

# 大学英语 四级考试710分 全真题精解

主 编：宋红波 庞 科

外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

# 大学英语 四级考试710分 全真题精解

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外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS  
北京 BEIJING

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试 710 分全真题精解 / 宋红波, 庞科主编; 干宁等编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2011. 8 (2012. 6 重印)

ISBN 978-7-5135-1264-0

I. ①大… II. ①宋… ②庞… ③干… III. ①大学英语水平考试一题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 181679 号

出 版 人: 蔡剑峰

责任编辑: 郑建萍

封面设计: 刘 冬

版式设计: 付玉梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 17

版 次: 2011 年 9 月第 1 版 2012 年 6 月第 2 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5135-1264-0

定 价: 34.90 元 (含 MP3 光盘一张)

\* \* \*

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物料号: 212640001

# 前言

2004 年，在教育部高教司领导下，大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组成立了。该项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会广泛听取了大学英语教师和学生的意见，经过反复研讨和论证，制定了大学英语四、六级考试改革方案。2005 年 6 月，大学英语四、六级考试开始采用新的计分体制和成绩报道方式，同年 9 月项目组和考试委员会公布了改革后四级考试的样题，2006 年 6 月进行了全国范围的试点，并在此基础上完成了对大学英语四级考试大纲的修订。

在试卷构成上，对大学英语四级考试进行的改革主要体现在以下方面：

一、听力理解部分的分值比例从原来的 20% 提高至 35%；增加了长对话听力理解测试，复合式听写由原来的备选题型改为必考题型；

二、阅读理解部分增加了快速阅读技能测试；

三、词汇和语法知识不再单独列为考项，而融入了其他部分试题中进行考核；

四、增加了句子层面的汉译英测试；

五、增加了构建型试题的比例，减少了多项选择题的比例。

大学英语四级考试是一种权威性高而命题又相对稳定的英语水平测试。作为考生，大家要想准确地把握大学英语四级考试的命题原则、考试内容和题型特征，熟练运用相关的应试策略，就必须对历年的四级考试全真题进行全方位、多角度的剖析。四级全真试题无论是在材料的语言难度、题型的选择设置方面，还是在试题的准确度方面，都全面反映了大学英语四级考试新大纲的要求，具有很高的权威性和典型性，具有很高的效度和信度。因此，认真研究大学英语四级全真试题，不仅是热身应试的一种重要手段，对切实有效地提高读者自身的英语水平也颇有裨益。

基于此，我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的一线教师和英语教学研究专家编写了该书，他们有多年辅导大学英语四级考试的经验，对教学大纲和考试大纲的要求及四级考试的特点把握准确，对学生学习英语的认知规律和心理过程非常了解。因此，他们对试题所作出的解析，介绍的思路、方法和规律非常有针对性，能切中要害；有利于学生接受、消理解，有利于提高学生的应用能力，可以帮助考生顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

由于我们的水平有限、时间仓促，本书难免有所疏漏，恳请广大读者、外语教师和有关同志不吝赐教。

编者

2011 年 8 月

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16. A) He has difficulty making sense of logic.  
 B) Statistics and logic are both challenging subjects.  
 C) The woman should seek help from the tutoring service.  
 D) Tutoring services are very popular with students.
17. A) Her overcoat is as stylish as Jill's.      B) Jill missed her class last week.  
 C) Jill wore the overcoat last week.      D) She is in the same class as the man.
18. A) A computer game.      B) An imaginary situation.  
 C) An exciting experience.      D) A vacation by the sea.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) Beautiful scenery in the countryside.      B) Dangers of cross-country skiing.  
 C) Pain and pleasure in sports.      D) A sport he participates in.
20. A) He can't find good examples to illustrate his point.  
 B) He can't find a peaceful place to do the assignment.  
 C) He doesn't know how to describe the beautiful country scenery.  
 D) He can't decide whether to include the effort part of skiing.
21. A) New ideas come up as you write.      B) Much time is spent on collecting data.  
 C) A lot of effort is made in vain.      D) The writer's point of view often changes.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

