

全国大学英语四级考试指导用书

大学英语四级考试

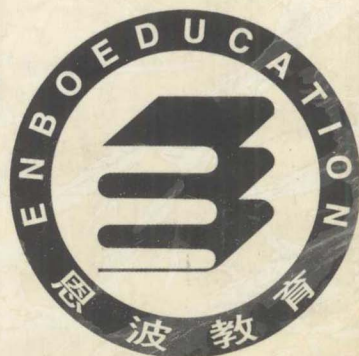
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大学英语四级考试命题研究组 组编

谢忠明 编著

历年真题精解

学苑出版社



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最新一次的四六级考试再次证明:要过四六级,必须练真题。2002年6月的四六级试题不仅沿袭了近年来真题的出题思路,也应验了编者对真题命题趋势的预测,其中更有多道试题几乎原封不动的摘自往年的真题试卷。大学英语的基本语法点是有限的,四六级大纲词汇也是有限的,那么何以掌握其中的精要,即我们常说的“考点”呢?——惟有做真题!

本书收集了从1997年1月到2002年6月共12套实考试题,每套试题均附有一份精简答案(KEYS)和详尽解析(NOTES),这样读者做完试卷后就可以迅速便捷地检查自己的测试成绩,然后可以就错题有选择性地查阅解析。本书解析全面详实,尤其适合迫切希望提高自己英语应试能力的考生,其中对往年考题的总结和对将来命题的预测,虽不能与语法书的面面俱到相比,但“管中窥豹,可见一斑”,编者厚积薄发的功力正显于此。另外,为节约同学们的备考费用,本书在不改变录音质量的基础上,将市场上常见的三盒60分钟磁带容量的听力录音制作成了两盒90分钟的磁带。

本书编者长期从事大学英语教学与科研,主持上海、南京等地四级培训班达10年之久,每年辅导学生8000人以上,对四级考试历年试卷钻研有加,了如指掌。每套试题的解析都字斟句酌,力求正确、全面、精练、到位,其中不仅有对常考内容的总结(解析中作重点标识),还列出了对非答案的选项的必要解释,尽量让考生深谙四级考试命题的内在特点、解题的思路以及命题趋势。

希望本书能切实帮助广大考生的英语学习,不仅是为应试做准备,更是能领悟到四级考试的真谛,寻找出一种正确的学习方法和学习态度,真正提高自己的英语水平。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏和错误之处在所难免,望专家和读者不吝指正!

编者

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1997 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

试 卷 一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter in the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

- You will read: A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.
C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A) Look for a more expensive hotel. | B) Go to another hotel by bus. |
| C) Try to find a quiet place. | D) Take a walk around the city. |
| 2. A) They're talking about nice children. | B) The man has a house for sale. |
| C) The woman lives in a nice house. | D) The man has three children. |
| 3. A) In a hotel. | B) At a dinner table. |
| C) In the street. | D) At the man's house. |
| 4. A) Relatives. | B) Roommates. |
| C) Colleagues. | D) Neighbours. |
| 5. A) 5: 00. | B) 5: 15. |
| C) 5: 30. | D) 5: 45. |
| 6. A) He wants to have more sleep. | B) His wife doesn't sleep well. |
| C) Women need more sleep than men. | D) He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife. |
| 7. A) A student. | B) A reporter. |
| C) A visitor. | D) A lecturer. |
| 8. A) To the school. | B) To a friend's house. |
| C) To the post office. | D) Home. |
| 9. A) He is afraid he won't be chosen for the trip. | |
| B) The boss has not decided where to go. | |
| C) Such a trip is necessary for the company. | |
| D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place. | |
| 10. A) It was boring. | B) It was entertaining. |
| C) It was touching. | D) It was encouraging. |

