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大学英语 CET **4**

New Concept 一套全新理念的应试辅导书

举一反三 学真题

四级全真试题精读与分析

策划/穆毅 主编/茅风华

以史为鉴 通过对历年真题进行的详尽解析和命题专家对每套试题的精彩分析,揭示命题的真正规律,点破答案的内在特征。

温故知新 从英语学习的角度对试题中的篇章词句进行语言点注释,以举一反三的示例拓宽视野,为驾驭未来考试打下扎实的语言基础。

刚柔并济 除提供大量语言信息外,听力中的重点标注巧妙借助理解强项战胜听觉弱项,作文中的填空式模板强调走捷径,迅速提高成绩。

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前言

Preface

全国大学英语四级考试 (College English Test Band 4, 简称 CET-4) 对广大学生的前途影响至深, 因此在学生心目中的地位极重, 市面上各种各样的应考书、辅导书也应运而生。这些书不但种类繁多, 而且质量良莠不齐, 甚至不乏鱼目混珠者, 使考生在茫茫的“书海”面前真是不知如何选择。

实际上, 同学们在复习应考时最需要的是全真试题, 把全真试题研究透彻对考试有极大帮助。许多同学总是认为全真试题不重要, 认为考过的题目不会重复出现, 所以总是去找一些所谓的模拟题来做。但目前市面上很多模拟题, 与全真试题的命题水平相差甚远, 所以一般优秀的四、六级培训班采用的教程都是全真题, 因为这可以培养出最佳的临场感觉。

从另一个方面看, 大学英语四级考试试题的重复率高得出乎意料。仔细研究历年四级考试的全真试题, 我们不难发现, 大部分题目, 尤其是词汇题, 只不过是往年试题的排列组合或简单的重复。举个很简单的例子, 比如 come around 这个搭配就反复考过不止五次, 包括 2003 年 12 月 27 日最近这次考试, 而且每次均为正确答案。再如 even though 这一副词词组竟在 2004 年 1 月和 2003 年 9 月时间相差这么短的情况下连续出现。

更为关键的是, 四级考试的考点和命题规律万变不离其宗, 在历年真题中完全展现。比如, 听力题的场景从来都离不开图书馆、校园、饭馆、医院、旅馆、邮局、银行、机场和电话局等, 要考的无非也就是是一些细节的推理、因果关系的判断等; 阅读理解虽然题材广泛, 但考点总离不开文章的主旨大意, 或说明主旨的事实和细节, 出题部位通常都有明显的标志; 词汇题的出题范围甚至可以从大纲要求的 4200 词缩减到 500 词; 至于作文部分, 很有点八股文的味道, 凭本书提供的作文模板就可全部涵盖。

综上所述, 历年全真试题是四级考试通关捷径, 可以使考生最大限度地了解考试的重点, 掌握命题的规律和四级考试的总体趋势。但如果只是泛泛地做一遍真题就将其抛在一边, 这难免有买椟还珠之嫌, 必须精研真题才能发现其真正的价值。因为, 真题中的每一个篇章词句都是国内最好的英语教育专家千挑万选出来的, 最能体现现代英语的特点, 最能体现国内英语教学和考试大纲的要求。鉴此, 我们提出了“学真题”这个全新理念, 引导同学们用学习课本的方式来学习真题, 通过真题学习英语语言本身, 并顺便学会应试技巧, 轻松通过考试。

本书收录了 2000 年 1 月至 2004 年 6 月四级英语考试的 10 套全真试题, 在提供权威答案和详尽解析的基础上, 还具有以下几个明显特点:

语言注释 举一反三

本书试卷中的每篇文章之后都巧妙地加入了“语言注释”和“举一反三”两个重要部分, 从学习语言点和考点的角度分析试题, 对试题中的重点单词、短语或句式举

出许多其他的例句，通过示例的巧妙延伸，来帮助考生更好地掌握此考点的精髓及词语和句子的运用、变化规律，真正做到以史为鉴、温故而知新。这样，在将来的实考中，尽管题目表面有所不同，考生也可以以不变应万变，顺利解题。

