

大学英语
4级考试

历年真题精解



恩波英语

ENBO

四级考试命题研究组 组编

2000.1

2005.6

12 套题

谢忠明 编著

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试历年真题精解/谢忠明编著—7 版.
—北京:学苑出版社,2005.7
ISBN 7-5077-1988-X

I. 大… II. 谢… III. 英语—高等学校—水平
考试—试题 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 041686 号

责任编辑:刘 涟

责任校对:吴 薇

封面设计:顾小平

出版发行:学苑出版社

社 址:北京市丰台区南方庄 2 号院 1 号楼

邮政编码:100078

网 址:www. book001. com

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销售电话:010-67675512、84560465

经 销:新华书店

印 刷 厂:北京秋豪印刷有限责任公司

开本尺寸:850×1168 1/16

印 张:15.25

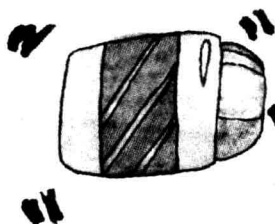
版 次:2005 年 7 月北京第 7 版

印 次:2005 年 7 月北京第 1 次印刷

印 数:0001—20000 册

定 价:16.00 元

致考生



《大学英语四级考试历年真题精解》面市以来受到广大读者的一致好评。为了使本书更具特色化,同时更好地为读者服务,我在结合考生和专家反馈的意见的基础上,通过认真审视和深化分析历年真题,从最近 12 次考试中精挑细选了 300 道左右能够举一反三的常考经典试题,分别在各套试卷的解析的题号上作了明显的灰底记号,并对这些题作更详尽的解析。同时为了让考生更好地对阅读理解有更深层次的认识,特将每套试卷的阅读理解中最难理解的那篇文章译文给出来,以帮助那些阅读有困难的学生。

面对四级考试改革,如何利用真题?

本人给考生提出以下几点建议:

(1)应牢牢抓住真题。虽然考试题型在变,但是考查的重要题型、重点知识不变。考生应依据大纲,把握重点,不留知识死角。

(2)认真完成每一份真题,特别关注有标示的 300 道经典试题。

◆ 做题时不要直接看答案解析,要在规定的时间内完成试卷,检测自己的真实水平。

◆ 做题要勤于思考,要充分利用精选出的 300 道经典试题,做到举一反三,触类旁通。

◆ 对照答案反复揣摩:一方面,找出自己存在的问题,查漏补缺、巩固提高;另一方面,了解答案的切入点,研究解题思路 and 技巧,着重学会对问题的分析。

(3)切忌就题论题,要通过对历年试题的比较,发现一些带规律性的东西,为我所用,以指导自己的复习应试。

谢忠明

2005 年 7 月





前言

最新两次的四六级考试再次证明：**要过四六级，必须练真题**。2005年1月和2005年6月的四六级试题不仅沿袭了近年来真题的出题思路，也验证了编者对真题命题趋势的预测，其中更有多道试题几乎原封不动的摘自往年的真题试卷。大学英语的基本语法点是有限的，四六级大纲词汇也是有限的，那么何以掌握其中的精要，即我们常说的“考点”呢？

