

# 历年真题精解

## 大学英语四级考试

谢忠明课堂系列

1998.1-2003.6

四级考试命题研究组 组编



谢忠明 编著

国内同类最畅销书

- **作者最权威** 全国著名四级辅导专家,从事四级辅导长达12年,辅导考生5万以上人次。
- **策划最精心** 广泛吸取学员意见与建议,对同类书进行重新审视,总结优缺点。
- **内容最优化** 解析简明精炼,有整体性的专家点评;不仅有常考内容的归纳,还有非答案选项的必要解释,让考生深谙命题的内在特点、解题思路及命题趋势。

学苑出版社

# 大学英语四级考试

1998.1 ~ 2003.6

谢忠明 编著

# CET 历年真题精解

学苑出版社

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级考试历年真题精解/谢忠明主编. —北京:  
学苑出版社, 2002.7

ISBN 7-5077-1988-X

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

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 041686 号

学苑出版社出版发行

北京市万寿路西街 11 号 100036

北京市高岭印刷厂印刷 新华书店经销

787×1092 1/16 开本 14.375 印张 430 千字

2003 年 8 月北京第 3 版 2003 年 8 月北京第 4 次印刷

印数:0001-30000 册 定价:16.00 元

# 前言

最新两次的四六级考试再次证明:要过四六级,必须练真题。2003 年 1 月和 6 月的四六级试题不仅沿袭了近年来真题的出题思路,也应验了编者对真题命题趋势的预测,其中更有多道试题几乎原封不动的摘自往年的真题试卷。大学英语的基本语法点是有限的,四六级大纲词汇也是有限的,那么何以掌握其中的精要,即我们常说的“考点”呢?——惟有做真题!

本书收集了从 1998 年 1 月到 2003 年 6 月共 12 套实考试题,每套试题均附有一份精简答案( KEYS) 和详尽解析( NOTES),这样读者做完试卷后就可以迅速便捷地检查自己的测试成绩,然后可以就错题有选择性地查阅解析。本书解析全面详实,尤其适合迫切希望提高自己英语应试能力的考生,其中对往年考题的总结和对将来命题的预测,虽不能与语法书的面面俱到相比,但“管中窥豹,可见一斑”,编者厚积薄发的功力正显于此。另外,为节约同学们的备考费用,本书在不改变录音质量的基础上,将市场上常见的三盒 60 分钟磁带容量的听力录音制作成了两盒 90 分钟的磁带。

本书编者长期从事大学英语教学与科研,主持北京、上海、南京等地四级培训班达 10 年之久,每年辅导学生 8000 人以上,对四级考试历年试卷钻研有加,了如指掌。每套试题的解析都字斟句酌,力求正确、全面、精炼、到位,其中不仅有对常考内容的总结(解析中作重点标识),还列出了对非答案选项的必要解释,尽量让考生深谙四级考试命题的内在特点、解题思路以及命题趋势。

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

由于编者水平有限,疏漏和错误之处在所难免,望专家和读者不吝指正!

编者

## CONTENTS

1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试 .....	( 1 )
KEYS .....	( 10 )
NOTES .....	( 10 )
1998 年 6 月大学英语四级考试 .....	( 19 )
KEYS .....	( 28 )
NOTES .....	( 28 )
1999 年 1 月大学英语四级考试 .....	( 38 )
KEYS .....	( 48 )
NOTES .....	( 48 )
1999 年 6 月大学英语四级考试 .....	( 57 )
KEYS .....	( 67 )
NOTES .....	( 67 )
2000 年 1 月大学英语四级考试 .....	( 76 )
KEYS .....	( 86 )
NOTES .....	( 86 )
2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试 .....	( 96 )
KEYS .....	( 105 )
NOTES .....	( 105 )
2001 年 1 月大学英语四级考试 .....	( 113 )
KEYS .....	( 122 )
NOTES .....	( 122 )
2001 年 6 月大学英语四级考试 .....	( 130 )
KEYS .....	( 139 )
NOTES .....	( 139 )

