北京外国语大学

米春霞 编

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几十万英语专业学生的备考首选

北外红宝书

英语专四 10年真题胜经

2010年-2001年

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2001)
-GRADE FOUR-

TIME LIMIT: 140 MIN

PART I WRITING [45 MIN]

SECTION A COMPOSITION [35 MIN]

Travel has become part of our life. And more and more of us have come to know the significance of travel through our own experience.

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

Travel Broadens the Mind

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state what the topic actually means to you.

In the second part, give one or two examples to illustrate your ideas.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING [10 MIN]

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 50—60 words based on the following situation:

Yesterday you failed to turn up for the appointment with your teacher, Professor Wang. Write him a note of apology and make a request for another meeting. You should also suggest the time for the requested meeting.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

PART II DICTATION [15 MIN]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION [20 MIN]

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that

follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

SECTION A STATEMENT (omitted)

SECTION B CONVERSATION (omitted)

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 19 and 20 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the news.

19. Nigeria returned to the Commonwealth after _____.
    A. she had sentenced minority rights activists to death
    B. the military had resumed control of the country
    C. power had been handed over to an elected president
    D. she had negotiated with Commonwealth leaders
20. The Commonwealth consists of _____ countries which were former British colonies.
    A. 54 B. 29 C. 9 D. 95

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the news.

21. The space shuttle Discovery completed a _____ mission upon its return to the Kennedy Space Centre.
    A. 11-day B. 94-day C. 10-day D. 49-day
22. When the spacecraft was going to land, _____.
    A. it produced a lot of noise B. there were scattered showers
    C. people could see it high in the sky D. people could neither see nor hear it

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the news.

23. How many people died during the collision?
    A. Two. B. Eighteen. C. Three. D. Five.
24. Three Albanians were arrested for _____.
    A. attacking the petrol boat B. smuggling refugees
    C. causing the accident D. injuring refugees

Question 25 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question. Now, listen to the news.

25. The news item is mainly about _____.
    A. efforts to salvage Sun Vista B. negotiation with the ship's owner
    C. threats Sun Vista poses to passing ships D. a newspaper's comment on Sun Vista

PART IV CLOZE [15 MIN]

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

The translator must have an excellent, up-to-date knowledge of his source languages, full facility in the handling of his target language, which will be his mother tongue or language of habitual [26] _____ and a knowledge and

understanding of the latest subject matter in his field of specialization. This is, as it were, his professional equipment. [27] _____ this, it is desirable that he should have an inquiring mind, wide interests, a good memory and the ability to grasp quickly the basic principles of new developments. He should be willing to work [28] _____ his own, often at high speeds, but should be humble enough to consult others [29] _____ his own knowledge not always prove adequate to the task in hand. He should be able to type fairly quickly and accurately and, if he is working mainly for publication, should have more than a nodding [30] _____ with printing techniques and proofreading. If he is working basically as an information translator, let us say, for an industrial firm, he should have the flexibility of mind to enable him to [31] _____ rapidly from one source language to another, as well as from one subject matter to another, since this ability is frequently [32] _____ of him in such work. Bearing in mind the nature of the translator's work, i.e., the processing of the written word, it is, strictly speaking, [33] _____ that he should be able to speak the language he is dealing with. If he does speak them, it is an advantage [34] _____ a hindrance, but this skill is in many ways a luxury that he can [35] _____ with. It is, [36] _____, desirable that he should have an approximate idea about the pronunciation of his source languages even if this is restricted to [37] _____ how proper names and place names are pronounced. The same [38] _____ to an ability to write his source languages. If he can, well and good; if he cannot, it does not [39] _____. There are many other skills and [40] _____ that are desirable in a translator.

26. A. application	B. use	C. utility	D. usage
27. A. More than	B. Except for	C. Because of	D. In addition to
28. A. of	B. by	C. for	D. on
29. A. should	B. when	C. because	D. if
30. A. familiarity	B. acquaintance	C. knowledge	D. skill
31. A. change	B. transform	C. turn	D. switch
32. A. lacked	B. required	C. faced	D. confronted
33. A. essential	B. unnecessary	C. advantageous	D. useless
34. A. over	B. despite	C. rather than	D. instead
35. A. deal	B. concern	C. work	D. do away
36. A. however	B. accordingly	C. consequently	D. thus
37. A. knowing	B. having known	C. know	D. have known
38. A. refers	B. comes	C. applies	D. amounts
39. A. matter	B. mind	C. harm	D. work
40. A. characteristics	B. qualities	C. distinctions	D. features

PART V GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY [15 MIN]

There are twenty-five sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

41. I can't go—for one thing, I have no money, and _____ I have too much work.
A. what's more B. as well C. for another D. in addition

42. Even as a girl, _____ to be her life, and theatre audiences were to be her best teacher.
A. performing by Melissa were B. it was known that Melissa's performances were
C. knowing that Melissa's performances were D. Melissa knew that performing was

43. _____ him tomorrow?
A. Why not to call on B. Why don't call on C. Why not calling on D. Why not call on

44. There is no doubt _____ the company has made the right decision on the sales project.
A. why B. that C. whether D. when

45. Intellect is to the mind _____ sight is to the body.
A. what B. as C. that D. like

46. _____ I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help them out of the difficulties.
A. As long as B. As C. While D. Even

47. The patient's progress was very encouraging as he could _____ get out of bed without help.
A. nearly B. hardly C. merely D. barely

48. He was _____ to tell the truth even to his closest friend.
A. too much of a coward B. too much the coward
C. a coward enough D. enough of a coward