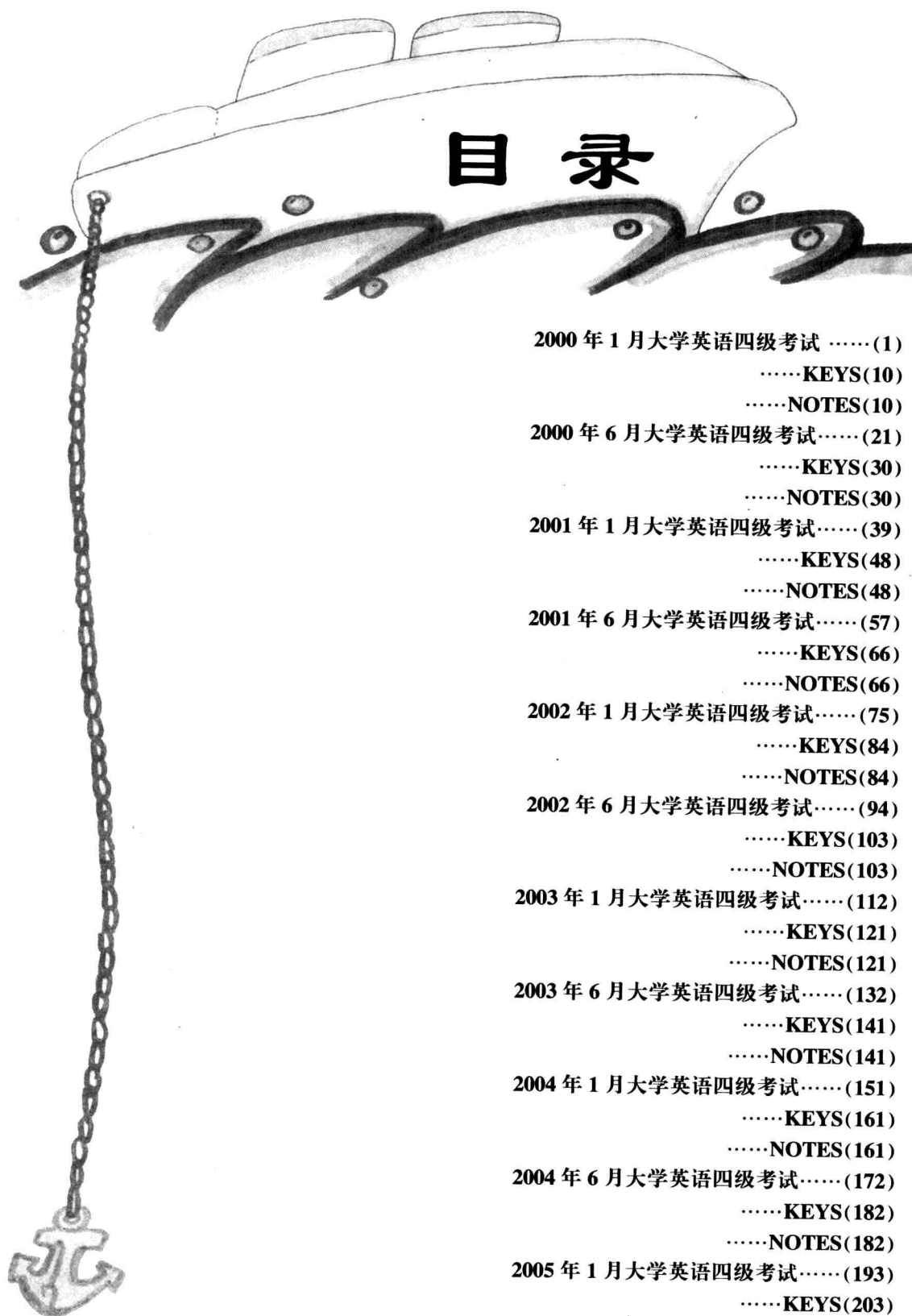
——惟有做真题！

本书收集了从2000年1月到2005年6月共12套实考试题，每套试题均附有一份精简答案(KEYS)和详尽解析(NOTES)，这样读者做完试卷后就可以迅速便捷地检查自己的测试成绩，然后可以就错题有选择性地查阅解析。本书解析全面详实，尤其适合迫切希望提高自己英语应试能力的考生，其中对往年考题的总结和对将来命题的预测，虽不能与语法书的面面俱到相比，但“管中窥豹，可见一斑”，编者厚积薄发的功力正显于此。

本书编者长期从事大学英语教学与科研，主持北京、上海、南京等地四级培训班达15年之久，对四级考试历年试卷钻研有加，了如指掌。每套试题的解析都字斟句酌，力求正确、全面、精炼、到位，其中不仅有对常考内容的总结(解析中作重点标识)，还列出了对非答案选项的必要解释，尽量让考生深谙四级考试命题的内在特点、解题思路以及命题趋势。

