

巧·解·英·语·题·典·丛·书



大学英语四级 考试题题通

浙江大学外国语学院 吴越民 主编

广西科学技术出版社



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大学英语四级考试题题通

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前言

国家教育部于1999年5月颁发了高等学校本科用《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》。新大纲对学生需要掌握的读、听、说、写、译等各项技能提出了更高的目标和要求。为了帮助广大学生迅速适应这一发展趋势,使他们能够系统地、有针对性地进行应试复习,提高复习效率和应试能力,从而顺利地通过大学英语四级考试,我们严格按照《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,编写了这本《大学英语四级考试题题通》。本书的编写有以下几个显著的特点:

一、**新颖**。本书涵盖了大学英语四级考试所有题型。在题型编排上我们采用了新旧题型相结合的方式,这样既可帮助学生全面了解四级考试的各种题型,同时也使每套试题的题型有所变化,增加学生做题的兴趣。模拟试题材料多选自国内外最新出版的各种图书、报刊和词典,文章覆盖面广,所选题材涉及社会和经济生活、科普、政治、文学、史地、商贸和教育等各个方面。写作部分的选题以讨论与学生生活相关的话题为主,贴近生活,富有时代感。

二、**准确**。本书根据《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的要求,对试题进行了精心的选编,既注意了知识的覆盖面,又使每套试题在内容、形式与难易程度上与真题保持一致。为了适应新大纲的要求,我们在研究近几年真题的基础上,在“阅读理解”部分适当增加了阅读词汇,加大了通过上下文理解词、句和文章中心思想的题项比例,以训练学生在语篇水平上的阅读理解能力。在“语法与词汇”部分加大了词汇题的比例,所测试的词汇均为新大纲规定的四级词汇,主要测试同(近)义词、近形词辨析以及根据上下文选择词和短语的能力,以适应四级考试的发展趋势。

三、**详解**。本书的试题解析部分重点突出,难点讲透,力求做到深入浅出。如在解析语法和词汇题时,不仅解释了选择该答案的原因,而且还举例说明,以帮助学生进一步了解语法结构和词语搭配;在解释阅读理解题时,主要告诉学生解题的思路和方法,使学生不但知其然,而且知其所以然。翻译和写作部分均附有译文和范文。

我们希望本书能对广大学生和社会上立志通过全国大学英语四级考试的考生有所帮助,更盼外语界的专家、同行及广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

于浙江大学外国语学院

2001年1月



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Model Test One

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 have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. Worked at the office. | B. Went to the airport. |
| C. Telephoned his sister. | D. Repaired his car. |
| 2. A. By plane. | B. By bus. |
| C. By train. | D. By car. |
| 3. A. Spanish. | B. Arabic. |
| C. Japanese. | D. Chinese. |
| 4. A. At an airport. | B. At a bank. |
| C. At a hotel. | D. At a drug store. |
| 5. A. 10:30. | B. 9:30. |
| C. 9:50. | D. 9:45. |
| 6. A. Looking for water. | B. Planting something. |
| C. Looking for something. | D. Getting dirty. |
| 7. A. The one the woman bought yesterday. | |
| B. The man's. | |
| C. Both the man's and Jack's. | |
| D. Jack's. | |
| 8. A. He turned down the pumps. | |
| B. His business is funded. | |
| C. He doesn't have enough money. | |
| D. He does not like them. | |
| 9. A. Because it's bad for his health. | |
| B. Because it's a bad example to the children. | |
| C. Because it makes him smell. | |



D. Because it makes him cough.

10. A. The train is crowded.

B. The train is late.

C. The train is empty.

D. The train is on time.

Section B Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. In the second reading, you should fill in the missing words at each blank during the pause. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

I had spent my last day in London visiting friends, taking pictures, and doing some last-minute shopping. 11, I had bought some presents: a shirt for my brother, 12 for my sister, and a battery-powered alarm clock for my father.

After travelling in a crowded bus and 13, I was glad to be sitting in the plane at last. In a few minutes now we would be asked to 14 and to stop smoking, and then we would 15 on our flight to Berlin.