22. A) Journalist of a local newspaper.      B) Director of evening radio programs.  
 C) Producer of television commercials.      D) Hostess of the weekly "Business World".
23. A) He ran three restaurants with his wife's help.  
 B) He and his wife did everything by themselves.  
 C) He worked both as a cook and a waiter.  
 D) He hired a cook and two local waitresses.
24. A) He hardly needs to do any advertising nowadays.  
 B) He advertises a lot on radio and in newspapers.  
 C) He spends huge sums on TV commercials every year.  
 D) He hires children to distribute ads in shopping centers.
25. A) The restaurant location.      B) The restaurant atmosphere.  
 C) The food variety.      D) The food price.

**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 passage 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

In the humanities, authors write to inform you in many ways. These methods can be (36) \_\_\_\_\_ into three types of informational writing: factual, descriptive, and process.

Factual writing provides (37) \_\_\_\_\_ information on an author, composer or artist, or on a type of music, literature, or art. Examples of factual writing include notes on a book jacket or (38) \_\_\_\_\_ cover and longer pieces, such as an article describing a style of music which you might read in a music (39) \_\_\_\_\_ course. This kind of writing provides a (40) \_\_\_\_\_ for your study of the humanities.

As its name (41) \_\_\_\_\_, descriptive writing simply describes, or provides an (42) \_\_\_\_\_ of a piece of music, art, or literature. For example, descriptive writing might list the colors an artist used in a painting or the (43) \_\_\_\_\_ a composer included in a musical composition, so as to make pictures or sounds in the reader's mind by calling up specific details of the work. (44) \_\_\_\_\_

Process writing explains a series of actions that bring about a result. (45) \_\_\_\_\_. This kind of writing is often found in art, where understanding how an artist created a certain effect is important.

(46) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

In families with two working parents, fathers may have more impact on a child's language development than mothers, a new study suggests.

Researchers (47) \_\_\_\_\_ 92 families from 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, level of education and child care arrangements.

ourselves, so if you're saying that my child is behaving inappropriately, then that's somehow a criticism of me."

In those circumstances, it's difficult to know whether to approach the child directly or the parent first. There are two schools of thought.

"I'd go to the child first," says Andrew Fuller, author of *Tricky Kids*. "Usually a quiet reminder that 'we don't do that here' is enough. Kids have finely tuned *antennae* (直觉) for how to behave in different settings."

He points out bringing it up with the parent first may make them feel neglectful, which could cause problems. Of course, approaching the child first can bring its own headaches, too.

This is why White recommends that you approach the parents first. "Raise your concerns with the parents if they're there and ask them to deal with it," she says.

Asked how to approach a parent in this situation, psychologist Meredith Fuller answers: "Explain your needs as well as stressing the importance of the friendship. Preface your remarks with something like: 'I know you'll think I'm silly but in my house I don't want...'"

When it comes to situations where you're caring for another child, White is straightforward: "Common sense must prevail. If things don't go well, then have a chat."

There're a couple of new grey areas. Physical punishment, once accepted from any adult, is no longer appropriate. "Now you can't do it without feeling uneasy about it," White says.

Men might also feel uneasy about dealing with other people's children. "Men feel nervous," White says. "A new set of considerations has come to the fore as part of the debate about how we handle children."

For Andrew Fuller, the child-centric nature of our society has affected everyone. "The rules are different now from when today's parents were growing up," he says. "Adults are scared of saying, 'Don't swear', or asking a child to stand up on a bus. They're worried that there will be conflict if they point these things out—either from older children, or their parents."

He sees it as a loss of the sense of common public good and public *courtesy* (礼貌), and says that adults suffer from it as much as children.

Meredith Fuller agrees, "A code of conduct is hard to create when you're living in a world in which everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, and a world in which nice people are perceived to finish last."

"It's about what I'm doing and what I need," Andrew Fuller says. "The days when a kid came home from school and said, 'I got into trouble', and dad said, 'You probably deserved it', are over. Now the parents are charging up to the school to have a go at teachers."

This jumping to our children's defence is part of what fuels the "walking on eggshells" feeling that surrounds our dealings with other people's children. You know that if you *remonstrate* (劝诫) with the child, you're going to have to deal with the parent. It's admirable to be protective of our kids, but is it good?