希望本书能切实帮助广大考生的英语学习，不仅是为应试做准备，更是能领悟到四级考试的真谛，寻找出一种正确的学习方法和学习态度，真正提高自己的英语水平。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏和错误之处在所难免，望专家和读者不吝指正！



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2000 年 1 月 大学英语四级考试

试卷一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

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

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

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

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| C 1. A) The woman is a close friend of the man. | B) The woman has been working too hard. |
| C) The woman is seeing a doctor. | D) The woman is tired of her work. |
| A 2. A) This apple pie tastes very good. | B) His mother likes the pie very much. |
| C) This pie can't match his mother's. | D) His mother can't make apple pies. |
| D 3. A) Take a walk. | B) Give a performance. |
| C) Listen to the music. | D) Dance to the music. |
| C 4. A) Read an article on political science. | B) Present a different theory to the class. |
| C) Read more than one article. | D) Choose a better article to read. |
| GA 5. A) The woman would understand if she did Mary's job. | |
| B) The woman should do the typing for Mary. | |
| C) The woman should work as hard as Mary. | |
| D) The woman isn't a skillful typist. | |
| AB 6. A) He wants to make an appointment with Mr. Smith. | |
| B) He wants to make sure that Mr. Smith will see him. | |
| C) He wants to change the time of the appointment. | |
| D) He wants the woman to meet him at three o'clock. | |
| B 7. A) He gets nervous very easily. | B) He is an inexperienced speaker. |
| C) He is an awful speaker. | D) He hasn't prepared his speech well. |
| DC 8. A) She didn't like the books the man bought. | B) There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore. |
| C) The man bought a lot of books. | D) She wanted to see what the man bought. |
| AD 9. A) Buy a ticket for the ten o'clock flight. | B) Ask the man to change the ticket for her. |
| C) Go to the airport immediately. | D) Switch to a different flight. |

10. A) Dr. Lemon is waiting for a patient. B) Dr. Lemon is busy at the moment.
C) Dr. Lemon has lost his patience. D) Dr. Lemon has gone out to visit a patient.

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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) A car outside the supermarket. B) A car at the bottom of the hill.
C) Paul's car. D) The sports car.
12. A) Inside the car. B) At the foot of the hill.
C) In the garage. D) In the supermarket.
13. A) The driver of the sports car. B) The two girls inside the car.
C) The man standing nearby. D) The salesman from London.
14. A) Nobody. B) The two girls.
C) The bus driver. D) Paul.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) His friend gave him the wrong key. B) He didn't know where the back door was.
C) He couldn't find the key to his mailbox. D) It was too dark to put the key in the lock.
16. A) It was getting dark. B) He was afraid of being blamed by his friend.
C) The birds might have flown away. D) His friend would arrive any time.
17. A) He looked silly with only one leg inside the window.
B) He knew the policeman wouldn't believe him.
C) The torch light made him look very foolish.
D) He realised that he had made a mistake.

Passage Three

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

18. A) The threat of poisonous desert animals and plants. B) The exhaustion of energy resources.
C) The destruction of oil wells. D) The spread of the black powder from the fires.
19. A) The underground oil resources have not been affected.
B) Most of the desert animals and plants have managed to survive.
C) The oil lakes soon dried up and stopped evaporating.
D) The underground water resources have not been polluted.
20. A) To restore the normal production of the oil wells. B) To estimate the losses caused by the fires.
C) To remove the oil left in the desert. D) To use the oil left in the oil lakes.

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.

Unless we spend money to spot and prevent *asteroids* (小行星) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it, say some scientists.

Asteroids are bigger versions of the *meteoroids* (流星) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands of asteroids whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth.

Buy \$ 50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$ 10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. By the time we spot a fatal one, the scientists say, we'll have a way to change its course.

Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap.

Is it worth it? Two things experts consider when judging any risk are: 1) How likely the event is; and 2) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500,000 years. Sounds pretty rare — but if one did fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of us," says one scientist. "It's that simple."

The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth? "The world has less to fear from *doomsday* (毁灭性的) rocks than from a great nuclear fleet set against them," said a New York Times article.

