

大学英语四、六级考试 全真试题与答案精解



(四级分册)

张 敏 高俊文★主编

English



暨南大学出版社
Jinan University Press

大学英语四、六级考试 全真试题与答案精解

1998年—2004年

(四级分册)

张 敏 高俊文★主编



暨南大学出版社
Jinan University Press

中国·广州

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级、六级考试全真试题与答案精解·四级分册/张敏,
高俊文主编.—广州:暨南大学出版社,2004.8
ISBN 7-81079-270-9

I. 大… II. ①张…②高… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—试题
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 061598 号

出版发行:暨南大学出版社

地 址:中国广州暨南大学
电 话:编辑部 (8620) 85228960 85221601
营销部 (8620) 85225284 85228291 85220602 (邮购)
传 真: (8620) 85221583 (办公室) 85223774 (营销部)
邮 编: 510630
网 址: <http://www.jnupress.com> <http://press.jnu.edu.cn>

排 版:暨南大学出版社照排中心
印 刷:江门新教彩印有限公司

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16
印 张: 16.125
字 数: 400 千
版 次: 2004 年 2 月第 2 版
印 次: 2004 年 8 月第 3 次
印 数: 11001—16000 册

定 价: 23.00 元

(暨大版图书如有印装质量问题,请与出版社营销部联系调换)

编委会名单：

主 编：张 敏 高俊文

编写人员：张 敏 高俊文 王锦霞

谭艳阳 许 进 刘亚非

张敏芝

目 录

1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	(1)
1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(9)
1998 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	(16)
1998 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(24)
1999 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	(31)
1999 年 1 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(39)
1999 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	(45)
1999 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(54)
2000 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	(61)
2000 年 1 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(71)
2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	(81)
2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(91)
2001 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	(99)
2001 年 1 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(109)
2001 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	(117)
2001 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(127)
2002 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	(135)
2002 年 1 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(146)
2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	(156)
2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(167)
2003 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	(176)
2003 年 1 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(186)
2003 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	(196)
2003 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(206)
2003 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题	(214)
2003 年 12 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(225)
2004 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	(233)
2004 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案精解	(244)

1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes) (略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition (学会) of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality (道德). Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not practise what they preach (说教), their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

11. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills _____.

- A) should be avoided
- B) is universal among parents
- C) sets up dangerous states of worry in the child
- D) will make him lose interest in learning new things

12. In the process of children's learning new skills parents _____.

- A) should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
- B) should not expect too much of them

- C) should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own
 D) should create as many learning opportunities as possible
13. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
 A) parents should be strict with their children
 B) parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community
 C) parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone
 D) parents vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation
14. The word “precept” (Line 3, Para. 3) probably means “_____”.
 A) idea B) punishment C) behaviour D) instruction
15. In moral matters, parents should _____.
 A) observe the rules themselves
 B) be aware of the marked difference between adults and children
 C) forbid things which have no foundation in morality
 D) consistently ensure the security of their children

Passage 2

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sport to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features (特定) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and out, glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its topicality (时事性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than transient (短暂的) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together, out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

16. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its _____.
 A) wide coverage B) uniform style
 C) speed in reporting news D) popularity
17. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the “same” newspaper is that _____.
 A) people scan for the news they are interested in
 B) different people prefer different newspapers
 C) people are rarely interested in the same kind of news
 D) people have different views about what a good newspaper is

18. It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers _____.

- A) apply reading techniques skillfully
- B) jump from one newspaper to another
- C) appreciate the variety of a newspaper
- D) usually read a newspaper selectively

19. A good newspaper offers “a variety” to readers because _____.

- A) it tries to serve different readers
- B) it has to cover things that happen in a certain locality
- C) readers are difficult to please
- D) readers like to read different newspapers

20. The best title for this passage would be “_____”.

- A) The Importance of Newspaper Topicality
- B) The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper
- C) The Variety of a Good Newspaper
- D) Some Suggestions on How to Read a Newspaper

Passage 3

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

American society is not nap (午睡) -friendly. In fact, says David Dinges, a sleep specialist at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, “There’s even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep.” Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote a proverb: “Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven.”

Wrong. The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need them. “We have to totally change our attitude toward napping”, says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the godfather of sleep research.