"Children have to learn to negotiate the world on their own, within reasonable boundaries," White says. "I suspect that it's only certain sectors of the population doing the running to the

29. A) Early adoption makes for closer parent-child relationship.  
 B) Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas.  
 C) Understanding is the key to successful adoption.  
 D) Adoption has much to do with love.

### Passage Two

**Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

30. A) He suffered from mental illness.  
 B) He bought *The Washington Post*.  
 C) He turned a failing newspaper into a success.  
 D) He was once a reporter for a major newspaper.
31. A) She was the first woman to lead a big US publishing company.  
 B) She got her first job as a teacher at the University of Chicago.  
 C) She committed suicide because of her mental disorder.  
 D) She took over her father's position when he died.
32. A) People came to see the role of women in the business world.  
 B) Catherine played a major part in reshaping Americans' mind.  
 C) American media would be quite different without Catherine.  
 D) Catherine had exerted an important influence on the world.

### Passage Three

**Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

33. A) It'll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.  
 B) It'll allow them to receive free medical treatment.  
 C) It'll protect them from possible financial crises.  
 D) It'll prevent the doctors from overcharging them.
34. A) They can't immediately get back the money paid for their medical cost.  
 B) They have to go through very complicated application procedures.  
 C) They can only visit doctors who speak their native languages.  
 D) They may not be able to receive timely medical treatment.
35. A) They don't have to pay for the medical services.  
 B) They needn't pay the entire medical bill at once.  
 C) They must send the receipts to the insurance company promptly.  
 D) They have to pay a much higher price to get an insurance policy.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just

and committing crimes while using the victims' names. In many cases, a victim's losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.

According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the risks. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.

### 1. Check for a privacy policy.

If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from *solicitors* (推销员).

When reviewing the site's privacy policy, you'll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won't necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.

### 2. Take advantage of site features.

Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objectives and the level of risk you are willing to assume.

CareerBuilder.com, for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible.

The second is *anonymous* (匿名的) posting. This allows job seekers the same visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information being displayed. Job seekers who wish to remain anonymous but want to share some other information may choose which pieces of contact information to display.

The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder.com without retyping their information.

### 3. Safeguard your identity.

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. Replace your name on your resume with a *generic* (泛指) identifier, such as "Intranet Developer Candidate", or "Experienced Marketing Representative".

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Her parents thrived in the urban environment.  
 B) Her parents left Chicago to work on a farm.  
 C) Her parents immigrated to America.  
 D) Her parents set up an ice-cream store.
27. A) He taught English in Chicago.                      B) He was crippled in a car accident.  
 C) He worked to become an executive.                D) He was born with a limp.
28. A) She was fond of living an isolated life.        B) She was fascinated by American culture.  
 C) She was very generous in offering help.        D) She was highly devoted to her family.

### Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) He suffered a nervous breakdown.              B) He was wrongly diagnosed.  
 C) He was seriously injured.                          D) He developed a strange disease.
30. A) He was able to talk again.                        B) He raced to the nursing home.  
 C) He could tell red and blue apart.                D) He could not recognize his wife.
31. A) Twenty-nine days.                                B) Two and a half months.  
 C) Several minutes.                                    D) Fourteen hours.
32. A) They welcomed the publicity in the media.  
 B) They avoided appearing on television.  
 C) They released a video of his progress.  
 D) They declined to give details of his condition.

### Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) For people to share ideas and show farm products.  
 B) For officials to educate the farming community.  
 C) For farmers to exchange their daily necessities.  
 D) For farmers to celebrate their harvests.
34. A) By bringing an animal rarely seen on nearby farms.  
 B) By bringing a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.  
 C) By offering to do volunteer work at the fair.  
 D) By performing a special skill at the entrance.
35. A) They contribute to the modernization of American farms.  
 B) They help to increase the state governments' revenue.  
 C) They provide a stage for people to give performances.  
 D) They remind Americans of the importance of agriculture.