21. What does the passage say about asteroids and meteoroids?
- A) They are heavenly bodies different in composition.
 - B) They are heavenly bodies similar in nature.
 - C) There are more asteroids than meteoroids.
 - D) Asteroids are more mysterious than meteoroids.
22. What do scientists say about the collision of an asteroid with Earth?
- A) It is very unlikely but the danger exists.
 - B) Such a collision might occur once every 25 years.
 - C) Collisions of smaller asteroids with Earth occur more often than expected.
 - D) It's still too early to say whether such a collision might occur.
23. What do people think of the suggestion of using nuclear weapons to alter the course of asteroids?
- A) It sounds practical but it may not solve the problem.
 - B) It may create more problems than it might solve.
 - C) It is a waste of money because a collision of asteroids with Earth is very unlikely.
 - D) Further research should be done before it is proved applicable.
24. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
- A) while pushing asteroids off course nuclear weapons would destroy the world
 - B) asteroids racing across the night sky are likely to hit Earth in the near future
 - C) the worry about asteroids can be left to future generations since it is unlikely to happen in our lifetime

D) workable solutions still have to be found to prevent a collision of asteroids with Earth

25. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?

- A) Optimistic. B) Critical. C) Objective. D) Arbitrary.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Believe it or not, optical *illusion* (错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called *chevrons* (人字形), painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D. C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest — curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bars.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

26. The passage mainly discusses A.

- A) a new way of highway speed control B) a new pattern for painting highways
C) a new approach to training drivers D) a new type of optical illusion

27. On roads painted with chevrons drivers tend to feel that C.

- A) they should avoid speed-related hazards B) they are driving in the wrong lane
C) they should slow down their speed D) they are approaching the speed limit

28. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former B C.

- A) can keep drivers awake B) can cut road accidents in half
C) will have a longer effect on drivers D) will look more attractive

29. The American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety plans to C A.

- A) try out the Japanese method in certain areas
B) change the road signs across the country
C) replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons
D) repeat the Japanese road patterns

30. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads? B

- A) They are falling out of use in the United States.
B) They tend to be ignored by drivers in a short period of time.
C) They are applicable only on broad roads.
D) They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Amtrak (美国铁路客运公司) was experiencing a downswing in *ridership* (客运量) along the lines comprising its rail system. Of major concern to Amtrak and its advertising agency DDB Needham, were the long-distance western routes where ridership had been declining significantly.

At one time, trains were the only practical way to cross the vast areas of the west. Trains were fast, very luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation existing at the time. However, times change and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of traveling great distances. Therefore, the task for DDB Needham was to encourage consumers to consider other aspects of train travel in order to change their attitudes and increase the likelihood that trains would be considered for travel in the west.

Two portions of the total market were targeted: 1) anxious fliers — those concerned with safety, relaxation, and cleanliness and 2) travel-lovers — those viewing themselves as relaxed, casual, and interested in the travel experience as part of their vacation. The agency then developed a campaign that focused on travel experiences such as freedom, escape, relaxation, and enjoyment of the great western outdoors. It stressed experiences gained by using the trains and portrayed western train trips as wonderful adventures.

Advertisements showed pictures of the beautiful scenery that could be enjoyed along some of the more famous western routes and emphasized the romantic names of some of these trains (Empire Builder, etc.). These ads were strategically placed among family-oriented TV shows and programs involving nature and America in order to most effectively reach target audiences. Results were impressive. The Empire Builder, which was focused on in one ad, enjoyed a 15 percent increase in profits on its Chicago to Seattle route.

31. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage? D
 - A) To show the inability of trains to compete with planes with respect to speed and convenience.
 - B) To stress the influence of the automobile on America's standard of convenience.
 - C) To emphasize the function of travel agencies in market promotion.
 - D) To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer attitudes.
32. It can be inferred from the passage that the drop in Amtrak ridership was due to the fact that DB.
 - A) trains were not suitable for short distance passenger transportation
 - B) trains were not the fastest and most convenient form of transportation
 - C) trains were not as fast and convenient as they used to be
 - D) trains could not compete with planes in terms of luxury and convenience
33. To encourage consumers to travel by train, DDB Needham emphasized C.
 - A) the freedom and convenience provided on trains
 - B) the practical aspects of train travel
 - C) the adventurous aspects of train trips
 - D) the safety and cleanliness of train trips
34. The train ads were placed among family-oriented TV programs involving nature and America because BD.
 - A) they could focus on meaningful travel experiences
 - B) they could increase the effectiveness of the TV programs
 - C) their profits could be increased by some 15 percent
 - D) most travel-lovers and nervous fliers were believed to be among the audiences

35. According to the passage, the Empire Builder enjoyed an increase in ridership and profits because

DA

- A) the attractiveness of its name and route was effectively advertised
- B) it provided an exciting travel experience
- C) its passengers could enjoy the great western outdoors
- D) it was widely advertised in newspapers and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition — a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions — *tiny globules* (小球) of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in *compartments* (密封仓) buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual *colonies* cannot spread and rapidly run out of *nutrients* (养料). They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. "In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump:

36. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that DA.

- A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives
- B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter
- C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter
- D) it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition

37. According to the researchers, cream sours faster than butter because bacteria CB.

- A) are more evenly distributed in cream
- B) multiply more easily in cream than in butter
- C) live on less fat in cream than in butter
- D) produce less waste in cream than in butter

38. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by CD.

- A) removing its fat
- B) killing the bacteria
- C) reducing its water content
- D) altering its structure

39. The word "colonies" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to BC.

- A) tiny globules
- B) watery regions
- C) bacteria communities
- D) little compartments

40. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack CD.

- A) by varying its chemical composition B) by turning it into a solid lump
C) while keeping its structure unchanged D) while retaining its liquid form

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 centre.

41. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she A too long.

- A) has been reading B) had read C) is reading D) read

42. Niagara Falls is a great tourist B, drawing millions of visitors every year.

- A) attention B) attraction C) appointment D) arrangement

43. I don't mind CD the decision as long as it is not too late.

- A) you to delay making *mind + doing* B) your delaying making
C) your delaying to make *delay + doing* D) you delay to make

44. The hopes, goals, fears and desires CD widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor.

- A) alter B) shift C) transfer D) vary

45. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it A in Cuba.

- A) being cultivated B) been cultivated C) having cultivated D) cultivating

46. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience C on benches, chairs or boxes.

- A) having seated B) seating C) seated D) having been seated

47. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen AB comfortably.

- A) is worn B) wears C) wearing D) are worn

48. Some diseases are BD by certain water animals.

- A) transplanted *移植* B) transformed *改变* C) transported *运输* D) transmitted *传递*

49. Wouldn't you rather your child CB to bed early? *虚拟语气*

- A) go B) went C) would go D) goes

50. Although Anne is happy with her success, she wonders CB will happen to her private life.

- A) that B) what C) it D) this

51. The words of his old teacher left a C impression on his mind. He is still influenced by them.

- A) long B) lively C) lasting D) liberal

52. Mike's uncle insists AD in this hotel.

- A) staying not B) not to stay C) that he would not stay D) that he not stay *should 省略*

53. We agreed to accept BD they thought was the best tourist guide.

- A) whatever B) whomever C) whichever D) whoever

54. It is our A policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.

- A) consistent *坚持的, 一贯的* B) continuous *连续* C) considerate *考虑周到的* D) continual *不断的, 连续的*

55. Between 1974 and 1997, the number of overseas visitors expanded A 27%.

- A) by B) for C) to D) in

56. Although many people view conflict as bad, conflict is sometimes useful _____ it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes and behaviors.

- A) by which B) to which C) ~~in that~~ ^{that} D) so that

57. He is _____ about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year.

- A) optimistic B) optional C) outstanding D) obvious

58. Sometimes I wish I _____ in a different time and a different place.

- A) be living B) were living C) would live D) would have lived

59. The director was critical _____ the way we were doing the work. *critical of sth./sb.*

- A) at B) in C) of D) with

60. In a sudden _____ of anger, the man tore up everything within reach.

- A) attack B) burst C) split D) blast

61. _____ she realized it was too late to go home.

