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大学英语

四级考试

历年真题全解

1999 - 2005

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Don't Worry
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全国英语等级考试教材

大学英语四级考试

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四级考试

历年真题

1999—2003

主编：王守仁

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前言

本书根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》结合历年真题编写而成。全书共收集了从1999年1月至2005年1月共14套试题,每套试题都有“答案”、“考点”、“解析”、“译文”、“关键词”等详细内容。本书突出试题的答题技巧和方法,旨在提高学生综合运用英语的水平和能力,以期达到事半功倍的效果。

本书信息量大,考点突出,具有很强的考前辅导针对性和可操作性,便于学生自学和查阅,适合应试者提高四级水平及广大英语爱好者学习使用。

本书具体在编纂方面有如下特点:

一、题型全面:本书囊括了近年CET-4的测试题型:听力理解中的对话和短文、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、短文写作;最新题型:听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题。

二、详解精辟:本书对所有试题进行了详细、透彻的解析,与同类书相比,对试题的解析更全面更具体,尤其是对于听力和短文写作方面更有长处。短文写作方面的解析能够让学生掌握英语作文的写作技巧。

三、版式实用:本书编排版式设计新颖独特,有利于学生进行自我测试,使用方便,可免除在书中前后翻找答案之劳和看错答案之误,同时又节省了学生的宝贵时间。

四、解析权威:参加本书试题解析的人员全部是多年从事大学英语教学工作的教师,他们融合多年的教学经验和应试技巧,把素质教育和应试技能有机结合,通过分析历年四级考试考点,解读经典试题,对相关试题进行了系统详实的讲解。

五、五步作文:写作部分不仅提供参考范文,而且提供了一种解题思路,独创五步写作法,对考生非常实用。这一点在各类试题的解析中还是独一无二的。“授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。”我们的出发点就是“授人以渔”。

如何利用备考资源:做过的题,尤其是做错的题是宝贵的资源,要充分利用。做题时要把试题分为三类:第一类是一做就对的,这样的题只需要看一下答案即可;第二类是在做题时,拿不准但是做对了,这说明你掌握得不牢固,需要详细地看解析,以加深印象;第三类是做错的和不会做的,这是重点要解决的问题。首先要认真研究答案及详解,加强理解记忆。例如一套题有80道小题,你有20道题是做错的或不会做的,等做过几套题以后,等你把答案都忘了的时候,你再回过头来做那20道题,结果你会发现你可能又掌握了十几道题。可能还有十几道题不会,全书的题做完后,你可能有一二百道题不会,针对这些问题反复练习直到全部会做,这样才能做到心中有数,可以有效地提高学习效果。

本书在编写过程中征求了全国著名英语测试专家和教授的意见,得到北京大学、清华大学、南开大学、华东师范大学等数十所大学领导和师生的支持,并在教学中进行了实验,得到了广大师生的支持和认可,深受师生们的喜爱。书中如有疏漏与错误之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。预祝广大考生取得好成绩。

编者

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2005 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	语法结构	词汇	完形填空	简短回答	翻译	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15		10			15
得分									

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

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

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

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

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

1. W: You've sold your car. You don't need one?

M: Not really. I've never liked to drive anyway. Now we'd moved to a place near the subway. We can get about quite conveniently.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The man enjoys traveling by car.
- B) The man lives far from the subway.
- C) The man is good at driving.
- D) The man used to own a car.

2. M: I'm going to drop my information science class. It needs too early in the morning.

【提示】这部分有 10 个对话，从 A)、B)、C)、D) 中选出最佳答案，并在答题纸上画线。

1. 【答案】D【考点】推理题

【解析】女子说男子已经把车卖了，难道不需要一辆吗？男子说自己从不喜欢驾车。现在，自己搬到地铁站附近，交通很方便。浏览四个选项，只有 D) 是正确的。

2. 【答案】A【考点】推理题

【解析】这段对话中，男士说他要放弃信息科学课程，因为每天要起早。女

W: Is that really the good reason to drop the class, Tony?

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) Tony should continue taking the course.
- B) She approves of Tony's decision.
- C) Tony can choose another science course.
- D) She can't meet Tony so early in the morning.

3. M: If you aren't to do anything particular, shall we see the new play at the grand theater tonight?

W: Sounds great. But I've got to go over my notes for tomorrow's midterm.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A) She has to study for the exam.
- B) She is particularly interested in plays.
- C) She's eager to watch the new play.
- D) She can lend her notes to the man.

4. M: What do you think of the prospects for online education? Is it going to replace the traditional school?

W: I doubt it. Schools are hard to stay, because they are much more than just book learning. Even though it is known more and more kids are going online, I believe few of them will quit school altogether.

