



CET-4

大学英语四级 真题精析

主 编 梁 莉

副主编 秦昱引 崔 丽 武小玲



天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

大学英语四级真题精析

主 编:梁 莉

副主编:秦翌引 崔 丽 武小玲

编 委:(按姓氏笔画为序)

于晓芳 王二莲 何 畏 吴凤兰 张钟月 陈文静 武小玲
郭香菊 秦翌引 梁 莉 崔 丽 曹志蕊 满永珍



天津大学出版社

Tianjin University Press

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级真题精析/梁莉主编. —天津:天津大学出版社, 2004. 4
ISBN 7-5618-1733-9

I. 大… II. 梁… III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 水平考试 - 解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 031910 号

出版发行 天津大学出版社
出 版 人 杨风和
地 址 天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)
网 址 www.tjup.com
电 话 发行部:022-27403647 邮购部:022-27402742
印 刷 昌黎太阳红彩色印刷有限责任公司
经 销 全国各地新华书店
开 本 185mm × 260mm
印 张 13
字 数 324 千
版 次 2004 年 4 月第 1 版
印 次 2004 年 4 月第 1 次
印 数 1 - 5 000
定 价 20.00 元

前 言

纵观历年大学英语四级考试,在出题思路上有很强的规律性。因此,如果考生在考前吃透历年的考题,便能准确地了解题型、试题难度及解题技巧,从而在短时间内迅速提高成绩。为此,我们根据多年从事教学及研究考试的经验,编写了这本全真试题集,并提供了详细且权威的解析。

本书的内容特点:

1. 本书共收集了 1999 年 6 月到 2003 年 12 月的 10 套四级考试试题,对包括听力在内的所有部分都做了讲解,语言简洁、精辟,内容丰富,同时在讲解中注重解题思路和答题技巧,使考生能充分了解大纲的要求。

2. 本书采用一题一答的形式,尤其适用于学生自学。

本书的编者系多年从事大学英语考学的教师,曾多次参加全国四、六级的阅卷工作,积累了丰富的经验,对四级考试有较精确的把握,因此,能够为学生提供更准确的信息。

由于编者水平有限,书中不当之处敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2004 年 4 月

目 录

1999 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(1)
2000 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(21)
2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(41)
2001 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(61)
2001 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(82)
2002 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(102)
2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(122)
2002 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(143)
2003 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(160)
2003 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题答案与详解	(180)

1999 年 6 月大学英语四级考试 试题答案与详解

Part I Listening Comprehension

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 conversations and the questions 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 woman feels sorry for the man.
B. The man is a member of the staff.
C. The area is for passengers only.
D. The woman is asking the man to leave.

D 推断题。问题是：“我们从对话中了解到什么？”“You are not supposed to be here. (你不该在这里。)”的言外之意就是 D 项之意：女士要男士离开。对话中道歉的是男士，所以排除 A 项。根据“This area is for the airport staff only”一句，可排除 B、C 两项。

2. A. Clean her house while she is away.
B. Buy her some plants and take care of them.
C. Water her plants while she is away.
D. Water her plants when he is not at work.

C 细节题。问题是：“男士会为女士做什么？”女士说：“如果我买一些花，我不在时你能替我浇水吗？”男士说：“我当然会啦，如果我度假时你也替我浇花。”由此可推断 C 项为正确答案。其他项在谈话中均未提到。

3. A. He will only be available in the afternoon.

B. It's not his office hour.

C. He doesn't have time.

D. He is too tired after class.

C 推断题。问题是：“为什么黑尔教授现在不能回答她的问题？”女士想要问黑尔教授几个问题，黑尔教授首先肯定地答复了她：“Yes, of course.”但马上又转折说：“But I'm sorry I have a class at ten.”意思是说他当时没有时间回答她的问题。回答此类问题时，一定要注意理解 but 后的内容。由此推断 C 项为正确答案。

4. A. The woman insists on going out.

B. The woman doesn't like watching TV.

C. The man promised her a gift on her birthday.

D. The man is too tired to go out.

A 推断题。问题是：“我们从对话中了解到什么？”从对话中可知，男士不愿外出，提议为何不呆在家里看电视。女士则说：“得啦！你答应过我，过生日要带我出去吃饭还去看戏。”意思是说，“今天是我的生日，你必须带我出去。”由此推断 A 项为正确答案。