专家点评 洞悉规律

在每套试题详解的最后，我们都配上了因故不能署名的专家对该套试题的评点。虽寥寥数语，但高屋建瓴，分析了每一套试题的难易程度、各部分的考点和陷阱等。这不但有利于考生了解自己的真实水平和强弱所在，从而在备考中有的放矢、加强弱项训练，而且还可以帮助考生洞悉出题意图和命题规律、掌握解题技巧和步骤、预测考试的整体走向、适应考试重点的最新变化，做到在未来考试中有备无患。

有所不听 有所必听

历年四级考试对听力的要求并不高，出题点集中在理解意思而不是听清词句上，考生只要能捕捉讲话者所要传递的主要信息就能做对题。因此，本书在听力录音原文部分特意用红线标示了文中的关键词句，同学们只要配合磁带，反复详听这些标示的重点句式和词汇，就能掌握解题的关键。实考时，尽管主、谓、宾有所改变，但只要听懂这些词，就能理解大意，就能解题，这不失为短期内突破听力难关的取巧之道。

作文模板 克隆范文

市面上许多真题书忽略了作文部分，但作文对整个考试具有一票否决权，绝对不应被放弃。再说，作文实际上是考试中的送分题，关键就看考生能否用简单的语言将几个要点说出来。为此本书在写作部分特意按题型和类别为各位考生设置了操作简便的填空式作文模板，并配有范文，同学们只要熟记本书所介绍的模板和范文，训练时举一反三地临摹，考试时再按题目往里面套，写作部分就能轻松得分。

我们衷心希望这本兼具实用性和针对性的辅导书能帮助各位考生从对真题的学习中获得最大收益，找到提高英语运用能力和应试技巧最经济、最直接的途径，顺利通过四级英语考试。

编者

2004年2月

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2004年6月大学英语四级考试试题



Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) The man saw Mark on the street two months ago.
B) The woman had forgotten Mark's phone number.
C) The woman made a phone call to Mark yesterday.
D) Mark and the woman had not been in touch for some time.
2. A) The man is late for the trip because he is busy.
B) The woman is glad to meet Mr. Brown in person.
C) The man is meeting the woman on behalf of Mr. Brown.
D) The woman feels sorry that Mr. Brown is unable to come.
3. A) At 10:30. B) At 10:25. C) At 10:40. D) At 10:45.
4. A) The man no longer smokes.
C) The man usually follows his wife's advice.
B) The man is under pressure from his wife.
D) The man refuses to listen to his doctor's advice.
5. A) Move to a big city.
C) Go back to school.
B) Become a teacher.
D) Work in New York.
6. A) Quit delivery flowers.
C) Bring her flowers every day.
B) Work at a restaurant.
D) Leave his job to work for her.
7. A) She can find the right person to help the man.
B) She can help the man out.
C) She's also in need of a textbook.
D) She picked up the book from the bus floor.
8. A) The man was confused about the date of the appointment.
B) The man wants to change the date of the appointment.
C) The man is glad he's got in touch with the doctor.
D) The man can't come for the appointment at 4:15.
9. A) The two speakers are at a loss what to do.
C) The two speakers are seniors at college.
B) The man is worried about his future.
D) The woman regrets spending her time idly.
10. A) She has learned a lot from the novel.
B) She also found the plot difficult to follow.
C) She usually has difficulty in remembering names.
D) She can recall the names of most characters in the novel.

Section B

Compound Dictation

注意:本页试题答完后,必须卷面朝下放置,不得把答题内容暴露在外,否则以作弊论处。

The Library of Congress is America's national library. It has millions of books and other objects. It has newspapers, (S1) _____ publications as well as letters of (S2) _____ interest. It also has maps, photographs, art (S3) _____, movies, sound recordings and musical (S4) _____. All together, it has more than 100 million objects.