89. The victim \_\_\_\_\_ (本来会有机会活下来) if he had been taken to hospital in time.
90. Some psychologists claim that people \_\_\_\_\_ (出门在外时可能会感到孤独).
91. The nation's population continues to rise \_\_\_\_\_ (以每年1200万人的速度).

【解析】答案是 A。细节推论题。由 At the other extreme are people who live only for today 可知，作者先后谈及两种截然相反的人群，前一种拼命赚钱存钱以早退休，而后一种则今朝有酒今朝醉，只顾眼前。第二种极端人群认为 Why bother saving when I might not be here tomorrow? 即为什么要存钱。其实 most people don't want to spend all their tomorrows working for a living. 这些人并不想将来活着只是为了生存而工作，但是由 The earlier neglect of saving, however, makes it difficult not work when you are older 可知，他们早期不存钱，老了就不得不工作，故选 A。

32. What does the speaker seem to advocate?

【选项分析】四个选项读起来像是对听众的建议。

【解析】答案是 B。细节推论题。由 You may be surprised to hear me say that if you must pick an extreme I think it's better to pick the spend-all approach 可知，作者建议大家采取一种及时行乐的方式生活，As long as you don't mind continuing to work, assuming your health allows, you should be OK. 和 Postponing doing what you love and being with people you love until retirement can be a mistake. 等细节也都进一步支持了这一论点，故选 B。

### Passage Three

【整体预测】选项中涉及到很多不同群体，主要是学生和顾客，还涉及到个别特例。应注意细节和主旨之间的关联，即作者如何选择细节，细节如何为主旨服务。

Imagine that someone in your neighborhood broke the law, and the judge put the whole neighborhood under suspicion. How fair would that be? Well, it happens every day to high-schoolers. Just because some students have stolen things in shops, all of us are treated like thieves, even though I'd never steal.

Store employees looked at me like I'm some kind of hardened criminal. For example, during one lunch period, my friend Denny and I went to the Grab and Go Restaurant to have a hotdog. We arrived to find a line of students waiting outside. A new sign in the window told the story. "No more than two students at a time." After 15 minutes, we finally got in. But the store manager laid the evil eye on us. I asked him about the new sign, and he said, "You kids are stealing too much stuff." You kids? Too much stuff? We were not only assumed to be thieves, but brilliant, greedy thieves. The most annoying thing though, is the way employees watched my friends and me. It's horrible.

Once, at a drugstore, I was looking around and found a guy standing on a large box, stocking the shelves. He was watching my hands, more than he was watching his own. I showed him that my hands were empty. He got down off his box and rushed off, as if he was going to get the store manager. How crazy is that!

33. What does the speaker find to be unfair?

【选项分析】四个选项描述了不同人群受到的不同待遇，且均含消极意味，有学生、雇员等。

【解析】答案是 C。细节推论题。由 Imagine that someone in your neighborhood broke the law, and the judge put the whole neighborhood under suspicion. How fair would that be 可知，无辜人群无故受到怀疑是不公平的，故选 C。

34. What measure did the Grab and Go Restaurant take to stop stealing?

【选项分析】四个选项均涉及对不同人群行为的要求或限制，分别针对顾客和学生。

【解析】答案是 D。细节事实题。由 No more than two students at a time 可知，一次最多只能进两个学生，故选 D。

89. without its unique environment

【解析】此题考察虚拟语气句中的条件的表达，使句子流畅连贯的指代以及部分单词的拼写。

① 由于主句 *There would be* 使用了虚拟语气，空格处的“没有地球独特的环境”为一种虚拟假设。介词 *without* 正可用于此句式，不必使用虚拟的条件状语从句。② 前文已经提及地球，句内再次提及时，应用代词回指，既使整句连贯流畅，又避免重复。所以“地球的”应译为 *its*。③ “独特的”可译为 *unique*，“环境”可译为 *environment*，应特别注意拼写正确。

90. What impressed the tourists most

【解析】此题考察主语从句、短语“给某人印象深刻”及主从句时态一致。① “……的是”应译为 *What* 引导的主语从句。② “给某人印象深刻”可译为 *impress sb.*，“给某人印象最深”应译为 *impress sb. most*。③ 主句用一般过去时，根据句意，从句也应使用一般过去时。