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an “American sleep debt” which one member said was as important as the national debt. The commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, President Clinton is trying to take a half-hour snooze (打瞌睡) every afternoon.

About 60 percent of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have “a mid-afternoon quiet phase”, also called “a secondary sleep gate”. Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap.

We Superstars of Snooze don’t nap to replace lost shut-eye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we “snack” on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.

21. It is commonly accepted in American society that too much sleep is _____.

- A) unreasonable B) criminal C) harmful D) costly

22. The research done by the Dement commission shows that Americans _____.

- A) don’t like to take naps
- B) are terribly worried about their national debt

- C) sleep less than is good for them
D) have caused many industrial and traffic accidents
23. The purpose of this article is to _____.
A) warn us of the wickedness of napping
B) explain the danger of sleepiness
C) discuss the side effects of napping
D) convince the reader of the necessity of napping
24. The "American sleep debt" (Line 1, Para. 3) is the result of _____.
A) the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep
B) the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration
C) the rapid development of American industry
D) the Americans' worry about the danger of sleepiness
25. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is _____.
A) preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift
B) good practice to eat something light before we go to bed
C) essential to make up for cost sleep
D) natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it

Passage 4

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Violin prodigies (神童), I learned, have come in distinct waves from distinct regions. Most of the great performers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were born and brought up in Russia and Eastern Europe. I asked Isaac Stern, one of the world's greatest violinists, the reason for this phenomenon. "It is very clear," he told me. "They were all Jews (犹太人) and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill-treated in that part of the world. They were not allowed into the professional fields, but they were allowed to achieve excellence on a concert stage." As a result, every Jewish parent's dream was to have a child in the music school because it was a passport to the West.

Another element in the emergence of prodigies, I found, is a society that values excellence in a certain field and is able to nurture (培育) talent. Nowadays, the most nurturing societies seem to be in the Far East. "In Japan, a most competitive society with stronger discipline than ours," says Isaac Stern, "children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. When Western music came to Japan after World War II, that music not only became part of their daily lives, but it became a discipline as well." The Koreans and Chinese as we know, are just as highly motivated as the Japanese.

That's a good thing, because even prodigies must work hard. Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. J. S. Bach, for example, was the top of several generations of musicians, and four of his sons had significant careers in music.

26. Jewish parents in Eastern Europe longed for their children to attend music school because _____.
A) it would allow them access to a better life in the West
B) Jewish children are born with excellent musical talent
C) they wanted their children to enter into the professional field
D) it would enable the family to get better treatment in their own country

27. Nurturing societies as mentioned in the passage refer to societies that _____.
 A) enforce strong discipline on students who want to achieve excellence
 B) treasure talent and provide opportunities for its full development
 C) encourage people to compete with each other
 D) promise talented children high positions
28. Japan is described in the passage as a country that attaches importance to _____.
 A) all-round development
 B) the learning of Western music
 C) strict training of children
 D) variety in academic studies
29. Which of the following contributes to the emergence of musical prodigies according to the passage?
 A) A natural gift.
 B) Extensive knowledge of music.
 C) Very early training.
 D) A prejudice-free society.
30. Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
 A) Jewish Contribution to Music.
 B) Training of Musicians in the World.
 C) Music and Society.
 D) The Making of Prodigies.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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

31. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture.
 A) to have students
 B) for students' being
 C) for students to be
 D) to students' being
32. You should have been more patient _____ that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.
 A) of
 B) with
 C) for
 D) at
33. Neither of the young men who had applied for a position in the university _____.
 A) has been accepted
 B) have been accepted
 C) was accepted
 D) were accepted
34. This box is too heavy, _____ give me a hand?
 A) would you mind
 B) would you please
 C) will you like to
 D) will you please to
35. _____ he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.
 A) As soon as
 B) As well as
 C) So far as
 D) So long as
36. As early as 1647 Ohio made a decision that free, tax-supported schools must be established in every town _____ 50 households or more.
 A) having
 B) to have
 C) to have had
 D) having had
37. People appreciate _____ with him because he has a good sense of humor.
 A) to work
 B) to have worked
 C) working
 D) having worked
38. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____ himself.