The Library of Congress is open to the public Monday through Saturday, except for public holidays. Anyone may



go there and read anything in the collection. But no one is (S5) _____ to take books out of the building.

The Library of Congress was (S6) _____ in 1800. It started with eleven boxes of books in one room of the Capitol Building. By 1814, the collection had increased to about 3,000 books. They were all (S7) _____ that year when the Capitol was burned down during America's war with Britain.

To help re-build the library, Congress bought the books of President Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's collection included 7,000 books in seven languages.

(S8) _____ : Today, three buildings hold the library's collection.

(S9) _____ . It buys some of its books and gets others as gifts. It also gets materials through its copyright office. (S10) _____ . This means the Library of Congress receives almost everything that is published in the United States.



Part II

Reading Comprehension(35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

A is for always getting to work on time.

B is for being extremely busy.

C is for the conscientious (勤勤恳恳的) way you do your job.

You may be all these things at the office, and more. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in office politics.

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago: Hard work alone doesn't ensure career advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite the obvious rewards of engaging in office politics—a better job, a raise, praise—many people are still unable—or unwilling—to “play the game.”

“People assume that office politics involves some manipulative (工于心计的) behavior,” says Deborah Comer, an assistant professor of management at Hofstra University. “But politics derives from the word ‘polite’. It can mean lobbying and forming associations. It can mean being kind and helpful, or even trying to please your superior, and then expecting something in return.”

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue one's own self-interest in the workplace. In many cases, this involves some form of socializing within the office environment—not just in large companies, but in small workplaces as well.

“The first thing people are usually judged on is their ability to perform well on a consistent basis,” says Neil P. Lewis, a management psychologist. “But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. It's simple human nature.”

Yet, psychologists say, many employees and employers have trouble with the concept of politics in the office. Some people, they say, have an idealistic vision of work and what it takes to succeed. Still others associate politics with flattery(奉承), fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to be flattering their boss for favors.

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion.

11. “Office politics” (Line 2, Para. 4) is used in the passage to refer to _____.

- A) the code of behavior for company staff
- B) the political views and beliefs of office workers
- C) the interpersonal relationships within a company
- D) the various qualities required for a successful career

12. To get promoted, one must not only be competent but _____.

- A) give his boss a good impression
- B) honest and loyal to his company
- C) get along well with his colleagues
- D) avoid being too outstanding

13. Why are many people unwilling to “play the game” (Line 4, Para. 5)?

- A) They believe that doing so is impractical.



- B) They feel that such behavior is unprincipled.
C) They are not good at manipulating colleagues.
D) They think the effort will get them nowhere.
14. The author considers office politics to be _____.
A) unwelcome at the workplace
B) bad for interpersonal relationships
C) indispensable to the development of company culture
D) an important factor for personal advancement
15. It is the author's view that _____.
A) speaking up for oneself is part of human nature
B) self-promotion does not necessarily mean flattery
C) hard work contributes very little to one's promotion
D) many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

As soon as it was revealed that a reporter for Progressive magazine had discovered how to make a hydrogen bomb, a group of firearm (火器) fans formed the National Hydrogen Bomb Association, and they are now lobbying against any legislation to stop Americans from owning one.

"The Constitution," said the association's spokesman, "gives everyone the right to own arms. It doesn't spell out what kind of arms. But since anyone can now make a hydrogen bomb, the public should be able to buy it to protect themselves."

"Don't you think it's dangerous to have one in the house, particularly where there are children around?"

"The National Hydrogen Bomb Association hopes to educate people in the safe handling of this type of weapon. We are instructing owners to keep the bomb in a locked cabinet and the fuse (导火索) separately in a drawer."

"Some people consider the hydrogen bomb a very fatal weapon which could kill somebody."