2002 年 1 月大学英语四级考试 .....	(148)
KEYS .....	(157)
NOTES .....	(157)
2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试 .....	(167)
KEYS .....	(177)
NOTES .....	(177)
2003 年 1 月大学英语四级考试 .....	(186)
KEYS .....	(195)
NOTES .....	(195)
2003 年 6 月大学英语四级考试 .....	(205)
KEYS .....	(214)
NOTES .....	(214)

# 1998年1月大学英语四级考试

## 试 卷 一

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

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

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

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

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

1. A) The man wants to attend tomorrow's show.  
B) There aren't any tickets left for tonight's show.  
C) There aren't any tickets left for tomorrow's show.  
D) The man doesn't want to attend tomorrow's show.
2. A) Detective stories.  
B) Stories about jail escapes.  
C) Love stories.  
D) Stories about royal families.
3. A) It was a long lecture, but easy to understand.  
B) It was not as easy as she had thought.  
C) It was as difficult as she had expected.  
D) It was interesting and easy to follow.
4. A) To put him through to the director.  
B) To have a talk with the director about his work.  
C) To arrange an appointment for him with the director.  
D) To go and see if the director can meet him right now.
5. A) Margaret wanted to return some magazines to the woman.  
B) Margaret wanted to lend some magazines to the woman.  
C) Margaret wanted to borrow some magazines from the woman.  
D) Margaret wanted to get some magazines back from the woman.
6. A) He doesn't care much about it.  
B) He enjoys it very much.  
C) He doesn't mind even though it's tedious.  
D) He hates working overtime.
7. A) The woman doesn't think it exciting to travel by air.  
B) They'll stay at home during the holidays.  
C) They are offered some plane tickets for their holidays.  
D) They'll be flying somewhere for their vacation.
8. A) Something went wrong with the bus.  
B) She took somebody to hospital.



C) Something prevented her from catching the bus.

D) She came on foot instead of taking a bus.

9. A) Do her homework.

B) Clean the backyard.

C) Wash clothes.

D) Enjoy the beautiful day.

10. A) The man is looking for a place to live in.

B) The man has a house for rent.

C) The woman is a secretary.

D) The two speakers are old friends.

## Section B

## Compound Dictation

注意:听力理解的 B 节 (Section B) 为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation), 题目在试卷二上。现在请取出试卷二。

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

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

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

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

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

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

A) should be avoided

~~B~~) is universal among parents

~~C~~) sets up dangerous states of worry in the child

D) will make him lose interest in learning new things ~~X~~

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

A) should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read ~~X~~

B) should not expect too much of them ~~X~~

~~C~~) should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own

D) should create as many learning opportunities as possible



13. The second paragraph mainly tells us that C.
- A) parents should be strict with their children ~~X~~
- ~~B~~) parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community
- ~~C~~) parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone
- D) parents vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation
14. The word "precept" (Line 3, Para. 3) probably means "D".
- A) idea ~~X~~ B) punishment ~~X~~ C) behaviour ~~X~~ ~~D~~) instruction
15. In moral matters, parents should C.
- ~~A~~) observe the rules themselves
- ~~B~~) be aware of the marked difference between adults and children ~~X~~
- ~~C~~) forbid things which have no foundation in morality
- D) consistently ensure the security of their children

### Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

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

16. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its B.
- A) wide coverage ~~X~~ ~~B~~) uniform style
- C) speed in reporting news ~~X~~ D) popularity
17. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the "same" newspaper is that A.
- ~~A~~) people scan for the news they are interested in
- B) different people prefer different newspapers
- C) people are rarely interested in the same kind of news
- D) people have different views about what a good newspaper is
18. It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers D.
- A) apply reading techniques skillfully
- ~~B~~) jump from one newspaper to another
- C) appreciate the variety of a newspaper
- ~~D~~) usually read a newspaper selectively
19. A good newspaper offers "a variety" to readers because A.
- ~~A~~) it tries to serve different readers

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

20. The best title for this passage would be "B".

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

### Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A) unreasonable B) criminal ~~犯罪~~ C) harmful ~~X~~ D) costly ~~代价高昂~~

22. The research done by the Dement Commission shows that Americans B.

- A) don't like to take naps ~~X~~  
 B) are terribly worried about their national debt 国债  
 C) sleep less than is good for them ~~X~~  
~~D~~ have caused many industrial and traffic accidents ~~X~~

B 23. The purpose of this article is to B.