But I had been mistaken. Ten minutes later, 16 of the evening sky from high above the clouds, I was 17 with an airline official and a police officer at my side. On the table in front of me was one of my suitcases.

The officials were very polite. They asked me to 18, my ticket, and my baggage check. Then I was requested to open the suitcase and to 19 on the table.

I did as I was told. The moment I 20, the two officials looked at each other and smiled.

Hearing the clock ticking away merrily, I suddenly understood. Someone must have heard the ticking noise coming from my suitcase and thought there was a time bomb hidden in it.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The National Trust in Britain, together with similar voluntary organizations, plays an increasingly important part in the preservation for public enjoyment of the best that is left unspoiled of the British countryside. Although the Trust has received practical and moral support from the Government, it is not a rich Government development, supported by public taxes. It is a voluntary association of people who care for the unspoiled countryside and the ancient sites and historic buildings of Britain and who seek to preserve them for its permanent enjoyment of the public. It is a charity which depends for its existence on voluntary support from members of the public. The Trust has 160 000 members in England, Wales and Northern Ireland who pays a small subscription (认捐款) each year, and its primary duty is to protect for the nation places of great natural beauty and places of historical interest and preserve them from the dangers of modern development and extinction.

The attention of the public was first drawn to the dangers threatening the great old houses and castles of Britain by the late Lord Lothian, who in 1935 said that, as a result of taxation and estate duties, most of these ancient and historic houses were under sentence of death. When Lord Lothian died he left his great seventeenth-century house, Blickling Hall, and all its contents to the Trust together with the 4.500 acre park and estate surrounding it. This gift attracted wide publicity and Blickling Hall started the Trust's "Country House Scheme". Under this scheme, with the cooperation of the Government and thanks to the generosity of the general public, the Trust has been able to save and make accessible to the public about one hundred and fifty of these old houses, together with their often very valuable contents. Wherever possible the Trust seeks to maintain continuity and to preserve these houses as living



entities (实体) rather than as dead museums. It is the view of the Trust that the families who gave them to the nation and whose ancestors created them make the best possible curators (管理者). Last year about one and three quarters of a million people paid to visit these historic houses which are open to the general public, usually at a very small charge.

In addition to country houses and open spaces the Trust now owns some examples of ancient wind and water mills, nature reserves, gardens, Roman antiquities (古迹), five hundred and forty farms and nearly two thousand five hundred cottages or small village houses, as well as some complete villages like Chiddingstone in Kent, in the southeast of England. In these villages no one is allowed to build, develop or disturb the old village environment in any way and all the houses are maintained in their original sixteenth-century style. Over four hundred thousand acres of coastline, woodland, open downland and hill country are protected by the Trust and no development, modern buildings or disturbances of any kind are permitted. The public has free access to these areas and is only asked to respect the peace, beauty and wildlife.

So it is that over the past eighty years the Trust has become a big and important organization and an essential and respected part of national life, preserving all that is of great natural beauty and of historical significance not only for future generations of Britons but also for the millions of tourists who each year invade Britain in search of a great historic and cultural heritage.

21. The National Trust is _____.
A. a government department
B. a charity
C. a group of areas of great natural beauty
D. an organization supported by public taxes
22. "Most of these ancient and historic houses were under sentence of death" means _____.
A. the historic houses would die because no one was interested in them any more
B. the historic houses would crumble and decay through lack of money to keep them in good repair
C. the government said that it could not spend the money to save the old historic houses
D. the owners of historic houses would not keep them in good repair
23. The "Country House Scheme" started _____.
A. with the founding of the National Trust
B. in order to raise money for the National Trust
C. with the gift of Blickling Hall and its estates
D. as a result of public interest
24. The best people to look after these houses were considered to be _____.
A. the ancestors who created them
B. the members of the National Trust
C. the general public
D. the families who gave them to the nation
25. The word "invade" in the last paragraph is used to emphasize _____.
A. that the British do not like tourists
B. that only a few tourists come to Britain
C. the great number of tourists who come to Britain
D. that Britain is attacked by hordes of tourists

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The long years of food shortage in this country have suddenly given way to apparent abundance. Stores and shops



are choked with food. Rationing is virtually suspended, and overseas suppliers have been asked to hold back deliveries. Yet, instead of joy, there is wide-spread uneasiness and confusion. Why do food prices keep on rising, when there seems to be so much more food about? Is the abundance only temporary, or has it come to stay? Does it mean that we need to think less now about producing more food at home? No one knows what to expect.