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

11. A) He wanted to find a place to read his papers.

- B) He wanted to kill time before boarding the plane.
 - C) He felt thirsty and wanted some coffee.
 - D) He went there to meet his friends.
12. A) Toys for children. B) Important documents.
- C) Food and coffee. D) Clothes and scientific papers.
13. A) The women took his case on purpose. B) All his papers had been stolen.
- C) He had taken the woman's case. D) The woman played a joke on him.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) The liberation movement of British women.
- B) Rapid economic development in Britain.
- C) Changing attitudes to family life.
- D) Reasons for changes in family life in Britain.
15. A) Because millions of men died in the war.
- B) Because women had proved their worth.
- C) Because women were more skillful than men.
- D) Because factories preferred to employ women.
16. A) The concept of "the family" as a social unit.
- B) The attitudes to birth control.
- C) The attitudes to religion.
- D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Those who are themselves spoiled and self-centered.
- B) Those who expected to have several children but could only have one.
- C) Those who like to give expensive jewels to their children.
- D) Those who give birth to their only children when they are below 30.
18. A) Because their parents want them to share the family burden.
- B) Because their parents are too strict with them in their education.
- C) Because they have nobody to play with.
- D) Because their parents want them to grow up as fast as possible.
19. A) Two types of only children.
- B) Parents' responsibilities.
- C) The necessity of family planning.
- D) The relationship between parents and children.
20. A) They have no sisters or brothers.
- B) They are overprotected by their parents.
- C) Their parents expect too much of them.
- D) Their parents often punish them for minor faults.

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer

Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- D 21. Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.
A) didn't hear B) hasn't been hearing C) hasn't heard D) hadn't heard
- B 22. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.
A) must have lasted B) will have lasted C) would last D) has lasted
- D 23. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____.
A) gaps B) rate 频率 C) length D) intervals 间隔
- B 24. Physics is _____ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.
A) alike B) equivalent to 相当 C) likely D) uniform
- B 25. There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means _____ trouble.
A) making B) to make C) to have made D) having made
- B 26. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys _____ to go to school.
A) to be encouraged B) been encouraged with + 名词 + 现在分词 C) being encouraged D) be encouraged 定期半年
- A 27. The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester.
A) takes effect 生效 B) takes part 参加 C) takes place 发生 D) takes turns 轮流
- A 28. The president made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.
A) vigorous 精力充沛的 B) tedious 冗长乏味的 C) flat 平淡的 D) harsh 粗糙的, 严厉的
- C 29. It is useful to be able to predict the extent _____ which a price change will affect supply and demand.
A) from B) with C) to D) for
- D 30. Finding a job in such a big company has always been _____ his wildest dreams.
A) under B) over C) above D) beyond
- C 31. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.
A) hang up B) hang about 闲荡 C) hang on 坚持下去 D) hang onto
- C 32. It is reported that _____ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.
A) the most B) most of the C) most D) the most of
- D 33. Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.
A) raised it B) aroused 引起 C) arose D) rose
- D 34. _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
A) Had they arrived B) Would they arrive C) Were they arriving D) Were they to arrive
- A 35. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats were _____ and many houses collapsed. 倒塌
A) wrecked 失事 B) spoiled C) torn D) injured
- B 36. The little man was _____ one meter fifty high.
A) almost more than B) hardly more than C) nearly more than D) as much as
- B 37. As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.
A) being B) is 正如 C) to be D) been
- A 38. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
A) the instant = as soon as B) for an instant = at the moment

C) on the instant

D) in an instant

B 39. The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.

A) mood

B) temper

C) mind

D) passion

C D 40. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.

A) are to challenge

B) may be challenged

C) have been challenged

D) are challenging

D 41. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you _____ the new carpet.

A) crash

B) pollute

C) spot

D) stain

B 42. I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem _____ all the time.

A) to get worse

B) to be getting worse

C) to have got worse

D) getting worse

D 43. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are _____ in grocery stores.

A) ready

B) approachable

C) probable

D) available

A 44. When I caught him _____ me, I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.

A) cheating

B) cheat

C) to cheat

D) to be cheating

A 45. It is important that enough money _____ to fund the project.

A) be collected

B) must be collected

C) is collected

D) can be collected

C D 46. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise.

A) resist

B) sustain

C) tolerate

D) undergo

D 47. If only the committee _____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.

A) approve

B) will approve

C) can approve

D) would approve

C 48. _____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.

