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夺标

北京市教育考试指导中心 编

康建刚 靳建芳 主编

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历年真题试卷及详解

1999.6—2004.6

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1999年6月大学英语四级考试答案及解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

M: I'm sorry. I didn't note this sign.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【答案及解析】D。本题属于推断题。女士说：“对不起，先生。这儿是机场工作人员专用的地方，您不能在这儿。”男士说：“对不起，我刚才没看见牌子。”根据对话内容可知，女士是机场工作人员，男士是乘客，他站到了工作人员的地方，女士是委婉地请他离开。A项是“女士对男士表示抱歉”，是语音干扰项；B项“男士是机场工作人员”和C项“这个地方是乘客专用”是语义干扰项；D项“女士在请男士离开”，因此是正确答案。

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

M: Sure, I will. If you water mine while I'm on vacation.

Q: What will the man do for the woman?

【答案及解析】C。本题是细节题。女士说：“如果我买了那些花草，我不在时，你能帮我浇水吗？”男士说：“当然。如果我度假时你也能帮我浇水，我当然也能帮你浇水。”这位男士会为那位女士做什么？A项“她不在时帮她收拾房间”是语音干扰项；D“他不上班时帮她浇花”和B“为她买些花草并照料它们”是语义干扰项。C“她不在时为她浇花”符合题意。

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

M: Yes, of course. But I'm sorry have a class at ten. Why don't you call me in my office hours. That is 4 to 6 p.m. Monday, Thursday and Friday.

Q: Why can't professor Hill answer her questions now?

【答案及解析】C。女士问：“我可以问几个问题吗？”教授回答：“可以，但我十点有课。你在我坐班时间来找我吧。我周一，周四和周五下午4:00~6:00在办公室。根据对话可知，教授现在不能回答她的问题是因为现在没时间。A“只有下午才能找到他”，语音干扰项；B“现在不是他的工作时间”和D“他下课后太累了”是语义干扰项；C“他没有时间”是正确答案。

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

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

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【答案及解析】A。男士说：“我不想出去。呆在家里看电视不好吗？”女士说：“快点吧！你答应过我过生日要带我出去吃饭看戏。A：女士坚持要出去。B：女士不喜欢看电视。C：男士答应过她生日时要送她礼物。D：男士太累了。feel like doing sth. 表示想做某事

5. W: I'm thinking of taking five courses next semester.

M: Wouldn't four be wiser?

Q: What does the man mean?

【答案及解析】B。女士：“我下学期打算修五门课。”男士：“修四门岂不是更明智？”显然，男士建议女士下学期修四门课。A“给学生开的课太多了”和C“男士下学期要修四门课”是语义干扰项。D“修四门课以上更明智”，是一个语音陷阱。B“女士下学期应该少修点课。”*Wouldn't four be wiser?* 实际上是一个委婉的建议。

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?

【答案及解析】B。女士：“我想请 Johnson 一家来参加这次聚会。你知道他们的地址吗？”男士：“不知道。我也愿意他们来。也许 Tom 能向你提供他们的地址。”根据对话可知，这位女士将从 Tom 那里问到 Johnson 地址了。A “让 Tom 去送请柬”。B “得到 Johnson 的地址”。C 邀请 Tom 来参加聚会。D “让 Tom 去接 Johnson 一家”。只有 B 符合题意。

7. M: Is Jane looking forward to going home for this summer?

W: She is counting the days.

Q: What does the woman imply?

【答案及解析】D。男士：“Jane 今年夏天要回家吗？”女士：“她正一天天的数日子呢。”根据对话，Jane 很急切地想回家。count the days 一天天的数日子（指心情急切）。A 项 Jane “在找一份暑期工作”和 C 项 “Jane 正在回家的路上”，是语音干扰项。B 项 Jane “在为暑期离开打行李包裹”，是过度推断。D 项 “Jane 很急切地想回家过暑假”，符合题意。

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?

【答案及解析】A。女士：“我打算花半天时间逛逛这座城市。”男士：“为什么不逛一整天呢？Why not do sth.? 是一个表示建议的句型；男士实际上是建议女士花一天时间好好逛逛这座城市。A 项 “多花点时间观光旅游”，符合题意。B 项 “同旅游团一起参观这座城市”和 C 项 “在好天气时游览这座城市”是语音干扰项。D 项 “旅行中让那位男士陪着她”。

9. M: This is a one-way street. Didn't you see the sign?

W: Sorry, I didn't.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【答案及解析】C。男士：“没看见这是单行道吗？”女士：“对不起，没看见。”根据对话可知，男士可能是警察，而女士因为没有看到标志违反交通规则了。A 那个女人车开得太快。B 那个女人在低速行驶。C 那个女人违反交通规则了。D 那个女人把车停错位置了。根据题意，C 是正确答案。

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?