91. the books I borrowed (should) be returned to the library/I (should) return the borrowed books to the library

【解析】此题考察虚拟语气、语态和定语（非谓语或从句）。① 由于主句使用了含命令意味的 *request*，从句必须使用虚拟语气，其谓语形式为 *should do*，*should* 通常省略。② 如果从句以人为主语，则用主动语态，*I return the books*；如果从句以物为主语，则用被动语态，*the books be returned*。此处图书馆的要求自然是以书为本，所以被动语态更佳。③ “借的书”可以是 *the borrowed books*，也可以是 *the books I borrowed*。

82. D 【解析】词汇搭配题。该题非常简单，属于对常见短语搭配的考查。与 transition 搭配的介词为 to，表示“向……过渡”。所以正确选项为 D。
83. B 【解析】词义辨析题。at any point 表明上述事情发生的不确定性，unpredictably 意为“不可预知地”。因此正确选项为 B。
84. C 【解析】词义辨析题。本句句意“有足够支配的钱支撑……”available 意为“可用的”，因此正确选项为 C。
85. A 【解析】词义辨析题。此处表达的意思是“塑造个性感觉”。sense 意为“感觉，感知”，因此确定正确选项为 A。
86. D 【解析】词义辨析题。此处为“发挥建设性作用”。因此正确选项为 D。

## Part VI Translation

87. had followed my instructions/orders

【解析】本句的主语是 you。谓语动词是 would not have failed, if you had followed my instructions 是 if 引导的条件状语从句。本题考查的是虚拟语气的用法。if 从句的虚拟语气中如果主句中出现“would + have”的形式，从句中应该采用“had+ 过去分词”的结构。根据主句的 would not have failed 结构就可以推断这是对过去事实的虚拟，那么从句则是“had+done”结构。

88. gave up pursuing knowledge

【解析】本句的主语是 Mark，谓语是 gave up pursuing knowledge, despite the hardship he encountered 是 despite 引导的状语从句。本题考查动词 give 的搭配。“放弃”可译为 give up, encounter the hardship 也是非常重要的固定搭配，意为“遇到困难”。需要填写的部分应该采用过去时。

89. before we find the methods of curing cancers/before we find the cure for cancer

【解析】本句的主语是 Scientists，谓语是 agree, that it will be a long time 是 that 引导的宾语从句，before we find the methods of curing cancers 是 before 引导的时间状语从句。根据句子的已知部分，可以判断出填写的部分用一般现在时。

90. keep pace with the constantly increasing demands of consumers/keep up with the constantly growing needs of consumers

【解析】本句的主语是 Production，谓语是 has to be increased，后面的 to keep pace with the constantly increasing demands of consumers 是目的状语。①“与……保持同步”，可译为 keep pace with 或 keep up with。②“不断增长的”，可译为 increasing, growing 或 rising。③“需求”可译为 demands 或 needs。④“消费者”译为 consumer。

91. the fewer chances you will have of catching a cold

【解析】本句的前半部分是从句，后半部分是主句。主句的主语是 You。谓语是 will have。本题主要考查 the more, the less 的用法。其用法与 the more, the more 一致，可翻译为“越……越……”。①“可能做某事”可译为 be likely to do sth.；②“感冒”可译为 catch a cold。

29. What does the speaker tell us about her friend Leo?

【选项分析】选项中的 excuse, lie 等表明, 对话和某人说谎有关, 可能涉及到对其品行的评价。

【解析】答案是 C。事实细节题。文中开头处提到 My friend Leo makes up weak and poor excuses whenever there is something he doesn't want to do. (我的朋友 Leo 在他不想做某些事情的时候, 总会编出一些缺乏说服力的借口)。故选 C。

30. What did his girlfriend do when Leo canceled the date with her at the last minute?

【选项分析】选项中的 break up, apologize 等表明, 对话和某人说谎所引起的不良后果有关。

【解析】答案是 A。事实细节题。文中提到 She was angry and refused to go out with him again until he apologized. (她非常生气并拒绝跟他出去, 直到他道歉为止)。故选 A。