- A) injure B) had injured C) injured D) would injure
39. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield _____ any military threat.
A) up B) to C) in D) at
40. Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded _____ other more well-informed experimenters failed.
A) which B) that C) what D) where
41. If tap water were as dangerous as some people think, _____ would be getting sick.
A) a lot of more us B) more a lot of us C) a lot of us more D) a lot more of us
42. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
A) for which B) to which C) of which D) in which
43. Which sport has the most expenses _____ training equipment, players' personal equipment and uniforms?
A) in place of B) in terms of C) by means of D) by way of
44. They are going to have the serviceman _____ an electric fan in the office tomorrow.
A) install B) to install C) to be installed D) installed
45. I'm sure he is up to the job _____ he would give his mind to it.
A) if only B) in case C) until D) unless
46. The car _____ halfway for no reason.
A) broke off B) broke down C) broke up D) broke out
47. The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.
A) suit B) adapt C) regulate D) coordinate
48. A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long.
A) result B) response C) settlement D) solution
49. You have nothing to _____ by refusing to listen to our advice.
A) gain B) grasp C) seize D) earn
50. As a result of careless washing, the jacket _____ to a child's size.
A) compressed B) shrank C) dropped D) decreased
51. He hoped the firm would _____ him to the Paris branch.
A) exchange B) transmit C) transfer D) remove
52. Having decided to rent a flat, we _____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.
A) set about B) set down C) set out D) set up
53. The relationship between employers and employees has been studied _____.
A) originally B) extremely C) violently D) intensively
54. _____ their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.
A) But for B) For all C) Above all D) Except for
55. One day I _____ a newspaper article about the retirement of an English professor at a nearby state college.
A) came across B) came about C) came after D) came at
56. She was complaining that the doctor was _____ too much for the treatment he was giving her.

- A) expending B) offering C) costing \ D) charging
57. The manager spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.
- A) virtue B) features C) properties D) characteristics
58. Since the matter was extremely _____, we dealt with it immediately.
- A) tough B) tense C) urgent D) instant
59. You don't have to be in such a hurry, I would rather you _____ on business first.
- A) would go B) will go C) went D) have gone
60. When I try to understand _____ that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me that there are two causes.
- A) why it does B) what it does C) what it is D) why it is

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

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

During recent years we have heard much about "race": how this race does certain things and that race believes certain things and so on. Yet, the 61 phenomenon of race consists of a few surface indications.

We judge race usually 62 the colouring of the skin: a white race, a brown race, a yellow race and a black race. But 63 you were to remove the skin you could not 64 anything about the race to which the individual belonged. There is 65 physical structure, the brain or the internal organs to 66 a difference.

There are four types of blood. 67 types are found in every race, and no type is distinct to any race. Human brains are the 68. No scientists could examine a brain and tell you the race to which the individual belonged. Brains will 69 in size, but this occurs within every race. 70 does size have anything to do with intelligence. The largest brain 71 examined belonged to a person of weak 72. On the other hand, some of our most distinguished people have had 73 brains.

Mental tests which are reasonably 74 show no differences in intelligence between races. High and low test results both can be recorded by different members of any race. 75 equal educational advantages, there will be no difference in average standings, either on account of race or geographical location.

Individuals of every race 76 civilization to go backward or forward. Training and education can change the response of a group of people, 77 enable them to behave in a 78 way.

The behavior and ideals of people change according to circumstances, but they can always go back or go on to something new 79 is better and higher than anything 80 the past.

61. A) complete B) full C) total D) whole
62. A) in B) from C) at D) on
63. A) since B) if C) as D) while
64. A) speak B) talk C) tell D) mention
65. A) something B) everything C) nothing D) anything
66. A) display B) indicate C) demonstrate D) appear

67. A) All

B) Most

C) No

D) Some
68. A) same

B) identical

C) similar

D) alike
69. A) remain

B) increase

C) decrease

D) vary
70. A) Only

B) Or

C) Nor

D) So
71. A) ever

B) then

C) never

D) once
72. A) health

B) body

C) mind

D) thought
73. A) big

B) small

C) minor

D) major
74. A) true

B) exact

C) certain

D) accurate
75. A) Provided

B) Concerning

C) Given

D) Following
76. A) make

B) cause

C) move

D) turn
77. A) and

B) but

C) though

D) so
78. A) ordinary

B) peculiar

C) usual

D) common
79. A) that

B) what

C) whichever

D) whatever
80. A) for

B) to

C) within

D) in

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic Harmfulness of Fake Commodities. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 目前社会上有不少假冒伪劣商品 (fake commodities)。为什么会有这种现象?
2. 举例说明假冒伪劣商品对消费者个人、社会等的危害。