49. Barry had an advantage over his mother _____ he could speak French.
A. since that B. in that C. at that D. so that

50. You needn't worry _____ regards the cost of the operation.
A. with B. which C. as D. about

51. _____ is not a serious disadvantage in life.
A. To be not tall B. Not to be tall C. Being not tall D. Not being tall

52. During the famine, many people were _____ to going without food for days.
A. sunk B. reduced C. forced D. declined

53. The computer can be programmed to _____ a whole variety of tasks.
A. assign B. tackle C. realize D. solve

54. The team's efforts to score were _____ by the opposing goalkeeper.
A. frustrated B. prevented C. discouraged D. accomplished

55. I only know the man by _____, but I have never spoken to him.
A. chance B. heart C. sight D. experience

56. Being colour-blind, Sally can't make a _____ between red and green.
A. difference B. distinction C. comparison D. division

57. You must insist that students give a truthful answer _____ with the reality of their world.
A. relevant B. simultaneous C. consistent D. practical

58. In order to raise money, Aunt Nicola had to _____ with some of her most treasured possessions.
A. divide B. separate C. part D. abandon

59. The car was in good working _____ when I bought it a few months ago.
A. order B. form C. state D. circumstance

60. The customer expressed her _____ for that broad hat.
A. disapproval B. distaste C. dissatisfaction D. dismay

61. In order to repair barns, build fence, grow crops, and care for animals a farmer must indeed be _____.
A. restless B. skilled C. strong D. versatile

62. His expenditure on holidays and luxuries is rather high in _____ to his income.
A. comparison B. proportion C. association D. calculation

63. Although he has become rich, he is still very _____ of his money.
A. economic B. thrifty C. frugal D. careful

64. As the manager was away on a business trip, I was asked to _____ the weekly staff meeting.
A. preside B. introduce C. chair D. dominate

65. The _____ of the word is unknown, but it is certainly not from Greek.
A. origin B. generation C. descent D. cause

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION [30 MIN]

SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION [25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

The train clattered over points and passed through a station.

Then it began suddenly to slow down, presumably in obedience to a signal. For some minutes it crawled along, then stopped; presently it began to move forward again. Another up-train passed them, though with less vehemence than the first one. The train gathered speed again. At that moment another train, also on a down-line, swerved inwards towards them, for a moment with almost alarming effect. For a time the two trains ran parallel, now one gaining a little, now the other. Mrs. McGillicuddy looked from her window through the windows of the parallel carriages. Most of the blinds were down, but occasionally the occupants of the carriages were visible. The other train was not very full and there were many empty carriages.

At the moment when the two trains gave the illusion of being stationary, a blind in one of the carriages flew up with a snap. Mrs. McGillicuddy looked into the lighted first-class carriage that was only a few feet away.

Then she drew her breath in with a gasp and half-rose to her feet.

Standing with his back to the window and to her was a man. His hands were round the throat of a woman who faced him, and he was slowly, remorselessly, strangling her. Her eyes were staring from their sockets, her face was purple. As Mrs. McGillicuddy watched, fascinated, the end came. The body went limp and crumpled in the man's hands.

At the same moment, Mrs. McGillicuddy's train slowed down again and the other began to gain speed. It passed forward and a moment or two later it had vanished from sight.

Almost automatically Mrs. McGillicuddy's hand went up to the communication cord, then paused, irresolute. After all, what use would it be ringing the cord of the train in which she was travelling? The horror of what she had seen at such close quarters, and the unusual circumstances, made her feel paralyzed. Some immediate action was necessary—but what?

The door of her compartment was drawn back and a ticket collector said, "Ticket, please."

66. When Mrs. McGillicuddy's train passed through a station, it _____.
A. gained speed suddenly B. kept its usual speed
C. changed its speed D. stopped immediately

67. Mrs. McGillicuddy seems to be a [an] _____ person.
A. observant B. interested C. nosy D. nervous

68. What she saw in the parallel train made her feel _____.
A. excited B. anxious C. worried D. horrified

69. She didn't ring the communication cord immediately because _____.

A. she was very much afraid　　B. there was no point of doing so

C. she was too shocked to move　　D. the ticket collector came in

TEXT B

I am one of the many city people who are always saying that given the choice we would prefer to live in the country away from the dirt and noise of a large city. I have managed to convince myself that if it weren't for my job I would immediately head out for the open spaces and go back to nature in some sleepy village buried in the country. But how realistic is the dream?

Cities can be frightening places. The majority of the population live in massive tower blocks, noisy, dirty and impersonal. The sense of belonging to a community tends to disappear when you live fifteen floors up. All you can see from your window is sky, or other blocks of flats. Children become aggressive and nervous—cooped up at home all day, with nowhere to play; their mothers feel isolated from the rest of the world. Strangely enough, whereas in the past the inhabitants of one street all knew each other, nowadays people on the same floor in tower blocks don't even say hello to each other.

Country life, on the other hand, differs from this kind of isolated existence in that a sense of community generally binds the inhabitants of small villages together. People have the advantage of knowing that there is always someone to turn to when they need help. But country life has disadvantages too. While it is true that you may be among friends in a village, it is also true that you are cut off from the exciting and important events that take place in cities. There's little possibility of going to a new show or the latest movie. Shopping becomes a major problem, and for anything slightly out of the ordinary you have to go on an expedition to the nearest large town. The city-dweller who leaves for the country is often oppressed by a sense of unbearable stillness and quiet.

