



# SUCCESS

## 大学英语

# 最新真题名师点评

内含2005年1月最新考试真题

最新真题2000年—2005年

大学英语考试命题研究组 组编

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# 4级

全国经典畅销试卷



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# 大学英语 四级最新真题名师点评

大学英语考试命题研究组 组编

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# 前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试已成为检测和衡量大学生英语水平的大规模标准化考试,每年报考的人数都在不断递增。而像四、六级这样的权威性考试,其试卷无论从题型设计、考题难易度及考题覆盖面等方面都较为准确、客观、全面而充分地反映了大学英语教学要求的基本内容,有着极高的信度和效度。因此对于备战四、六级的广大考生而言,拥有一本讲解全面,分析透彻的近年全真试题,就能帮助他们全方位地了解四、六级考试的命题要求、测试内容、题目类型、解题方法等,进而抓住考试要点,轻松掌握应试技巧及备考方略。

本试卷就是基于以上教学理念,组织从事大学英语教学多年并有着丰富辅导经验的教师对2000年6月至2005年1月的10套最新真题进行了全面透彻的分析和讲解,有助于考生在较短时间内正确掌握全真试题的命题原则、题型设计和应试策略,而通过对全真题的演练,考生会有针对性地投入备考,从而起到事半功倍的效果。

本试卷具有以下特点:

## 1. 全新试题,标准时效

本试卷提供了最新的10套全真题,能充分体现大学英语教学改革和要求的全新理念,有助于考生全面了解大学英语教学的新要求和新变化,及时调整目标,使复习更加具体和有效,并能针对自己的薄弱环节有目的地多加练习。

## 2. 答案精准,解析详尽

本试卷的分析讲解部分是由从事大学英语教学以及四、六级考试辅导的教师集多年的教学及考试经验汇编而成的。解析精辟,要点突出,举一反三,同时注重命题规律及解题技巧的指点,帮助考生轻松掌握应试技能。

## 3. 经验汇集,有的放矢

本试卷的编者均为大学英语教学一线老师,他们对大学英语的教学要求和四、六级的考题规律有着透彻的理解和准确的把握。同时,在多年的教学和考试辅导中,他们对学生的特点和学习中遇到的困难有着清醒的认识。此外,本书是在历年的使用、修改和不断的增补后集结成册的,具有较强的针对性和实用性。

本试卷由文心主持编写,参加编写工作的还有党会莉、王慧、罗蓉、马金玲、李华、曹耀丽。在本书的编写过程中,还得到了张蔚蔚、赵丽娜、王林等同志给予的诸多帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免纰漏,望读者和同行批评指正。

编者

2005年1月

# 2005 年 1 月大学英语四级考试真题

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

### Section A

1. A) The man enjoys traveling by car.  
C) The man is good at driving.
2. A) Tony should continue taking the course.  
C) Tony can choose another science course.
3. A) She has to study for the exam.  
C) She's eager to watch the new play.
4. A) They will be replaced by on-line education sooner or later.  
B) They will attract fewer kids as on-line education expands.  
C) They will continue to exist along with on-line education.  
D) They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only.
5. 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. A) Move the washing machine to the basement.  
B) Turn the basement into a workshop.  
C) Repair the washing machine.  
D) Finish his assignment.
7. 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. 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. A) Talking about sports.  
C) Reading newspapers.
10. A) They shouldn't change their plan.  
C) The tennis game won't last long.
- B) The man lives far from the subway.  
D) The man used to own a car.
- B) She approves of Tony's decision.  
D) She can't meet Tony so early in the morning.
- B) She is particularly interested in plays.  
D) She can lend her notes to the man.
- B) Writing up local news.  
D) Putting up advertisements
- B) They'd better change their mind.  
D) Weather forecasts are not reliable.

### Section B Compound Dictation

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 the 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)

### 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 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* (疫苗), 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.