Harmfulness of Fake Commodities

1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试答案精解

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

这篇文章探讨了有关儿童早期教育的问题。

11. [B] 本题问的是父母迫切地关注孩子学会新技能会_____。根据本文第一段的第一句, “In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill ...”, 我们知道, 渴望孩子学会新技能是所有父母的普遍心理, 这和选项 B 相一致, 而选项 A、C、D 和本文原意不符, 所以, 应该选择 B。
12. [C] 本题问的是在孩子学习新技能的过程中, 家长会_____。根据本文第一段, “In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill ..., ... he loses ... for life and his desire to find out new things for himself”, 我们知道, 在孩子学习新技能的过程中, 家长应该在逼迫他们去做和让他们自己去做之间取得一个平衡, 这和选项 C 相一致, 而其他选项与题意皆不符, 所以, 应该选择 C。
13. [C] 本题问的是本文的第二段主要告诉我们_____。根据本文的第二段, “Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness... as much as the child's own happiness”, 我们知道, 第二段主要告诉我们的是家长的要求差异很大, 但总的说来, 他们是为了孩子的幸福, 同时, 也显示了父母的需要和社会的价值观, 这和选项 C 相一致, 所以, 应该选择 C。
14. [D] 本题问的是文中 “precept” 可能的意思是_____。根据本文第三段, “... example is better than precept. If they are not sincere and do not practise what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled”, 我们知道, precept 的意思应与 “What they preach” 相近, 这和选项 D 相一致, 所以, 应该选择 D。
15. [A] 本题问的是在道德方面, 父母应该_____。根据本文第三段的第一句, “As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching”, 我们知道, 在选项 A (父母应该遵守道德规范)、选项 B (父母应该意识到成人和儿童之间的明显差异)、选项 C (父母应该禁止没有道德基础的事情)、选项 D (父母应该始终如一地保护自己孩子的安全) 中, 只有选项 A 符合题意, 所以, 应该选择 A。

Passage 2

这篇文章主要探讨了报纸的特性、内容和阅读方式。

16. [B] 本题问的是现代报纸的特性不具有以下哪项。综合本文的大意, 报纸有以下特点: wide coverage, topicality, popularity, 因此, 这里只有选项 B (风格统一) 不包含在这些特点中, 所以, 应该选择 B。
17. [A] 本题问的是根据本文, 为什么没有两个人读同样的报纸。根据本文的倒数第二句话, “For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put

together, out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper", 我们知道, 没有两个人读同样的报纸的原因是每个读者只读报纸中自己感兴趣的内容, 这和选项 A 相一致, 所以, 应该选择 A。

18. [D] 本题问的是从本文中我们可得出结论, 报纸的读者____。根据本文的最后两句话, "For all these reasons, his own selection ... For all these reasons, ... getting what you want from them without missing things ...", 我们知道, 选项 A (读者熟练地运用阅读技巧)、选项 B (读者总是一份报纸换到另一份报纸)、选项 C (欣赏报纸的多样性) 不符合本文的意思, 所以, 应该选择 D。
19. [A] 本题问的是一份好的报纸会向读者提供丰富多样的内容的原因是____。根据本文的第四句话, "A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers," 我们知道, 这和选项 A (一份好的报纸会向读者提供丰富多样的内容的原因是它试图服务于不同的读者层) 相一致, 所以, 应该选择 A。
20. [B] 本题问的是本文的题目最好是____。根据以上的分析, 我们知道, 本文要探讨的内容是一份好的报纸该具有的特征, 这和选项 B 相一致, 而其他的选项并不能全部覆盖本文的内容, 所以, 应该选择 B。