What, then, is the answer? The country has the advantage of peace and quiet, but suffers from the disadvantage of being cut off; the city breeds a feeling of isolation, and constant noise batters the senses. But one of its main advantages is that you are at the centre of things, and that life doesn't come to an end at half-past nine at night. Some people have found [or rather bought] a compromise between the two: they have expressed their preference for the "quiet life" by leaving the suburbs and moving to villages within commuting distance of large cities. They generally have about as much sensitivity as the plastic flowers they leave behind—they are polluted with strange ideas about change and improvement which they force on to the unwilling original inhabitants of the villages.

What then of my dreams of leaning on a cottage gate and murmuring "morning" to the locals as they pass by? I'm keen on the idea, but you see there's my cat, Toby. I'm not at all sure that he would take to all that fresh air and exercise in the long grass. I mean, can you see him mixing with all those hearty males down the farm? No, he would rather have the imitation electric coal fire any evening.

70. We get the impression from the first paragraph that the author _____.

A. used to live in the country　　B. used to work in the city

C. works in the city　　D. lives in the country

71. In the author's opinion, the following may cause city people to be unhappy EXCEPT _____.

A. a strong sense of fear　　B. lack of communication

C. housing conditions　　D. a sense of isolation

72. The passage implies that it is easy to buy the following things in the country EXCEPT _____.

A. daily necessities　B. fresh fruits　C. designer clothes　D. fresh vegetables

73. According to the passage, which of the following adjectives best describes those people who work in large cities and live in villages?

A. Original. B. Quiet. C. Arrogant. D. Insensitive.

74. Do you think the author will move to the country?

A. Yes, he will do so. B. No, he will not do so.

C. It is difficult to tell. D. He is in two minds.

TEXT C

Traditionally, the woman has held a low position in marriage partnerships. While her husband went his way, she had to wash, stitch and sew. Today the move is to liberate the woman, which may in the end strengthen the marriage union.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to friendship in marriage is the amount a couple usually see of each other. Friendship in its usual sense is not tested by the strain of daily, year-long cohabitation. Couples need to take up separate interests [and friendship] as well as mutually shared ones, if they are not to get used to the more attractive elements of each other's personalities.

Married couples are likely to exert themselves for guests—being amusing, discussing with passion and point—and then to fall into dull exhausted silence when the guests have gone.

As in all friendship, a husband and wife must try to interest each other, and to spend sufficient time sharing absorbing activities to give them continuing common interests. But at the same time they must spend enough time on separate interests with separate people to preserve and develop their separate personalities and keep their relationship fresh.

For too many highly intelligent working women, home represents chore obligations, because the husband only tolerates her work and does not participate in household chores. For too many highly intelligent working men, home represents dullness and complaints—from an over-dependent wife who will not gather courage to make her own life.

In such an atmosphere, the partners grow further and further apart, both love and liking disappearing. For too many couples with children, the children are allowed to command all time and attention, allowing the couple no time to develop liking and friendship, as well as love, allotting them exclusive parental roles.

75. According to the passage, which of the following statements is CORRECT?

A. Friendship in marriage means daily, year-long cohabitation.

B. Friendship can be kept fresh by both separate and shared interests.

C. Friendship in marriage is based on developing similar interests.

D. Friendship in marriage is based on developing separate interests.

76. The passage suggests that married couples become _____.

A. unfriendly with guest B. uninterested in guest

C. hostile when guests have left D. quiet when guests have left

77. The passage seems to indicate at the end that children _____.

A. help couples reinforce their friendship B. make no impact on the quality of friendship

C. may pose obstacles in marital friendship D. command less time and care than expected

TEXT D

Sending a child to school in England is a step which many parents do not find easy to take. In theory, at least, the

problem is that there are very many choices to make. Let us try to list some of the alternatives between which parents are forced to decide. To begin with, they may ask themselves whether they would like their child to go to a single-sex school or a co-educational school. They may also consider whether he should go to a school which is connected to a particular church or religious group, or whether the school should have no such connections. Another decision is whether the school should be one of the vast majority financed by the state or one of the very small but influential minority of private schools, though this choice is, of course, only available to the small number of those who can pay. Also connected with the question of money is whether the child should go to a boarding school or live at home. Then there is the question of what the child should do at school. Should it be a school whose curriculum lays emphasis, for instance, on necessary skills, such as reading, writing and mathematics, or one which pays more attention to developing the child's personality, morally, emotionally and socially. Finally, with dissatisfaction with conventional education as great as it is in some circles in England and certainly in the U.S.A., the question might even arise in the parents' minds as to whether the child should be compelled to go to school at all. Although in practice, some parents may not think twice about any of these choices and send their child to the only school available in the immediate neighbourhood, any parent who is interested enough can insist that as many choices as possible be made open to him, and the system is theoretically supposed to provide them.

78. Parents find choosing a school hard because _____.

A. there is a limited number of choices　　B. some schools are very expensive

C. some schools are government schools　　D. they are faced with a variety of offers

79. According to the passage, some parents, if allowed, might let their children stay at home because they _____.

A. don't find conventional education satisfactory

B. don't know how to choose among different schools

C. intend to educate their children themselves

D. find conventional education too expensive to pay for

80. What is implied at the very end of the passage?

A. Most parents are unconcerned about the choices available to them.

B. Interested parents can request more school choices be open to them.

C. The educational system may not provide as many choices as expected.

D. Most parents usually send their children to the schools nearby.

SECTION B　SKIMMING & SCANNING [5 MIN] (omitted)