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.
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
  - 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 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 gasolines 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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.
  - 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" (Line 3, 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)

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

- A) forceful
- B) clumsy
- C) intense
- D) tricky

32. Though she began her \_\_\_\_\_ by singing in a local pop group, she is now a famous Hollywood movie star.

- A) employment
- B) career
- C) occupation
- D) profession

33. Within two weeks of arrival, all foreigners had to \_\_\_\_\_ with the local police

- A) inquire
- B) consult
- C) register
- D) resolve

34. Considering your salary, you should be able to \_\_\_\_\_ at least twenty dollars a week.

- A) put forward
- B) put up
- C) put out
- D) put aside

35. As he has \_\_\_\_\_ our patience, we'll not wait for him any longer.

- A) torn
- B) wasted
- C) exhausted
- D) consumed

36. These teachers try to be objective when they \_\_\_\_\_ the integrated ability of their students

- A) justify
- B) evaluate
- C) indicate
- D) reckon

37. Mrs. Morris's daughter is pretty and \_\_\_\_\_, and many girls envy her.

- A) slender
- B) light
- C) faint
- D) minor

38. Tomorrow the mayor is to \_\_\_\_\_ a group of Canadian businessmen on a tour of the city.

- A) coordinate
- B) cooperate
- C) accompany
- D) associate

39. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ enough to know it is going to be a very difficult situation to compete against three strong teams.

- A) realistic
- B) conscious
- C) aware
- D) radical

40. Can you give me even the \_\_\_\_\_ clue as to where her son might be?

- A) simplest
- B) slightest
- C) least
- D) utmost

41. Norman Davis will be remembered by many with \_\_\_\_\_ not only as a great scholar but also as a most delightful and faithful friend.

- A) kindness
- B) friendliness
- C) warmth
- D) affection

42. Salaries for \_\_\_\_\_ positions seem to be higher than for permanent ones.

- A) legal
- B) optional
- C) voluntary
- D) temporary

43. Most people agree that the present role of women has already affected U.S. society. \_\_\_\_\_ it has affected the traditional role of men.  
A) Above all                      B) In all                      C) At most                      D) At last
44. Science and technology have \_\_\_\_\_ in important ways to the improvement of agricultural production.  
A) attached                      B) assisted                      C) contributed                      D) witnessed
45. As an actor he could communicate a whole \_\_\_\_\_ of emotions.  
A) frame                      B) range                      C) number                      D) scale
46. This is what you should bear in mind: Don't \_\_\_\_\_ a salary increase before you actually get it.  
A) hang on                      B) draw on                      C) wait on                      D) count on
47. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated \_\_\_\_\_ instead of mechanically.  
A) artificially                      B) automatically                      C) manually                      D) synthetically
48. The little girl was so frightened that she just wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ her grip on my arm.  
A) loosen                      B) remove                      C) relieve                      D) dismiss
49. He never arrives on time and my \_\_\_\_\_ is that he feels the meetings are useless.  
A) preference                      B) conference                      C) inference                      D) reference
50. Mrs. Smith was so \_\_\_\_\_ about everything that no servants could please her.  
A) specific                      B) special                      C) precise                      D) particular
51. Last night he saw two dark \_\_\_\_\_ enter the building, and then there was the explosion.  
A) features                      B) figures                      C) sketches                      D) images
52. It is obvious that this new rule is applicable to everyone without \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) exception                      B) exclusion                      C) modification                      D) substitution
53. His temper and personality show that he can become a soldier of the top \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) circle                      B) rank                      C) category                      D) grade
54. During the lecture, the speaker occasionally \_\_\_\_\_ his point by relating his own experiences.  
A) illustrated                      B) hinted                      C) cited                      D) displayed
55. Only those who can \_\_\_\_\_ to lose their money should make high-risk investments.  
A) maintain                      B) sustain                      C) endure                      D) afford
56. He found the \_\_\_\_\_ media attention intolerable and decided to go abroad.  
A) sufficient                      B) constant                      C) steady                      D) plenty
57. There has been a collision \_\_\_\_\_ a number of cars on the main road to town.  
A) composing                      B) consisting                      C) involving                      D) engaging
58. \_\_\_\_\_ elephants are different from wild elephants in many aspects, including their tempers.  
A) Cultivated                      B) Regulated                      C) Civil                      D) Tame
59. Ten days ago the young man informed his boss of his intention to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) resign                      B) reject                      C) retreat                      D) replace
60. As one of the world's highest paid models, she had her face \_\_\_\_\_ for five million dollars.  
A) deposited                      B) assured                      C) measured                      D) insured

## Part IV

## Cloze

(15 minutes)

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 61 you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 62 you money or can add 63 the cost.