Q: What does the woman think of the conventional schools?

- A) They will be replaced by online education sooner or later.
- B) They will attract fewer kids as online education expands.
- C) They will continue to exist along with online education.
- D) They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only.

5. M: How do most students find a job after they graduate?

W: They usually look for a job by searching the want at newspapers.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A) Most students would like to work for a newspaper.
- B) Most students find a job by reading advertisements.
- C) Most students find it hard to get a job after they graduate.
- D) Most students don't want jobs advertised in the newspapers.

6. M: Allan is in the basement trying to repair the washing machine.

W: He isn't going to work in his term paper?

Q: What does the woman think Allan should do?

- A) Move the washing machine to the basement.
- B) Turn the basement into a workshop.
- C) Repair the washing machine.
- D) Finish his assignment.

士说：“这难道是理由吗？”言外之意，她建议坚持下去。故选 A)。

3.【答案】A【考点】推理题

【解析】这段对话中男士对女士说：“如果今天晚上你没有什么特殊事情处理，能否去大剧院看戏？”女士称：“主意很好，但我得复习一下笔记以应付明天的期中考试。”言外之意，她婉言谢绝。

4.【答案】C【考点】推理题

【解析】这段对话中男士询问女士网络教育的前景如何、是否网络教育会取代学校教育，女士认为尽管越来越多学生上网，但自己坚信很少人会弃学。言外之意，传统教育将与网络教育并存。故选 C)。

5.【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】通过对话，我们得知男子询问女士大多数学生毕业后的择业方式，女士说通常他们是通过翻阅报纸了解招聘的工作。这与 B)一致。

6.【答案】D【考点】推理题

【解析】通过对话，我们得知男子说 Allan 正在地下室修洗衣机，而女子则惊讶地说：“他不打算完成论文啦？”言外之意：艾伦应该首先完成论文。因此选 D)。

7. W: Professor, a few of us at the back didn't get your copy of the reading assignment.

M: Well, there are only 38 names on my class list. And I didn't bring any spare copies.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) Some students at the back cannot hear the professor.
- B) The professor has changed his reading assignment.
- C) Some of the students are not on the professor's list.
- D) The professor has brought extra copies of his assignment.

8. M: Congratulations, Li Ming! You are the talk of the town at the pride of our class now.

W: If you will find my winning of the English speech contest, I don't think it's such a big deal. You know I've spent 2 summer vacations learning English in Canada.

Q: What do we learn about Li Ming from the conversation?

- A) She doesn't want to talk about the contest.
- B) She's modest about her success in the contest.
- C) She's spent two years studying English in Canada.
- D) She's very proud of her success in the speech contest.

9. M: Would you pass me the sports section please?

W: Sure. If you give me the classified ads and local-news section.

Q: What are the speakers doing?

- A) Talking about sports.
- B) Writing up local news.
- C) Reading newspapers.
- D) Putting up advertisements

10. W: If the weather is this hot tomorrow, we may as well give up the idea of playing tennis in the afternoon.

M: Oh. I don't think it'll last long. The weather forecast says it will cloud over by mid-afternoon.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) They shouldn't change their plan.
- B) They'd better change their mind.
- C) The tennis game won't last long.
- D) Weather forecasts are not reliable.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage

7.【答案】C【考点】推理题

【解析】通过对话,我们得知这是一段师生对话。学生报告后排有几个同学没有拿到作业,教授说自己手中名单上只有 38 个人名,故没有多准备,这与选项 C) 相吻合。

8.【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】男士祝贺女士在英语演讲比赛获奖,女士非常谦虚地说:“I don't think it's such a big deal.”因为自己曾经花了两个暑假在加拿大学习英语,故选 B)。

9.【答案】C【考点】推理题

【解析】男士让女士把体育栏目递给他,女士让男士把分类广告和地方新闻栏目递给她。由此可以断定他们在看报,故 C) 与题意相符。

10.【答案】A【考点】推理题

【解析】女子说如果明天气温仍然这么高的话就取消明天下午的网球活动,男子说天气预报说明天中午后天气晴转多云,言外之意他们不会改变计划。与选项 A) 相符。

is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

There are a lot of good cameras available at the moment — most of these are made in Japan but there are also good (S1) _____ models from Germany and the USA. We have (S2) _____ a range of different models to see which is the best (S3) _____ for money. After a number of different tests and interviews with people who are (S4) _____ with different cameras being assessed, our researchers (S5) _____ the Olympic BY model as the best auto-focus camera available at the moment. It costs \$ 200 although you may well want to spend more — (S6) _____ as much as another \$ 200 — on buying (S7) _____ lenses and other equipment. It is a good Japanese camera, easy to use. (S8) _____

whereas the American versions are considerably more expensive. The Olympic BY model weighs only 320 grams, which is quite a bit less than other cameras of a similar type. Indeed, one of the other models we looked at weighed almost twice as much. (S9) _____

All the people we interviewed expressed almost total satisfaction with it. (S10) _____

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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 15 are based on the following passage:

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu (流感) may make a difference in how long the misery lasts.