Passage 3

这篇文章探讨了人们对午睡及睡眠的错误观点, 论述了对此的新观点——午睡是人体减少紧张、恢复精力的需要。

21. [A] 本题问的是在美国社会中人们普遍认为过多的睡眠____。根据本文第一段的第一句话, "American society is not nap-friendly", 我们知道, 在美国社会中, 人们认为睡眠过多是不合理的, 这和选项 A 相一致, 而选项 B (在美国社会中过多的睡眠是有罪的)、选项 C (在美国社会中过多的睡眠是有害的)、选项 D (在美国社会中过多的睡眠会付出高昂的代价) 不合题意, 所以, 应该选择 A。
22. [C] 本题问的是 the Dement Commission 所做的调查显示____。根据本文的第三段可知 "Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an 'American sleep debt' which one member said was as important as the national debt", 我们知道, 美国人睡眠太少, 对他们没有好处, 这和选项 C 相一致, 而其他选项与题意不符, 所以, 应该选择 C。
23. [D] 本题问的是本文的目的是____。综合本文的内容, 我们知道, 本文要说服人们相信午睡是十分必要的, 这和选项 D 相一致, 所以, 应该选择 D。
24. [A] 本题问的是“美国人的睡眠欠债”是什么造成的。根据本文第一段的第一句话, "American society is not nap-friendly", 我们知道, 美国社会对午睡的态度, 同时, 本文的第二段告诉我们, 美国人有睡眠欠债的问题, 因此, “美国人的睡眠欠债”是由于美国人对睡眠的传统错误观念导致的, 所以, 应该选择 A。
25. [D] 本题问的是本文最后一段的第二句话告诉我们____。根据本文最后一段的第二句, "Rather, we 'snack' on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it", 我们知道, 当我们想睡的时候, 小睡一会儿是很自然的事, 这和选项 D 相一致, 所以, 应该选择 D。

Passage 4

这篇文章主要分析了神童产生的原因, 并附以许多实例。

26. [A] 本题问的是东欧的犹太父母渴望他们的孩子进音乐学校的原因是____。根据本文

的第一段, “They were all Jews and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill-treated in that part of the world. . . . achieve excellence on a concert stage”, 我们知道, 那时, 每个犹太父母都梦想让孩子进入音乐学校, 因为那是通往西方的护照, 这和选项 A 相一致, 所以, 应该选择 A。

27. [B] 本题问的是本文中提到的 nurturing societies 指的是什么样的 societies。根据本文第二段的第一句, “Another element in the emergence of prodigies. . . is a society that values excellence in a certain field and is able to nurture talent”, 我们知道, 这样的社会注重天赋, 为之提供足够的发展机会, 这和选项 B 相一致, 所以, 应该选择 B。
28. [C] 本题问的是文中认为日本这个国家重视_____。根据本文第二段的第二句话, “In Japan, a most competitive society with stronger discipline than ours, children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields”, 我们知道, 日本这个社会对孩子的要求极为严厉, 这和选项 C 相一致, 而其他的选项不符合文意, 所以, 应该选择 C。
29. [A] 本题问的是根据本文, 下面哪一项有助于音乐神童的出现。根据本文第三段的第二句话, “Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. . .”, 我们知道, 天赋有助于音乐神童的出现, 这和选项 A 相一致, 所以, 应该选择 A。
30. [D] 本题问的是下面哪个题目能最好地概括本文的中心。综合以上的分析, 我们知道, “神童的产生”是本文的中心, 所以, 应该选择 D。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

