



大学英语 四级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST (BAND FOUR)

历年真题

超精解

超精

(2002.1—2005.6)

上海交大 陈多佳 审订

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深入剖析考点及 710 分命题思路，传授解题技巧
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前 言

笔者从事四六级辅导工作已有多多年,深感广大的大学生朋友们为四六级所累。很多同学为四六级浪费了大把的美好青春,却学不得法,一次次被四六级击败,导致拿不到学位,或者找不到好工作。我这里不谈同学们未能过级的其它因素,比如心理素质、临场发挥、运气等等。只谈在具体备考过程中,太多的同学把大量时间花在做各种各样的模拟题或者多少多少篇阅读上,却忽视了真题所具有的“至高无上”的地位。总以为真题已经考过,不会再考,于是将真题草草做过,更有甚者一套真题都没做。在屡败屡战的同时,还在做着错误的重复劳动,殊不知等待在前方的可能是又一次失败。模拟题是可以做的,但绝对不能舍本逐末,忽视真题在备考中的重要作用。有一个事实,各大辅导机构的四六级讲义中至少有70%以上的内容是历年的真题。这是为什么呢?因为辅导老师都知道真题是四六级制胜的法宝。

真题到底重要在哪里?真题包含了命题者的命题思路和一贯的考点,同样的题目虽然再次考到的可能性不大,但是同样的思路和考点却一直贯穿在历年真题中,而模拟题与真题的效度和信度大多相去甚远。可以说,只要把真题研究透了,即使一道模拟题不做,照样可以过级或者拿高分。即使四六级要改革,计分方式有所变化,主要题型不会有大的变化,核心考点仍然会包含在历年真题中,研究以往真题还是不可或缺。

写一本真正摸透命题者思路,准确把握考点,解析到位,既帮同学们考高分,又帮同学们提高英语水平的真题解析书一直是我的夙愿。经过长时间的准备和写作,这本“超精解”终于和读者见面了,希望这本书能帮助广大同学早日摆脱四六级的苦海,从此以积极的心态去面对英语,享受英语。

同学们在使用本书的时候要注意:在规定时间内做完题目,对完答案之后,一定要认真揣摩超精解部分老师总结的解题思路和命题规律,找出自己存在的问题,最后形成一套自己的迎考方法。

最后我要衷心感谢“点点英语”的各位斑竹、热心版友,以及我的家人在本书的写作过程中对我的鼓励和支持!

丁晓钟

2005年9月

目 录

真题部分

2002年1月大学英语四级考试	(1)
2002年6月大学英语四级考试	(31)
2003年1月大学英语四级考试	(61)
2003年6月大学英语四级考试	(93)
2004年1月大学英语四级考试	(126)
2004年6月大学英语四级考试	(160)
2005年1月大学英语四级考试	(192)
2005年6月大学英语四级考试	(223)

解析部分

2002年1月四级考试真题答案及超精解	(11)
2002年6月四级考试真题答案及超精解	(41)
2003年1月四级考试真题答案及超精解	(71)
2003年6月四级考试真题答案及超精解	(103)
2004年1月四级考试真题答案及超精解	(137)
2004年6月四级考试真题答案及超精解	(170)
2005年1月四级考试真题答案及超精解	(202)
2005年6月四级考试真题答案及超精解	(234)

2002 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) She has to post a letter instead.
B) She has to turn down the man's request.
C) She's not sure if the computer is fixed.
D) She can't send the message right now.
2. A) He didn't get the book he needed.
B) He had no idea where the book was.
C) The library is closed on weekends.
D) He was not allowed to check out the book.
3. A) Play a tape recorder.
B) Take a picture.
C) Repair a typewriter.
D) Start a car.
4. A) The woman rejected the man's apology.
B) The woman appreciated the man's offer.
C) The man had forgotten the whole thing.
D) The man had hurt the woman's feelings.
5. A) The woman is meeting the man at the airport.
B) They are complaining about the poor airport service.
C) They are discussing their plan for Christmas.
D) The man is seeing the woman off.
6. A) She plans to go to graduate school.
B) She will drop out of school.
C) She will stop working and concentrate on her studies.
D) She will take a part-time job.
7. A) He needs another job as research assistant.
B) He asked Professor Williams for assistance.
C) He assists Professor Williams with his teaching.
D) He is doing research with Professor Williams.
8. A) She thought there were no tickets left for the show.
B) She thought the seats on the left side were fully occupied.
C) The show was planned a long time ago.
D) The audience were deeply impressed by the show.
9. A) Mr. Long's briefing was unnecessarily long.
B) The woman should have been more attentive.
C) Mr. Long's briefing was not relevant to the mission.