【答案及解析】A。女士：“我应该给 Joan 打电话，告诉她今晚有个招待会。”男士：“那么麻烦干什么？午饭时间你能见到她。”男士告诉女士午饭时间可以看见 Joan 并告知他招待会的事。所以 A “她可以中午见到 Joan 时告诉她”为正确选项。B “她应该把招待会的事告诉 Joan 的哥哥”和 D “她午饭时能看见 Joan 的哥哥”，是语音干扰项。C “招待会后，她必须给 Joan 打电话”，是语义干扰项。

Section B

Passage one

We use all sorts of services without thinking about how we get them. But such services cost money. We pay for them through taxes. What would happen if everyone in the city stops paying taxes? The water supply would stop, the streets might not be cleaned, and there would be not 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 is the chief duty of every government?

【答案及解析】A。本题是一道直接题：政府的主要责任是什么？文章中明确指出 The chief duty of every government is to protect persons and property. (政府的主要责任是保护人民及其财产)。A 项直接回答了这个问题。B 项征税。C 项教育培养市民。D 项节约自然资源以备后用。

12. How did the government raise money in the past?

【答案及解析】C。本题属于同义替换题型。题干是：政府以前如何筹集资金？题干中的 in the past 与文中 years ago 是同义反复；raise money 与 made money 是同义反复；正确选项 C 中 selling public lands 和文中 the sale of public lands 是同义词根 (sale 和 selling) 反复。A 项“通过出售服务使人们生活更舒适”，文中并未提及出售服务，这些服务在形式上是市民可以免费享受的。B 项“出售地下含石油的土地”，此项歪曲原意，文章第二段首句就提到以前政府曾卖土地赚钱，而买资源则是现在时 (There are...)，和未来的资金收入之一。D 项“出售煤炭和其他自然资源”，是语音干扰项。

13. What is the passage mainly about?

【答案及解析】B。本题是主旨题。A 项“环境污染与环保”和 D “人们对税收的态度”，文中并未提及。C 警察保护人民，只是在说税收的作用时顺便提到。B 项“税收与公共服务设施”与文章最接近的是 B。

Passage Two

When I was at school, my ambition was to be a pilot in the airforce. But my eyesight wasn't good enough. So I had to give up that 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 travel agency. He offered me a job in Spain. And I had 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 evenings.

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?

【答案及解析】D。在 I went to university and studied physics. I wanted to stay on there and do research. (我上了大学, 学习物理, 本想继续在那儿深造) 但就在那时, 父亲过世, 于是我想工作来养活自己 (but my father died at about that time. So I thought I'd better get a job and earn my living.) 文中 earning my living 与 D 项中 support myself 是同义词, 因此是正确选项。A 项“他不再喜欢物理”, 与文章相悖, 他是被迫放弃。B 项“他视力不好”, 这是他不

参军的原因。C项“物理对他来说太难”，文中未提及。

15. Why did the man resign from the engineer firm?

【答案及解析】A。他从那家工程公司辞职是因为公司派了一位新主任，而他和新上司关系不好而辞职。(I didn't get on well with him.) not get on with him 与 A 项中 not happy with the new director 同义反复，是正确选项。B 项中他不能胜任本职工作没有提及。C 项他想去旅行与本文不相干。D 项他觉得那工作枯燥，文中没提到。

16. Why did the man take the job at the travel agency?

【答案及解析】C。他为什么在旅行社工作了？因为他去另一家工程公司面试的路上遇到一个在旅行社工作的朋友，这位朋友给介绍他去驻西班牙的旅行社工作。(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.) 因为他一直喜欢西班牙 (and I had always liked Spain...), 就接受这份工作。符合题意的是 C 他想去西班牙。A “他想和朋友一起工作” 和 B “他喜欢环球旅行” 文章中没提及。D “他去工程公司面试没有成功” 与文章不符。

17. Why did the man start to teach English part time?

【答案及解析】B。他为什么利用业余时间教英语？因为结婚有小孩后，经济负担加重，所挣的钱不足以养家，因此利用晚上时间教英语 (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.), B 项与之相符。A 项他喜欢教英语。C 项校长答应给他高职。D 项当老师比在旅行社挣的钱多，文章中均没有涉及。