Take the 64 example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 65 that you are making the 66 buy if you choose one 67 look you like and which is also the cheapest 68 price. But when you get it home you may find that it 69 twice as long as a more expensive 70 to dry your

hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 71 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 73 when you go out shopping?

If you 73 your home, your car or any valuable 74 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long 75.

Before you buy a new 76, talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it suits your particular 77.

Before you buy an expensive 78, or a service, do check the price and 79 is on offer. If possible, choose 80 three items or three estimates.

- |                  |               |               |              |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 61. A) form      | B) fashion    | C) way        | D) method    |
| 62. A) save      | B) preserve   | C) raise      | D) retain    |
| 63. A) up        | B) to         | C) in         | D) on        |
| 64. A) easy      | B) single     | C) simple     | D) similar   |
| 65. A) convince  | B) accept     | C) examine    | D) think     |
| 66. A) proper    | B) best       | C) reasonable | D) most      |
| 67. A) its       | B) which      | C) whose      | D) what      |
| 68. A) for       | B) with       | C) in         | D) on        |
| 69. A) spends    | B) takes      | C) lasts      | D) consumes  |
| 70. A) mode      | B) copy       | C) sample     | D) model     |
| 71. A) cause     | B) make       | C) leave      | D) prove     |
| 72. A) adopt     | B) lay        | C) stick      | D) adapt     |
| 73. A) reserve   | B) decorate   | C) store      | D) keep      |
| 74. A) products  | B) possession | C) material   | D) ownership |
| 75. A) run       | B) interval   | C) period     | D) time      |
| 76. A) appliance | B) equipment  | C) utility    | D) facility  |
| 77. A) function  | B) purpose    | C) goal       | D) task      |
| 78. A) component | B) element    | C) item       | D) particle  |
| 79. A) what      | B) which      | C) that       | D) this      |
| 80. A) of        | B) in         | C) by         | D) from      |

**Part V**

**Writing**

**(30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write A Campaign Speech in support of your election to the post of chairman of the student union. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 你认为自己具备是什么条件(能力、性格、爱好)可以胜任学生会主席工作。
2. 如果当选你将会为本校同学做什么?

**A Campaign Speech**

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## 参考答案与真题点评

### Part I Listening Comprehension

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

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's smaller than most of its competitors, thus fitting easily into a pocket or handbag

S10. The only problem was slight awkwardness in loading the film

### Part II Reading Comprehension

#### Passage One

本文主要论述了人们患普通感冒和流感的不同特征、治疗方法以及预防措施等。

11. A) 推断题。依据对第一、二段内容的理解。该文指出：“嗓子痒、鼻塞、身体疼痛都会给人带来一阵一阵的痛苦，但是能够说出这些痛苦是普通感冒引起的还是流感引起的，那样痛苦持续时间的长短就大不一样了”。再结合第二段内容“……其中关键的一条就是使人们能够很快地区分什么样的症状是感冒，什么样的症状是流感。因为得流感后需要马上吃药。得了感冒，抗感冒药吃得越早，痛苦(misery)就减轻得越快”。由此可知，分清疾病产生的原因能够缩短痛苦的时间。
12. D) 推断题。依据对倒数第二段第一句话“Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well.”的理解可知，吃抗感冒药能够缓解由此带来的痛苦。
13. C) 细节题。依据对第四段第一句话的理解。该句指出：“如果得了流感，迅速采取行动可能有用(But if the flu does strike, quick action can help)。”由此可知，一得上流感就得赶紧吃药。
14. B) 细节题。依据对第五段第二句话“On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages.”的理解。
15. A) 细节题。依据对倒数第二段第二句话“... 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.”的理解。