D) The woman needn't have attended the briefing.

10. A) In a bank. B) In a school.
C) In a clothing store. D) In a barbershop.

Section B

Passage One

11. A) Because the bird couldn't repeat his master's name.
B) Because the bird screamed all day long.
C) Because the bird uttered the wrong word.
D) Because the bird failed to say the name of the town.
12. A) The cruel master. B) The man in the kitchen.
C) The pet bird. D) The fourth chicken.
13. A) The bird had finally understood his threat.
B) The bird managed to escape from the chicken house.
C) The bird had learned to scream back at him.
D) The bird was living peacefully with the chickens.

Passage Two

14. A) They are kept in open prisons.
B) They are allowed out of the prison grounds.
C) They are ordered to do cooking and cleaning.
D) They are a small portion of the prison population.
15. A) Some of their prisoners are allowed to study or work outside prisons.
B) Most of their prisoners are expected to work.
C) Their prisoners are often sent to special centers for skill training.
D) Their prisoners are allowed freedom to visit their families.
16. A) They are encouraged to do maintenance for the training centre.
B) Most of them get paid for their work.
C) They have to cook their own meals.
D) They can choose to do community work.

Passage Three

17. A) Because they have a driving license.
B) Because they have received special training.
C) Because the traffic conditions in London are good.
D) Because the traffic system of the city is not very complex.
18. A) Two to four months. B) About three weeks.
C) At least half a year. D) Two years or more.
19. A) Government officers are hard to please.
B) The learner has to go through several tough tests.
C) The learner usually fails several times before he passes it.
D) The driving test usually lasts two months.
20. A) They don't want their present bosses to know what they're doing.
B) They want to earn money from both jobs.

C) keep in constant touch with the computer center

D) inform the system of his destination by phone

25. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?

A) Enthusiastic. B) Pessimistic. C) Optimistic.

D) Cautious.

Passage Two

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal (残酷的), has risen sharply. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation (冲突) between hunters and hunt saboteurs (阻拦者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labour Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

26. Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes _____.

A) for recreation

B) in the interests of the farmers

C) to limit the fox population

D) to show off their wealth

27. What is special about fox hunting in Britain?

A) It involves the use of a deadly poison.

B) It is a costly event which rarely occurs.

C) The hunters have set rules to follow.

D) The hunters have to go through strict training.

28. Fox hunting opponents often interfere in the game _____.

A) by resorting to violence

B) by confusing the fox hunters

C) by taking legal action

D) by demonstrating on the scene

29. A new law may be passed by the British Parliament to _____.

A) prohibit farmers from hunting foxes

B) forbid hunting foxes with dogs

- C) stop hunting wild animals in the countryside
 D) prevent large-scale fox hunting
30. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) killing foxes with poison is illegal
 B) limiting the fox population is unnecessary
 C) hunting foxes with dogs is considered cruel and violent
 D) fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich

Passage Three

For an increasing number of students at American universities, Old is suddenly in. The reason is obvious: the graying of America means jobs. Coupled with the aging of the baby-boom (生育高峰) generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years. By 2050, 25 percent of all Americans will be older than 65, up from 14 percent in 1995. The change poses profound questions for government and society, of course. But it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions, and in law and business as well. "In addition to the doctors, we're going to need more sociologists, biologists, urban planners and specialized lawyers," says Professor Edward Schneider of the University of Southern California's (USC) School of Gerontology (老年学).

Lawyers can specialize in "elder law," which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination (歧视). Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history. "Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money," one professor says.

Margarite Santos is a 21-year-old senior at USC. She began college as a biology major but found she was "really bored with bacteria." So she took a class in gerontology and discovered that she liked it. She says, "I did volunteer work in retirement homes and it was very satisfying."