Passage Three

Columbus sailed from Spain in September 1492, looking for gold. Native Americans greeted him, offering 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 immediately. They grew it on cold, mountainsides and in tropical forest. 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 loved 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 food. It is hard to imagine life without fried potatoes and chocolate. Thanks to Native American cultures, many people are able to enjoy lots of tasty food.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you've just heard:

18. Why is corn feeding millions of people today?

【答案及解析】D。为什么上百万人以玉米为主食？在 Today it feeds millions of people all over the world. 之前的一句话 They grew it on cold, mountainsides and in tropical forest. 给了我们答案，即因为它适应性强，在严寒或酷热的地区都容易生存。文中没提到它的产量，是否味美和烹饪方法。因此 A, B, C 不能选。

19. What did Columbus bring back on his second trip?

【答案及解析】D。哥伦布第二次美洲之行带回的是可可豆 (chocolate beans), 下面的句子中告诉我们答案：On his second trip, Columbus brought back a few chocolate beans to make chocolate.

20. What was the result of Columbus's two trips to America?

【答案及解析】B。哥伦布的两趟美洲之行的结果是什么？可以从文章的最后一句话得到答案：Thanks to the native American cultures, many people are able to enjoy lots of tasty food. (得益于美洲的本土作物，很多人能品尝到各种美味的食物。) 这句话与 B 项中 they made native American foods popular. 是同义反复。

Part II Reading Comprehension

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 system 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
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.**
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
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.
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

【文章大意】

今天许多航空公司面临的安全威胁可能并不是一个持枪的恐怖分子，而是公务舱中一个带着笔记本电脑的人。在过去的 15 年中，驾驶员就已经报告了一百多起可能是由电磁干扰造成的事故。电磁干扰的来源是什么还不清楚，但是越来越多的专家开始指责乘客携带的电子设备，比如笔记本电脑、收音机、录音机和手机。

RTCA 是一个向航空工业提供建议的组织，它建议所有的飞机都应该禁止在飞行的关键阶段，尤其是起飞和降落的时候，使用这些电子设备。还有一些专家的建议更极端，他们认为在飞行的所有时间之内，都应该禁止使用这些设备。目前关于如何使用这些设备的规定已经交给航空公司自己去制定。尽管有一些航空公司禁止在飞机起飞或降落的时候使用这些设备，但是大多数公司还是不愿意在全程飞行的过程中都禁止使用这些设备，因为很多旅客都愿意在飞行时工作。

预测电磁场对飞机的电脑会产生怎样的影响有一定的难度。专家认为，可随身携带的电子设备发射出一些辐射，这些辐射能影响飞机用来导航和跟地面联系的波段。但是因为很难在实验室里造出同样的效果，所以专家们还不能知道这些影响是有害的，还是无害的。

飞机可能受电磁干扰影响，这一点有可能会被恐怖分子利用：用一些无线电设备破坏飞机的导航系统。同样令人担忧的另一个问题是，如果戴着耳机听收音机的旅客把音乐开得太大的话，他就听不到飞机上要求关闭收音机的指令了。

21.【题目译文】这篇文章是关于_____

【答案及解析】C。主旨题。文章讲述电磁干扰对于飞机安全的影响和飞行事故的可能原因。

22.【题目译文】在过去 15 年中，关于 100 多次飞机安全事故下面哪一点是正确的？

【答案及解析】D。细节题。在第一段第二句话，在过去 15 年中，飞行员报告了 100 多次飞行事故可能是由于电磁干扰引起的。此处该用“suspect”表示“怀疑”而不是肯定。

23.【题目译文】很少有航空公司愿意完全禁止乘客使用电子设备因为_____

【答案及解析】B。细节题。在第二段最后一句话，大多数航空公司并不愿意完全禁止乘客使用电子设备，因为许多乘客想在飞行中工作，而且在第 3 段作者另外指出电磁干扰对飞机飞行的影响并没有得到证实，航空公司并不愿意完全禁止。(C) 的错误在于“大多数的乘客拒绝乘坐禁止使用收音机和随身听的飞机。”此处文中没有涉及。

24.【题目译文】为什么预计电磁场对于飞机计算机系统可能的影响是困难的？

【答案及解析】C。细节题。在第三段第三句作者指出，因为研究人员还没有能够在实验室中复制出这些结果，所以他们不知道这些干扰是否危险。此处“reproduce”和“produce”意思一样。

25.【题目译文】从本文推断出作者_____

【答案及解析】A。推论题。纵观全文我们知道，作者对电磁干扰影响飞行安全感到担忧，所以应该是倾向于完全禁止乘客使用电子设备的。

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

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.

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? First, 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.