#### Passage Two

目前美国孩子的学习成绩很一般，许多美国人把目光转向了日本，希望从那里得到他们满意的答案，但实际情况并非他们想像的那样。

16. C) 细节题。文章前两句讲到，针对美国孩子学习成绩差这样的情况，许多美国人把目光转向了日本，他们认为，日本孩子的学习成绩好。(那么，日本一定注重学前教育)然而，日本幼儿园提供的答案并不是美国人希望得到的。由此可以推知，美国人认为日本的学前教育注重课程教学。故选项 C) 正确。
17. B) 细节题。依据对第二段第二句内容的理解。该句指出：“强调个性发展的美国人中，有 62% 的人把团队经历作为他们的首选之一”。由此可知，选项 B) 正确。
18. D) 推断题。依据对第一段倒数第二句话的理解。该句指出：“为了使孩子们在一年级及以后的学习中取得优异的成绩，日本的幼儿园不教阅读、写作和数学，而是强调如持之以恒、专心致志以及作为一个团队成员应该具有的能力”。这些技能事实上是在塑造孩子的性格，故正确答案为 D)。
19. C) 细节题。依据对最后一段第二句话的理解。该文指出：“在一些日本的幼儿园，已经设置了几门更具创新意义的课程，以便让孩子们自由发挥他们的聪明才智，以此减轻孩子们的学习负担(... a way out for the heavy intellectualizing)”。由此可知，选项 D) 与文章意思相吻合。
20. D) 细节题。依据对最后一段第一句话的理解。该文指出：“有些日本的家长认为如果他们的孩子上

了基于大学的课程,那么他们的孩子最终被一流大学录取的机率就会增加”。由此可知,选项 D) 与文中意思相吻合。

### Passage Three

含铅汽油的使用对环境产生了很大的污染。由于无铅汽油的使用,原来在土壤和雪中含有的铅成分已经明显减少了。由于美国与其他国家所用汽油的含铅比例不同,就使得科学家们能够区分雪和土壤中铅的来源。研究表明生态系统的某些因素有助于污染物的减少。

21. D) 细节题。依据对第二段第一句话后半部分的理解。该句指出:“最近公布的研究表明,美国排放出的含铅废气物是格陵兰岛雪中铅含量高的主要罪魁祸首”。由此可知,美国是北极雪中铅污染的主要来源。故正确答案为 D)。
22. B) 细节题。依据对第一段最后一句话“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.”的理解。从句中的 the Clean Air Act 可知,政府通过专门立法来实施无铅汽油的使用,以此达到净化空气的目的。故选项 B) 正确。句中 mandate 意为“授权,批准”。
23. D) 推断题。依据对第三段内容的理解。该句指出:“Boutron 博士的最新研究发现在美国使用的含铅汽油成分与欧洲、亚洲以及加拿大所使用的含铅汽油的成分不同。在格陵兰岛雪中发现的铅的成分与在美国发现的相同。”由此可知,选项 D) 正确。
24. A) 细节题。依据对第五段和第六段后半句内容的理解。该文指出:“许多科学家曾经认为铅会在土壤和雪中停留更长的时间”,但是“……森林环境对土壤和雪中所含铅的分解速度比科学家预想的要快”。由此可知,选项 A) 符合文章内容,即“森林环境对铅污染的消除速度比科学家想像的要快”。
25. C) 推断题。依据对文章最后一段内容的理解。该文指出:“科学家说这两项研究都表明某种生态系统能快速减少大气污染,但这些发现不能当作污染大气的通行证”。由此可知,铅污染仍然是一个问题。故选项 C) 为正确答案。