31. "... Old is suddenly in" (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably means "~~A~~" **B**.
- A) America has suddenly become a nation of old people
 B) gerontology has suddenly become popular
 C) more elderly professors are found on American campuses
 D) American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students
32. With the aging of America, lawyers can benefit **B**.
- A) from the adoption of the "elder law"
 B) from rendering special services to the elderly
 C) by enriching their professional knowledge
 D) by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests
33. Why can businessmen make money in the emerging elder market? **C**
- A) Retirees are more generous in spending money.
 B) They can employ more gerontologists.
 C) The elderly possess an enormous purchasing power.
 D) There are more elderly people working than before.
34. Who can make big money in the new century according to the passage?

- A) Retirees who are business-minded.
 B) The volunteer workers in retirement homes.
 C) College graduates with an MBA or law degree.
 D) Professionals with a good knowledge of gerontology. ✓
35. It can be seen from the passage that the expansion of America's elderly population _____.
 A) will provide good job opportunities in many areas A
 B) will impose an unbearable burden on society
 C) may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination
 D) will create new fields of study in universities. ○

Passage Four

The decline in moral standards — which has long concerned social analysts — has at last captured the attention of average Americans. And Jean Bethke Elshtain, for one, is glad.

The fact that ordinary citizens are now starting to think seriously about the nation's moral climate, says this ethics (伦理学) professor at the University of Chicago, is reason to hope that new ideas will come forward to improve it.

But the challenge is not to be underestimated. Materialism and individualism in American society are the biggest obstacles. "The thought that 'I'm in it for me' has become deeply rooted in the national consciousness," Ms. Elshtain says.

Some of this can be attributed to the disintegration of traditional communities, in which neighbors looked out for one another, she says. With today's greater mobility and with so many couples working, those bonds have been weakened, replaced by a greater emphasis on self.

In a 1996 poll of Americans, loss of morality topped the list of the biggest problems facing the U. S. And Elshtain says the public is correct to sense that: Data show that Americans are struggling with problems unheard of in the 1950s, such as classroom violence and a high rate of births to unmarried mothers.

The desire for a higher moral standard is not a lament (挽歌) for some nonexistent "golden age," Elshtain says, nor is it a wishful (一厢情愿的) longing for a time that denied opportunities to women and minorities. Most people, in fact, favor the lessening of prejudice.

Moral decline will not be reversed until people find ways to counter the materialism in society, she says. "Slowly, you recognize that the things that matter are those that can't be bought."

36. Professor Elshtain is pleased to see that Americans _____.
 A) have adapted to a new set of moral standards
 B) are longing for the return of the good old days
 C) have realized the importance of material things
 D) are awakening to the lowering of their moral standards ✓
37. The moral decline of American society is caused mainly by _____.
 A) its growing wealth
 B) the self-centeredness of individuals B
 C) underestimating the impact of social changes

- D) the prejudice against women and minorities
38. Which of the following characterizes the traditional communities? **B**
- A) Great mobility. B) Concern for one's neighbors.
C) Emphasis on individual effort. D) Ever-weakening social bonds.
39. In the 1950s, classroom violence **CA**
- A) was something unheard of B) was by no means a rare occurrence
C) attracted a lot of public attention D) began to appear in analysts' data
40. According to Elstain, the current moral decline may be reversed **D**
- A) if people can return to the "golden age"
B) when women and men enjoy equal rights
C) when people rid themselves of prejudice
D) if less emphasis is laid on material things