The American Lung Association (ALA) has issued new guidelines on combating colds and the flu (流感), and one of the keys is being able to quickly tell the two apart. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses

- S1. quality
- S2. investigated
- S3. value
- S4. familiar
- S5. recommend
- S6. perhaps
- S7. additional
- S8. Equivalent German models tend to be heavier and slightly less easy to use.
- S9. Similarly, it is smaller than most of its competitors, thus fitting easily into a pocket or a handbag.
- S10. The only problem was slight awkwardness in loading the film.

[提示]这部分有3篇文章。听完每篇后,从A)、B)、C)、D)4个选项中选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上画线。

[文章概述]本文主要讲的是流感与普通感冒的区别。引起普通感冒的病毒有两百多种,而引起流感的病毒只有A、B、C三种。二者既有许多相同之处,又有明显不同之处。普通感冒通常不引起发烧,而流感则不然。一般而言,流感更为严重。流感和普通感冒均可用药缓解。另外,流感可种牛痘预防。但经常洗手、少与感冒患者接触可减少患感冒机率。儿童患感冒和流感时不应服用阿司匹林,因为儿童服用阿司匹

can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses — flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine (牛痘), which is, for most people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA.

But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.

Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome(综合症), a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system. Reye syndrome.

There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

11. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help _____.

- A) shorten the duration of the illness
- B) the patient buy medicine over the counter
- C) the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs
- D) prevent people from catching colds and the flu

12. We learn from the passage that _____.

- A) one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu
- B) aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu
- C) delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system
- D) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

13. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively, _____.

- A) one should identify the virus which causes it
- B) one should consult a doctor as soon as possible
- C) one should take medicine upon catching the disease
- D) one should remain alert when the disease is spreading

14. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold?

- A) A stuffy nose.
- B) A high temperature.
- C) A sore throat.
- D) A dry cough.

林可引起 Reye 综合症。

11.【答案】A【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第 1 段后半句 "...being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu (流感) may make a difference in how long the misery lasts." 可知本题答案。

12.【答案】D【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第 2 段最后两句,得知无论流感还是普通感冒,服用药均有作用,故本题答案选 D)。

13.【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第 2 段第 2 句 "That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in." 可知一患上流感就需要服用药,即本题答案选 C)。

14.【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第 5 段前两句 "Cold symptoms ..., and adults and teens often do not get a fever ... fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages." 可知流感和普通感冒之区别。

15. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents _____
- A) are advised not to give them aspirin
- B) should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome
- C) are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination
- D) should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

In a time of low academic achievement by children in the United States, many Americans are turning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers. However, the answers provided by Japanese preschools are not the ones Americans expected to find. In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction. In one investigation, 300 Japanese and 210 American preschool teachers, child development specialists, and parents were asked about various aspects of early childhood education. Only 2 percent of the Japanese respondents (答问卷者) listed "to give children a good start academically" as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. In contrast, over half the American respondents chose this as one of their top three choices. To prepare children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, Japanese schools do not teach reading, writing, and mathematics, but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group. The vast majority of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.

In the recent comparison of Japanese and American preschool education, 91 percent of Japanese respondents chose providing children with a group experience as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. Sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented (强调个性发展的) Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices. An emphasis on the importance of the group seen in Japanese early childhood education continues into elementary school education.

Like in America, there is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese kindergartens have specific aims, such as early musical training or potential development. In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have elementary and secondary schools. Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities. Several more progressive programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens.

16. We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe _____.
- A) Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents
- B) Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements
- C) Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction

别为是否发烧,即 B) high temperature(有热度)。

15. [答案]A[考点]细节题

【解析】根据倒数第2段“However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome...”不难看出本题答案应选 A)。

【文章概述】本文谈的是美国儿童学校教育试图向日本学的情况。结果,令美国人大跌眼镜的是:日本大多学前学校并不强调成绩。有关调查表明:日本很少强调学术,他们强调持之以恒、专心以及在群体中的沟通能力。和美国一样,日本儿童早期教学方式呈多样化。

16. [答案]C[考点]推理题

【解析】根据第1段前几句“However, the answers... are not the ones Americans expected to find. In most... surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction.”可推知本题答案

D) Japan's higher education is superior to theirs

17. Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should also attach importance to _____.