The recent growth of export surpluses on the world food market has certainly been unexpectedly great, partly because a strange sequence of two successful grain harvests in North America is now being followed by a third. Most of Britain's overseas suppliers of meat, too, are offering more this year and home production has also risen.

But the effect of all this on the food situation in this country has been made worse by a simultaneous rise in food prices, due chiefly to the gradual cutting down of government support for food. The shops are overstocked with food not only because there is more food available, but also because people, frightened by high prices, are buying less of it.

Moreover, the rise in domestic prices has come at a time when world prices have begun to fall, with the result that imported food, with the exception of grain, is often cheaper than the home-produced variety. And now grain prices, too, are falling. Consumers are beginning to ask why they should not be enabled to benefit from this trend.

The significance of these developments is not lost on farmers. The older generation has seen it all happen before. Despite the present price and market guarantees, farmers fear they are about to be squeezed between cheap food imports and a shrinking home market. Present production is running at 51 percent above pre-war levels, and the government has called for an expansion to 60 percent by 1956; but repeated ministerial advice is carrying little weight and the expansion programme is not working very well.

26. Why is there "wide-spread uneasiness and confusion" about the food situation in Britain?

- A. The abundant food supply is not expected to last.
- B. Britain is importing less food.
- C. Despite the abundance, food prices keep rising.
- D. Britain will cut back on its production of food.

27. The decrease in world food prices was a result of _____.

- A. a sharp fall in the purchasing power of the consumers
- B. a sharp fall in the cost of food production
- C. the overproduction of food in the food-importing countries
- D. the overproduction on the part of main food-exporting countries

28. The main reason for the rise in food prices is that _____.

- A. people are buying less food
- B. the government is providing less support for agriculture
- C. domestic food production has decreased
- D. imported food is driving prices higher

29. Why didn't the government's expansion programme work very well?

- A. Because the farmers were uncertain about the financial support the government guaranteed.
- B. Because the farmers were uncertain about the benefits of expanding production.
- C. Because the farmers were uncertain whether foreign markets could be found for their product.
- D. Because the older generation of farmers were strongly against the programme.

30. What did the future look like for Britain's food production at the time this article was written?

- A. The fall in world food prices would benefit British food producers.
- B. An expansion of food production was at hand.
- C. British food producers would receive more government financial support.



D. It looked depressing despite government guarantees.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In 1971 there were about 3 700 million people in the world. If the population were distributed evenly over the earth's land surface there would be about 50 people to the square mile; but there are vast areas of desert and mountain and tropical forest which have almost no inhabitants, while at the other extreme, in the great cities millions may live within a few square miles. Much of the world's population is concentrated on only a small fraction of the earth's land surface, in the rich valleys and plains, because people up to the present time have tended to crowd in places where the climate and soil make it easy to grow food and obtain shelter.

A growing world population and the discoveries of science may alter this pattern of distribution in the future. As men slowly learn to master diseases, control floods, and stop wars, fewer people die every year; and in consequence the population of the world is steadily increasing. In 1925 there were about 2 000 million people in the world; by the end of the century there may well be over 5 000 million.

When numbers rise, the extra mouths must be fed, new lands must be brought under cultivation, or land already farmed made to yield larger crops. In some areas the usable land is so intensively cultivated that it will be difficult to make it provide more food. In some areas the population is so dense that the land is divided into units too tiny to allow for much improvement in farming methods. Were a large part of this farming population drawn off into industrial occupations, the land might be farmed much more productively by modern methods.

There is now a race for science, technology, and industry to keep the output of food rising faster than the number of people to be fed. New types of crops are being developed which will grow better in unfavourable climates; there are now farms beyond the Arctic Circle in Siberia and North America. Irrigation and dry-farming methods bring unused lands under the plough, dams hold back the waters of great rivers to ensure water for the fields in all seasons and to provide electric power for new industries; industrial chemistry provides fertilizers to suit particular soils. Every year some new means is devised to increase the food of the world.