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

41. By the time you get to New York, I **AV** for London.
- A) would be leaving B) am leaving C) have already left D) shall have left
42. The article suggests that when a person **A** under unusual stress he should be especially careful to have a well-balanced diet.
- A) is **律师** B) were C) be D) was
43. The lawyer advised him to drop the **BC**, since he stands little chance to win.
- A) event **长身** B) incident **事件** C) case **案件** D) affair
44. Sometimes children have trouble **B** fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
- A) to separate B) separating C) for separating D) of separating
45. He is quite sure that it's **A** impossible for him to fulfill the task within two days.
- A) absolutely B) exclusively C) fully D) roughly
46. There was a big hole in the road (which **C** the traffic. **set up**)
- A) set back B) stood back C) held up D) kept down
47. Many a delegate was in favor of his proposal that a special committee **BC** to investigate the incident.
- A) were set up B) was set up C) be set up D) set up
48. In the Chinese household, grandparents and other relatives play **AB** roles in raising children.
- A) incapable B) indispensable **不可少** C) insensible D) infinite
49. Eye contact is important because wrong contact may create a communication **BD**.
- A) tragedy B) vacuum C) question D) barrier **障碍**
50. There was such a long line at the exhibition **that** we had to wait for about half an hour.
- A) as B) that C) so D) hence
51. There is no **RA** to the house from the main road.

52. A energy under the earth must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.
A) access 通道, 路 B) avenue 街道 C) exposure 暴露 D) edge
53. He wasn't appointed chairman of the committee, C not very popular with all its members.
A) Accumulated 点滴积累 B) Gathered 智力集中 C) Assembled 人员收集 D) Collected
54. The twentieth century has witnessed D an enormous worldwide political, economic and cultural D.
A) to be considered B) considering C) being considered D) having considered
55. The B stuck on the envelope says "By Air".
A) tradition 传统 B) transportation 交通 C) transmission 传播 D) transformation 转变
56. Mobile telecommunications A is expected to double in Shanghai this year as a result of a contract signed between the two companies.
A) diagram 图表 B) label 标签 C) signal 信号, 符号 D) mark 标记
57. Reading B the lines, I would say that the Government are more worried than they will admit. read between the lines
A) capacity 能力, 容量 B) potential 潜能 C) possession 占有 D) impact 影响, 冲击
58. My brother's plans are very C; he wants to master English, French and Spanish before he is sixteen.
A) arbitrary 武断, 独裁 B) aggressive 好强的 C) ambitious 雄心勃勃, 有抱负 D) abundant 丰富的
59. Things might have been much worse if the mother B on her right to keep the baby.
A) has been insisting B) had insisted C) would insist D) insisted
60. The statistical figures in that report are not BA. You should not refer to them.
A) accurate 精确 B) fixed 固定的, 确定的 C) delicate 精妙的, 精巧的 D) rigid 刚硬的, 呆板的
61. Contrast may make something appear more beautiful than it is when A alone.
A) seen B) is seen C) to be seen D) having been seen
62. The football game comes to you from New York.
A) lively B) alive C) live D) living
63. None of us expected the chairman to at the party. We thought he was still in hospital.
A) turn in B) turn over C) turn up D) turn down
64. The mother didn't know who for the broken glass.
A) blamed B) be blamed C) to blame D) would blame
65. He to his customers and halved the price.
A) leaked B) drew C) quoted D) yielded
66. Tryon was extremely angry, but cool-headed enough to storming into the boss's office.
A) prevent B) prohibit C) turn D) avoid

67. All flights _____ because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.
A) ~~having~~ been canceled B) had been canceled
C) having canceled D) were canceled
68. The author of the report is well _____ with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.
A) informed B) acquainted C) enlightened D) acknowledged
69. The boy spent as much time watching TV as he _____ studying.
A) does B) had C) was D) did
70. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated _____ instead of mechanically.
A) manually ~~手工~~ B) artificially C) automatically D) synthetically

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

One summer night, on my way home from work I decided to see a movie. I knew the theatre would be air-conditioned and I couldn't face my 71 apartment.

Sitting in the theatre I had to look through the 72 between the two tall heads in front of me. I had to keep changing the 73 every time she leaned over to talk to him, 74 he leaned over to kiss her. Why do Americans display such 75 in a public place?

I thought the movie would be good for my English, but 76 it turned out, it was an Italian movie. 77 about an hour I decided to give up on the movie and 78 on my popcorn (爆玉米花). I've never understood why they give you so much popcorn! It tasted pretty good, 79. After a while I heard 80 more of the romantic-sounding Italians. I just heard the 81 of the popcorn crunching (咀嚼) between my teeth. My thought started to 82. I remembered when I was in South Korea (韩国), I 83 to watch Kojak on TV frequently. He spoke perfect Korean - I was really amazed. He seemed like a good friend to me, 84 I saw him again in New York speaking 85. English instead of perfect Korean. He didn't even have a Korean accent and I 86 like I had been betrayed.