2001年英语专四真题答案与解析

答 案 速 查

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION
19-20 CA 21-25 CADBA
PART IV CLOZE
26-30 BDDAB 31-35 DBBCD 36-40 AACAB
PART V GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY
41-45 CDDBA 46-50 CAABC 51-55 DBBAC 56-60 BCCAB 61-65 DBCCA
PART VI READING COMPREHENSION
66-70 CADBC 71-75 ACDBB 76-80 DCDAC

真 题 详 解

PART I WRITING

SECTION A

审题 本文要求对旅游开阔眼界这个论题陈述自己的观点，并给出充分的论据。考生可以从开拓视野、丰富知识及塑造人生观等方面来展开论述。最后，在论述的基础上自然得出一个合理的结论或者作一个总结，鼓励大家外出旅游。

范文

Travel Broadens the Mind

Almost everyone of us travels at some point in our life. But why do we do it? The answers may vary. The most important reason, I believe, is that travel broadens our mind, moulds our outlook on life as well as updates our knowledge about the world.

Travel, first of all, unlike impersonal books, brings us first-hand experience and stimulates us to relate our past to present, thus updating our existing knowledge through active and intriguing learning. This is why many schools tend to enrich learning by involving their students in field trips, say, an outing to arboretums after a session of botanical class.

Apart from knowledge about the world, travel also moulds our outlook on life. By getting us out of the routines of our life, travel enables us to enjoy ourselves and regain our energy, thus ensuring our emotional and physical health. Furthermore, through interacting with other people during the journey, we will learn to accept differences as well as similarities and this will make us more tolerable or even appreciative to those we might otherwise have prejudices against.

In a word, travel is a real eye-opener. Do engage yourself in some sort of travel when you get a chance!

SECTION B

审题 要求写个便条留给你的老师王教授，为昨天没能赴约致歉，请求在另一时间会面，并建议见面时间。

范文

April 16th

Dear Professor Wang,

I'm so sorry that I failed to show up yesterday. I was walking across the road and got hit by a bike. My ankle was seriously injured. I ended up staying in the hospital for a couple of hours. I hope that you could accept my apology and give me another chance

to meet you at your convenience. Would this Friday be OK with you? I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,
Clare

PART II DICTATION

Characteristics of a Good Reader

To improve your reading habits, / you must understand the characteristics of a good reader. / First, the good reader usually reads rapidly. / Of course, he does not read every piece of material at the same rate, / but whether he is reading a newspaper or a chapter in a physics text, / his reading rate is relatively fast. / He has learned to read for ideas rather than words one at a time. / Next, the good reader can recognize and understand general ideas and specific details. / Thus he is able to comprehend the material with a minimum of effort and a maximum of interest. / Finally, the good reader has at his command several special skills, / which he can apply to reading problems as they occur. / For the college student, the most helpful of these skills include / making use of the various aids to understanding that most textbooks provide / and skim-reading for a general survey.

听写3步走→解题思路

第1步：抓大意，记关键

通过 characteristics，good reader，rapidly，reading rate，special skills，skim-reading 等关键词可判断出，本文介绍了优秀读者的特点，其中涉及正确的阅读方法，属说明文范畴。还要把握：(1) 文章结构（first …, next …, finally …；都以 the good reader 开头）；(2) 全文时态（一般现在时）。

第2步：速记录，重音度

1. … he does not read every piece of material **at the same rate**.

释义	以相同的速度
提醒	固定搭配，注意介词 at。

2. He has learned to read for ideas rather than words **one at a time**.

释义	一次一个
提醒	固定搭配，注意 time 前要加不定冠词 a。

3. … with **a minimum of** effort and **a maximum of** interest.

释义	a minimum of：最小或最少的　a maximum of：最多或最大的
提醒	固定搭配，注意 minimum 和 maximum 要与不定冠词 a 连用，表示泛指。

4. … **has at his command** several special skills, …

释义	由他自由支配
提醒	several special skills 是 has 的宾语；have sth. at one's command 为固定搭配，意为“自由支配某物”。

5. … which he can **apply to** reading problems as they occur.

释义	应用于，运用于
提醒	固定搭配，注意 to 是介词，后面要加名词、动名词或代词。
区分	apply for 申请

第3步：核全文，校语法

- **单复数及主谓一致** … as they **occur** … the most helpful of these skills **include** making use of the various aid**s**
- **拼写** **recognize** a **physics** text **skim-reading**
- **副词** reads rapid**ly** relative**ly** fast

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A STATEMENT (omitted)

SECTION B CONVERSATION (omitted)

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

NEWS ITEM 1

听前预览 从题干可看出，本条新闻与 Nigeria（尼日利亚）重回 the Commonwealth（英联邦）有关。考生要注意听：（1）Nigeria 是在什么事件之后重回 the Commonwealth 的；（2）the Commonwealth 的成员数。

"Commonwealth leaders agree to lift Nigeria's three to five years' suspension on May 29th, the day the military government hands over power to the elected president," the organization Secretary-General announced yesterday. Nigeria was suspended from the 54-nation group of mainly former British colonies in 1995 after it executed 9 minority rights activists including writer Ken Saro-Wiwa. But now that the country has embarked on the return to democracy, Commonwealth heads of government have agreed to end this estrangement. Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku said in a statement: "I'm delighted an unfortunate episode in Nigeria-Commonwealth relations will now come to an end and Nigeria is resuming its rightful place in the Commonwealth."