- A) No sooner it grew dark than B) Hardly did it grow dark that
C) Scarcely had it grown dark than D) It was not until dark that

62. In Britain people _____ four million tons of potatoes every year.

- A) swallow ^{吞下} B) dispose C) consume D) exhaust ^{耗尽, 用完}

63. I'd _____ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.

- A) take into account B) account for C) make up for D) make out

64. It is essential that these application forms _____ back as early as possible.

- A) must be sent B) will be sent C) are sent D) be sent

65. She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it _____ enough to eat.

- A) mild B) slight C) light D) tender

66. We take our skin for granted until it is burned _____ repair.

- A) beyond B) for C) without D) under

67. The computer revolution may well change society as _____ as did the Industrial Revolution.

- A) certainly B) insignificantly C) fundamentally D) comparatively

68. _____ in this way, the situation doesn't seem so disappointing.

- A) To look at B) Looking at C) Looked at D) To be looked at

69. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough _____.

- A) nuisance B) trouble C) worry D) anxiety

70. Some women _____ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.

- A) must make B) should have made C) would make D) could have made

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 centre.

In a telephone survey of more than 2,000 adults, 21% said they believed the sun *revolved* (旋转) around the earth. An 71 7% did not know which revolved around 72. I have no doubt that 73 all of these people were 74 in school that the earth revolves around the sun; 75 may even have written it 76 a test. But they never 77 their incorrect mental models of *planetary* (行星的) 78 because their every-day observations didn't support 79 their teachers told them: People see the sun "moving" 80 the sky as morning turns to night, and the earth seems *stationary* (静止的) 81 that is happening.

Students can learn the right answers 82 heart in class, and yet never combined them 83 their working models of the world. The objectively correct answer the professor accepts and the 84 personal understanding of the world can 85 side by side, each unaffected by the other.

Outside of class, the student continues to use the 86 model because it has always worked well 87 that circumstance. Unless professors address 88 errors in students' personal models of the world, students are not 89 to replace them with the 90 one.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| CB 71. A) excessive | B) extra | C) additional | D) added |
| B 72. A) what | B) which | C) that | D) other |
| A 73. A) virtually | B) remarkably | C) ideally | D) preferably |
| C 74. A) learned | B) suggested | C) taught | D) advised |
| DA 75. A) those | B) these | C) who | D) they |
| AD 76. A) on | B) with | C) under | D) for |
| BA 77. A) formed | B) altered | C) believed | D) thought |
| C 78. A) operation | B) position | C) motion | D) location |
| D 79. A) how | B) which | C) that | D) what |
| BA 80. A) around | B) across | C) on | D) above |
| C 81. A) since | B) so | C) while | D) for |
| BE 82. A) to | B) by | C) in | D) with |
| A 83. A) with | B) into | C) to | D) along |
| DA 84. A) adult's | B) teacher's | C) scientist's | D) student's |
| AC 85. A) exist | B) occur | C) survive | D) maintain |
| CA 86. A) private | B) individual | C) personal | D) own |
| AD 87. A) in | B) with | C) on | D) for |
| D 88. A) general | B) natural | C) similar | D) specific |
| BC 89. A) obliged | B) likely | C) probable | D) partial |
| D 90. A) perfect | B) better | C) reasonable | D) correct |

试卷二

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **How I Finance my College Education**. You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 上大学的费用 (tuition and fees) 可以通过多种途径解决
2. 哪种途径适合我 (说明理由)



KEYS

Part I Listening Comprehension

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. B
11. C 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. C

Part II Reading Comprehension

21. B 22. A 23. B 24. D 25. C 26. A 27. C 28. C 29. A 30. B
31. D 32. B 33. C 34. D 35. A 36. A 37. B 38. D 39. C 40. D

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41. A 42. B 43. B 44. D 45. A 46. C 47. B 48. D 49. B 50. B
51. C 52. D 53. D 54. A 55. A 56. C 57. A 58. B 59. C 60. B
61. D 62. C 63. A 64. D 65. D 66. A 67. C 68. C 69. A 70. D