A) On

B) By

C) At

D) Of

A 49. _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.

A) Believe

B) To believe

C) Believing

D) Believed

C 50. Mr. Morgan can be very sad _____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.

A) by himself

B) in person

C) in private

D) as individual

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This

means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the *costume*(服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our *pocketbook*(钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

51. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us _____.

- A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
- ☒ B) behave appropriately in relation to other people
- C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
- D) make friends with other people

52. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses _____.

- A) in order to identify themselves with others
- B) in order to better identify others
- C) as their mental processes change
- ☒ D) as the situation changes

53. The word "appraisal" (Line 4, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".

- A) involvement
- B) appreciation
- ☒ C) assessment
- D) presentation

54. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to "_____".

- ☒ A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
- B) identification of other people's statuses
- C) selecting one's own statuses
- D) constant mental process

55. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince" (Line 2, Para. 3), the writer means _____.

- A) different people have different styles of clothes
- B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
- C) statuses come ready made just like clothes
- ☒ D) our choice of statuses is limited

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a *freelance writer*(自由撰稿人), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be

one of those people who die wondering, What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test — even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

- A 56. The passage is meant to _____.
A) warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
B) advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
C) show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
D) encourage young people to pursue a writing career
- D 57. What can be concluded from the passage?
A) Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
B) A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
C) Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
D) The chances for a writer to become successful are small.
- B 58. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?
A) He wasn't able to produce a single book.
B) He hadn't seen a change for the better.
C) He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
D) He found his dream would never come true.
- B 59. "... people who die wondering, What if?" (Line 3, Para. 3) refers to "those _____".
A) who think too much of the dark side of life
B) who regret giving up their career halfway
C) who think a lot without making a decision
D) who are full of imagination even upon death
- C 60. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.
A) the wonderland one often dreams about
B) the bright future that one is looking forward to
C) the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
D) a world that exists only in one's imagination

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and late starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though the word obey is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their repertoire (能发出的全部声音). This self-imitation leads on to *deliberate* (有意识的)

imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

- C 61. By "... challenges explanation" (Line 2, Para. 1) the author means that _____.
A) no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon
B) no explanation has been made up to now
C) it's no easy job to provide an adequate explanation
D) it's high time that an explanation was provided
- A 62. The third paragraph is mainly about _____.
A) the development of babies' early forms of language
B) the difficulties of babies in learning to speak
C) babies' strong desire to communicate
D) babies' intention to communicate
- D 63. The author's purpose in writing the second paragraph is to show that children _____.
A) usually obey without asking questions
B) are passive in the process of learning to speak
C) are born cooperative
D) learn to speak by listening
- C 64. From the passage we learn that _____.
A) early starters can learn to speak within only six months
B) children show a strong desire to communicate by making noises
C) imitation plays an important role in learning to speak
D) children have various difficulties in learning to speak
- A 65. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) How Babies Learn to Speak
B) Early Forms of Language
C) A Huge Task for Children
D) Noise Making and Language Learning

Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Psychologists take opposing views of how external rewards, from warm praise to cold cash, affect motivation and creativity. Behaviorists, who study the relation between actions and their consequences, argue that rewards can improve performance at work and school. *Cognitive* (认知学派的) researchers, who study various aspects of mental life, maintain that rewards often destroy creativity by encouraging dependence on approval and gifts from others.

The latter view has gained many supporters, especially among educators. But the careful use of small *monetary* (金钱的) rewards sparks creativity in grade-school children, suggesting that properly presented *inducements* (刺激) indeed aid inventiveness, according to a study in the June *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

"If kids know they're working for a reward and can focus on a relatively challenging task, they show the most creativity," says Robert Eisenberger of the University of Delaware in Newark. "But it's easy to kill creativity by giving rewards for poor performance or creating too much anticipation for rewards."

A teacher who continually draws attention to rewards or who hands out high grades for ordinary achievement ends up with uninspired students, Eisenberger holds. As an example of the latter point, he notes growing efforts at major universities to tighten grading standards and restore failing grades.