全文翻译 英联邦秘书长昨日宣布，"联邦领导人同意于 5 月 29 日解除对尼日利亚为期三至五年的成员国资格中止政策，就在这一天，军政府会将权力移交给当选总统。"尼日利亚于 1995 年被英联邦中止了成员国资格（英联邦由 54 国组成，成员大多是前英国殖民地），原因是尼日利亚处决了包括作家 Ken Saro-Wiwa 在内的九名少数民族人权活动家。不过，现在的尼日利亚已经重新走上民主之路，因此联邦领导人已同意结束这种疏远政策。秘书长 Emeka Anyaoku 在一份声明中说："尼日利亚与英联邦之间一段令人遗憾的插曲即将结束，尼日利亚在英联邦的合法席位也正在恢复之中，我为此感到十分高兴。"

答案详解

19. **C 细节题** – [WHAT 问句 – 隐] 新闻导语部分指出：联邦领导人同意于 5 月 29 日解除对尼日利亚为期三至五年的成员国资格中止政策，就在这一天，军政府会将权力移交给当选总统。故答案为 C。

20. **A 细节题** – [时间数字] 新闻导语之后，直接提及英联邦成员国的数量：英联邦由 54 国组成，成员大多是前英国殖民地（the 54-nation group of mainly former British colonies …），故答案为 A。

特别提醒 **Commonwealth** 英联邦，全称为the Commonwealth of Nations，总部设在伦敦的马尔伯勒大楼（Marlborough House）

NEWS ITEM 2

听前预览 从题干得知，新闻焦点为 spacecraft（宇宙飞船），注意其在太空的工作期限及返回地球时的情景。

The space shuttle Discovery made a real night landing at the Kennedy Space Centre early on Thursday. The night landing, the eleventh in the centre's 94 shuttle missions, ended a 10-day mission to outfit the orbiting international space station. Although the spacecraft created a solid boom that can be heard along much of Florida's eastern seaboard, witnesses on the ground could not see the orbiter until it was directly over the runway lights. Scattered showers off the Florida coast had threatened to postpone the shuttle's return, but broadcasters gave a green light when they decided no rain would fall within 48 kilometres of the space centre.

全文翻译 "发现号"宇宙飞船于周四夜间降落于肯尼迪航天中心。这次夜间着陆是该中心94次飞行任务中的第11次，它结束了为期10天的为国际空间站提供装备的任务。虽然宇宙飞船发出的巨大声响在佛罗里达东海岸都能听到，地面上的目击者却直到飞船进入跑道上空才看到它。佛罗里达沿海地区的零星阵雨本有可能推迟宇宙飞船的返航，但天气预报员在确定航天中心周围48公里内不会有降雨后准许了飞船的此次着陆。

答案详解

21. **C 细节题** – [时间数字]　新闻导语后即介绍了本次太空任务的工作时间：这次夜间着陆是该中心94次飞行任务中的第11次，它结束了为期10天的为国际空间站提供装备的任务。故答案为C。

22. **A** – [WHAT 问句 – 隐]　在介绍飞船着陆状况时，新闻是这样描述的：虽然宇宙飞船发出的巨大声响在佛罗里达东海岸都能听到……（Although the spacecraft created a solid boom that could be heard along much of Florida's eastern seaboard, …）。看来，飞船着陆时发出了巨大的噪音，故答案为A。solid boom 与 a lot of noise 意义相同。

特别提醒

international space station	国际空间站
orbiter	轨道飞行器，宇宙飞船

NEWS ITEM 3

听前预览　从题干来看，新闻描述的是一次 collision（碰撞事故），而且该事件与 Albanians（阿尔巴尼亚人）有关。

"Five people died, two were missing, and at least eighteen were injured on Wednesday when an Italian petrol vessel collided with a dinghy filled with refugees crossing the Adriatic Sea from Albania," authorities said. "The victims were believed to be Albanians from either Albania or Kosovo," said authorities from Italy's tax police division, which along with the coast guard, patrols the nation's coast. The cause of the collision was not immediately known. Three Albanians, believed to be smuggling refugees, were arrested a few hours after the accident.

全文翻译 官方称："本周三，一艘意大利油船与一艘来自阿尔巴尼亚载满难民的小艇在亚得里亚海相撞。这次事故导致5人死亡，2人失踪，至少18人受伤。"同海岸巡逻队一起负责海岸巡视的意大利税务警署当局称："据信受难者是来自阿尔巴尼亚或科索沃的阿尔巴尼亚人。"事故原因还不明。事发几小时后，3名阿尔巴尼亚人因涉嫌非法偷运难民而被捕。

答案详解

23. **D 细节题** – [时间数字]　新闻首句直接提到死伤人数：这次事故导致5人死亡，2人失踪，至少18人受伤（Five people died, two were missing, and at least eighteen were injured … ）。故答案为D。

24. **B 细节题** – [WHY 问句 – 隐]　新闻末句提到逮捕三个阿尔巴尼亚人的原因：事发几小时后，3名阿尔巴尼亚人因涉嫌非法偷运难民而被捕（Three Albanians, believed to be smuggling refugees, were arrested … ）。故答案为B。

NEWS ITEM 4

听前预览 本条新闻只有一道主旨题。通过浏览选项可知，新闻应与一艘名为 Sun Vista 的船有关。考生应注意四个选项的明显不同之处。

"Malaysian authorities are discussing possible salvage efforts with Sun Cruises, the Singapore owner of a large liner that sank off Malaysia last week," a news report said yesterday. "Sun Cruises had received some advice from Malaysia on the matter," the *Business Times* newspaper quoted the company's spokeswoman, Judy. Judy and other Sun Cruise officials could not immediately be reached for further comment, as they were away in Indonesia. The Sun Vista went down in international waters, the nearby Malaysia may have the right to order the wreck's removal, the newspaper said. Salvage experts said the wreck of the Sun Vista, which sank in sixty-five metres of water, poses no threat to ships passing over it, but Malaysia may still want it removed.

