\_\_ (要安装在窗户旁).
91. The 16-year-old girl decided to travel abroad on her own despite \_\_\_\_\_ (她父母的强烈反对).

# 名校名师点评真题

## Part I Writing

### Due Attention Should Be Given to Spelling

#### 写作指南:

这是一篇分析型作文,要求分析某种社会现象背后的原因,并提出相应的解决办法。根据题目要求可以将文章内容安排如下:

第一段:简述近年来在学生中出现忽视拼写的现象。

第二段:具体分析产生该现象的原因,分三个方面讨论。

第三段:提出两个解决办法。

#### 范文与解析:

Sample	Analysis
<p><b>[1]</b>In learning English, spelling <b>receives the least attention</b> among quite a few students nowadays. <b>[2]</b>The reasons are simple but <b>thought-provoking</b>.</p> <p><b>[3]</b><b>Topping the list</b> is the prevailing use of computers to handle our daily paper work. <b>[4]</b>Since many word processing softwares are becoming <b>increasingly</b> powerful to correct almost all spelling mistakes, we tend to neglect the exact spelling of many words. <b>[5]</b><b>Besides</b>, some people <b>hold the notion that</b> as long as one is able to communicate in English, it is not at all important whether he can spell the words he uses or not. <b>[6]</b><b>Last but not least</b>, our exams do not test spellings so much as they used to, <b>shifting</b> students' attention to other aspects of English acquisition.</p> <p><b>[7]</b><b>Therefore, in order to</b> change the situation, students should be encouraged to depend less on automatic spelling-check softwares. <b>[8]</b><b>At the same time</b>, teachers should <b>highlight</b> the importance of correct spelling, which, to a certain extent, indicates the degree of English level.</p>	<p><b>[1]</b>用一句话简要概括社会现象。<b>receives the least attention</b>“受到极少关注”。</p> <p><b>[2]</b><b>thought-provoking</b>“令人深思的,发人深省的”,为亮点词汇。</p> <p><b>[3]</b><b>[5]</b><b>[6]</b><b>Topping the list... Besides... Last but not least...</b>从三个方面分析拼写不受重视的原因。</p> <p><b>[4]</b><b>increasingly</b>相当于 <b>more and more</b>,但更加正式,适合用于写作。</p> <p><b>[5]</b><b>hold the notion that...</b>相当于 <b>think</b>,为正式用语。</p> <p><b>[6]</b><b>shifting...</b>为现在分词短语作结果状语。</p> <p><b>[7]</b><b>Therefore, in order to...</b>引出第一个解决办法。</p> <p><b>[8]</b><b>At the same time...</b>提出第二个解决办法。<b>highlight</b>“重视,强调”,为亮点词汇。</p>

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. [A] **[定位]**根据题干中的 Carla Toebe realize 查找到第1段。

**[解析]**A 是对第1段最后一句中的 near-constant complaints from her four daughters 的同义改写,故为正确答案。

2. [D] **[定位]**根据题干中的 excessive Internet use 查找到第4段。

**[解析]**D 中的 haven't yet reached agreement 相当于该段最后一句中的 no consensus, 而 how much time online constitutes too much 与 whether addiction is possible 这两方面均属于对 excessive Internet use 的定义,故 D 正确。

3. [C] **[定位]**根据题干中的 Jonathan Bishop 和 solved 查找到第7段。

**[解析]**该段最后一句提到解决方法是 prioritize other life goals and plans(把其他人生目标和计划置于优



先考虑的地位),C中的 realize what is important in life(意识到人生的意义何在)与此含义一致,故 C 正确。

4. [A] 【定位】根据题干中的 Professor Maressa Orzack 查找到第 11 段。

【解析】A 与该段末将“过度上网”定义为 family relationships are breaking down 相符,故 A 正确。

5. [C] 【定位】根据题干中的 people who struggle with 查找到第 15 段。

【解析】题干中的 heavy reliance on the Internet 是对该段第 1 句的 excessive Internet use 的同义改写,C 的 depressed 是原文该句原词,故可轻松确定答案为 C。