### Passage Four

该文指出,体育锻炼是减肥的最有效的一种办法。如果一个人只节食而不进行体育锻炼,那么他的体重是不会减轻的;如果人们在节食的同时进行体育锻炼,就能达到减肥的效果。

26. B) 推断题。依据对第一段第一、二句话的理解。该文指出:“锻炼对长期保持体重能起到积极的作用。不幸的是,一般美国人并不这样认为,他们宁愿吃含低卡路里的面包和喝清淡的啤酒,也不愿意锻炼身体”。由此可知,他们忽略了锻炼减肥的效果,故选项 B) 正确。
27. B) 推断题。依据对第二段第一句话的理解。该文指出:“有些人拒绝锻炼是被卡路里消耗图表吓住了。比如,在享用一顿丹麦小甜饼后要快速行走 3 英里才能消耗 275 卡路里的热量”。由此可知,他们认为节食时锻炼太辛苦,故选项 B) 正确。
28. D) 语义题。该句所在前一句的主要意思是“节食时锻炼太辛苦了”,因为“在享用一顿丹麦小甜饼后要快速行走 3 英里才能消耗其所含的 275 卡路里的热量”。接着文中用了 even 这个词来进一步说明“甚至锻炼专业认识也在很大程度上同意这样的观点‘锻炼本身就是一件很辛苦的减肥方法’”。由此可推知,节食时锻炼太辛苦而且效果不明显,即还没有充分的根据说明在减肥锻炼的积极作用。故选项 D) 正确。
29. C) 细节题。依据对第三段内容的理解。该文指出:“波士顿大学医疗中心的研究证明那些只节食不锻炼的人很快就恢复了他们原来的体重,而那些坚持锻炼的人则能保持他们的体重”。由此可知,选项 C) 符合题意。
30. D) 主旨题。本文一开始就提到一般美国人没有意识到锻炼对减肥的作用。接下去举例说明减肥的有效方法,并说不进行锻炼是不可能减肥的。最后又说,如果能逐渐增加步行的距离再加上调节饮食,就能减去更多的体重。由此可知,选项 D) 表达了文章的主题意思。

### Part III Vocabulary

31. B) 考查形容词词义。clumsy 意为“笨拙的,粗陋的;不得体的,不雅观的”;forceful 意为“强有力的,坚强的;(演说、意见等)有说服力的,给人以深刻印象的”,如:a forceful speaker 有说服力的演讲者/a forceful argument 有说服力的论点;intense 意为“强烈的,剧烈的,紧张的;认真的,专注的;热情的,热切的”,如:intense life 紧张的生活/intense research 认真的研究;tricky 意为“(工作、情形等)复杂的,难处理的;狡猾的,奸诈的”,如:a tricky position 复杂的境地。句意为:这台机器看起来就像一台又大又笨的老式打字机。
32. B) 考查名词词义。employment 意为“工作,职业;雇用,使用”,如:afford / give / provide employment 提供就业/find / seek employment 找工作;career 生涯,职业;occupation 意为“职业,工作;占用,占领,占据;(人)从事的活动,消遣”;profession 意为“专业,职业,自由职业;(the)同业,同行;公开表示,表白”。句意为:尽管她以在当地一家流行歌曲团队唱歌开始自己的生涯,但现在她却是好莱坞著名的电影明星。
33. C) 考查动词词义。inquire 意为“询问,打听;(into)调查研究”,如:The police are inquiring into the murder. 警察正在调查这一谋杀事件。consult 意为“请教,找……商量;查阅,查看;(with)交换意见,商议”,如:consult a lawyer 请教律师/consult official documents 查阅官方文件;register 意为“登记,注册;表示,表达;把(邮件)挂号”,如:a registered letter 挂号信;resolve 意为“解决,解答;决定,决意;(into)分解”,如:His speech resolved our doubts. 他的话消除了我们的疑虑。句意为:所有的外国人在到达两周之内,必须到当地的警察局登记。