Part IV Cloze

71. C 72. B 73. A 74. C 75. D 76. A 77. B 78. C 79. D 80. B
81. C 82. B 83. A 84. D 85. A 86. C 87. A 88. D 89. B 90. D



NOTES

Part I Tapescript of Listening Comprehension (关键词句用颜色标出)

Section A

1. M: Hello, Mrs. White, what can I do for you?

W: I don't know what's the matter with me. I'm always feeling tired. I'm usually *worn out* (疲惫不堪) at the end of the day.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. W: What do you think of the apple pie? I made it myself.

M: Very delicious indeed. Even my mother's cannot *match* (比得上, 与...匹配) this.

Q: What does the man mean?

3. M: The music is so beautiful that I'd like to dance. But I don't know the *steps* (舞步).

W: It doesn't matter. No one will be looking at us in this crowd.

Q: What does the woman suggest they do?

4. M: I'd better read one of the articles for our political science class.

W: You can't read just one. They say each *presents* (陈述, 提出) a different theory.

Q: What does the woman tell the man he must do?

5. W: Mary is always complaining about her job.

M: Maybe if you tried typing letters every day, you'd see what it's like.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. M: Good morning. This is John Parker speaking. I'm just ringing to *confirm* (确认, 证实) my appointment with Mr. Smith for this afternoon.

W: Yes. Mr. Smith's expecting you at 3 o'clock.

Q: Why is the man making the phone call?

7. W: Tom looks *awfully* (非常) nervous, doesn't he?

M: Yes. I'm afraid he is not used to making speeches.

Q: What do they think of Tom?

8 M: I bought a few books at the new bookstore. Would you like to have a look at them?

W: A few? It looks like you *bought out* (买下) the bookstore.

Q: What does the woman mean?

9. M: Jane, you won't be able to get to the airport in time to catch the 10 o'clock *flight* (航班).

W: I realize that now. I'll have to get my ticket changed.

Q: What will the woman have to do?

10. M: Would you *get me through* (接通) to Dr. Lemon please?

W: I'm sorry. He's with a patient.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Section B

Passage one

Paul, a salesman from London, was driving past a sports car parked outside a supermarket, when he saw it start to roll slowly down the hill. Inside the car were two young girls on the passenger seat — but no driver. Paul stopped quickly, jumped in front of the sports car and tried to stop it, pushing against the front of the car. Another man who was standing nearby got into the car and put on the hand-brake, (14) saving the girls from injury.

It was at this point that (11) Paul noticed his own car rolling slowly down the hill and going too fast for him to stop it. It crashed into a bus at the bottom of the hill and was so badly damaged that it had to be pulled away to a garage.

As if this was not bad enough, Paul now found he had no one to blame. (12) (13) He was so busy chasing his car that he didn't get the name of the driver of the sports car, who just came out of the supermarket and drove away without realizing what had happened.

11. Which car was badly damaged?

12. Where was the driver of the sports car when the accident happened?

13. Who did Paul think was to blame for the accident?

14 Who was injured in the accident?

Passage Two

My friend, Vernon Davies kept birds. One day he phoned and told me he was going away for a week. He asked me to feed the birds for him and said that he would leave the key to his front door in my mailbox.

Unfortunately, I forgot all about the birds until the night before Vernon was going to return. What was worse, it was already dark when I arrived at his house. (15) I soon found the key Vernon gave me could not unlock either the front door or the back door. (16) I was getting desperate. I kept thinking of what Vernon would say when he came back.

I was just going to give up when I noticed that one bedroom window was slightly open. I found a barrel and pushed it under the window. As the barrel was very heavy, I made a lot of noise. But in the end, I managed to climb up and open the window.

I actually had one leg inside the bedroom when I suddenly realized that someone was shining a torch up at me. I looked down and saw a policeman and an old lady, one of Vernon's neighbours. "What are you doing up there?" said the policeman. (17) Feeling like a complete fool, I replied, "I was just going to feed Mr. Davies' birds."

15 Why couldn't the man open the door?