31. What favor did the speaker asked Leo to do last weekend?

【选项分析】选项中的 move, lend 等表明, 对话和某人所做的事情有关, 可能涉及到对听力中动词的理解。

【解析】答案是 D。事实细节题。文中提到 Last weekend, Leo offered the poorest excuse yet. He'd promised he'd help me move some furniture, from my parents' house to my new apartment. (上周末, Leo 编了一个最糟糕的借口。他答应帮我从父母家搬一些家具到我的新公寓)。故选 D。

### Passage Three

【整体预测】选项中的 parents, kids, Hollywood 等表明, 短文可能与好莱坞人士, 以及父母和孩子之间的关系有关。同时 lifestyle, media focuses 等表明, 短文和好莱坞人士的生活有关, 可能涉及到对好莱坞人士生活方式的评论。

In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult, because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious and the children are part of the parents' ambitions. Parents pay for wasteful grand parties, expensive cars and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids don't learn the value of anything because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants to. "One day, I'll earn more than my dad." He boasts. Parents buy care and attention for the children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a body guard, a singing coach and a counselor to look after all her 15-year-old daughter's needs. Often there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready. Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids there live unreal lives where money, beauty and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

32. Why is life said to be difficult for Hollywood kids?

【选项分析】选项中的 parents, kids 等表明, 对话和父母和子女有关, 可能涉及到父母子女之间的关系。

【解析】答案是 A。事实细节题。文章开头提到 For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. (对于生长在好莱坞的孩子而言, 生活会变得艰难, 因为他们生活在一种不真实的氛围中)。故选 A。

33. What does the speaker say about Trent Maguire, a thirteen-year-old boy?

【选项分析】选项中的 property, rich 等表明, 对话和某位拥有财富的人有关, 可能涉及到其对财富的理解和看法。

【解析】答案是 C。细节推断题。文中提到 When every dream can come true, kids don't learn the value of anything because they have everything. (当每一个梦想都能实现的时候, 孩子们就不知道事物的价值了, 因为他们拥有一切)。故选 C。

34. Why does Amanda's mother employ other people to look after her needs?

【选项分析】选项中的 care, raise 等表明, 对话和照看孩子有关, 可能涉及到照看孩子的方式等。

【解析】答案是 D。事实细节题。文中提到 Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. (父母为他们的子女购买了照料和关怀, 因为他们没有时间自己给予子女关怀)。故选 D。

35. What will probably have negative effects on the lives of Hollywood kids?

【选项分析】选项中的 lifestyle, media focuses 等表明, 对话和好莱坞人士的生活有关, 可能涉及到对好莱坞人士生活方式的评论。

【解析】答案是 B。细节推断题。文中提到 The kids there live unreal lives where money, beauty and pleasure are the only gods. (好莱坞的孩子们生活在不真实中, 在这种氛围中, 金钱、美貌和快乐是他们唯一的上帝)。故选 B。

## Section C

36. concentrated	37. information	38. depends	39. straight
40. row	41. suspected	42. phenomenon	43. efficiently
44. our second rule of learning is this: it is better to study fairly briefly but often			
45. Let's say you are trying to learn some new and rather difficult English vocabulary using a stack of cards			
46. The answer is it is better to space out the presentations of the word you are to learn			

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

### Section A

#### 【语篇分析】

本文围绕英语写作, 讲述了英语写作的意义及提高英语写作的方法, 最后强调用英语写作的益处。

#### 【词汇分析】

A) closer <i>a.</i> 更靠近的	G) hinder <i>v.</i> 阻碍, 打扰
B) daily <i>a.</i> 日常的	H) mission <i>n.</i> 任务
C) emotional <i>a.</i> 情绪的	I) painful <i>a.</i> 痛苦的
D) enhance <i>v.</i> 提高, 增强	J) performance <i>n.</i> 表现, 表演
E) enormous <i>a.</i> 巨大的	K) profession <i>n.</i> 职业, 专业
F) especially <i>ad.</i> 特别, 尤其	L) remarkably <i>ad.</i> 显著地, 非常地