- A) problem solving
- B) group experience
- C) parental guidance
- D) individually-oriented development

18. In Japan's preschool education, the focus is on _____.

- A) preparing children academically
- B) developing children's artistic interests
- C) tapping children's potential
- D) shaping children's character

19. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to _____.

- A) broaden children's horizon
- B) cultivate children's creativity
- C) lighten children's study load
- D) enrich children's knowledge

20. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university-based kindergartens?

- A) They can do better in their future studies.
- B) They can accumulate more group experience there.
- C) They can be individually oriented when they grow up.
- D) They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Lead deposits, which accumulated in soil and snow during the 1960's and 70's, were primarily the result of leaded gasoline emissions originating in the United States. In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has mandated unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation world wide has decreased significantly.

A study published recently in the journal *Nature* shows that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the leading contributor to the high concentration of lead in the snow in Greenland. The new study is a result of the continued research led by Dr. Charles Boutron, an expert on the impact of heavy metals on the environment at the National Center for Scientific Research in France. A study by Dr. Boutron

应为 C)。

17.【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第 2 段中第 2 句 "Sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices." 可知本题答案为 B)。

18.【答案】D【考点】推理题

【解析】根据第 1 段最后几句内容 "To prepare children ... Japanese schools do not teach ... but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group. The ... children are taught to read at home ..." 推知日本早期教育侧重儿童性格塑造。

19.【答案】C【考点】推理题

【解析】根据文章最后一句 "Several more progressive programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens." 可推知本题答案为 C)。

20.【答案】D【考点】细节题

【解析】根据倒数第 2 句 "Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities." 不难看出看出本题答案应选 D。

【文章概述】本文主要讲由于 20 世纪五六十年代美国使用含铅汽油导致铅沉积问题以及近二十年美国批准无铅汽油后的变化。

published in 1991 showed that lead levels in arctic (北极的) snow were declining.

In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the ratios of the different forms of lead in the leaded gasoline used in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasoline and thus enabled scientists to differentiate (分区) the lead sources. The dominant lead ratio found in Greenland snow matched that found in gasoline from the United States.

In a study published in the journal *Ambio*, scientists found that lead levels in soil in the North-eastern United States had decreased markedly since the introduction of unleaded gasoline. Many scientists had believed that the lead would stay in soil and snow for a longer period.

The authors of the *Ambio* study examined samples of the upper layers of soil taken from the same sites of 30 forest floors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in 1980 and in 1990. The forest environment processed and redistributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected. Scientists say both studies demonstrate that certain parts of the ecosystem (生态系统) respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute.

21. The study published in the journal *Nature* indicates that _____.
A) the Clean Air Act has not produced the desired results
B) lead deposits in arctic snow are on the increase
C) lead will stay in soil and snow longer than expected
D) the US is the major source of lead pollution in arctic snow
22. Lead accumulation worldwide decreased significantly after the use of unleaded gas in the US _____.
A) was discouraged
B) was enforced by law
C) was prohibited by law
D) was introduced
23. How did scientists discover the source of lead pollution in Greenland?
A) By analyzing the data published in journals like *Nature* and *Ambio*.
B) By observing the lead accumulations in different parts of the arctic area.
C) By studying the chemical elements of soil and snow in Northeastern America.
D) By comparing the chemical compositions of leaded gasoline used in various countries.
24. The authors of the *Ambio* study have found that _____.

21. 【答案】D【考点】综合判断题

【解析】根据第2段“A study ... shows that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the leading contributor to the high concentration of lead in the snow in Greenland. A study ... showed that lead levels in arctic snow were declining.”可判断出本题答案。

22. 【答案】B【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第1段第2句“In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has mandated unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation worldwide has decreased significantly.”可得出本题答案。“mandate”意为“批准, 实施”。

23. 【答案】D【考点】综合判断题

【解析】根据第3段“In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the ratios ... in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasoline and thus enabled scientists to differentiate the lead sources. The dominant lead ratio found in Greenland snow matched that found in gasoline from the United States.”可推出本题答案为D)。

24. 【答案】A【考点】细节题

- A) forests get rid of lead pollution faster than expected
- B) lead accumulations in forests are more difficult to deal with
- C) lead deposits are widely distributed in the forests of the US
- D) the upper layers of soil in forests are easily polluted by lead emissions

25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that scientists _____.