6. [B] 【定位】根据题干中的 Andrew Heidrich cut back 查找到第 17 段。

【解析】B 是该段最后一句中的名词短语 family intervention 的同义改写,故为正确答案。

7. [B] 【定位】根据题干中的 Andrew Heidrich now visits websites that discuss 查找到第 18 段最后一句。

【解析】B 与该句中的 keep my love for online games in check 同义,其中 curb 相当于原文中的 keep... in check。

#### 8. had an Internet addiction

【定位】根据题干中的 messages she posted on a website 和 Toebe 查找到倒数第 3 段最后一句。

【解析】此处需填入谓语部分,填入内容即文中引号内的内容。注意由于此处主句的谓语用了过去式 admitted,故应将原文的 have 改成其相应的过去式 had。

#### 9. professional help

【定位】根据题干中的 so poor that she couldn't afford to seek 查找到倒数第 2 段最后一句。

【解析】此处需填入名词性成分,作 seek 的宾语,poor 相当于原文中的 no money,seek 相当于 get,因此 get 的宾语 professional help 即为本题答案。

#### 10. online dating

【定位】根据题干中的 boyfriend 和 Toebe 查找到最后一段。

【解析】此处需填入名词性成分,作介词 about 的宾语。no longer 相当于原文中的 not,be crazy about 相当于原文中的 be interested in,因此该短语的宾语 online dating 即为本题答案。

## Part III Listening Comprehension

### 答案速查

11-15 CACAA	16-20 DCDBD	21-25 DBACB	26-30 ADBBC	31-35 DDBAC
36. curious	37. figuring	38. independent	39. unusual	
40. interacting	41. formal	42. abstract	43. mystery	
44. he has found out how it works and learned to use it appropriately				
45. by trying it out and seeing whether it works by gradually changing it and refining it				
46. including many of the concepts that the schools think only they can teach him				

### Section A

#### Tapescripts:

11. W: Just imagine we have to finish reading 300 pages before Monday. How can the professor expect us to do it in such a short time?  
M: Yeah, but what troubles me is that I can't find the book in the library or in the university bookstore.  
Q: What does the man mean? [C]
12. M: Do you think I could borrow your car to go grocery shopping? The supermarkets outside the city are so much cheaper. I'd also be happy to pick up anything you need.  
W: Well, I don't like to let anyone else drive my car. Tell you what, why don't we go together?  
Q: What does the woman mean? [A]
13. M: Forgive the mess in here. We had a party last night. There were a lot of people and they all brought food.  
W: Yeah, I can tell. Well, I guess it's pretty obvious what you'll be doing most of today.  
Q: What does the woman think the man will do? [C]
14. W: What time would suit you for the first-round talks with John Smith?  
M: Well, you know my schedule. Other than this Friday, one day is as good as the next.  
Q: What does the man mean? [A]

15. W: I was so angry yesterday. My biology teacher did not even let me explain why I missed the field trip.  
He just wouldn't let me pass.  
M: That doesn't seem fair. I'd feel that way too if I were you.  
Q: What does the man imply? [A]
16. M: I really can't stand the way David controls the conversation all the time. If he's going to be at your Christmas party, I just won't come.  
W: I'm sorry you feel that way. But my mother insists that he come.  
Q: What does the woman imply? [D]
17. W: You're taking a course with Professor Johnson. What's your impression so far?  
M: Well, many students could hardly stay awake in his class without first drinking a cup of coffee.  
Q: What does the man imply? [C]
18. W: Have you ever put a computer together before?  
M: No, never. But I think if we follow these instructions exactly, we won't have much trouble.  
Q: What are the speakers going to do? [D]

*Now you'll hear the two long conversations.*

#### **Conversation One**

- W: What sort of hours do you work, Steve?  
M: Well, [19]I have to work very long hours, about 11 hours a day.  
W: What time do you start?  
M: I work 9 to 3. Then I start again at 5:30 and work until 11. Six days a week. So I have to work very unsocial hours.  
W: And do you have to work at the weekend?  
M: Oh, yes, that's our busiest time. I get Wednesdays off.  
W: What are the things you have to do, and the things you don't have to do?  
M: Eh, I don't have to do the washing-up, so that's good. I have to wear white and I have to keep everything in the kitchen totally clean.  
W: [20]What's hard about the job?  
M: [20]You're standing up all the time. When we're busy, people get angry and sharp. But that's normal.  
W: How did you learn the profession?  
M: Well, I did a two-year course at college. In the first year, we had to learn the basics. And then we had to take exams.  
W: Was it easy to find a job?  
M: [21]I wrote to about six hotels. And one of them gave me my first job. So I didn't have to wait too long.  
W: And what's the secret of being good at your job?  
M: [22]Attention to detail. You have to love it. You have to show passion for it.  
W: And what are your plans for the future?  
M: I want to have my own place when the time is right.