34. D) 考查短语动词的词义。put aside 意为“储存,保留;把……放在一边,暂不考虑”;put forward 意为“提出,建议;推荐”,如:He put forward the view. 他提出了那个建议。put up 意为“建造,搭起,支起;张贴;提高(价格、速度等)”,如:She put up the exam results. 她把考试结果公布于众。put out 意为“熄灭,扑火;出版,发表;伸出;生产”,如:The government will put out a new statement next week. 下周政府将发布一项新的声明。句意为:考虑到你的工资收入,你每周至少应该能够存 20 美元。
35. C) 考查动词词义。tear 意为“撕,撕裂;夺走,撕掉”,如:He picked up his contract and tore it in half. 他捡起合同,撕成了两半。waste 浪费,未充分利用,如:Don't waste words on him. 不要跟他多费口舌。exhaust 意为“用光,花光,耗尽;使筋疲力尽”,如:They soon exhausted the food resources of surrounding area. 他们很快耗尽了周围地区的食物资源。consume 意为“耗费,花费;吃完,喝光;(with)使着迷;烧毁,毁灭”,如:time-consuming work 耗时的工作/consume much of one's time (in) studying 花费许多时间学习。句意为:他已使我们失去耐心,我们不再等他了。
36. B) 考查动词词义。justify 证明……是正当的(或有理的),为……辩护,如:The decision has been fully justified. 该决定已被充分证明是正确的。evaluate 评价,评估,如:The scientists are still evaluating their data. 科学家们仍然在评估他们的资料。indicate 意为“标示,指出,指示;表明,示意”,如:Evidence indicates that the experiments were unsuccessful. 事实表明实验是不成功的。reckon 意为“估计,认为;(on)指望,盼望;计算,测算”,如:Reckon the cost before you decide. 做决定之前请估算一下成本。句意为:在评价学生的综合能力时,这些老师尽量做到客观公正。
37. A) 考查形容词词义。slender 意为“苗条的,修长的;微薄的,不足的,微弱的”;light 意为“淡色的,浅色的;愉快的,轻松的;光线充足的,明亮的”;faint 意为“不清楚的,模糊的,隐约的;无力的,微弱的,微小的;眩晕的,行将昏厥的”;minor 意为“较小的,较少的;次要的”。句意为:莫里斯夫人的女儿漂亮、苗条,很多女孩都羡慕她。
38. C) 考查动词词义。coordinate 协调,调节;cooperate (with) 合作,协作,配合;accompany 意为“陪伴,陪同;伴随,和……一起发生;为……伴奏”;associate 意为“(在思想上)把……联系在一起;使联合,结合,使有联系;(with) 结交,交往”。句意为:明天市长将陪同一个加拿大商人团游览市区。
39. B) 考查形容词词义。realistic 意为“现实的,现实意义的;实际可行的;现实主义的,逼真的”;con-