In earlier grades, the use of so-called token economies, in which students handle challenging problems and receive performance-based points toward valued rewards, shows promise in raising effort and creativity, the Delaware psychologist claims.

- D 66. Psychologists are divided with regard to their attitudes toward _____.
A) the choice between spiritual encouragement and monetary rewards

- B) the amount of monetary rewards for students' creativity
 C) the study of relationship between actions and their consequences
 D) the effects of external rewards on students' performance
- B 67. What is the response of many educators to external rewards for their students?
 A) They have no doubts about them. B) They have doubts about them.
 C) They approve of them. D) They avoid talking about them.
- C 68. Which of the following can best raise students' creativity according to Robert Eisenberger?
 A) Assigning them tasks they have not dealt with before.
 B) Assigning them tasks which require inventiveness.
 C) Giving them rewards they really deserve.
 D) Giving them rewards they anticipate.
- A 69. It can be inferred from the passage that major universities are trying to tighten their grading standards because they believe _____.
 A) rewarding poor performance may kill the creativity of students
 B) punishment is more effective than rewarding
 C) failing uninspired students helps improve their overall academic standards
 D) discouraging the students' anticipation for easy rewards is a matter of urgency
- B 70. The phrase "token economies" (Line 1, Para. 5) probably refers to _____.
 A) ways to develop economy B) systems of rewarding students
 C) approaches to solving problems D) methods of improving performance

试 卷 二

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

In Britain, the old Road Traffic Act restricted speeds to 2 m. p. h. (miles per hour) in towns and 4 m. p. h. in the country. Later parliament increased the speed limit to 14 m. p. h. . But by 1903 the development of the car industry had made it necessary to raise the limit to 20 m. p. h. . By 1930, however, the law was so widely ignored that speeding restrictions were done away with altogether. For five years motorists were free to drive at whatever speeds they liked. Then in 1935 the Road Traffic Act imposed a 30 m. p. h. speed limit in built-up areas, along with the introduction of driving tests and pedestrian crossing.

Speeding is now the most common motoring offence in Britain. Offences for speeding fall into three classes: exceeding the limit on restricted road, exceeding on any road the limit for the vehicle you are driving, and exceeding the 70 m. p. h. limit on any road. A restricted road is one where the street lamps are 200 yards apart, or more.

The main *controversy* (争论) surrounding speeding laws is the extent of their safety value. The Ministry of Transport maintains that speed limits reduce accidents. It claims that when the 30 m. p. h. limit was introduced in 1935 there was a fall of 15 percent in fatal accidents. Likewise, when the 40 m. p. h. speed limit was imposed on a number of roads in London in the late fifties, there was a 28 percent reduction in serious accidents. There were also fewer *casualties* (伤亡) in the year after the 70 m. p. h. motorway limit was imposed in 1966.

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are due rather to the increase in traffic density. This is why it has even been suggested that the present speed limits should be done away with completely, or that a guide should be given to inexperienced drivers and the speed limits made advisory, as is done in parts of the USA.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

71. During which period could British motorists drive without speed limits?

From 1931 to 1934

72. What measures were adopted in 1935 in addition to the speeding restrictions?

the introduction of driving tests
and pedestrian crossing

73. Speeding is a motoring offence a driver commits when he _____.

drives too fast

74. What is the opinion of British authorities concerning speeding laws?

the speed limits reduce accident

75. What reason do Americans give for the reduction in traffic accidents?

the increase in traffic density

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Practice Makes Perfect.**

You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

1. 怎样理解“熟能生巧”
2. 例如:在英语学习中...
3. 又如...

Part I Listening Comprehension

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C
11. B 12. D 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. C

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

21. D 22. B 23. D 24. B 25. B 26. C 27. A 28. A 29. C 30. D
31. C 32. C 33. D 34. D 35. A 36. B 37. B 38. A 39. B 40. C
41. D 42. B 43. D 44. A 45. A 46. C 47. D 48. C 49. A 50. C

Part III Reading Comprehension

51. B 52. D 53. C 54. A 55. D 56. A 57. D 58. B 59. B 60. C
61. C 62. A 63. D 64. C 65. A 66. D 67. B 68. C 69. A 70. B

Part IV Short Answer Questions

71. From 1930 to 1934.
72. The introduction of driving tests and pedestrian crossings.
73. drives too fast/exceeds the speed limits
74. Speed limits reduce accidents.
75. The increase in traffic density.