全文翻译 据昨日新闻报道，马来西亚当局正在与新加坡太阳邮轮公司（Sun Cruises）协商打捞沉船事宜。该公司的一艘大型邮轮于上周在马来西亚沿海沉没。《财经时报》引用该公司的女发言人 Judy 的话说："太阳邮轮公司就打捞事宜已接到马来西亚当局的一些建议。" 除此之外，媒体无法找到 Judy 或公司其他代表作进一步采访，因为他们去了印度尼西亚。该报称，Sun Vista 号邮轮沉没于公海，临近的马来西亚政府有权下令打捞残骸。打捞专家称，Sun Vista 号的残骸沉落到了 65 米的深度，这对过往船只不会造成威胁，但马来西亚还是希望移开它。

答案详解

25. **A 主旨题** 解题关键就在新闻首句：马来西亚当局正在与新加坡太阳游轮公司（Sun Cruises）协商打捞沉船事宜（Malaysian authorities are discussing possible salvage efforts with Sun Cruises, …）。看来，双方在商讨打捞事宜，故答案为 A。排除干扰项 B："与失事船只的拥有方商讨"确有此事，但叙述不准确，商讨的目的还是要打捞沉船。

PART IV CLOZE

读文3遍→解题思路

第1遍：纵观全文抓大意 把握体裁和态度

(1) 主题关键词：translator，source/target language，abilities

(2) 文章大意：本文讨论了成为优秀的翻译人员需要具备的品质或能力。

(3) 文章体裁：议论文

(4) 作者态度：中立，客观

第2遍：精打细算顺序做 遇到障碍暂略过

26. **B 词义关系** – [词义辨析] 首先排除 A 与 C 两项：application 意为"申请"；utility 意为"有用，效用"，二者都不用于形容语言；use 与 usage 都可形容语言的"使用"，但 use 表示广义上的"使用，利用"，usage 一般指具体的"使用，用法"。在本句中，language of habitual _____ 与 mother tongue（母语）是并列关系，两者意义相近，因此可推知前者与语言本身具体的用法应该没有关系，故排除 D，答案为 B：language of habitual use 指的是经常使用的语言。

27. **D 逻辑关系** – [顺承 / 并列] 前文提到翻译人员要掌握源语言、目的语和专业领域的新发展。本句讲他还要具有勤学好问的精神及广泛的兴趣爱好等。二者间的逻辑关系应为顺承或并列，故答案为 D：in addition to 意为"除……之外"。more than 意为"多于"，用在这里既不符合句意也不符合语法要求；because of 表示因果关系；except for 意为"除此之外"，指排除上文提到的内容，不符合逻辑要求。

28. **D 语境提示 + 词义关系** – [词组搭配]　从句意上看，_____ his own 应与下文中的 consult others（请教他人）形成对比，故空格部分意为“独立工作”；能表示此意的只有 on one's own，是固定搭配，意为“单独地，独自地”，故答案为 D。

29. **A 语法关系**　空格后面的句子中直接用 not 否定了 prove，所以推测空格处应该填一个助动词或情态动词（情态动词后接动词原形，否定时直接用 not）。而四个选项中只有 A 是情态动词，填在此处构成虚拟语气。

30. **B 词义关系** – [词组搭配]　have a nodding acquaintance with sth. 为固定搭配，意为“对某事一知半解”，表示了解不深。句意为：他应该能够准确、快速地打字。如果主要从事出版物的翻译工作，还要对印刷技术和校对工作了解多一些。

31. **D 词义关系** – [词义辨析]　四个词都与“变化”有关，但只有 switch 可以表示“由一种事物转换到另一种事物”，其他三项都指某事物由一种状态或形式变为另一种状态或形式，但中心是针对一个事物说的。根据本句语境，讲一种源语言转换或切换到另一种源语言，只能用 switch，故答案为 D。

32. **B 词义关系** – [词组搭配]　require sth. of sb. 为固定搭配：要求某人有某物，故答案为 B，用的是此搭配的被动语态形式。lack，face 与 confront 都是及物动词，后面不加 of。另外，有 lack of 的结构，但此结构中 lack 作名词。

33. **B 语境提示**　空格应填词为一个形式主语句的表语，实际主语为 that 引导的从句，所以要选择一个词来描述 that 从句讲述的内容：译员能说所翻译的语言。接下来的一句说明：如果他能说，这是一个优势……，由此可推知两句分别说明的是两种情况，这两种情况在逻辑上不能自相矛盾且在意义上不能重复。故选 B，作者意在说明：没必要会讲源语言，但如果会讲的话，肯定是个优势。

34. **C 语境提示 + 语法关系**　结合上句句意，推测本句意为“如果会讲源语言，肯定是个优势”，即空格应填词应否定之后的 a hindrance，肯定之前的 advantage。rather than 意为“而不是”，符合句意要求。观察其他三个选项：advantage over 后面一般接“人”，表示“（与某人竞争时）具有的优势或成功的条件、环境”，因此 A 搭配不当；despite 一般表示让步关系，用在此处与句意不符，排除 B；instead 意思虽合适，但是副词，后面不能加 a hindrance，要用 instead of 才正确。故最终答案为 C。

35. **D 语境提示**　解题线索是 but：but 前后的分句意义相对，前面分句提到“会讲源语言肯定是个优势”，后面分句指出“但是，从多方面来看，会讲源语是一种奢侈”。既然是奢侈，就没必要非要掌握，故答案为 D。do away with 是固定搭配，意为“摆脱，废除”，that he can do away with 是定语从句，修饰 luxury。