scious 意为“意识到的, 自觉的; 有知觉的, 处于神志清醒状态的; 有意的, 存心的”; aware (of) 意识到, 知道的; radical 意为“激进的, 激进派的; 根本的, 基本的”。句意为: 我清醒地意识到和三个强队展开竞争将是非常困难的。

- 40.B) 考查形容词词义。simple 意为“简单的; 朴素的; 单纯的, 直率的”; slight 意为“轻微的, 不足道的; 纤细的, 瘦弱的”; least 意为“最少的, 最小的; 最不重要的”; utmost 极度的, 最大的。句意为: 你能给我一点点关于她儿子在什么地方的线索吗?
- 41.D) 考查名词词义。kindness 意为“仁慈, 亲切; 好意; 友好行为”; friendliness 友好, 友善, 友谊; warmth 意为“温暖, 暖和; 热情, 友情”; affection 喜爱, 感情, 爱慕之情。句意为: 许多人将充满感情地牢记诺曼? 戴维斯, 他不仅是一个伟大的学者, 而且还是最可爱、最忠诚的朋友。
- 42.D) 考查形容词词义。legal 意为“法律(上)的, 法定的; 合法的”; optional 可以任选的, 非强制的; voluntary 自愿的, 志愿的; temporary 暂时的, 临时的。句意为: 临时工作的薪水似乎要比固定工作的薪水高。
- 43.A) 考查介词短语的用法。above all 首先, 尤其是; in all 总共, 合计; at most 至多, 不超过; at last 终于, 最终。句意为: 很多人认为现在妇女的作用已影响到美国社会。首先, 它影响到男人传统的作用。
- 44.C) 考查动词词义。attach 意为“系, 贴, 连接; 使依恋, 使喜爱; 认为有(重要性、责任等); 使附属”, 如: attach importance to what sb. says 重视某人所说的; assist 协助, 帮助, 援助, 如: They assisted him in building the house. 他们协助他造房子。contribute 意为“捐赠, 作出贡献; 有助于, 促成; 投稿”, 如: We contributed food and clothing for the flood refugees. 我们捐献食物和衣服给水灾难民。witness 意为“目击, 注意到; 为……作证, 证明”, 如: witness great progress in science 亲眼目睹科学的巨大进步。句意为: 科技在很多重要方面都为农业生产的提高做出了贡献。
- 45.B) 考查名词词义。frame 意为“构架, 镜框; 构架”; range 意为“一系列; 范围, 幅度; 射程, 距离”; number 意为“数目, 数字; 号码, 编号”; scale 意为“刻度, 尺度; 等级, 级别; (pl.) 天平, 磅秤; 大小, 规模”。句意为: 作为一名演员, 他能够表现不同人物的喜怒哀乐。
- 46.D) 考查动词词义。count on 指望, 依靠, hang on 意为“(电话)别挂, 等待片刻; 坚持, 紧抓, 不放; 有赖于, 取决于”, 如: It's hard work but if you hang on you'll succeed in the end. 这工作不容易, 不过坚持下去, 你最终会成功的。draw on 意为“吸, 抽(烟); 动用, 利用; 临近, 接近”, 如: draw on one's past experience 利用过去的经验; wait on 服侍, 伺候, 如: Old as he was, he refused to be waited on. 虽然他上了年纪, 但不要人服侍。句意为: 这一点你应该牢记: 在实际得到加薪之前, 不要依赖加薪。
- 47.C) 考查副词词义。artificially 人造地, 人工地, 人为地; automatically 自动地; 不假思索地, 无意识地; manually 手工做地, 用手操作地; synthetically 合成地, 不自然地。句意为: 船上的发动机出了故障, 只好手工操作油泵代替机械操作。
- 48.A) 考查动词词义。loosen 意为“解开, 放松; 使(纪律等)松弛”, 如: Drink loosen his tongue. 酒后他的话多起来。remove 意为“去掉, 除去, 消除; 搬迁, 移动, 移开; 免职, 开除; 脱下, 摘下”, 如: The corrupt official was removed from office. 这位腐败的官员被免职。relieve 意为“缓解, 减轻, 解除; 使轻松, 使宽慰; 使得到调剂”, 如: The medicine will help to relieve you from your pain. 这种药将帮助你摆脱痛苦。dismiss 意为“免……职, 解雇, 开除; 解散, 遣散; 不再考虑, 不接受; 驳回, 不受理”, 如: He was dismissed from the service for his careless behavior. 他因玩忽职守而被解除职务。句意为: 那个小女孩非常害怕, 紧紧抓住我的胳膊不放。
- 49.C) 考查名词词义。preference (for) 意为“偏爱, 喜爱, 优先(权); 喜爱的东西(或人)”; conference 意为“(正式)会议; 讨论, 商谈”; inference 意为“推论, 推理, 推断; 推断结果, 结论”; reference 意为“参考, 查阅; 引文, 参考文献; 提及, 涉及”。句意为: 他从未按时到达过, 我想他是觉得这些会议没用。
- 50.D) 考查形容词词义。particular 意为“特定的, 某一的; 特殊的, 特别的, 特有的; (about) (过分) 讲究



的,挑剔的;详细的,详尽的”;specific意为“特定的,特有的;明确的,具体的”;special意为“特别的,特殊的;专门的,特设的”;precise意为“精确的,准确的;严谨的”。句意为:史密斯夫人对任何事情都非常挑剔,没有佣人能够令她满意。