19. What does the man say about his job? [B]  
20. What does the man think is the hardest part of his job? [D]  
21. Where did the man get his first job after graduation? [D]  
22. What does the man say is important to being good at his job? [B]

#### **Conversation Two**

- W: [23]Now you've seen this table of figures about the pocket money children in Britain get?  
M: Yes. I thought it was quite interesting, but I don't quite understand the column entitled "Change". Can you explain what it means?  
W: Well, I think it means the change from the year before. I am not a mathematician, but I assume the rise from 72p to 90p is a rise of 25 percent.  
M: Oh, yes. I see. And the inflation rate is there for comparison.

W: Yes. [24]Why do you think the rise in pocket money is often higher than inflation?

M: I am sorry I've no idea. Perhaps parents in Britain are too generous.

W: Perhaps they are. But it looks as if children were not better off in 2001 than they were in 2002. That's strange, isn't it? And they seem to have been better off in 2003 than they are now. I wonder why that is.

M: Yes. I don't understand that at all.

W: Anyway, if you had children, how much pocket money would you give them?

M: I don't know. I think I'll probably give them 2 pounds a week.

W: Would you? And what would you expect them to do with it?

M: Well, [25]out of that, they'd have to buy some small personal things, but I wouldn't expect them to save to buy their own socks, for example.

W: Yes. By the way, do most children in your country get pocket money?

M: Yeah, they do.

23. What is the table of figures about? [A]

24. What do we learn from the conversation about British children's pocket money? [C]

25. Supposing the man had children, what would he expect them to do with their pocket money? [B]

## Section B

### Passage One

As the new sales director for a national computer firm, [26]Alex Gordon was looking forward to his first meeting with the company's district managers. Everyone arrived on time, and Alex's presentation went extremely well. [27]He decided to end the meeting with the conversation about the importance of the district managers to the company's plans. "I believe we are going to continue to increase our share of the market," he began, "because of the quality of the people in this room. The district manager is the key to the success of the sales representatives in his district. He sets the term for everyone else. If he has ambitious goals and is willing to put in long hours, everyone in his unit will follow his example." When Alex was finished, he received polite applause, but hardly the warm response he had hoped for. Later he spoke with one of the senior managers. "Things were going so well until the end," Alex said disappointedly. "Obviously, I said the wrong thing." "Yes," the district manager replied. "[28]Half of our managers are women. Most have worked their way up from sales representatives, and they are very proud of the role they've played in the company's growth. They don't care at all about political correctness. [29]But they were definitely surprised and distressed to be referred to as 'he' in your speech."

26. Who did Alex Gordon speak to at the first meeting? [A]

27. What did Alex want to emphasize at the end of his presentation? [D]

28. What do we learn about the audience at the meeting? [B]

29. Why did Alex fail to receive the warm response he had hoped for? [B]

### Passage Two

The way to complain is to act business-like and important. If your complaint is immediate, [30]suppose you got the wrong order at a restaurant, make a polite but firm request to see the manager. When the manager comes, ask his or her name. And then state your problem and what you expect to have done about it. Be polite! Shouting or acting rude will get you nowhere. But also be firm in making your complaint. Besides, act important. This doesn't mean to put on airs and say "do you know who I am?" What it means is that people are often treated the way they expect to be treated. If you act like someone who expects a fair request to be granted, chances are it will be granted. The worst way to complain is over the telephone. You are speaking to a voice coming from someone you cannot see. [31]So you can't tell how the person on the line is reacting. It is easy for that person to give you the run-around. Complaining in person or by letter is generally more effective. If your complaint doesn't require an immediate response, it often helps to complain by letter. If you have an appliance that doesn't work, send a letter to the store that sold it. [32]Be business-like and stick to the point.