- A) warn us of the wickedness of napping ~~X~~  
 B) explain the danger of sleepiness  
 C) discuss the side effects of napping  
~~D~~ convince the reader of the necessity of napping ~~X~~

24. The "American sleep debt" (Line 1, Para. 3) is the result of D.

- ~~A~~ the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep  
 B) the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration ~~X~~  
 C) the rapid development of American industry ~~X~~  
~~D~~ the Americans' worry about the danger of sleepiness

25. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is D

- A) preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift
- B) good practice to eat something light before we go to bed
- C) essential to make up for lost sleep
- ☒ D) natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it

**Passage Four**

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

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

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

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

26. Jewish parents in Eastern Europe longed for their children to attend music school because A

- ☒ A) it would allow them access to a better life in the West
- B) Jewish children are born with excellent musical talent
- C) they wanted their children to enter into the professional field
- D) it would enable the family to get better treatment in their own country

27. Nurturing societies as mentioned in the passage refer to societies that B

- A) enforce strong discipline on students who want to achieve excellence
- ☒ B) treasure talent and provide opportunities for its full development
- C) encourage people to compete with each other
- D) promise talented children high positions

28. Japan is described in the passage as a country that attaches importance to C

- A) all-round development
- B) the learning of Western music
- ☒ C) strict training of children
- D) variety in academic studies

29. Which of the following contributes to the emergence of musical prodigies according to the passage? C

- ☒ A) A natural gift.
- B) Extensive knowledge of music.
- ☒ C) Very early training.
- D) A prejudice-free society.

30. Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage? C

- A) Jewish Contribution to Music
- B) Training of Musicians in the World
- C) Music and Society
- ☒ D) The Making of Prodigies

## Part III

## Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

31. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used D late for his lecture.  
A) to have students B) for students' being  
C) for students to be D) to students' being
32. You should have been more patient with that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.  
A) of B) with C) for D) at
33. Neither of the young men who had applied for a position in the university C.  
A) has been accepted B) have been accepted C) was accepted D) were accepted
34. This box is too heavy. B give me a hand?  
A) would you mind B) would you please C) will you like to D) will you please to
35. So long as he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.  
A) As soon as B) As well as C) So far as D) So long as
36. As early as 1647 Ohio made a decision that free, tax-supported schools must be established in every town having 50 households or more.  
A) having B) to have C) to have had D) having had
37. People appreciate working with him because he has a good sense of humor.  
A) to work B) to have worked C) working D) having worked
38. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he injure himself.  
A) injure B) had injured C) injured D) would injure
39. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield to any military threat.  
A) up B) to C) in D) at
40. Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded other more well-informed experimenters failed.  
A) which B) that C) what D) where
41. If tap water were as dangerous as some people think, a lot more of us would be getting sick.  
A) a lot of more us B) more a lot of us  
C) a lot of us more D) a lot more of us
42. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, obtaining water is not the least.  
A) for which B) to which C) of which D) in which
43. Which sport has the most expenses in terms of training equipment, players' personal equipment and uniforms?  
A) in place of B) in terms of C) by means of D) by way of
44. They are going to have the serviceman install an electric fan in the office tomorrow.  
A) install B) to install C) to be installed D) installed
45. I'm sure he is up to the job he would give his mind to it.  
A) if only B) in case C) until D) unless
46. The car broke down halfway for no reason.  
A) broke off B) broke down C) broke up D) broke out
47. The newcomers found it impossible to adapt themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.  
A) suit B) adapt C) regulate D) coordinate