5. A. There are too many courses offered to students.

B. The woman should take fewer courses next term.

C. The man will take four courses next semester.

D. It is wiser to take more than four courses.

B 推断题。问题是：“男士的话是何意？”对话中，女士想在下学期选 5 门课程。男士反问女士，选 4 门课不是更明智吗？否定疑问的形式表示肯定的提议，即：选 4 门课比较明智。所以 B 项为正确答案。

6. A. Ask Tom to send an invitation.

B. Get the Johnson's address.

C. Invite Tom to the party.

D. Tell Tom to pick up the Johnson's.

B 判断题。问题是：“女士打算干什么？”女士想邀请约翰逊一家来参加聚会，但不知他们的地址，所以问男士是否知道他们的地址。由此可知 B 项为正确答案。

7. A. Jane is looking for a summer job.

B. Jane is packing for the summer vacation.

C. Jane is on her way home.

D. Jane is eager to go home for the vacation.

D 推断题。问题是：“女士的话暗示着什么？”男士问：“简是否在盼望着回家度暑假？”女士回答说：“她在数日子。”女士的言外之意就是，简在急切地盼望着回家度假。由此推断 D 项为正确答案。

8. A. Spending more time on sightseeing.

B. Visiting the city with a group.

C. Touring the city on a fine day.

D. Taking the man with her on the tour.

A 推断题。问题是：“男士建议干什么？”女士想花半天时间游览一下城市。男士马上建

议说：“为什么不花一天时间呢？”意思就是，应该多花点时间游览一下城市。所以 A 项为正确答案。

9. A. The woman is driving too fast.
B. The woman is driving at a slow speed.
C. The woman has broken a traffic rule.
D. The woman has parked her car in a wrong place.

C 推断题。问题是：“我们从对话中了解到什么？”男士说：“这是单行道，你没看见路标吗？”女士说：“对不起，我没看见。”言外之意是，她不是故意违章。由此推断 C 项为正确答案。

10. A. She can tell Joan when she sees her at noon.
B. She should tell Joan's brother about the reception.
C. She must call on Joan after the reception.
D. She may see Joan's brother at lunch.

A 推断题。问题是：“男士的话意味着什么？”女士想告诉琼今晚宴会的事。男士说：“别麻烦了，午饭时你会见到她。”意思是说，你就不要费事打电话找她了，等见面再说吧。所以 A 项为正确答案。

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. To protect persons and property.
B. To collect taxes.
C. To teach and train citizens.
D. To save natural resources for future use.
12. A. By selling services that make life comfortable.
B. By selling land containing oil.
C. By selling public lands.
D. By selling coal and other natural products.

A 细节题。问题是：“每个政府的主要职责是什么？”原文提到：The chief duty of every government is to protect persons and property. (每个政府的主要职责是保护人民和财产。) 所以 A 项为正确答案。

C 细节题。问题是：“以前政府如何筹集资金？”根据原文：Years ago the government made money from the sale of public lands. (几年前，政府通过出售公共土地来集资。) 所以 C 项为正确答案。

13. A. Environmental pollution and protection.
B. Taxes and services for the public.

C. Police efforts to protect people.

D. People's attitude toward taxes.

B 主旨题。问题是：“文章主要讲的是什么？”文章开始就讲：我们使用各种公共服务，但这些服务需要花费，我们是通过纳税来支付此费用的。由此可推断，税收和公共服务的关系是密不可分的。这就是文章的中心。所以 B 项为正确答案。

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. He didn't like physics any more.