Easier and quicker communications have helped men to carry food to the parts of the world where it is most needed. Britain, for example, nowadays grows only enough food for about half of her 50 million people; the rest is imported from all over the world, in exchange for many kinds of manufactured goods.

31. According to this passage, the main reason why the world's population is unevenly distributed is that _____.
A. people prefer to live where it is easy to live
B. there are only about 50 people to the square mile
C. the population is growing very rapidly
D. most people prefer to stay in towns
32. The author says that in densely populated areas the land might be more productively farmed if _____.
A. the areas were subdivided
B. a great number of farmers became workers in cities and towns
C. industrial methods were used in farming
D. the units of land were made much larger
33. In Paragraph 4 we are told that there are now farms beyond the Arctic Circle. This has been made possible by _____.
A. producing new kinds of crops
B. advanced farming methods
C. building dams
D. providing fertilizers
34. Britain is able to feed her population _____.



- A. because the countryside grows more food than it needs
- B. by exporting grain, fruit and meat
- C. by importing food from nearby countries
- D. by exchanging manufactured goods for food from all over the world

35. The writer seems to believe that _____.

- A. the world's population will grow more slowly
- B. it is likely that land divided into small pieces will give higher yields
- C. the world will be able to provide enough food for its growing population
- D. the situation of overpopulation can be improved by setting up better communications systems

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Many people who don't pretend to know much about science go through life making statements of scientific fact which they have never taken the trouble to verify. Remarks such as: "spinach (菠菜) is good for you"; "if you drop a piece of bread and butter, it always falls butter side down" etc. are accepted at face value, it being vaguely assumed that such conclusions have been arrived at by experts whose knowledge in such matters cannot be challenged. Nevertheless, scientists frequently prove each other wrong as more and more research is carried out and new theories are put into practice.

In his book, *Butter Side Up*, Dr Magnus Pyke, the popular scientist and TV personality, examines some of these generally accepted facts and, in the fluent, conversational style already familiar to us in his radio and TV talks, asks a number of questions to which he provides some fascinating answers.

According to Dr Pyke, bread and butter does usually fall butter side down because the butter makes one side of the slice heavier than the other and this affects the way in which it turns when it falls from a height. Spinach, he says, does not contain any more vitamins than other green vegetables, and so is not necessarily any better for us. It was only thought to be so before anyone took the trouble to analyse other vegetables. It does, of course, contain calcium (钙) and iron, but so do a lot of other foods. Dr Pyke goes on to tell us that in fact spinach also contains oxalic acid (草酸) which combines with the calcium and iron and prevents our bodies from benefiting from the spinach when we've eaten it.

Among the questions that Dr Pyke sets out to answer are many that we asked ourselves as children: why is the sky blue? Why are clouds the shapes they are? Why can we see through a plate glass window and not through a brick wall when they are both made of sand? Which way does the bath water run out—clockwise or anti-clockwise? His explanations are clear and simple and the book includes a number of amusing illustrations. The index supplies a ready reference under such headings as "falling objects", "bubbles", "thunder", which, as one glances through it, stimulates the casual reader to turn to the page and find out what Dr Pyke has to say on the subject.

Much of the charm and interest in the book lies in its lack of superiority. He is immensely curious about everything and as eager to find the answers as if he were dealing with the subject for the first time. No question appears to him to be too silly to be discussed. The book is packed with information of a surprising kind. Do you know, for instance, that there is a minute amount of gold in every glass of wine that you drink, or that rain actually smells? Perhaps it is not important whether we know these things or not, but anyone who takes the trouble to read the book will find himself irresistibly caught up in Dr Pyke's enthusiasm for his subject, and, not least, sharing his sense of fun.