48. A set to this problem is expected to be found before long.  
 A) result B) response C) settlement D) solution
49. You have nothing to set by refusing to listen to our advice.  
 A) gain B) grasp C) seize D) earn
50. As a result of careless washing, the jacket shrank to a child's size.  
 A) compressed B) shrank C) dropped D) decreased
51. He hoped the firm would transfer him to the Paris branch.  
 A) exchange B) transmit C) transfer D) remove
52. Having decided to rent a flat, we set about contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.  
 A) set about B) set down C) set out D) set up
53. The relationship between employers and employees has been studied intensively.  
 A) originally B) extremely C) violently D) intensively
54. But for their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.  
 A) But for B) For all C) Above all D) Except for
55. One day I came across a newspaper article about the retirement of an English professor at a nearby state college.  
 A) came across B) came about C) came after D) came at
56. She was complaining that the doctor was charging too much for the treatment he was giving her.  
 A) expending B) offering C) costing D) charging
57. The manager spoke highly of such virtues as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.  
 A) virtues B) features C) properties D) characteristics
58. Since the matter was extremely urgent, we dealt with it immediately.  
 A) tough B) tense C) urgent D) instant
59. You don't have to be in such a hurry. I would rather you went on business first.  
 A) would go B) will go C) went D) have gone
60. When I try to understand what it is that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me that there are two causes.  
 A) why it does B) what it does C) what it is D) why it is

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

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

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

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

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

Mental tests which are reasonably 74 show no differences in intelligence between races. High and low test

results both can be recorded by different members of any race. 75 equal educational advantages, there will be no difference in average standings, either on account of race or geographical location.

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

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

- |                        |                      |                   |                    |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 61. A) complete        | B) full              | C) total          | <u>D) whole</u>    |
| 62. A) in              | <u>B) from</u>       | C) at             | <u>D) on</u>       |
| 63. A) since           | <u>B) if</u>         | C) as             | D) while           |
| 64. A) speak           | B) talk              | <u>C) tell</u>    | D) mention         |
| 65. A) something       | B) everything        | <u>C) nothing</u> | D) anything        |
| 66. A) display         | <u>B) indicate</u>   | C) demonstrate    | D) appear          |
| 67. <u>A) All</u>      | B) Most              | C) No             | <u>D) Some</u>     |
| 68. <u>A) same</u>     | B) identical         | C) similar        | D) alike           |
| 69. A) remain          | B) increase          | C) decrease       | <u>D) vary</u>     |
| 70. <u>A) Only</u>     | B) Or                | <u>C) Nor</u>     | D) So              |
| 71. <u>A) ever</u>     | B) then              | C) never          | D) once            |
| 72. A) health          | <u>B) body</u>       | <u>C) mind</u>    | D) thought         |
| 73. A) big             | <u>B) small</u>      | C) minor          | D) major           |
| 74. A) true            | B) exact             | C) certain        | <u>D) accurate</u> |
| 75. <u>A) Provided</u> | <u>B) Concerning</u> | <u>C) Given</u>   | D) Following       |
| 76. <u>A) make</u>     | <u>B) cause</u>      | C) move           | D) turn            |
| 77. <u>A) and</u>      | B) but               | C) though         | D) so              |
| 78. A) ordinary        | <u>B) peculiar</u>   | C) usual          | D) common          |
| 79. <u>A) that</u>     | B) what              | C) whichever      | D) whatever        |
| 80. A) for             | B) to                | C) within         | <u>D) in</u>       |

## 试 卷 二

### Part I Section B

### Compound Dictation

**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. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage 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.

Very few people can get a college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception. He started high school when he was 5, finishing in just nine months. He became the (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.

But Michael's (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ hasn't always come easy. (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ his intelligence, he still lacks important life (S6) \_\_\_\_\_.

In one class, he had to struggle to understand (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ novels, because, he says, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before."

Another challenge was his size. (S8) \_\_\_\_\_

He likes computers so much (S9) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ He wants to make robots do all the heavy tasks.  
(S10) \_\_\_\_\_

**Part V**

**Writing**

**(30 minutes)**

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

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



## KEYS

## Part I Listening Comprehension

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A

S1 ~ S10 见 NOTES 中听力原文

## Part II Reading Comprehension

11. B 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. B 17. A 18. D 19. A 20. B  
21. A 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. D 26. A 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. D

## Part III Vocabulary and Structure

31. D 32. B 33. C 34. B 35. D 36. A 37. C 38. A 39. B 40. D  
41. D 42. C 43. B 44. A 45. A 46. B 47. B 48. D 49. A 50. B  
51. C 52. A 53. D 54. B 55. A 56. D 57. A 58. C 59. C 60. C