The spokesman said, "Hydrogen bombs don't kill people—people kill people. The bomb is for self-protection and it also has a deterrent effect. If somebody knows you have a nuclear weapon in your house, they're going to think twice about breaking in."

"But those who want to ban the bomb for American citizens claim that if you have one locked in the cabinet, with the fuse in a drawer, you would never be able to assemble it in time to stop an intruder (侵入者)."

"Another argument against allowing people to own a bomb is that at the moment it is very expensive to build one. So what your association is backing is a program which would allow the middle and upper classes to acquire a bomb while poor people will be left defenseless with just handguns."

16. According to the passage, some people started a national association so as to _____.
A) block any legislation to ban the private possession of the bomb
B) coordinate the mass production of the destructive weapon
C) instruct people how to keep the bomb safe at home
D) promote the large-scale sale of this newly invented weapon
17. Some people oppose the ownership of H-bombs by individuals on the grounds that _____.
A) the size of the bomb makes it difficult to keep in a drawer
B) most people don't know how to handle the weapon
C) people's lives will be threatened by the weapon
D) they may fall into the hands of criminals
18. By saying that the bomb also has a deterrent effect the spokesman means that it _____.
A) will frighten away any possible intruders
B) can show the special status of its owners
C) will threaten the safety of the owners as well
D) can kill those entering others' houses by force
19. According to the passage, opponents of the private ownership of H-bombs are very much worried that _____.



- A) the influence of the association is too powerful for the less privileged to overcome
 - B) poorly-educated Americans will find it difficult to make use of the weapon
 - C) the wide use of the weapon will push up living expenses tremendously
 - D) the cost of the weapon will put citizens on an unequal basis
20. From the tone of the passage we know that the author is _____.
- A) doubtful about the necessity of keeping H-bombs at home for safety
 - B) unhappy with those who vote against the ownership of H-bombs
 - C) not serious about the private ownership of H-bombs
 - D) concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique—a speech of the hand. They offer a new way to probe how the brain generates and understands language, and throw new light on an old scientific controversy: whether language, complete with grammar, is something that we are born with, or whether it is a learned behavior. The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington D.C., the world's only liberal arts university for deaf people.

When Bill Stokoe went to Gallaudet to teach English, the school enrolled him in a course in signing. But Stokoe noticed something odd: among themselves, students signed differently from his classroom teacher.

Stokoe had been taught a sort of gestural code, each movement of the hands representing a word in English. At the time, American Sign Language (ASL) was thought to be no more than a form of pidgin English (混杂英语). But Stokoe believed the “hand talk” his students used looked richer. He wondered: Might deaf people actually have a genuine language? And could that language be unlike any other on Earth? It was 1955, when even deaf people dismissed their signing as “substandard”. Stokoe's idea was academic heresy (异端邪说).

It is 37 years later. Stokoe—now devoting his time to writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials on ASL and the deaf culture—is having lunch at a café near the Gallaudet campus and explaining how he started a revolution. For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese. They assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation (调节) of sound. But sign language is based on the movement of hands, the modulation of space. “What I said,” Stokoe explains, “is that language is not mouth stuff—it's brain stuff.”

21. The study of sign language is thought to be _____.
- A) a new way to look at the learning of language
 - B) a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language
 - C) an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure of a language
 - D) an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language
22. The present growing interest in sign language was stimulated by _____.
- A) a famous scholar in the study of the human brain
 - B) a leading specialist in the study of liberal arts
 - C) an English teacher in a university for the deaf
 - D) some senior experts in American Sign Language
23. According to Stokoe, sign language is _____.
- A) a substandard language
 - B) a genuine language
 - C) an artificial language
 - D) an international language
24. Most educators objected to Stokoe's idea because they thought _____.
- A) sign language was not extensively used even by deaf people
 - B) sign language was too artificial to be widely accepted
 - C) a language should be easy to use and understand
 - D) a language could only exist in the form of speech sounds
25. Stokoe's argument is based on his belief that _____.