36. According to the text there are a lot of people who _____.

- A. like to pretend they know something about science
- B. are uninterested in checking scientific facts
- C. are incapable of checking scientific facts
- D. know more about science than they pretend



37. It seems that the results of scientific research _____.
A. are more often proved right than wrong
B. are seldom challenged by experts
C. often disprove previous theories
D. are never completely accurate
38. From the information given in the text, we learn that spinach _____.
A. contains only calcium and iron
B. is unusually rich in vitamins
C. contains a harmful acid
D. is not particularly good for us
39. Dr Pyke's approach to his work seems to show that he _____.
A. is mainly interested in pointless questions
B. has no respect for other people's opinions
C. finds all questions equally interesting
D. thinks he knows the answer to everything
40. Among the unexpected information in Dr Pyke's book we discover that _____.
A. wine contains a metallic substance
B. rain has an unpleasant smell
C. wine can be made from gold
D. rain can be forecast by smell

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Direction: 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.

41. The _____ estimate of grains in gross national product suggested a fast recovery from economic recession.
A. principal
B. possible
C. primary
D. preliminary
42. When we went to the zoo, we were so fascinated by the monkeys that we _____ the other animals.
A. imagined
B. generated
C. accompanied
D. neglected
43. Fresh air and exercise _____ to good health.
A. contribute
B. attribute
C. distribute
D. stimulate
44. You'll never _____ the goal of your ambition if you go on like this.
A. obtain
B. attain
C. retain
D. maintain
45. Even now the small town _____ its ancient look, with the same old small house, a few shops and the narrow street.
A. contains
B. retains
C. regains
D. retail
46. To everyone's _____, the lost child was found safe and sound on the mountainside.
A. comfort
B. sorrow



- C. relief
D. amusement
47. We should do all we can to lessen international _____.
A. sense
B. tense
C. sentiment
D. tension
48. I agree with him _____, but not entirely.
A. to some extent
B. to some point
C. until a certain point
D. in a certain extent
49. I didn't go to the party, but I do wish I _____ there.
A. was
B. were
C. had been
D. went
50. Only after a year _____ to see the results of my experiment.
A. I began
B. I had begun
C. have I begun
D. did I begin
51. What you have done is _____ the doctor's orders.
A. attached to
B. responsible for
C. objected to
D. contrary to
52. The journalist claimed that the information came from a _____ source.
A. reliable
B. suitable
C. liable
D. indispensable
53. It is desirable that the application forms _____ back before the deadline.
A. must be sent
B. would be sent
C. be sent
D. were sent
54. The enemy troops rushed there only _____.
A. ambushing
B. ambushed
C. to ambush
D. to be ambushed
55. There have been other famous spiders. One is said _____ Scottish King to save his country centuries ago.
A. to inspire
B. to be inspired
C. to be inspiring
D. to have inspired
56. His success was due to _____ he had been working hard.
A. that
B. the fact which
C. the fact of
D. the fact that
57. The reason why I plan to go is _____ if I don't.
A. because she will disappoint
B. that she will be disappointed
C. because she will have been disappointed
D. for she will be disappointed
58. Our living room is covered with a _____ carpet.
A. green beautiful Chinese
B. Chinese beautiful green
C. beautiful green Chinese
D. beautiful Chinese green
59. He acted bravely, _____ impressed me most.
A. so that
B. that
C. it
D. which
60. All matter, whether it _____ gas, liquid or solid, is made up of atoms.



- A. be
C. will be
- B. is
D. were
61. The heavy rain _____, we went on with our journey and got there twenty minutes later.
A. was stopped
B. stopping
C. having stopped
D. being stopped
62. Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication _____ the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.
A. in that
B. in which
C. in order that
D. in the way
63. One of the attractive features of the course was the way the practical work had been _____ with the theoretical aspects of the subject.
A. embraced
B. alternated
C. adjusted
D. integrated
64. The teacher asked him to _____ his lateness for school.
A. account for
B. account on
C. account about
D. account of
65. What do you do with your old clothes when they are _____?
A. worn out
B. washed out
C. torn down
D. torn up
66. Bartam _____ in doing it again though she had failed more than a dozen times.
A. consisted
B. resisted
C. assisted
D. persisted
67. It's surprising that this innocent-looking person should have _____ such a crimes.
A. performed
B. made
C. acted
D. committed
68. The house is dark. The Browns _____ to bed.
A. must go
B. should go
C. should have gone
D. must have gone
69. All _____ is a continuous supply of food and clothes.
A. that is needed
B. what is needed
C. the thing need
D. for their needs
70. In some cases, different approached _____ the same scientific problem lead to conflicting theories.
A. at
B. to
C. of
D. for