36. **A 逻辑关系** – [转折]

37. **A 词义关系** – [词组搭配]

总览　两空在同一句中，建议先做第 37 题，在句意完整的情况下，再找出本句与前一句的逻辑关系，以解答第 36 题。

分述　先看第 37 题。restrict to 是固定搭配，意为“局限于”，to 为介词，后接名词或动名词，故排除 C 与 D。而从时态来看，此处动词并未强调已经完成，故排除 B，答案为 A。

然后解答第 36 题。句意为：译者最好对源语言的发音有大致了解，哪怕只限于对人名、地名发音的了解。而前一句提到“会讲源语言是一种译者并不需要的奢侈”。比较两者后，可看出前后两句之间的逻辑关系为转折，故本题选 A。

38. **C 语境提示 + 词义关系** – [词组搭配]　结合后文的 If he can, well and good; if he cannot, … 推断，应该填入“适用于”，句意为：同样道理也适用于书写源语言的能力。故答案只能为 C：apply to 为固定搭配，意为“适用”。其他三项均不符合句意：refer to 意为“提到，涉及到”；come to 意为“来到”；amount to 意为“总计，达到”。

39. **A 语法关系 + 语境提示**　四个选项中，符合语法的是 it does not matter （没关系）和 it does not work（工作不了，不能运转）。但从语境来看，只有 A 符合句意，故答案为 A。

40. **B 词义关系** – [词义辨析]　在表示“特点”之意时，feature 一般指地理环境上的显著或重要特征，而且常常含有积极的意义；characteristic 是这几个词中用法最广泛的，可用于指人、地点或事物的任何特征，既可表示积极的意义也可表示消极的意义；distinction 也可修饰人、地点或事物，也可表示积极的和消极的意义，但强调区别于他人

或他物的特征、特点。这三个词都倾向于指“天生的、固有的特征”。quality 基本与 characteristic 同义，二者区别为：(1) quality 一般只表示积极意义；(2) quality 除了表示内在的品质外，还可以表示通过学习才能获取的才能、素养或本领。空格处应填词与 skills 是并列关系；再根据全文语境，作者一直在阐述优秀的翻译人员需要具备的品质、才能或素养，这些都是可以经过一定学习而达到的，故用 qualities 最合适。

第3遍：答案代入原文中　再读一遍细核实

全文翻译

翻译人员必须具备以下能力：出色地掌握源语言并及时更新其相关知识；精通目的语，即母语或通常使用的语言；对其专业领域的最新发展有所了解。以上这些可以说是翻译人员的“职业装备”。此外，翻译人员最好还要有勤学好问的精神、广泛的兴趣爱好、良好的记忆力以及快速掌握最新发展的基本原理的能力。他应愿意高效地独自工作，但如果自己的知识不足以应付手头的工作时，就要虚心请教他人。他应该能够准确、快速地打字。如果主要从事出版物的翻译工作，还要对印刷技术和校对工作多了解一些。如果他主要从事资料翻译工作，比如说在某工业公司，他就应该头脑灵活、应变力强，能够快速地从一种源语言转换到另一种源语言，或从一个主题转换到另一主题，因为这是做此类翻译工作经常要用到的能力。记住，笔译人员的工作性质是处理书面文字，严格来讲译者并不必会说他所处理的这种语言。但如果他会说的话，这当然是他的优势而非障碍，但从很多方面来看，这种能力是一种译者并不需要的奢侈。不过，译者最好还是要对源语言的发音有大致的了解，哪怕只限于对人名、地名发音的了解。这一原则同样适用于书写源语言的能力。如果译者能用源语言写作，那很好；如果不能也没关系。对译者来说，还有很多其他值得拥有的技能与素质。

PART V　GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

41. **C 固定句型**　for one thing … for another … 为固定句型，意为“一方面……另一方面……”，故答案为 C。其他三项均不与 for one thing 搭配：what's more 意为“而且”，表示递进关系；as well 意为“也”；in addition 意为“另外”。

42. **D 句子结构**　由 Even as a girl（还是小女孩的时候）可确定主句的主语就是这个小女孩，故排除 A、B、C 三项，选 D 为答案。句意为：还是小女孩的时候，Melissa 就知道表演是她的生命，观众就是她最好的老师。

43. **D 固定句型**　Why not do sth.? 或 Why don't you do sth.? 是固定句型，均表示提出建议。故只能选 D。call on 为固定搭配，意为“拜访”。

44. **B 固定句型**　“There is no doubt that + 从句”或 There is no doubt about/of/with/as to sth. 为固定句型，意为“毫无疑问……”，故答案为 B。也可通过分析句子结构得出正确答案：空格后为一个完整的句子，表达 no doubt 的具体内容。

45. **A 比较结构**　A is to B what C is to D 为固定搭配，意为“A 相对于 B 就像 C 相对于 D”，what 引导比较状语从句，故本题选 A。句意为：智力对于头脑的重要性（作用）就如同视力对于身体的重要性（作用）。

　　扩　展　A is to B as C is to D 的搭配也较为常见，但这个表达一般不表示“比较”，而是表示“等同”之意，如：2 is to 8 as 1 is to 4. 2 比 8 相当于 1 比 4。

46. **C 从属连词**　从句意推测，前后分句之间应为让步关系，故只能用 while，此处意为“虽然”。as long as 意为“只要”，引导条件状语从句；as 意为“因为”或“当……时”，分别引导原因或时间状语从句；even 意为“甚至”，不是连词，不能引导句子。