- A) sign language is as efficient as any other language
- B) sign language is derived from natural language
- C) language is a system of meaningful codes
- D) language is a product of the brain

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It came as something of a surprise when Diana, Princess of Wales, made a trip to Angola in 1997, to support the Red Cross's campaign for a total ban on all anti-personnel landmines. Within hours of arriving in Angola, television screens around the world were filled with images of her comforting victims injured in explosions caused by landmines. "I knew the statistics," she said. "But putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me; like when I met Sandra, a 13-year-old girl who had lost her leg, and people like her."

The Princess concluded with a simple message: "We must stop landmines". And she used every opportunity during her visit to repeat this message.

But, back in London, her views were not shared by some members of the British government, which refused to support a ban on these weapons. Angry politicians launched an attack on the Princess in the press. They described her as "very ill-informed" and a "loose cannon (乱放炮的人)."

The Princess responded by brushing aside the criticisms: "This is a distraction (干扰) we do not need. All I'm trying to do is help."

Opposition parties, the media and the public immediately voiced their support for the Princess. To make matters worse for the government, it soon emerged that the Princess's trip had been approved by the Foreign Office, and that she was in fact very well-informed about both the situation in Angola and the British government's policy regarding landmines. The result was a severe embarrassment for the government.

To try and limit the damage, the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, claimed that the Princess's views on landmines were not very different from government policy, and that it was "working towards" a worldwide ban. The Defence Secretary, Michael Portillo, claimed the matter was "a misinterpretation or misunderstanding."

For the Princess, the trip to this war-torn country was an excellent opportunity to use her popularity to show the world how much destruction and suffering landmines can cause. She said that the experience had also given her the chance to get closer to people and their problems.

26. Princess Diana paid a visit to Angola in 1997 _____.

- A) to voice her support for a total ban of landmines
- B) to clarify the British government's stand on landmines
- C) to investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there
- D) to establish her image as a friend of landmine victims

27. What did Diana mean when she said "... putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me" (Line 5, Para.1)?

- A) She just couldn't bear to meet the landmine victims face to face.
- B) The actual situation in Angola made her feel like going back home.
- C) Meeting the landmine victims in person made her believe the statistics.
- D) Seeing the pain of the victims made her realize the seriousness of the situation.

28. Some members of the British government criticized Diana because _____.

- A) she was ill-informed of the government's policy
- B) they were actually opposed to banning landmines
- C) she had not consulted the government before the visit
- D) they believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola

29. How did Diana respond to the criticisms?

- A) She paid no attention to them.
- B) She made more appearances on TV.
- C) She met the 13-year-old girl as planned.
- D) She rose to argue with her opponents.

30. What did Princess Diana think of her visit to Angola?

- A) It had caused embarrassment to the British government.



- B) It had brought her closer to the ordinary people.
 C) It had greatly promoted her popularity.
 D) It had affected her relations with the British government.



Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

31. I went along thinking of nothing _____, only looking at things around me.
 A) in particular B) in harmony C) in doubt D) in brief
32. Critics believe that the control of television by mass advertising has _____ the quality of the programs.
 A) lessened B) declined C) affected D) effected
33. I must congratulate you _____ the excellent design of the new bridge.
 A) with B) of C) at D) on
34. There is a fully _____ health center on the ground floor of the main office building.
 A) installed B) equipped C) provided D) projected
35. For more than 20 years, we've been supporting educational programs that _____ from kindergartens to colleges.
 A) move B) shift C) range D) spread
36. The _____ at the military academy is so rigid that students can hardly bear it.
 A) convention B) confinement C) principle D) discipline
37. The test results are beyond _____; they have been repeated in labs all over the world.
 A) negotiation B) conflict C) bargain D) dispute
38. I was so _____ in today's history lesson. I didn't understand a thing.
 A) amazed B) neglected C) confused D) amused
39. It _____ you to at least 50% off the regular price of either frames or lenses when you buy both.
 A) presents B) entitles C) credits D) tips
40. Deserts and high mountains have always been a _____ to the movement of people from place to place.
 A) barrier B) fence C) prevention D) jam
41. In order to make things convenient for the people, the department is planning to set up some _____ shops in the residential area.
 A) flowing B) drifting C) mobile D) unstable
42. Mr. Smith says: "The media are very good at sensing a mood and then _____ it."
 A) overtaking B) enlarging C) widening D) exaggerating
43. This is not an economical way to get more water; _____, it is very expensive.
 A) on the other hand B) on the contrary C) in short D) or else
44. It was the first time that such a _____ had to be taken at a British nuclear power station.
 A) presentation B) precaution C) preparation D) prediction
45. _____ that he wasn't happy with the arrangements, I tried to book a different hotel.
 A) Perceiving B) Penetrating C) Puzzling D) Preserving
46. The board of the company has decided to _____ its operations to include all aspects of the clothing business.
 A) multiply B) lengthen C) expand D) stretch
47. His business was very successful, but it was at the _____ of his family life.
 A) consumption B) credit C) exhaustion D) expense
48. First published in 1927, the charts remain an _____ source for researchers.
 A) identical B) indispensable C) intelligent D) inevitable
49. Joe is not good at sports, but when it _____ mathematics, he is the best in the class.
 A) comes to B) comes up to C) comes on to D) comes around to
50. Doctors warned against chewing tobacco as a _____ for smoking.
 A) relief B) revival C) substitute D) succession
51. When carbon is added to iron in proper _____ the result is steel.
 A) rates B) thicknesses C) proportions D) densities



52. You should try to _____ your ambition and be more realistic.
A) reserve B) restrain C) retain D) replace
53. Nancy is only a sort of _____ of her husband's opinion and has no ideas of her own.
A) sample B) reproduction C) shadow D) echo
54. Now that spring is here, you can _____ these fur coats till you need them again next winter.
A) put over B) put away C) put off D) put down
55. There is a _____ of impatience in the tone of his voice.
A) hint B) notion C) dot D) phrase
56. Please _____ dictionaries when you are not sure of word spelling or meaning.
A) seek B) inquire C) search D) consult
57. At yesterday's party, Elizabeth's boyfriend amused us by _____ Charlie Chaplin.
A) copying B) following C) imitating D) modeling
58. She keeps a supply of candles in the house in case of power _____.
A) failure B) lack C) absence D) drop
59. The group of technicians are engaged in a study which _____ all aspects of urban planning.
A) inserts B) grips C) performs D) embraces
60. The lecture which lasted about three hours was so _____ that the audience couldn't help yawning.
A) tedious B) bored C) clumsy D) tired



Part IV

Cloze(15 minutes)

Historians tend to tell the same joke when they are describing history education in America. It's the one 61 the teacher standing in the schoolroom door 62 goodbye to students for the summer and calling 63 them, "By the way, we won World War II."

The problem with the joke, of course, is that it's 64 funny. The recent surveys on 65 illiteracy (无知) are beginning to numb (令人震惊): nearly one third of American 17-year-olds cannot even 66 which countries the United States 67 against in that war. One third have no 68 when the Declaration of Independence was 69. One third thought Columbus reached the New World after 1750. Two thirds cannot correctly 70 the Civil War between 1850 and 1900. 71 when they get the answers right, some are 72 guessing.

Unlike math or science, ignorance of history cannot be 73 connected to loss of international 74. But it does affect our future 75 a democratic nation and as individuals.