【文章大意】

随着跨国公司增多, 营销全球化, 新通讯技术的发展和差异的缩小, 全球公共关系有了前所未有的巨大增长。

让人吃惊的是, 现代公共关系本来可以说是美国的发明, 但是美国在公共关系领域的主导地位正被其他国家所挑战。例如, 十年以前世界排名前五位的公共关系公司都是美国公司, 但是到了1991年只有一家是美国公司了。在这方面, 尤其英国变得越来越老练, 越来越有创新性。最近的一个调查发现, 有半数以上的英国公司都把公共关系作为公司战略的一部分, 而在美国只有三分之一的公司这么做。所以可能用不了多久, 伦敦就会代替纽

细节 D) increased efforts of other countries in public relations

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

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

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

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".

约而成为公共关系的中心了。

为什么美国会在全球公共关系的竞争中落后呢？第一个原因是，美国人总的说来地方色彩比较浓重，对本地的事情更感兴趣。比如说，美国人的世界地理知识总是很差。第二，美国人在掌握第二语言方面不如欧洲和亚洲人。Burson-Marshall 公司的美国雇员当中只有不到 5% 的人会说两种语言，Ogilvy & Mather 公司的情况也大致相同。相反，在一些欧洲公司里，有一半甚至一半以上的员工能流利使用第二语言。最后一个原因是，在国外从事公共关系的人对国际事务更加关注。比如在金融公关领域，大多数美国人只读《华尔街日报》，但是其他国家从事相当行业的人不只读《华尔街日报》，他们还读其他相关的一些报纸或杂志，比如伦敦的《金融时报》和《经济学家》杂志，而这些报刊在美国人们并不经常读。

公共关系这个行业或许可以从 CNN 的 Ted Turner 那里学到一些东西。Turner 最近宣布说 “foreign” (“外国的”) 这个词将不再被用在 CNN 的广播中。他认为全球的交流使世界上的所有国家变得彼此依靠，所以没有什么东西可以称作是 “外国的”。

26. 【题目译文】美国在公共关系方面的领导地位正受到威胁原因是_____

【答案及解析】D。细节题。在第二段中作者给出了原因，是因为其他国家在公共关系方面更加努力。

27. 【题目译文】伦敦可能很快取代纽约成为公共关系的中心，是因为_____

【答案及解析】B。细节题。在第二段中作者提到，最近的一个调查表明一多半的英国公司把公共关系作为公司战略活动的一部分，而大约只有 1/3 的美国公司这样做。在对待公共关系方面，英国公司显然更加重视。

28. 【题目译文】“Provincial”最可能指_____

【答案及解析】A。词汇题。用重述法，在第三段第一个原因中，美国人总的来说趋于 provincial 的，而且更加关注当地的事务。可由此推出，provincial 是指在目光上有局限的。

29. 【题目译文】从第三段我们可以得出在美国公共关系业中雇员是_____

【答案及解析】C。推论题。在第二段作者讲到，英国人尤其变得更加老练和富有创造力，所以相对来说，美国人和欧洲同行比不那么老练。

30. 【题目译文】公共关系业应该从 Ted Turner 得到什么教训？

【答案及解析】A。推论题。在最后一段，Ted Turner 最近宣布 “外国的” 这个词将不会在 CNN 新闻广播中出现。因为他说，全球通讯已经使得世界各国如此互相依赖，以至于现在已经没有一种 “外国的” 东西。所以美国的公共关系公司应该更加具有国际眼光。

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.

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 programmes
- D) by chance

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

Martine puts it down to, among other things, soap operas (通俗电视连续剧) and instalment (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 behaviour and other values, which were put into a very attractive package."**

Meanwhile, the instalment 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.

【文章大意】

哈佛大学的乔治·马丁说,巴西是发展中国家里在降低人口增长方面做得最成功的,但是这个成功并不是计划得来的,而是偶然的。尽管像印度这样的国家采取了很多措施试图降低出生率,但是巴西几乎没有采取什么措施就达到了更好的效果。

巴西人口增长率在1951年到1960年之间是2.99%,而1981年到1990年间这个数字下降到了1.93%。现在巴西妇女平均每人只有2.7个孩子。马丁说自1990年这个数字还会更加低。这样的成就使巴西受到其他第三世界国家的嫉妒。

马丁把人口出生率降低的原因主要归于两点,一个是肥皂剧,另一个是70年代引入的分期付款。这两个原因在降低出生率方面都起到了间接的,但却是非常重要的作用。巴西是世界上生产肥皂剧最多的国家之一。巴西最受欢迎的电视网, Globo, 每周有六个晚上天天播放三个小时的肥皂剧,而其他的三家每晚至少有一个小时。大多数肥皂剧的内容是展现生活在大城市中的富人的生活。