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Underlined Sentence, Para. 2, Passage 1)

Under this scheme, with the cooperation of the Government and thanks to the generosity of the general public, the Trust has been able to save and make accessible to the public about one hundred and fifty of these old houses,



together with their often very valuable contents.

2. (Underlined Sentence, Para. 2, Passage 2)

The recent growth of export surpluses on the world food market has certainly been unexpectedly great, partly because a strange sequence of two successful grain harvests in North America is now being followed by a third.

3. (Underlined Sentence, Para. 4, Passage 2)

Moreover, the rise in domestic prices has come at a time when world prices have begun to fall, with the result that imported food, with the exception of grain, is often cheaper than the home-produced variety.

4. (Underlined Sentence, Para. 3, Passage 3)

Were a large part of this farming population drawn off into industrial occupations, the land might be farmed much more productively by modern methods.

5. (Underlined Sentence, Para. 5, Passage 4)

Perhaps it is not important whether we know these things or not, but anyone who takes the trouble to read the book will find himself irresistibly caught up in Dr Pyke's enthusiasm for his subject, and, not least, sharing his sense of fun.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Smoking**. You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 为什么有人要吸烟;
2. 吸烟的危害;
3. 如何解决这个问题。



模拟试题解析 (一)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A (10 points)

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

Section B Spot Dictation (10 points)

11. Among other things
12. a woolen blanket
13. waiting in the noisy airport building
14. fasten our seat belts
15. soon be up in the sky
16. instead of enjoying the beauty
17. sitting in a smoke-filled room
18. show them my passport
19. spread out its contents
20. placed the alarm clock on the table

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

21. (B) 文章第一段谈到了国家信托基金机构的性质以及它的基金来源。尽管该机构接受政府的各种帮助,但它毕竟不是一个依靠税收而生存的政府机构,相反,它是依靠公众自愿捐款而生存的民间组织。故选 B。
22. (B) 本题涉及对文章第二段第一句的理解。文中谈到公众注意到大多数古老而又具有历史纪念意义的建筑和城堡(其中包括已故洛西恩勋爵的老屋和城堡),因征税和资金问题而年久失修,面临坍塌的危险。因此, B 为正确答案。
23. (C) 文章第二段谈到洛西恩勋爵去世时,把布利克林庄园以及一些不动产作为礼物捐献给国家信托基金机构,此举深受大众注目,从而启动了“乡村建筑计划”。故选 C。
24. (D) 文章第二段倒数第二句讲到:在国家信托基金机构看来,那些捐献历史文物的家庭才是最好的文物管理者,这与 D 项的意思相吻合。
25. (C) 此题考查学生根据上下文意思理解词义的能力。文中最后一段提到每年有几百万的游客到英国寻访历史古迹和文化遗产,“invade”在这里起一种比喻的作用,形象地说明了游客众多的情形。故选 C。
26. (C) 从文章的第一段我们可以看出,尽管食品已经由短缺转为充裕,但人们还普遍存在一种不安和困惑的心理,因为食品的价格在上升,人们不知道下一步会出现什么情况,应该采取什么措施。选项 C 符合文章内容。
27. (D) 文章第二段第一句讲到:由于北美连续几年的粮食丰收,使得世界食品市场出口剩余大大增加,从而导致了世界食品价格的下降。
28. (B) 参阅文章第三段第一句。食品价格的上涨使得由于食品充裕而产生的后果更为严重,而这一切主要是由于政府逐渐减少对食物的支持而造成的。因此, B 为正确答案。
29. (B) 文章最后一段第三句讲到:尽管食物的价格在上涨,而且市场也有保障,但农民们仍然担心自己会在廉价的进口食品和日益萎缩的国内市场的夹缝中求生。因此,他们对扩大生产带来的益处持怀疑态度。
30. (D) 本题为推断题。文章最后一段讲到:尽管政府有关部门保证食品的价格和市场,并号召扩大农业生产,但由于农民心存疑虑,因此政府的建议和发展计划执行得并不好。由此可见,英国的