The 76 news is that there is growing agreement 77 what is wrong with the 78 of history and what needs to be 79 to fix it. The steps are tentative (尝试性的) 80 yet to be felt in most classrooms.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 61. A) about | B) in | C) for | D) by |
| 62. A) shaking | B) waving | C) nodding | D) speaking |
| 63. A) in | B) after | C) for | D) up |
| 64. A) rarely | B) so | C) too | D) not |
| 65. A) historical | B) educational | C) cultural | D) political |
| 66. A) distinguish | B) acknowledge | C) identify | D) convey |
| 67. A) defeated | B) attacked | C) fought | D) struck |
| 68. A) sense | B) doubt | C) reason | D) idea |
| 69. A) printed | B) signed | C) marked | D) edited |
| 70. A) place | B) judge | C) get | D) lock |
| 71. A) Even | B) Though | C) Thus | D) So |
| 72. A) hardly | B) just | C) still | D) ever |
| 73. A) exclusively | B) practically | C) shortly | D) directly |
| 74. A) competitiveness | B) comprehension | C) community | D) commitment |
| 75. A) of | B) for | C) with | D) as |
| 76. A) fine | B) nice | C) surprising | D) good |



77. A) to . B) with C) on D) of
 78. A) consulting B) coaching C) teaching D) instructing
 79. A) done B) dealt C) met D) reached
 80. A) therefore B) or C) and D) as



Part V

Writing(30 minutes)

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled A Brief Introduction to a Tourist Attraction. You should write at least 120 words according to the following guidelines:

Your role: a tour guide

Your audience: a group of foreign tourists

Your introduction should include:

- some welcoming words
- the schedule for the day
- a description of the place the tourists will be visiting (e.g. a scenic spot or a historical site, etc.)

You should make the introduction interesting and the arrangements for the day clear to everybody.

试题标准答案

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B | 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. B | 14. D | 15. B | 16. A | 17. C | 18. A | 19. D | 20. D |
| 21. B | 22. C | 23. B | 24. D | 25. D | 26. A | 27. D | 28. B | 29. A | 30. B |
| 31. A | 32. C | 33. D | 34. B | 35. C | 36. D | 37. D | 38. C | 39. B | 40. A |
| 41. C | 42. D | 43. B | 44. B | 45. A | 46. C | 47. D | 48. B | 49. A | 50. C |
| 51. C | 52. B | 53. D | 54. B | 55. A | 56. D | 57. C | 58. A | 59. D | 60. A |
| 61. A | 62. B | 63. B | 64. D | 65. A | 66. C | 67. C | 68. D | 69. B | 70. A |
| 71. A | 72. B | 73. D | 74. A | 75. D | 76. D | 77. C | 78. C | 79. C | 80. C |

听力原文和重点标注



Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **D** M: I ran into our friend Mark yesterday on the street, and he said he hadn't heard from you in two months.
 W: Yes, I know. But I've been too busy to phone him.
 Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?
2. **C** M: Mr. Brown asked me to tell you that he's sorry he can't come to meet you in person. He's really too busy to make the trip.
 W: That's okay. I'm glad you've come in his place.



Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. C M: So, when are the other guys going to get here? The train is leaving in 10 minutes. We can't wait here forever!

W: It's 10:30 already? They are supposed to be here by now! I told everybody to meet here by 10:15.

Q: When is the train leaving?

4. A W: So you've finally listened to your wife's advice and given up smoking?

M: It was my doctor's advice. I'm suffering from high blood pressure.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5. B W: Frank, I thought you were working in New York.

M: I was, but I've moved back. I just couldn't get used to living in a big city, so here I am back in school taking courses for a teacher's certificate.

Q: What is Frank planning to do?

6. D M: Washing dishes at the restaurant every day is really boring.

W: Why don't you quit and deliver flowers for me?

Q: What does the woman advise the man to do?

7. B M: Can I borrow your math textbook? I lost mine on the bus.

W: You've asked the right person. I happen to have an extra copy.

Q: What does the woman mean?

8. A W: Hello, this is Dr. Gray's office. We're calling to remind you of your 4:15 appointment for your annual checkup tomorrow.

M: Oh, thanks. It's a good thing you called. I thought it was 4:15 today.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

9. C W: I just can't believe this is our last year. College is going by fast.

M: Yeah. We'll have to face the real world soon. So, have you figured out what you're going to do after you graduate?