Part I Tapescript of Listening Comprehension (关键词句用阴影或波浪线标出)

Section A

1. M: I don't think we can find a better hotel around here at this time.
W: Let's walk a little further to see if there is another one. I just can't bear (忍受, 容忍) the traffic noise here.
Q: What will the speakers most probably do?
2. W: Hi, I'm calling about the three-bedroom house you advertised (登广告) in yesterday's paper. It sounds really nice.
M: It is, especially if you have children.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
3. W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?
M: So do I. Let me call Room Service (客房服务). Hello, Room Service? Please send a menu to 320 right away.
Q: Where are the two speakers?
4. M: I've just brought your ladder (梯子) back. Thanks for lending it to me. Where shall I leave it?
W: Just lean (斜靠) it against the wall there. Use the ladder again any time.
Q: What's the probable relationship between these two speakers?
5. M: What's the time for departure (起飞, 离开)?
W: 5:30. That only leaves us 15 minutes to go through the customs (海关) and check (托运) our baggage.
Q: At what time did the conversation take place?
6. W: Look here, darling. The paper says people tend to feel unwell if they sleep less than six hours a day.
M: That may be true for you, but it certainly isn't true for me.

- Q: What can we conclude from the man's reply?
7. M: Are there any more questions on this lecture? Yes, Mary.
- W: Dr. Baker, do you think an **independent candidate** (独立候选人) could become president?
- Q: What most probably is Mary?
8. M: Can you stay for dinner?
- W: I'd love to, but I have to go and send some **registered mail** (挂号邮件) before picking up the children from school.
- Q: Where will the woman go first?
9. W: How many people has the boss chosen for the business trip to France?
- M: Well, **as far as I know** (据我所知) whether there will be such a trip is yet to be decided (有待决定).
- Q: What does the man mean?
10. W: The speech the blind girl gave this evening was **extremely moving** (感人).
- M: I think everyone felt the same.
- Q: How did the man feel about the girl's speech?

Section B

Passage One

I had to go to Amsterdam last week for a conference. I arrived at the airport in plenty of time and checked in. But I only had one small case, so I decided to take it on the plane as hand luggage. (11) As the flight was not due to board (登机) for 45 minutes, I went to a cafe, sat down and ordered a cup of coffee.

While I was sitting there drinking my coffee and reading the paper, I was vaguely aware of a woman and her child coming to sit at the next table. I did not pay much attention to them, though, and when my flight was called I reached for my case and left.

An hour later, the plane was in the air and I decided to look at the conference programme to see what I wanted to attend. (13) Imagine my horror when I opened the case and found that it was full of picture books and children's toys. And imagine what the woman must have thought about (12) a case full of men's clothes and scientific papers!

11. Why did the speaker go to a cafe?
12. What was in the speaker's case?
13. What did the speaker find out on board the plane?

Passage Two

(14) There are many reasons why family life in Britain has changed so much in the last 50 years. The liberation of women in the early part of 20th century and the social and economic effects of the World War II had a great impact on traditional family life. Women became essential to industry and professions. During the war, they had worked in factories and proved their worth. Now, (15) with the loss of millions of men, their services were indispensable to the nation.

More recently, great advances in scientific knowledge, and particularly in medicine, have had enormous social consequences. Children are better cared for and are far healthier. Infant death rate is low. Above all, parents can now plan the size of their family if they wish through more effective means of birth control.

Different attitudes to religion, authority and tradition generally have also greatly contributed to changes in family life. But these developments have affected all aspects of society. It is particularly interesting to note that (16) the concept of "the family" as a social unit has survived (经历...继续生存) all these challenges.

14. What is this passage mainly about?
15. Why did British women become **indispensable** (不可或缺) to industry after World War II?