When our family moved to the United States six years ago, none of us spoke any English. 87 we had begun to learn a few words, my mother suggested that we all should speak English at home. Everyone agreed, but our house became very 88 and we all seemed to avoid each other. We sat at the dinner table in silence, preferring that to 89 in a difficult language. Mother tried to say something in English but it 90 out all wrong and we all burst into laughter and decided to forget it! We've been speaking Korean at home ever since.

- B71. A) warm B) ~~hot~~ C) heated D) cool
- D72. A) crack B) blank C) break D) opening ~~D3. 开孔~~
- D73. A) aspect B) view C) space D) angle
- C74. A) while B) whenever C) or D) and
- C75. A) attraction B) attention C) affection D) motion
- D76. A) since B) when C) what D) as
- B77. A) Within B) After C) For D) Over

78. A) concentrate B) chew C) fix D) taste
 79. A) too B) still C) though D) certainly
 80. A) much B) any C) no D) few
 81. A) voice B) sound C) rhythm D) tone
 82. A) wonder B) wander C) imagine D) depart
 83. A) enjoyed B) happened C) turned D) used
 84. A) until B) because C) then D) therefore
 85. A) artificial B) informal C) perfect D) practical
 86. A) felt B) looked C) seemed D) appeared
 87. A) While B) If C) Before D) Once
 88. A) empty B) quiet C) stiff D) calm
 89. A) telling B) uttering C) saying D) speaking
 90. A) worked B) got C) came D) made

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus.** You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

假设你是李明, 请你就本校食堂的状况给校长写一封信, 内容应涉及食堂的饭菜质量、价格、环境、服务等, 可以是表扬, 可以是批评建议, 也可以兼而有之。

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus

January 12th, 2002

Dear Mr. President,

参考答案

Part I Listening Comprehension

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

Part II Reading Comprehension

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

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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

Part IV Cloze

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



Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Jessica, could you forward this E-mail to all the club members?
W: Sorry, the computer broke down this morning. I will do it for you as soon as I have it fixed.
Q: What does the woman imply?
- A) She has to post a letter instead.
B) She has to turn down the man's request.
C) She's not sure if the computer is fixed.
D) She can't send the message right now.

解析: 男士请求女士转发电子邮件, 女士说“sorry”, 并指出电脑出了故障, 但表示一旦修好就帮忙转发。

单词: forward 转发; fix 修理; post v. 邮寄

短语: break down 发生故障; turn down 拒绝

2. W: Did you find the book for your reading assignment in the library?
M: It closed before I got there. I had no idea that it closes so early on weekends.
Q: What does the man mean?
- A) He didn't get the book he needed.
B) He had no idea where the book was.
C) The library is closed on weekends.
D) He was not allowed to check out the book.

解析: 男士说他到图书馆的时候那里已关门, 推知他没有借到书。

单词: assignment 作业

短语: on weekends 在周末; check out 借(书)

句型: I have no idea that... 我不知道...

3. M: Did you check the power plug and press the play button?

W: Yes, the power indicator was on, and it was running. But somehow the sound didn't come through.

Q: What was the woman probably trying to do?

- A) Play a tape recorder.
- B) Take a picture.
- C) Repair a typewriter.
- D) Start a car.

解析: 注意捕捉对话中的信息词。男士问是否检查了电源插座和播放键,女士说,电源指示灯亮着,并正处于播放状态,但没有声音。

单词: button 按钮; play 播放; start 发动

短语: take a picture 拍照片

短语: power plug 电源插座; power indicator 电源指示灯; come through 传出

4. M: Joanna, I am awfully sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you. Shall we have a beer and forget the whole thing?

W: OK, we can drop it this time. But don't do it again.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The woman rejected the man's apology.
- B) The woman appreciated the man's offer.
- C) The man had forgotten the whole thing.
- D) The man had hurt the woman's feelings.

解析: 男士说我不是有意伤害你,由此可见男士伤害了女士的感情。应选D。

单词: awfully 非常

短语: drop it(意为 forget it); appreciated the man's offer 接受男士的提议

句型: I didn't mean to do... 我并非有意...