47. **A 词义辨析**　nearly 意为“几乎”；merely 意为“仅仅，不过”，词义相当于 only；hardly 与 barely 同义，意为“几乎不”，表示否定意义。句首提到“病人的好转令人鼓舞”，接着以 as 引导原因状语从句，说明病人已经好转的原因。根据句意，只有用 nearly 才合适。

48. **A 固定搭配**　“be much of a + 名词”为固定搭配，意为“算上是某事”，常用于否定句或疑问句中，如：She is not much of an actress. 她算不上是演员。句意为：他太胆小了，连他最好的朋友他也不敢告之真相。

49. **B 从属连词** 通过观察选项，首先排除 A 与 C，因为没有这两种用法。in that 意为“因为”，引导原因状语从句，相当于 because；so that 引导目的或结果状语从句。本句只有用 in that 句意才通顺，句意为：Barry 和他的母亲比有优势，因为他会讲法语。

50. **C 固定搭配** as regards 为固定搭配，意为“有关，关于”，起介词的作用，后面一般接名词，故答案为 C。句意为：你不用担心手术费。

51. **D 非谓语动词** 非谓语动词的否定词要放在该动词之前，故首先排除 A 与 C。另外，动词不定式作主语时一般表示具体的、特定的一次性动作；而分词作主语时常常表示抽象的、一般性动作。根据本句句意，个子不高是客观事实而并非特定情况下才如此，故分词形式较为合适，答案为 D。

52. **B 词组辨析** 首先排除 C 与 D，因为二者后不能用介词 to，但可以用动词不定式的结构：force sb. to do sth. 迫使某人做某事；decline to do sth. 拒绝做某事。sink 与 reduce 均可与介词 to 搭配：reduce to 意为“沦落到，迫使”，表示境况不好、生活水平下降等；sink to 可表示“降低，减少”，如：Mary sank her voice to a whisper. Mary 把声音降低为轻声细语。根据本句中的 famine 和 without food for days 可推断，空格处应填一个表示人们生活水平下降的词，故答案为 B。

扩 展 sink 更常用的意思是“沉，下沉”，其后一般接介词 in 或 into，如：He sank the bucket into the well. 他把水桶沉入井中。

53. **B 词义辨析** assign 意为“分配，指派”；realize 意为“实现”；solve 意为“解决，解答”，常与 riddle，puzzle 和 problem 连用。可以与 tasks 搭配的动词只有 tackle（应付，处理，解决）；它还可与 problem 搭配使用。

54. **A 词义辨析** 除 accomplish（完成，实现）外，其他三个词都有“阻止”之意，区别是：frustrate 意为“挫败，阻挠”，受挫的对象可以是“人”，也可以是抽象概念（efforts, attempt, plans 等）；prevent 意为“阻止，防止”，目的是根本不让某事发生；discourage 是通过使人泄气、打击士气或不赞成来“劝阻”，如：He’s never been discouraged by difficulties. 他从不因困难而气馁。本句中，动词的施动对象为抽象概念 efforts，故选用 frustrate 才合适。

55. **C 固定搭配** 首先推测本句大意为（尤其注意前后分句的连接词 but）：我只是跟这个人见过面，但从来没跟他说过话。能表示“与某人见过面，面熟”的只能是短语 know sb. by sight，故答案为 C。

扩 展 learn/have/know … by heart 意为“熟记……”；know from experience 意为“根据经验知道”；learn by experience 意为“从经验中学到”；by chance 意为“偶然地，碰巧地”。

56. **B 词组辨析** distinction 强调区别于他人或他物的固有特征、特点。make a distinction between A and B 为常用搭配，意为“对 A 和 B 加以区分，把 A 与 B 分辨出来”，强调的是辨认的最终结果。本句中提到 Sally 是色盲（colour-blind），分辨不出红与绿的区别，用 distinction 最能体现出这一点，故本题答案为 B。其他三项不符合句意：make a difference 常意为“有很大不同或影响”，如：I don’t think it will make any difference. 我认为那没有什么两样。make a comparison between A and B 强调比较的过程，结果既可能找出相同点也可能找出不同点；division 意为“分开，分割”，强调把整体分为部分，一般没有 make a division 这种用法。

57. **C 词组辨析** 可与 with 搭配使用的形容词只有 B 与 C：be simultaneous with 意为“与……同时（发生）”，如：This event was almost simultaneous with that one. 这件事几乎与那件事同时发生。be consistent with 意为“与……相符，一致”。结合本句句意考虑，用 consistent 较为妥当：你必须坚决要求学生给出的都是与客观现实相符的真实答案。relevant 意为“相关的”，常用搭配为 be relevant to，意为“与……相关”，如：I don’t think his remarks are relevant to our discussion. 我认为他的话跟我们的讨论无关。practical 意为“实际的，实用的”，常作定语或用于系表结构，之后不加 with。

58. **C 固定搭配** 四个动词中只有 part 才能与 with 搭配，意为“放弃，跟……分手”，用在本句中指 Nicola 姨妈为了攒钱，变卖了一些最珍贵的财物。divide 可作及物或不及物动词用，作不及物动词时，后面通常可接介词 into，如：His lecture divides into four parts. 他的演讲分四部分。separate 可作及物或不及物动词用，意为“分开，把……隔开”，作不及物动词时后面可接介词 from，如：The man threatened to separate from the orgnization. 这个男人威胁要脱离组织。abandon 一般只用作及物动词，意为“放弃，遗弃”，如：You should never abandon a friend in trouble. 你决不能抛弃有困难的朋友。