马丁说:“尽管这些肥皂剧并没有直接针对生育的问题,但它们描绘了中产阶级和上层社会的价值观:没有太多孩子,对于性的不同看法,以及妇女外出工作。肥皂剧把这样一种价值观深入到所有巴西人的脑海当中,使人们意识到其他的行为方式和价值观念,而且这些观念被肥皂剧包装得非常有吸引力。”

同时,分期付款鼓励穷人成为消费者。马丁说:“这使人们的消费方式发生了很大的变化,而消费和无限制的生育是不相容的。”

31. 【题目译文】巴西通过什么降低了出生率?

【答案及解析】D。词汇题。用同义反复法。第一句话的“by accident”和选项中“by chance”的意思完全一

33. The phrase “puts it down to” (Line 1, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to “_____”

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

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

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.

致。表示“出于偶然”。

32.【题目译文】很多第三世界国家_____

【答案及解析】C。推论题。第一段第二句话说像印度等很多国家做出了各方面的努力来降低出生率，但巴西根本没有努力就取得了更好的结果，而且第二段最后一句话说“这个数字使巴西成为其他发展中国家妒忌的对象”。合理的推论是“没有找到有效的控制人口的方法”。

33.【题目译文】“Puts it down to”意思是_____

【答案及解析】A。词汇题。文章头两段提出问题：为什么巴西有效地控制了人口出生率。第三段给出两个解释，第四段说明第一个原因，第五段给出第二个原因，所以这个短语的意思应是“归因于”。

34.【题目译文】肥皂剧帮助降低了巴西的出生率是因为_____

【答案及解析】B。细节题。参见第四段。因为肥皂剧更多描述的是有钱人的生活方式，而有钱人一般没有很多孩子，对于性的态度宽松而且妇女也工作。穷人们在羡慕有钱人的同时，也接受了他们的生活方式。而这些观点有助于降低出生率。

35.【题目译文】Martine 对于巴西人口增长的结论是什么？

【答案及解析】B。细节题。答案在第五段。分期付款计划鼓励穷人们成了消费者，而“消费和无节制的生育是不相容的”。

Passage Four

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, the Americas, China, Japan and among the Arctic (北极的) peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of

36. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____.

- A) their social roles are rigidly determined
- B) most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions
- C) boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers
- D) they like challenging activities

37. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that _____.

- A) technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys
- B) the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities
- C) the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys
- D) the basic characteristics of toys are the same the world over

38. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?

- A) The craftsmanship in toy-making has remained essentially unchanged.
- B) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
- C) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
- D) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.

39. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____.

- A) follow a direct line of ascent

art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the oxcart to the automobile is a direct line of ascent (进步). The progress from a rattle (拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

- 细节 B) also appeal greatly to adults
C) are not characterized by technological progress
D) reflect the pace of social progress
40. The author used the example of a rattle to show that _____.
- 细节 A) in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials
B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
C) it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making
D) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

【文章大意】

玩具存在于任何一个文明当中，但是玩具究竟是在什么时候，是如何发展起来的，这一点人们还不知道。有可能它们之所以发展起来，是因为要给孩子们找一些事情做。

从古代到今天都是一样的，男孩玩的是某些玩具，而女孩玩的是另外一些玩具。在社会角色严格限定的社会当中，男孩玩游戏是模仿父亲的行为，而女孩玩游戏是模仿母亲的行为。这说明男孩和女孩在玩游戏的时候就已经在为将来步入成人社会，担当各自不同的角色做准备了。

研究玩具的历史，我们会发现引人注目的并不是它们随着时间的变化而变化，而是它们随着时间的变化而保持不变。变化只是发生在工艺、机械和技术方面。世界各地玩具的发展十分相似，而且它们都能保存至今，这一点非常令人惊奇。在埃及、美洲、中国、日本甚至北极地区的人民中，存在着类型大致相同的玩具。这些玩具不同的地方仅仅是由于当地风俗和生活习惯决定的，因为玩具实际上是模仿周围环境的。几乎所有的文明中都有洋娃娃、小武器、玩具士兵、小动物和汽车。

因为玩具可以被视为一种艺术形式，所以它们没有受到科技进步的影响，这一点和成人使用的发明有很大区别。从车轮到牛车然后到汽车，这是一个直线进步的例子，但是公元前 3000 年的孩子用的拨浪鼓和今天孩子用的拨浪鼓并没有多大的创新。每一个拨浪鼓都是当时的艺术品味决定的，还受到当时能够找到的材料的影响。