B. His eyesight was too poor.

C. Physics was too hard for him.

D. He had to work to support himself.

D 细节题。问题是：“为什么男士放弃学物理？”文中讲到：I wanted to stay on there and do research, but my father died at about that time. So I thought I'd better get a job and earn my living. (我想呆在那里搞研究，但那时父亲去世，我只好找份工作谋生。)所以 D 项为正确答案。

15. A. He was not happy with the new director.

B. He was not qualified to be an engineer.

C. He wanted to travel.

D. He found his job boring.

A 细节题。问题是：“为什么男士从工程公司辞职？”文中提到：But then, they appointed a new managing director. I didn't get on with him, so I resigned... (但是他们任命了一位新的总经理，我与他相处不好，所以我辞职了……)其中 didn't get on 与选项 A 中 was not happy 的意义相同。所以 A 项为正确答案。

16. A. He wanted to work with his friend.

B. He enjoyed traveling around the world.

C. He wanted to go to Spain.

D. He was rejected by the engineering firm.

C 细节题。问题是：“为什么男士接受了旅游局的工作？”文中提到：And I've always liked Spain, so I took it. (因为我很喜欢西班牙，所以接受了这份工作。)意思是他自己想去西班牙的。所以 C 项为正确答案。

17. A. He enjoyed teaching English.

B. He wanted to earn more to support his family.

C. The owner of the school promised him a good position.

D. He could earn more as a teacher than as a travel agent.

B 细节题。问题是：“为什么男士开始业余教英语？”本题答案可在原文中直接找到：I wasn't earning enough to support the family. So I started giving English lessons at a school in the evening. (因为我挣的钱不够维持家用，所以才在晚上兼职做英语教员。)所以 B 项为正确答案。

Passage three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A. It can be cooked in many ways.

B. It is delicious but inexpensive.

C. It gives higher yields than other grain crops.

D. It grows easily in various conditions.

D 推断题。问题是：“现在为什么玉米能够成为数百万人们的粮食？”文中提到：They grew it on cold mountainsides and in tropical forests. (人们在寒冷的山坡和热带森林种植玉米。)说明无论什么条件，玉米都能生长。所以世界上数百万人以玉米为生。因此 D 项为正确答案。其他项内容未提到。

19. A. Fried potatoes.

B. Tomato juice.

C. Sweet corn.

D. Chocolate beans.

D 细节题。问题是：“哥伦布在第二次旅行时带回了什么？”本题答案可在原文中直接找到：On his second trip, Columbus brought back a few chocolate beans... (第二次旅行时哥伦布带回了巧克力豆……) 所以 D 项为正确答案。

20. A. They led to the discovery of America.

B. They made native American foods popular.

C. They brought great wealth to Spain.

D. They made native American life styles well-known.

B 推断题。问题是：“哥伦布两次到美洲旅行的结果是什么？”哥伦布的两次旅行都带回了受欢迎的食物：玉米和巧克力豆。文中最后提到：Thanks to native American culture, many people are able to enjoy a lot of tasty food. (多亏了美洲的种植业，许多人才能品尝到大量的美味食品。) 由此推断 B 项为正确答案。

附：听力原文

Section A

1. W: Excuse me, Sir. You are not supposed to be here. This area is for the airport staff only.

M: I'm sorry, I didn't note the sign.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. W: If I buy some plants for the house, will you water them for me while I'm away?

M: Sure I will, if you water mine while I am on vacation.

Q: What will the man do for the woman?

3. W: Excuse me, Professor Hill. May I ask you a few questions?

M: Yes, of course. But I'm sorry I have a class at ten. Why don't you come in my office hours.

That is 4 to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Friday.

Q: Why can't Professor Hill answer her question now?

4. M: I don't feel like going out. Why don't we just stay home and watch TV instead?

W: Come on! You promised to take me out for dinner and to the theatre on my birthday.

- Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
5. W: I'm thinking of taking five courses next semester.
M: Wouldn't four be wiser?
Q: What does the man mean?
6. W: I want to ask the Johnsons' to come to the party. Do you know their address?
M: No, But I like them to come. I think Tom can give you their address.
Q: What is the woman going to do?
7. M: Is Jane looking forward to going home for the summer?
W: She is counting the days.
Q: What does the woman imply?
8. W: I think I will take the half-day tour of the city.
M: Why not the whole day?
Q: What does the man suggest?
9. M: This is one-way street. Didn't you see the sign?
W: Sorry, I didn't.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
10. W: I ought to call Joan, and tell her about the reception this evening.
M: Why bother? You will see her at lunch.
Q: What does the man mean?