5. W: Airports are sad places.

M: Sometimes, I guess. But we'll keep in touch. And I will fly over to see you at Christmas.

Q: What are the speakers doing?

- A) The woman is meeting the man at the airport.
- B) They are complaining about the poor airport service.
- C) They are discussing their plan for Christmas.
- D) The man is seeing the woman off.

解析: 女士说,机场是令人伤感的地方。男士说,也许有时候的确是,但他们会保持联络,并将于圣诞节飞去看她。

短语: keep in touch 保持联络; fly over to see you 飞去看你; see sb. off 为某人送行; complain about sth. 抱怨某事

6. M: Are you going to return to your present job after the vacation?

W: No, I plan to graduate next semester. That means I'll have to be a full-time student.

Q: What will the woman do?

- A) She plans to go to graduate school.
- B) She will drop out of school.
- C) She will stop working and concentrate on her studies.
- D) She will take a part-time job.

解析: 男士问女士假期过后是否会返回目前的工作岗位,女士说将成为全日制学生,并打算于下学期毕业,否定了重返工作的可能性。

单词: vacation 假期; semester 学期

短语: graduate school 研究生院; a full-time student 全日制的学生; concentrate on 专心于; drop out of school 退学; take a part-time job 做兼职工作

7. W: John, are you doing research for Professor Williams this semester?
M: Actually, I am working as his teaching assistant.
Q: What does the man mean?
- A) He needs another job as research assistant.
B) He asked Professor Williams for assistance.
C) He assists Professor Williams with his teaching.
D) He is doing research with Professor Williams.

解析: 女士问男士是否在为 Williams 教授作研究工作, 男士回答说现在作教授的教学助理, 由此可见工作内容是助理教学, 而不是做研究。

短语: do research 做研究; teaching assistant 教学助理; assist sb. with sth. 帮助某人干某事

8. M: I heard there are a few seats left for the show tonight.
W: Really? I was under the impression that the tickets were sold out a long time ago.
Q: What do we know from the woman's reply?
- A) She thought there were no tickets left for the show.
B) She thought the seats on the left side were fully occupied.
C) The show was planned a long time ago.
D) The audience were deeply impressed by the show.

解析: 男士说今晚的表演厅还剩有几张座位。女士说印象中票已经卖完很久。

单词: occupy 占用

短语: sell out 卖完; be deeply impressed by 对...留有深刻印象

句型: I was under the impression that... 我原以为...。(=I thought...)

9. W: Mrs. Long's briefing seemed to go on forever. I was barely able to stay awake.
M: How could you sleep through that? It was very important to the mission we are going to carry out.
Q: What does the man imply?
- A) Mr. Long's briefing was unnecessarily long.
B) The woman should have been more attentive.
C) Mr. Long's briefing was not relevant to the mission.
D) The woman needn't have attended the briefing.

解析: 女士表示 Mrs. Long 的报告似乎没有止境, 她几乎无法保持清醒了; 男士责备她怎能在那时睡觉, 因为 Mrs. Long 的报告对即将执行的任务十分重要, 言下之意是女士应该认真听。

单词: briefing 情况介绍; barely 几乎不; mission 任务; attentive 留意, 专心; attend 出席, 参加

短语: carry out 执行, 完成; be relevant to 与...相关

句型: How could you...? 你怎能...? (反问句表示谴责)

10. W: You seem very confident about the job interview, don't you?
M: Yes, I feel ready for it. I bought a good suit in a clothing store. I had my hair cut. I have studied almost everything about finance and economics.
Q: Where is the man probably going to work?
- A) In a bank.
B) In a school.
C) In a clothing store.
D) In a barbershop.

解析: 男士说女士看上去似乎对工作面试信息十足, 女士说是的, 她感觉一切都准备就绪了。买了套装、理了发, 并学习了几乎所有有关金融和经济学的知识。由此可推断是为一份银行工作准备的。

单词: finance 财政, 金融学; economics 经济学; barbershop 理发店

短语: be confident about 对...有信心; job interview 工作面试; have one's hair cut 剪头发; clothing store 服装店