36.【题目译文】为什么男孩和女孩的玩具不同？

【答案及解析】A。细节题。在第二段，原因在于他们的社会角色被严格界定。

37.【题目译文】玩具的普遍适用性，一个方面在于_____

【答案及解析】D。细节题。在第三段第三句话，正是在世界各地玩具发展的普遍适用性才是令人吃惊的，比如在埃及，美洲，中国，日本，北极地区，同样的玩具都出现了。

38.【题目译文】关于玩具的历史发展，作者的观点是_____

【答案及解析】B。细节题。在第三段第一句话，关于玩具的历史，令人吃惊的并不是它们改变了多少，而是它们一直没有改变。

39.【题目译文】玩具被认为是一种艺术形式，而且_____

【答案及解析】C。细节题。在第四段第一句话，玩具作为一种艺术形式，并不受到技术进步的影响。

40.【题目译文】作者用拨浪鼓的例子用来说明_____

【答案及解析】D。细节题。最后两句话说一个公元前 3000 年的婴儿所使用的拨浪鼓和今天婴儿所使用的拨浪鼓并没有什么不同。每一个拨浪鼓都是当时的艺术品味的产品，而且受到当时可以使用材料的限制。与选项 D “即使一件简单的玩具都可以反映时代的艺术品味” 句意相符。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41.【译文】他回来得很晚，那时客人们早都走了。

【答案及解析】B。本题考查完成时中介词 by 的用法。“by + 表示时间的词”通常用于完成时。

42.【译文】很抱歉，在这种场合下有这么多问题麻烦您。

【答案及解析】D。“bother sb. with sth.”是固定搭配，意为“以某事麻烦或打扰某人”。A) interfered 与 with 搭配，意为“干涉，干扰”。B) offended 意为“冒犯他人，伤害别人”。C) impressed 给……留下印象。

43.【译文】如果手术没有事先准备好，就会浪费大量的时间和金钱。

【答案及解析】C。本题是典型的虚拟语气。主句用“would have done”，所以从句应该用对过去的虚拟。

44.【译文】夏季，每升啤酒的价格自 50 美分到 4 美元不等。

【答案及解析】B。range from...to 固定搭配，意为“自……到……不等”。A) altered 意为“局部的或微小的变动”。C) separated 意为“分开，分离”。D) differed 意为“与……不同”。

45.【译文】他的话使我一直在猜测他的真正意图。

【答案及解析】D。leave sb. doing sth. 意为“使……处于某种状态”，其后跟分词或形容词表示“一直处于某种状态”。leave 后跟不定式做宾补意为“委托（某人）做某事”。根据句意，句中 wonder 动作的发出者是“me”，故应选用现在分词形式。

46.【译文】我听说老师学生对他的评价都很高。

【答案及解析】D。本题考查不定式做宾补省略“to”的特殊用法。feel, hear, listen to, let, make, have, see, observe, notice, watch 等动词后跟不定式做宾补时，to 省略。

47.【译文】我们的儿子在大学里不知学什么好，对自己的未来他犹豫不定。

【答案及解析】B。B) take up 意为“开始做某事，着手处理”。A) take in 意为“领会，理解”。C) take over 意为“接管”。D) take after 意为“和某人长得像，模仿”。

48.【译文】房子很安静，孤零零地立在山边。

【答案及解析】A。本题考查分词用法。分词的逻辑主语是 house，所以应用过去分词以表示被动。根据句意可知过去分词短语仅表示一种状态，而没有正在进行或完成时的意思，故答案应选 A)。

49.【译文】尽管每年他们都在这个地区种很多树，但山顶有些地方还是光秃秃的。

【答案及解析】D。A) blank 空白的（纸），强调“空的，没有字迹”。B) hollow 意为“中间空的，空虚的”。C) vacant 意为“未被占用的”。D) bare 意为“裸露的，光秃秃的”。

50.【译文】成为一个流行歌星可能会很辛苦，因为日程排得很满，所以会有很多奔波。

【答案及解析】D。D) 表示原因，其他三项表示“关于”。

51.【译文】托尼对于考试成绩感到很失望。

【答案及解析】A。“be disappointed with sb./sth.”为固定搭配，表示“对某人/某事感到失望”。

52.【译文】威廉·潘恩，宾夕法尼亚的创建者，坚定地捍卫每位公民自由选择宗教的权利。

【答案及解析】C。C) vigorously 意为“强烈地，积极地”。A) peculiarly 意为“独特地”；B) indifferently 意为“冷漠地，漠不关心地”。D) inevitably 意为“不可避免地”。