Section B

Passage One

We use all sort of services without thinking how we get them. But such services cost money. We pay for them through taxes. What would happen if everyone in a city stopped paying taxes? The water supply would stop. The streets might not be cleaned. There would be no police force to protect people and property.

The chief duty of every government is to protect persons and property. More than three-fourths of the money spent by our government is used for this purpose. The next largest amount of public money goes to teach and train our citizens. Billions of dollars each year are spent on schools and libraries. Public money is used to pay the teachers and other public officials.

Years ago the government made money from the sale of public lands. But most of the best public lands have now been sold. The money raised was used to help pay the cost of government. There are still some public lands that contain oil, coal, gas, and other natural products. They could be sold, but we want to save them for future years. So we all must pay our share for the services that make our lives comfortable.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What's the chief duty of every government?
12. How did the government raise money in the past?
13. What is the passage mainly about?

Passage Two

When I was at school, my ambition was to be a pilot in the Air Force. But my eyesight wasn't good enough. So I had to give up the idea. I went to university and studied physics. I wanted to stay on there and do research, but my father died at about that time. So I thought I'd better get a job and earn my living. I started working in an engineering firm.

I expected to stay in that job for a long time. But then, they appointed a new managing director. I didn't get on with him, so I resigned and applied for a job with another engineering company. I would certainly have accepted the job if they had offered it to me, but on my way to the interview I met a friend who was working for a travel agency. He offered me a job in Spain. And I've always liked Spain, so I took it.

I worked in the travel agency for two years and then they wanted to send me to South America. But I had just got married. So I decided to stay here. Then we had a baby and I wasn't earning enough to support the family. So I started giving English lessons at a school in the evening.

I liked the English teaching more than working for the travel agency, and then the owner of the school offered me a full-time job as a teacher. So I resigned from the agency. Two years later, the owner of the school wanted to retire, so he asked me to take over as the director. And here I am.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. Why did the man give up studying physics?
15. Why did the man resign from the engineering firm?
16. Why did the man take the job at the travel agency?
17. Why did the man start to teach English part-time?

Passage Three

Columbus sailed from Spain in September 1492, looking for gold. Native Americans greeted him, offering gifts of corn. Columbus found little gold on that trip, but he collected many plants, including corn, to bring back to Spain.

Columbus didn't know it. But the corn was much more valuable than gold. Farmers from Europe to Asia accepted it immediately. They grew it on cold mountainsides and in tropical forests. Today it feeds millions of people all over the world.

On his second trip, Columbus brought back a few chocolate beans to make chocolate. Europeans and Asians love this new drink, and soon they were paying a great deal of money for the beans. Chocolate beans became so valuable in Central America that they were used as cash for 200 years.

Tomatoes and potatoes took some time to become popular. Eventually, however, they became the basis of a lot of popular foods. It is hard to imagine life without fried potatoes or chocolate. Thanks to native American culture, many people are able to enjoy a lot of tasty food.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. Why is corn feeding millions of people today?
19. What did Columbus bring back on his second trip?
20. What was the result of Columbus' two trips to America?

Part II Reading Comprehension

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

The biggest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a terrorist with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. In the last 15 years, pilots have reported well over 100 incidents that could have been caused by electromagnetic interference. The source of this interference remains unconfirmed, but increasingly, experts are pointing the blame at portable electronic devices such as portable computers, radio and cassette players and mobile telephones.

RTCA, an organization which advises the aviation (航空) industry, has recommended that all airlines ban (禁止) such devices from being used during "critical" stages of flight, particularly take-off and landing. Some experts have gone further, calling for a total ban during all flights. Currently, rules on using these devices are left up to individual airlines. And although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take-off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.

The difficulty is predicting how electromagnetic fields might affect an aircraft's computers. Experts know that portable devices emit radiation which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use for navigation and communication. But, because they have not been able to reproduce these effects in a laboratory, they have no way of knowing whether the interference might be dangerous or not.

The fact that aircraft may be vulnerable (易受损的) to interference raises the risk that terrorists may use radio systems in order to damage navigation equipment. As worrying, though, is the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his radio because the music's too loud.

21. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. a new regulation for all airlines
- B. the defects of electronic devices
- C. a possible cause of aircraft crashes
- D. effective safety measures for air flight

C 主旨题。文章开头句为主题句。现今航空公司面对的最大安全威胁也许不是带枪的恐怖分子,而是商务舱中带手提电脑的人。下面的内容也主要讨论了电子产品对机上电子设备的干扰会带来空难危险。所以 C 项吻合。

22. What is said about the over 100 aircraft incidents in the past 15 years?

- A. They may have been caused by the damage to the radio systems.
- B. They may have taken place during take-off and landing.

- C. They were proved to have been caused by the passengers' portable computers.
 D. They were suspected to have resulted from electromagnetic interference.
- D 细节题。根据文章第一段第二句: In the last 15 years, pilots have reported well over 100 incidents that could have been caused by electromagnetic interference. (……可能因电磁波干扰而引起。)可推断 D 项为正确答案。
23. Few airlines want to impose a total ban on their passengers using electronic devices because _____.
- A. they don't believe there is such a danger as radio interference
 B. the harmful effect of electromagnetic interference is yet to be proved
 C. most passengers refuse to take a plane which bans the use of radio and cassette players
 D. they have other effective safety measures to fall back on
- B 推断题。根据文章第一段末句的前半句: The source of this interference remains unconfirmed, ... (这种干扰源仍未确定……)可以推断 B 项正确。
24. Why is it difficult to predict the possible effects of electromagnetic fields on an airplane's computers?
- A. Because it is extremely dangerous to conduct such research on an airplane.
 B. Because it remains a mystery what wavelengths are liable to be interfered with.
 C. Because research scientists have not been able to produce the same effects in labs.
 D. Because experts lack adequate equipment to do such research.
- C 细节题。根据第三段最后一句: But, because they have not been able to reproduce these effects in the laboratory, they have no way of knowing whether the interference might be dangerous or not. (他们无法在实验室里重现这种效果, 所以不知道这种干扰是否会有危险。)所以 C 项为正确答案。
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author _____.
- A. is in favor of prohibiting passengers' use of electronic devices completely
 B. has overestimated the danger of electromagnetic interference
 C. hasn't formed his own opinion on this problem
 D. regards it as unreasonable to exercise a total ban during flight
- A 推断题。全文并没有直接说出 A 项内容, 要通过推断。根据文章开头: The largest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a terrorist with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. 以及文章最后一段开头句: The fact that aircraft... raises the risk that terrorists may use radio systems in order to damage navigation equipment. 可以看出作者明确的态度。故选 A 项。

Passage Two

The rise of multinational corporations (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top

five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate (公司的) planning activities, compared to about one-third of U.S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? Firstly, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian counterparts (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U.S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and the Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

26. According to the passage, U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of

- A. an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies.
- B. shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies.
- C. the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U.S.
- D. increased efforts of other countries in public relations.

D 细节题。根据文章第二段第一句的主句: ...the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. (.....美国在公共关系中的领导地位因为其他国家在公共关系方面的不断努力而受到威胁。)由此推断 D 项为正确答案。

27. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because _____.

- A. British companies are more ambitious than U.S. companies
- B. British companies place more importance on PR than U.S. companies
- C. British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
- D. four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned

B 细节题。根据文章第二段最后两句: A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate planning activities, compared to about one-third of U.S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR. 可推断 B 项为正确答案。

28. The word "provincial" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".

- A. limited in outlook
- B. like people from the provinces
- C. rigid in thinking
- D. interested in world financial affairs

A 猜测词义题。该词出现在第三段第二句, 根据下半句的补充说明: ...take more of an

interest in local affairs. (……美国人只对当地的事情感兴趣。) 即: 眼界受限的。而且前后表示并列。所以可以推断该词和 A 项的意思最为接近。

29. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.

- A. speak at least one foreign language fluently
- B. are ignorant about world geography
- C. are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
- D. enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications

C 推理题。该题最大的干扰项可能来自 B 项。但是文章第三段第三句: Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. 只说美国人的世界地理观不强, 并不能说他们对世界地理一无所知。所以该选项欠妥。第三段还提到, 美国外语流利的人少, 可排除 A 项。阅读面窄, 只读《华尔街报》, 又排除 D 项。由此推断 C 项为正确答案。

30. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?