- A) are puzzled by the mystery of forest pollution
- B) feel relieved by the use of unleaded gasoline
- C) still consider lead pollution a problem
- D) lack sufficient means to combat lead pollution

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Exercise is one of the few factors with a positive role in long-term maintenance of body weight. Unfortunately, that message has not gotten through to the average American, who would rather try switching to "light" beer and low-calorie bread than increase physical exertion. The Centers for Disease Control, for example, found that fewer than one-fourth of overweight adults who were trying to shed pounds said they were combining exercise with their diet.

In rejecting exercise, some people may be discouraged too much by caloric-expenditure charts; for example, one would have to briskly walk three miles just to work off the 275 calories in one delicious Danish pastry (小甜饼). Even exercise professionals concede half a point here. "Exercise by itself is a very tough way to lose weight," says York Onnen, program director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Still, exercise's supporting role in weight reduction is vital. A study at the Boston University Medical Center of overweight police officers and other public employees confirmed that those who dieted without exercise regained almost all their old weight, while those who worked exercise into their daily routine maintained their new weight.

If you have been sedentary (极少活动的) and decide to start walking one mile a day, the added exercise could burn an extra 100 calories daily. In a year's time, assuming no increase in food intake, you could lose ten pounds. By increasing the distance of your walks gradually and making other dietary adjustments, you may lose even more weight.

26. What is said about the average American in the passage?

- A) They tend to exaggerate the healthful effect of "light" beer.
- B) They usually ignore the effect of exercise on losing weight.

【解析】根据最后一段 "The authors of the Ambio study examined samples ... The forest environment processed and re-distributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected. Scientists say ... certain parts of the ecosystem respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute." 可见本题答案应为 A)。

25. 【答案】C 【考点】推理题

【解析】根据最后一段最后一句 "Scientists say ... certain parts of the ecosystem respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute." 推知本题答案为 C)。

【文章概述】本文讲述如何有效地保持体重适当的问题,作者强调要减肥,仅仅合理饮食还不够,要结合锻炼方有效。锻炼对减肥来说很重要,但是锻炼减肥颇艰辛。

26. 【答案】B 【考点】推理题

【解析】根据第 1 段前两句 "Exercise is one of the few factors with a positive role ... Unfortunately, that message

- C) They prefer "light" beer and low-calorie bread to other drinks and food.
D) They know the factors that play a positive role in keeping down body weight.

27. Some people dislike exercise because _____.

- A) they think it is physically exhausting
B) they find it hard to exercise while on a diet
C) they don't think it possible to walk 3 miles every day
D) they find consulting caloric-expenditure charts troublesome

28. "Even exercise professionals concede half a point here" (Para. 2) means "They _____".

- A) agree that the calories in a small piece of pastry can be difficult to work off by exercise
B) partially believe diet plays a supporting role in weight reduction
C) are not fully convinced that dieting can help maintain one's new weight
D) are not sufficiently informed of the positive role of exercise in losing weight

29. What was confirmed by the Boston University Medical Center's study?

- A) Controlling one's calorie intake is more important than doing exercise.
B) Even occasional exercise can help reduce weight.
C) Weight reduction is impossible without exercise.
D) One could lose ten pounds in a year's time if there's no increase in food intake.

30. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?

- A) To justify the study of the Boston University Medical Center.
B) To stress the importance of maintaining proper weight.
C) To support the statement made by York Onnen.
D) To show the most effective way to lose weight.

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

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

31. The machine looked like a large, _____, old-fashioned typewriter.

- A) forceful
B) clumsy

has not gotten through to the average American, who ..."可推知本题答案。

27. 【答案】B【考点】综合判断题

【解析】根据第2段 "In rejecting exercise, some people may be discouraged too much ... or example, one would have to briskly walk three miles just to work off the 275 calories in one delicious Danish pastry" 结合第3段可知本题答案为 B)。

28. 【答案】D【考点】推理题

【解析】根据短文内容,此处的短语应该表示 D) are not sufficiently informed of positive role of exercise in losing weight (他们对锻炼在减肥方面的积极作用知晓得还不够深入)。

29. 【答案】C【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第3段 "Still, exercise's supporting role in weight reduction is vital. A study at the Boston... confirmed that those who dieted without exercise regained almost all their old weight, while those who worked exercise into their daily routine maintained their new weight." 可知本题答案。

30. 【答案】D【考点】主旨题

【解析】综合全篇,可得知所提供选项中只有 D) 符合文意。

31. 【译文】这台机器看起来好像一台又大、笨重、又过时的打字机。

【答案】B【考点】词义辨析