53.【译文】我希望对当地政府提出的防止空气污染的所有措施在此都给予认真的考虑。

【答案及解析】D。As 做关系代词可引导非限定定语从句，作用相当于 which。

54.【译文】人们失业时，无所事事常常比手头缺钱更糟糕。

【答案及解析】C。B) poverty 意为“贫穷”，与 be lack of money 重复，故不合题意。A) laziness 意为“懒惰”，C) idleness 意为“无所事事”，D) inability 意为“没有能力，无能”，似乎都讲得通。根据句意可知人们失业后同时面临两个问题：无所事事和手头缺钱，其中前者（idleness）更加困扰失业者，故答案应选 C)。

55.【译文】我从没去过北京，但那是我最想去的地方。

【答案及解析】B。地点先行词选择原则依据定语从句所缺少的成分而定。本句中后面的定语从句缺少宾语，

故答案应选 B), 其中连接词 *that* 或 *which* 是被省略了。

56.【译文】不像他姐姐, 杰克很安静并且不善于和人交朋友。

【答案及解析】B。A) *Dislike* 作动词或名词时意为“不喜欢, 厌恶”, 与 *Like* 相对。B) *Unlike* 为介词或形容词意为“不像……, 与……不同”。C) *Alike* 作表语形容词或副词意为“彼此相似的, 同样地”。D) *Liking* 名词意为“嗜好, 兴趣”, 常与介词 *for* 搭配 e.g. *I have a liking for sweets* (我喜爱吃甜点)。根据句子结构分析, 可判断空白处应填入一个介词构成介词短语以作状语, 故答案应选 B)。

57.【译文】这种作物品质与前一种类似, 具有抗风的特性并适用于同一种土壤。

【答案及解析】A。本题考查分词短语做状语的用法。分词做状语表示伴随, 原因或补充说明。本句为一般事实陈述, 无需使用完成时或不定式, 故答案应选 A)。

58.【译文】明天你就走了, 那我们今晚一起吃顿饭吧。

【答案及解析】B。根据句子结构分析可知前后两部分为因果关系, 所以空白处缺一个表示原因的连词, 故排除选项 C) *Before* 和 D) *While*。A) *For* 和 B) *Since* 都可引导原因状语, *Since* 可放在句首或句中。*For* 做连词, 也表示“因为, 由于”, 但其引导的原因状语从句不能放在句首, 并且要用逗号与前面部分分开。

59.【译文】有些人喜欢在礼拜天购物, 因为他们希望会在市场上发现一些物美价廉的东西。

【答案及解析】B。A) *batteries* 意为“电池”, C) *baskets* 意为“篮子”, D) *barrel* 意为“桶, 枪(炮)管”, 均不符合题意。B) *bargains* 意为“交易, 讨价还价, 特价品, 便宜货”。

60.【译文】我们被告知在任何情况下也不可以在办公室里打私人电话。

【答案及解析】A。某些含否定意义的词或词组如 *seldom*, *hardly...when*, *in no case*, *in no way*, *under no circumstances* 等放在句首要引起部分倒装。需要强调的是如果这些词或词组出现在从句句首, 则从句要倒装。选项 D) *did we use* 时态不对, *that* 从句的内容不是发生在过去。

61.【译文】以前肉类短缺时, 很多家庭把鸽子作为一种食物来源。

【答案及解析】D。*be in short supply* 是固定搭配, 意为“供应不足”。A) *store* 意为“储存”, B) *provision* 意为“供应”, C) *reserve* 意为“储备(货币、石油或其他物品)”, 三个选项都不能与 *in short* 搭配。

62.【译文】作为武装部队最高指挥官, 我命令采取一切措施加以防御。

【答案及解析】C。本题考查虚拟语气特殊句型。*Direct* 属于表示要求、建议、命令和安排的词, 其宾语从句用 *should+动词原形* 表示虚拟, 其中 *should* 可以省略。

63.【译文】闯入教堂的那个小偷被抓住了, 因为在他身上发现的那种蜡只有教堂里的蜡烛才有。

【答案及解析】A。本题考查结构分析和时态。蜡来源于教堂里的蜡烛发生在小偷被抓之前, 而主句小偷被抓并发现其身上的蜡是一般过去时, 故答案应选 A), 用过去完成时。

64.【译文】客人走后, 她花了半小时清理房间。

【答案及解析】C。*Arrange the room* 与 *tidy up the room* 都可表示整理房间, 但后者有将脏乱房间清理好的意思, 句子前半部分 *After the guests left* 恰与此对应。A) *ordering* 也有“整顿, 整理”之意, 侧重将事情处理得井井有条。D) *clearing away* (清除出去) 与 *sitting room* 不能搭配。