31. [D] [解析] 本题的考点为固定搭配的使用问题。我们知道, be used to 是一个词组, 它的意思是“习惯于……”, to 是介词, 其后跟名词或动名词, 所以, 选项 D 正确。
[译文] 尽管教授自己很准时, 可是, 他已习惯了学生上他的课迟到。
32. [B] [解析] 本题的考点为 patient 的固定搭配问题。答案中, be patient with . . . 的意思是“对……有耐心的”, be patient of 的用法较陈旧, 其意思是“能忍受”, 所以, 根据本句的句意, 应该选 B。
[译文] 你本应该对那位顾客更耐心点, 我相信把这块表卖给他不是不可能的。
33. [C] [解析] 本题的考点为主谓一致的问题。本句中的主语是 neither of the young men, 所以, 谓语动词要用单数, 那么, 选项 B、D 不对, 而本句陈述的又是事实, 因此, 时态应是一般过去时, 所以, 根据本句的句意, 应该选 C。
[译文] 到大学求职的这两位年轻人都没有被录用。
34. [B] [解析] 本题的考点为礼貌用语的表达问题。我们知道, 在客气地请求别人帮忙时, 有这样的表达方式: Would you (like to) do . . . 或 Would you mind doing . . . 等等, 所以, 根据本句的句意, 应该选 B。
[译文] 这只箱子太重了, 你能帮帮我吗?
35. [D] [解析] 本题的考点为词汇的辨义。答案中, as soon as 的意思是“一……就……”; as well as 的意思是“同; 也; 和”; so far as 的意思是“到……程度; 就……而言; 一直(走)到……”; as long as 的意思是“只要; 如果”, 所以, 根据本句的句意, 应该选 D。
[译文] 只要他工作努力, 我不介意他何时完成实验。

36. [A] [解析] 本题的考点为非谓语动词的用法问题。本句中，需要填充的部分应作定语，修饰 every town，因此，这里要使用现在分词的一般形式，表示状态。所以，根据本句的句意，应该选 A。
[译文] 早在 1647 年俄亥俄州就作出决定：每个拥有 50 户以上居民的城镇必须建立免费的、由税收支持的学校。
37. [C] [解析] 本题的考点为动名词的用法问题。注意本句话中的一个关键词 appreciate，它后面一般接动名词作宾语，所以，根据本句的句意，应该选 C。
[译文] 他很有幽默感，因此，人们喜欢和他一起工作。
38. [A] [解析] 本题的考点为虚拟语气的用法。本句中一个关键的词是 lest，它所引起的从句一般都用虚拟语气，即：should + 动词原形，或省略 should，所以，根据本句的句意，应该选 A。
[译文] 这个疯男人被关进了用软垫防护的小屋里，以免伤了他自己。
39. [B] [解析] 本题的考点为固定搭配的问题。我们知道，在本句中只有词组 yield to sth. 搭配正确，它的意思是“让步于……，屈服于……”，所以，根据本句的句意，应该选 B。
[译文] 我们热爱和平，但是，我们并不是那种会屈服于任何武力威胁的人。
40. [D] [解析] 本题的考点为从句的引导问题。本句中，which、that、what 在这里使用不合适，因为 succeed 当“成功”讲的时候是不及物动词，这里只能使用引导状语从句的关系词 where，表示“地点”，所以，根据本句的句意，应该选 D。
[译文] 尽管他对于这个领域内大量的成果知道得不多，但是，他却在那些知道得比他多的人失败的地方取得了成功。
41. [D] [解析] 本题的考点为固定搭配的问题。在这四个选项中，只有选项 D 表示“我们中的更多的人”，其中，a lot 是不定代词，所以，根据本句的句意，应该选 D。
[译文] 如果自来水像某些人认为的那么危险，我们中的更多的人都会生病了。
42. [C] [解析] 本题的考点为定语从句的引导问题。本句中需要填充的部分是一个非限定性定语从句，因此，根据本句的句意，这里应该选 of which。
[译文] 生活在澳大利亚中部沙漠有许多问题，其中之一就是取水，而这还不是最严重的。
43. [B] [解析] 本题的考点为介词短语的辨义。答案中，in place of... 的意思是“代替”；by means of... 的意思是“用；以，凭，依靠”；by way of... 的意思是“通过……方式”；in terms of... 的意思是“根据；从……方面（说来）”，所以，根据本句的句意，应该选 B。
[译文] 在训练设备、运动员的个人装备和服装方面，哪一项运动花销最大？
44. [A] [解析] 本题的考点为惯用法的问题。本句需要填入的部分作 have 的宾补，即：have sb. do sth.，它的意思是“使（让）某人做某事”，所以，根据本句的句意，应该选 A。
[译文] 他们打算明天叫维修工在办公室里装一台电扇。
45. [A] [解析] 本题的考点为词组的辨义。答案中，if only 的意思是“但愿，只要”；until 的意思是“到……为止；直到……”；unless 的意思是“若不；除非；如果……不”；in case 的意思是“如果；万一”，所以，根据本句的句意，应该选 A。