- 51.B) 考查名词词义。figure意为“体型,风姿;人物,名人;数字,数量;轮廓,隐约可见的人影”;feature意为“特征,特色;故事片;特写,专题节目;(pl.)面貌,相貌”;sketch意为“略图,草图;梗概,大意;素描,速写”;image意为“形象,声誉;印象;映像,图像;形象的描述,象征,比喻”。句意为:昨天晚上他看到两个黑影进入了那座大楼,随后就发生了爆炸。
- 52.A) 考查名词与介词搭配的用法。without exception为固定搭配,意为“无例外地”;exclusion短途旅行,远足;modification修改,修饰;substitution替换,代替。句意为:显然这项新的规则适用于每个人,无一例外。
- 53.B) 考查名词词义。circle意为“圆,圆圈;圈子,阶层”;rank意为“排,行列;军衔,职衔;地位,社会阶层”;category种类,类,类别;grade意为“等级,级别;(学校的)年级;成绩,分数”。句意为:他的脾气和品格表明他会成为一名高级军官。
- 54.A) 考查动词词义。illustrate意为“举例说明,阐明;图解,加插图”;hint暗示,示意;cite意为“引证,引用;传唤,传讯;表彰,嘉奖”;display意为“显示,表现;陈列,展览”。句意为:在演讲时,演讲者偶尔结合自己的经历说明自己的观点。
- 55.D) 考查动词词义。afford与can或could连用,意为“担负得起,买得起,花得起(时间等);提供,给予”。maintain意为“维持,保持;保养,维修;坚持,主张,支持;赡养,负担”,如:maintain the lead保持领先/maintain silence保持沉默;sustain意为“保持,使持续下去;供养,维持(生命等);支持,支撑;经受,遭受”,如:sustain difficulties忍受困境;endure意为“忍受,忍耐,耐住;持久,持续”,如: endure pain/ hardship/ suffering忍受疼痛/忍受艰难/忍受痛苦。句意为:只有那些能够输得起钱的人才能进行高风险投资。
- 56.B) 考查形容词词义。constant意为“始终如一的,持久不变的;不断的,经常发生的;忠实的,忠诚的”;sufficient(for)足够的,充分的;steady意为“稳的,平稳的;稳定的,持续的;稳重的,坚定的”;plenty of充足的,大量的,丰富的。句意为:他发现媒体的持续关注使他无法忍受,因此决定出国。
- 57.C) 考查动词词义。involve意为“使卷入,使参与;牵涉;包含,含有”;compose意为“组成,构成;创作(乐曲、诗歌),为……谱曲;使平静,使镇静”,如:compose one's passions使自己的情绪平静下来;consist意为“(of)由……组成,构成;(in)在于,存在于”,如:The beauty of air travel consists in his speed and ease.空中旅行的诱人之处是快捷、舒适。engage意为“吸引,占用(时间、精力等);使从事,使忙于;雇,聘;使订婚”,如:She was engaged in protecting wild birds.她从事保护野生鸟类的工作。句意为:在通往城市的大道上发生了一起交通事故,好多车撞在一起。
- 58.D) 考查形容词词义。cultivate意为“翻耕的;人工栽培的,人工培育的;修养好的,有教养的”,如:a cultivated taste in music训练有素的音乐鉴赏能力;regulate意为“管理,控制;调节,调整”;civil意为“公民(间)的,国内的;平民的,文职的,民用的;民事的,民法的;文明的,有教养的”,如:a civil duty一项公民的义务/civil life平民生活;tame意为“驯服的,温顺的;沉闷的,乏味的”。句意为:驯服的大象和野生的大象在很多方面都不同,包括他们的脾气。
- 59.A) 考查动词词义。resign意为“放弃,辞职;(to)使顺从”;reject意为“拒绝;拒纳,退回,摒弃”,如:They rejected his application for membership.他们拒绝了他的入会申请。retreat意为“撤退,退却;规避,退缩”,如:The army retreated from the ruined fortress.军队从毁坏了的堡垒中撤出来。replace意为“把……放回(原处),归还;代替,取代;替换,更换”,如:All books must be replaced on the shelves.所有的书必须放回到书架上。句意为:十天前,那个年轻人就告诉他的老板他打算辞职。
- 60.D) 考查动词词义。insure给……保险;保证,确保;deposit意为“使沉淀,使沉积;存放,寄存;储蓄”,如:deposit money in the bank把钱存入银行;assure意为“使确信,使放心;确保,保证给”,如:He