65.【译文】他信到的时候, 我正要打电话给他。

【答案及解析】B。*On the point of* 固定搭配, 意为“将近, 正要(去做某事)”。*at the point of* 意为“几乎要”。

66.【译文】据说, 只有在英国人们才可以在一天之内就能体验到四季的变化。

【答案及解析】A。A) *other than* 相当于 *except*, 意为“除了……, 除了……之外”, 用于否定形式搭配。B) *more than* 表示程度或比较, 意为“极其……, 不仅仅是……”。C) *better than* 为一般比较结构。D) *rather than* 意为“是……而不是……, 宁愿……, 而不愿……”。

67.【译文】一辆卡车碾过了简的猫之后, 加速开走了。

【答案及解析】A。A) ran over 意为“(车辆)将……辗过”。B) ran into 意为“和……撞上,撞见”。C) ran through 意为“将(金钱等)用尽,匆忙(看)过一遍”。D) ran down 意为“撞倒,抓到,贬低某人”,后面跟比较大的物体。

68.【译文】这个将于2000年底竣工的项目将会把该市的电话网络扩至100万用户。

【答案及解析】C。本题考查不定式和分词的区别。不定式表示“将来做某事,或目的”,进行时态表示“正做某事”,而完成时态则表示“已经做过某事,或对现在造成的影响”。又由于 project 和 accomplish 之间是被动关系,故应选择被动语态的不定式,即选项 C)。

69.【译文】有证据表明语言习得能力是需要刺激的。

【答案及解析】C。本题考查结构分析。句子没有谓语动词,由此排除选项 A)和 D)。强调结构中被强调成分在从句中应担当主语、宾语、状语等,而句中 that 从句结构完整,故又排除强调结构的可能,这样只有选项 C) 为正确答案,即 that 从句作 evidence 的同位语。

70.【译文】对那些赠给我们的珍贵图书,我们非常重视。

【答案及解析】A。A) appreciated 意为“感激,欣赏,珍惜,重视”。

Part IV Short Answer Question

S1.【题目译文】头两段哪一个词最好地解释了很多妇女必须工作的原因?

【答案及解析】Survive./ Economics./ Money. 主旨题。本文讲的是妇女外出工作的利弊。作者根据自己的经验指出妇女做出外出工作的决定有时过于匆忙。过分地期待事业成功,却没有看到妇女呆在家里会得到更多。头两段说对于很多妇女,决定是否上班是一种奢侈,因为她们只有上班才能生存(survive)。后面又提到“economics”和“money”,都是妇女必须工作的原因。注意题目问的是“哪一个词”,所以答案只能给一个词,多了是要扣分的。

S2.【题目译文】为什么 Marge 和她的丈夫认为 Marge 回到工作岗位是一项“奢侈”的事情?

【答案及解析】Because they might end up with less money./ Because going back to work might cost more money. 细节题。在第二段中作者用 Marge 一家的情况证明有时妇女工作比不工作还要糟。他们有两个学龄前的孩子,如果把雇佣别人照看小孩的费用,交通费用和税费加起来,可能实际收入比她不工作还要少。

S3.【题目译文】在决定妇女是否应该出去工作时哪两个主要的顾虑?

【答案及解析】Economic factors and emotional needs. 细节题。第三段第一和第二句话明确指出“经济因素通常是优先考虑的方面,但却不是最重要的。最重要的是家庭成员的感情需求。”所以需要把这两个因素归纳起来。

S4.【题目译文】有些妇女宁愿做家务活或照顾孩子而不愿工作是因为她们感到_____。

【答案及解析】deeply satisfied / the deepest satisfaction. 细节题。第四段从正反两个方面阐释了家务活对于不同女性的影响。“有些妇女认为家务活很枯燥,如果她们不得不和孩子呆在家中,她们有被囚禁的感觉。但也有些妇女认为家务活给了她们最大的满足感。”

S5.【题目译文】如果有再次选择的机会,作者可能会_____。

【答案及解析】stay home. 推论题。在最后一段,作者给出了自己的例子。她说对于自己迫不及待地出去工作感到非常懊悔。所以以得出推论,如果有再次选择的机会,她会呆在家里。

Part V Writing

【分析】本文是典型的比较类型的议论文,给出两个选择,要求我们比较它们的优缺点,并且给出自己的看法。在写这类文章时需要记住一些常用的句型和结构,如下文(划线部分是需要我们背住并且在这类文章中用上)的。