



# 大学英语四级考试模拟试题 参考答案、试题详解与听力书面材料

## Key to Model Test One

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A:

- |       |       |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. B) | 2. D) | 3. B) | 4. B) | 5. A)  |
| 6. B) | 7. B) | 8. D) | 9. D) | 10. C) |

#### Section B:

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11. B) | 12. C) | 13. D) | 14. D) | 15. C) |
| 16. D) | 17. A) | 18. C) | 19. D) | 20. B) |

### Part II Reading Comprehension

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 21. B) | 22. B) | 23. D) | 24. B) | 25. C) |
| 26. B) | 27. B) | 28. A) | 29. C) | 30. B) |
| 31. A) | 32. B) | 33. B) | 34. B) | 35. C) |
| 36. C) | 37. A) | 38. B) | 39. A) | 40. D) |

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 41. A) | 42. B) | 43. A) | 44. D) | 45. B) |
| 46. B) | 47. D) | 48. A) | 49. A) | 50. C) |
| 51. D) | 52. C) | 53. C) | 54. D) | 55. D) |
| 56. C) | 57. B) | 58. A) | 59. C) | 60. A) |
| 61. C) | 62. A) | 63. C) | 64. C) | 65. B) |
| 66. B) | 67. B) | 68. C) | 69. A) | 70. D) |

### Part IV Cloze

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 71. C) | 72. C) | 73. C) | 74. A) | 75. B) |
| 76. C) | 77. D) | 78. C) | 79. A) | 80. D) |
| 81. D) | 82. A) | 83. B) | 84. A) | 85. B) |
| 86. A) | 87. C) | 88. D) | 89. C) | 90. B) |

# 试题详解与听力书面材料

## 试卷一

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Scripts for Listening Comprehension

##### Section A

1. M: I have to replace the radiator hose. I can have it ready for you at about 5:00.  
W: Oh fine. Please go ahead.  
Q: Where does this conversation take place? (B)
2. W: You call John a dreamer. But I think he's got a lot of good ideas.  
M: Good ideas are only useful if you make something out of them.  
Q: Why does the man think that John is a dreamer? (D)
3. M: Did you go to the big sale at Spenser's yesterday?  
W: I had to visit my aunt in the hospital.  
Q: What does the woman imply about the sale? (B)
4. W: I'm going to the zoo to make some sketches of elephant today.  
M: May I go with you? I have the same assignment.  
Q: What do we learn about the man and woman from this conversation? (B)
5. M: Has Cynthia been working hard on her term paper?  
W: Day in and day out.  
Q: What does the woman say about Cynthia? (A)
6. W: Can you please tell me where I'd find gym shoes?  
M: Yes, they'd be in the sportswear department at the back of the store.  
Q: What is the woman doing? (B)
7. M: I would really like to know why Donna is always so hostile toward me.  
W: Did you ever think of just coming right out and asking her?  
Q: What does the woman suggest that the man do? (B)
8. W: Please leave it fairly long in the back and trim the back.  
M: How do you want the sides?  
Q: What is the man's job? (D)
9. M: What will you do with your cat when you leave for vacation?  
W: I'm having Ken take care of it.  
Q: What'll happen to the woman's cat? (D)
10. W: The car was a total loss. Did you see it?  
M: Yes. And to think those three men and two women with a baby were in the horrible crash without being hurt.  
Q: How many people were injured in the accident? (C)

##### Section B

##### Passage One

In the United States, couples usually receive gifts from their relatives and friends when they get married. Sometimes a bride will exchange a gift for something else if she doesn't find it useful. We give gifts to express our good

wishes for the marriage, but gifts aren't necessary for the marriage itself. However, in some societies gifts are very important, and the marriage isn't legal without them. One type of gift is called bride service. A young husband must work for his wife's family. He may work for as long as fifteen years or until the third child is born. Bride service may seem strange to us, but it is necessary in societies where people don't have money or material things to exchange at marriage.

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

11. What can a bride do if she finds her marriage gift useless? (B)
12. For what purpose do we usually give a couple a gift at their marriage? (C)
13. Why does a young husband have to work for his wife's family in some societies? (D)

### **Passage Two**

Linda is a swimming wonder. She is only seventeen. But she holds five world swimming records. Training is very important. And Linda swims between fifteen and twenty kilometers a day. Her father drives her to the swimming pool at five a.m. He collects her again at seven-thirty to take her to school. In the afternoon it is her mother's turn to take her to the swimming pool and she has to have supper ready too for all her children. All the family have stopped watching television so that Linda can have ten hours' sleep at night.

Harry is twenty-two and a long-distance runner. He holds his country's records for the five thousand and ten thousand meters. His time for the five thousand meters is fifteen seconds faster than the world record five years ago. In order to run as fast as this, he has to train himself much harder than those athletes did then. He runs forty to fifty kilometers every day. Linda and Harry do what most top athletes do and so much training is necessary if they hope to win international races.