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

10. B M: I had a hard time getting through this novel.

W: I share your feeling. Who can remember the names of 35 different characters?

Q: What does the woman imply?

Section B

Compound Dictation

内容提要 短文从各方面简明扼要地介绍了美国国会图书馆或国家图书馆的概况：它的收藏品、开放日、开放对象、借阅规则以及它的兴建历史、发展情况等。

S1. popular

S2. historical

S3. prints

S4. instruments

S5. permitted

S6. established

S7. destroyed

S8. In 1897, the library moved into its own building across the street from the Capitol.

S9. The library provides books and materials to the U.S. Congress and also lends books to other American libraries, government agencies, and foreign libraries.

S10. Anyone who wants copyright protection for a publication in the U.S. must send two copies to the library.



试题精读和答案分析



Part II

Reading Comprehension

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

篇章分析

短文简述了个人的成功不仅取决于准时上班、工作塌实和办事勤恳，而且还取决于另一个因素——办公室策略。作者认为，人们应该改变对办公室策略的消极看法，认识到讲究办公室策略的正面作用，正确对待，积极参与。

1. **语言注释** assume (Line 1, para.6) vt. 假定, 设想, 采取, 呈现
举一反三 I assume you always get up at the same time. 我想你总是在同一个时间起床。
2. **语言注释** pursue (Line 1, para.7) vt. 追赶, 追踪, 追击, 继续, 从事
举一反三 She pursued the study of English for five years. 她持续不断地学了五年英语。
3. **语言注释** involve (Line 2, para.7) vt. 包括, 笼罩, 潜心于, 使陷于, (常与 in 连用) 使陷入
举一反三 All the children were involved in the school play. 所有的孩子都参加了学校排练的剧。
4. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in office politics. (Line 1, para.1)
语言注释 该句为一带有转折条件关系和多重定语从句的复合句。主语为 the ABCs, 主句前面为转折关系 but 和条件关系 when 引导的转折条件从句, 后面介词短语 for politics 为 P 的定语, as 引导的定语从句修饰其中的 politics。
举一反三 He will always remember the day when (on which) his father returned from America. 他将永远记着父亲从美国返回的那一天。
5. Still others associate politics with flattery, fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to flatter their boss for favors. (Line 2, para.6)
语言注释 此句主干为一主结构, 后面由形容词 fearful 为主体的结构中又出现了带了一个假设关系的从句。
举一反三 Given good weather, our ship will reach Shanghai Monday evening. 假如天气好, 我们的船将于星期一晚上到达上海。

试题分析

11. 文章第四段第二行中, “办公室政治学” 是指 _____。
A. 公司职员的行为暗号
B. 办公室人员的政治观点和政治信仰
C. 公司内的人际关系
D. 成功职业所需的各种素质
【解析】 词义理解题。题目问的是, 第 4 自然段第 2 行中的 “office politics” 指的是什么。其具体解释在第 6 自然段: lobbying and forming associations, being kind and helpful, trying to please your superior 可看出与答案 C “公司里的人际关系” 一致。
12. 要获得提拔, 不仅要有竞争力, 还要 _____。
A. 给老板留下好印象
B. 对公司忠诚
C. 跟同事相处融洽
D. 避免过于出色
【解析】 细节理解题。题目问的是, 为了得到升职, 一个人不仅要有能力, 还要做到什么。结合上下文, 根据 “Hard work alone doesn't ensure Career advancement” 以及 “But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. It's simple human nature”, 显然答案为 A。
13. 为什么很多人不愿 “玩游戏” ?
A. 他们认为这样做不实际
B. 他们觉得这样的行为是无原则的
C. 他们不善于应付同事
D. 他们觉得自己的辛苦会搞得无所适从
【解析】 细节理解题。题目问的是为什么很多人不愿意 “play the game” (参与这个游戏)。根据文中