## Part IV Cloze

61. D 62. B 63. B 64. C 65. C 66. B 67. A 68. A 69. D 70. C  
71. D 72. C 73. B 74. D 75. C 76. B 77. A 78. B 79. A 80. D

## NOTES

## Part I Tapescript of Listening Comprehension (关键词句用阴影或波浪线标出)

## Section A

1. M: I would like two tickets for the 9 o'clock show this evening.

W: I'm sorry, Sir. They are **sold out** (卖完了). But we have a few left for tomorrow.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

2. W: I'd love to see a different type of movie for a change. I'm tired of movies about **romantic stories** (爱情故事).M: I agree. Let's go and see a new movie at the Royal Theatre. I hear it's a real story of two **prison breakers** (越狱者).

Q: What kind of movie does the woman find boring?

3. M: What do you think of Professor Brown's lecture?

W: The topic was interesting, but the lecture was much **more difficult to follow than I had expected** (比我预想的难理解).

Q: What does the woman say about the lecture?

4. M: I'd like to have a talk with your director sometime this week. Could you arrange it for me?

W: He's rather busy these days. But I'll see what I can do.

Q: What's the man asking the woman to do?

5. M: Why did Margaret call yesterday?

W: She wanted to **pick up** (捡起, 取) some magazines she'd lent me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

6. W: You seem to have a lot of work to do at your office. You're always staying late and **working overtime** (加班).

M: That's true. But it's no bother to me. The work is interesting. I don't mind extra hours at all.

Q: How does the man feel about his job?

7. M: Well, the holiday is well soon be here.

W: Yes, isn't it exciting? By this time next week, we'll be on the plane.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8. M: What happened to you? You are so late.

W: The bus I took **broke down** (抛锚) in front of the hospital, and I had to walk from there.

Q: Why was the woman so late?

9. M: It's such a beautiful day. Why not sit out in the backyard for a while and enjoy it?

W: I'd love to. But there's a lot of **laundry** (洗衣;洗衣房) to do.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

10. M: I believe you have a room to **rent** (出租).

W: That's so. Yes, won't you come in?

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

## Section B Compound Dictation

Very few people can get a college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception. He started high school when he was 5, finishing in just nine months. He became the (S1) world's youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an (S2) architecture degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) artificial intelligence.

But Michael's (S4) success hasn't always come easy. (S5) Despite his intelligence, he still lacks important life (S6) experiences.

In one class, he had to struggle to understand (S7) romantic novels, because, he says, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before."

Another challenge was his size. (S8) High school physical education was difficult, because all of the equipment was too big for the then five-year-old student.

He likes computers so much (S9) that in graduate school he's studying how to make them think like people. He wants to make robots do all the heavy tasks.

(S10) Michael is smart, but he is like every other kid.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

这是一篇议论文。作者客观地介绍了家长在培养教育孩子方面的种种做法,指出“以身作则胜于口头教导”。

11. 事实判断题 依据文章第一段第一行 "In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill. . .", 既然是每个父母都会这样做,那么这种做法在父母中就是普及的,所以 B 项符合题意。C 和 D 项具有一定的干扰。但是仔细阅读就会发现,C 项是由第一段第二句中的 "hurry the child beyond his natural rate" 引起的;而 D 项是由最后一句中的 "... if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities" 而引起的,所以 C、D 均不符合题意。
12. 归纳事实题 文章第一段第二句 "It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child." 说明父母应避免逼得太过分。文章第一段最后一句 "On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself." 说明对小孩太放任自由同样不利。根据这两方面,选择项 C 最恰当地符合题意,父母对孩子的“严”和“松”之间应有一个恰当的度(平衡)。
13. 段落主旨题 文章第二段的大意是:父母对孩子的严格程度上有很大的不同。有些父母对于有关钱的事情特别严格。有的父母对孩子的晚上回家的时间或者吃饭的准时方面比较严厉。一般说来,对小孩的控制不仅是为了孩子个人的幸福,也反映父母的需要以及社区的价值观。所以,C 项“父母对孩子的限制各不相同,并不单单是为了孩子”符合上述意思,故正确。选择项 A 不符合题意。B 项不全面。而 D 项中的