食品生产前景并不乐观。故选 D。

31. (A) 本题涉及对文章第一段最后一句的理解。人们往往愿意居住在气候适宜、土壤肥沃的地方，因为在那里食物容易生长，人们容易找到蔽护之处，所以 A 为正确答案。
32. (B) 文章第三段最后一句讲到“如果一大部分从事农业生产的人口转而从事工业生产，那么我们就可以通过现代化方法大大地提高耕地的生产力”。故选 B。
33. (A) 文章第四段第二句讲到“人们正在研制新型的、可以在不利气候下生长的谷物，这样一来，在北极圈之外的西伯利亚和北美也会有农场了。”
34. (D) 文章最后一句讲到：现在英国只能为约一半的国内人口提供足够的食物，其余的食物则通过交换产品从国外进口。
35. (C) 本题涉及作者的观点。从文章中我们可以看出，作者认为只要依靠科学技术，研制新的谷物品种，改革耕种方法，充分利用现有的土地，地球还是能为日益增长的人口提供足够的食物的。因此，C 为正确答案。
36. (B) 本题涉及对文章第一段第一句的理解。有许多人对科学知识知之甚少，却在生活中发表一些关于科学事实的言论，而他们又不愿费神去验证这些科学事实。故选 B。
37. (C) 参阅文章第一段最后一句。随着研究的增多以及新的理论付诸实践，科学家们也经常验证各自理论的错误之处。
38. (D) 文章第三段讲到：菠菜中所含的维生素在其他蔬菜中也有，而菠菜中所含的草酸与钙和铁结合在一起会妨碍人体对菠菜营养的吸收。因此，D 为正确答案。
39. (C) 文章最后一段一开始就讲到：该书的魅力就在于它不会给人一种居高临下的感觉。作者对一切都有着强烈的好奇心，渴望寻找到答案，好像自己也是第一次才接触到这个课题，在他看来任何问题都是值得讨论的。选项 C 与文章内容相符。
40. (A) 答案在文章最后一段第五句，其中讲到我们饮用的葡萄酒中也含有微量的金子。因此，A 为正确答案。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

41. (D) preliminary 初步的，开端的；principal 主要的，最重要的；primary (在时间和发展顺序上) 初始的，首要的。
42. (D) neglect 忽视；accompany 陪伴；generate 产生。
43. (A) 注意避免近形动词的误用。contribute to 有助于；attribute sth. to sb. /sth. 认为某事属于某人/某事；distribute 分发，散布；stimulate 刺激。
44. (B) 注意近义词的区别。attain 达到 (目的、目标、抱负)；obtain 取得；retain 保留；maintain 保持，维持，维修。
45. (B) retain 保持，保留；如：always retain youthful validity 永葆青春活力；contain 包含；regain 收回，恢复 (健康、原职等)；retail 零售，零卖。
46. (C) relief (痛苦、忧虑) 减轻，松一口气；这类搭配可经常在英语中见到，一般用在句首。如：To one's joy；To one's disappointment；To one's astonishment.
47. (D) tension 紧张的状态；sense 感觉，官能；tense 紧张的；sentiment 感伤。
48. (A) 注意词的搭配。to some extent 在某种程度上。
49. (C) wish 与 that 从句连用，但常省去 that，从句通常用过去时态，表示怀有 (未实现的或不大可能实现的) 愿望。该句的行为因发生在过去，所以 wish 后的从句用过去完成时。
50. (D) only 位于句首起强调作用，句子的主谓语需要倒装。常用于这一结构的词语有：at no time, by no means, rarely, hardly, scarcely, not until, seldom, little, never, nowhere, not often, no sooner ... than, not only ... but also, hardly ... when 等。
51. (D) contrary to 与……相反，形容词短语作表语，组成复合谓语。attach to 与……相关联；object to