- A. American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.
- B. The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies.
- C. People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.
- D. People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".

A 细节题。根据文章最后一段: CNN 的泰德·特纳说, "the word 'foreign' would no longer be used on CNN news broadcast." 意思是说我们应该将视野放宽, 具有强烈的国际观念, 而不要将注意力局限在国内。故 A 项正确。D 项只是浮浅地理解了字面意思。

Passage Three

Brazil has become one of the developing world's great successes at reducing population growth—but more by accident than design. While countries such as India have made joint efforts to reduce birth rates, Brazil has had better result without really trying, says George Martine at Harvard.

Brazil's population growth rate has dropped from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990, and Brazilian women now have only 2.7 children on average. Martine says this figure may have fallen still further since 1990, an achievement that makes it the envy of many other Third World countries. Martine puts it down to, among other things, soap operas (通俗电视连续剧) and installment (分期付款) plans introduced in the 1970s. Both played an important, although indirect, role in lowering the birth rate. Brazil is one of the world's biggest producers of soap operas. Globo, Brazil's most popular television network, shows three hours of soaps six nights a week, while three others show at least one hour a night. Most soaps are based on wealthy characters living the high life in big cities.

"Although they have never really tried to work in a message towards the problems of reproduction, they describe middle and upper class values—not many children, different attitudes towards sex, women working," says Martine. "They sent this image to all parts of Brazil and made people conscious of other patterns of behavior and other values, which were put into a very attractive package."

Meanwhile, the installment plans tried to encourage the poor to become consumers. "This led to an

enormous change in consumption patterns and consumption was incompatible (不相容的) with unlimited reproduction.” says Martine.

31. According to the passage, Brazil has cut back its population growth _____.

- A. by educating its citizens
- B. by careful family planning
- C. by developing TV programs
- D. by chance

D 细节题。根据文章开头句后半句: ...but more by accident than design. (巴西降低人口的成功更多的是偶然性而不是设计好的。)by accident 与 by chance 意思相同。所以 D 项正确。

32. According to the passage, many Third World countries _____.

- A. haven't attached much importance to birth control
- B. would soon join Brazil in controlling their birth rate
- C. haven't yet found an effective measure to control their population
- D. neglected the role of TV plays in family planning

C 推断题。文章第一段第二句提到“印度等发展中国家在共同努力来减少出生率”,可见 A 项不对。在第二段第二句中又提到巴西的成功“使它成为许多第三世界国家羡慕的对象”,可见 B 项不对, D 项意义没提到。第一段第二句还提到: Brazil has had better result... (巴西效果更好些……)说明第三世界国家没有找到有效的方法来控制人口。所以 C 项为正确答案。

33. The phrase “puts it down to” (Line 4, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to “_____”.

- A. attributes it to
- B. finds it a reason for
- C. sums it up as
- D. compares it to

A 理解题。首先我们应知道,是指巴西人口增长率的下降,它与后面的“电视连续剧与分期付款”之间应当是结果和原因的关系,也就是说电视连续剧和分期付款导致了巴西人口增长率的下降。由此推断 A 项为正确答案。

34. Soap operas have helped in lowering Brazil's birth rate because _____.

- A. they keep people sitting long hours watching TV
- B. they have gradually changed people's way of life
- C. people are drawn to their attractive package
- D. they popularize birth control measures

B 推断题。根据文章第四段的意思: Martine 说, 尽管这些肥皂剧从来无意干涉人口繁殖, 它们只是描写了中上层阶级的生活价值观——少生孩子, 独特的性别观念, 妇女在外工作。肥皂剧传播着这些信息, 使得人们逐渐认识、理解了另一种生活方式、人生观。这种生活方式、人生观对他们极有吸引力。由此可推断 B 项正确。

35. What is Martine's conclusion about Brazil's population growth?

- A. The increase in birth rate will promote consumption.
- B. The desire for consumption helps to reduce birth rate.
- C. Consumption patterns and reproduction patterns are contradictory.
- D. A country's production is limited by its population growth.

B 推断题。文章最后一段提到分期付款计划鼓励穷人成为消费者, 而消费与无限的人口