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

14. What have all the family done to ensure Linda ten hours' sleep at night? (D)
15. How many meters does Harry run every day? (C)
16. Why do Linda and Harry train themselves so hard? (D)

### **Passage Three**

Most waves are caused by winds, though earthquakes on the ocean bed can also cause them; and very alarming and dangerous they can be, causing flooding and even sometimes picking up ships and pushing them ashore.

Tides are only connected with waves because water is common to both. Tides are caused by the effect of the gravity of the moon on the earth and also, although to a lesser extent, the sun's gravity. One 'bulge' of water is drawn upon the side of the earth actually facing the moon; another bulge is formed on the earth's far side. This bulge is smaller, the moon's pull being less.

The result of this is that there are two high and two low tides at most places during the moon's apparent revolution round the earth of roughly 24 hours 50 minutes. When there is a full or new moon, the sun's tidal pull is added to the moon's, which causes spring tides. At half moon's, the two tides are opposed, causing low tides. The principle of tides was first realized by Sir Isaac Newton, who was possibly the greatest of all scientists.

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

17. What are most waves caused by? (A)
18. What are tides caused by? (C)
19. How many tides are there during the moon's revolution round the earth? (D)
20. Who first discovered the principle of tides? (B)

## **Part II Reading Comprehension**

### **Passage One**

作者在第一段阐述了全文的中心:父母总是对孩子感到愧疚,处处满足他们的要求,结果却成为这种放纵游戏的牺牲品。

21. B)。推理题。文章通过正面论述父母并不欠孩子们任何东西来反衬出被惯坏了的孩子 (spoiled children) 的种种言行, 因此答案为 B)。
22. B)。推理题。文章第三段谈到父母供孩子上大学的问题时认为, "... they needn't feel guilty if they can't", 说明他们如果供不起孩子上大学, 会感到愧疚, 因此答案为 B)。(注意, 答案中的 should 表示虚拟语气。)
23. D)。词汇题。根据 "loafer" 所在的末段最后一句的意思, 孩子们的前途有保障了, 他们就会成为 "loafer"。由此判断, D) 表达的意思接近原文。
24. B)。推理题。作者通过描述父母为其孩子作出的种种牺牲, 表达了“同情、可怜”的态度。A) 嘲讽的; C) 尊重的; D) 认可的。
25. C)。主旨题。文章第一段说明了文章的主题, 即“父母为孩子们作出了牺牲, 而得到的回报却是陷入了不断的麻烦之中。”四个选项中, C) 表达了这一主题。

### Passage Two

文章简要介绍了美国大学对学生选修学分的要求以及学生在校期间参与学校管理的情况。

26. B)。计算题。根据第一段第三句, "A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester", 学生每周上课 12 至 15 节课。因此 B) 为正确答案。
27. B)。推理题。由第一段最后一句, "It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, ..." 可知, 美国大学允许学生在别的大学选修课程。B) 为正确答案。
28. A)。细节题。第二段指出, 学生的成绩都有记录, 可以拿给将来的雇主看。这使学生感到压力不断, 很有紧迫感。B), C) 和 D) 都不是感到压力的原因。
29. C)。推理题。根据文章的最后一句, "A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him in his later career" 推断, 在学生组织担任职务对将来的工作很有益, 因此 C) 为正确答案。
30. B)。推理题。参阅第二段第四句, "The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities." 选项中 A) 意为“处理学校的学术事务”, C) 意为“把学生带到法庭来评价他们的表现”, D) 意为“使学生们保持参加社会活动的积极性”, 均与原句内容不一致。

### Passage Three

这篇文章指出, 生产资料转化为产品与服务的过程因产业不同而不同, 但目标是一致的, 即创造产品的附加值, 而不仅仅是实现生产资料的总和; 同时, 这一转化过程受到多种因素的干扰。

31. A)。推理题。百货商店的从投入到输出的转化过程与农场的转化过程是不一样的。第一段第四句指出, "The exact form of the conversion varies from industry to industry, but it is an economic phenomenon that exists in every industry", 即“生产资料的转化是每种产业都存在的经济现象, 但其模式因产业不同而不尽相同。由此推断, B) 与上述观点不同。根据第二段的观点, 这种转化过程会发生任意波动 (... the process is subject to random fluctuations.); 这种波动是生产过程的规律性而不是例外 (... random variations are the rule rather than the exception in production process.)。C), D) 的观点不符合上文。
32. B)。细节题。文章第二段介绍了使转化过程产生波动的一些因素, 包括外部的破坏 (external disruption) 和内部转化过程固有的问题 (internal problems inherent in the conversion process)。这些因素并不包括 B) 资金投入。
33. B)。主旨题。第二段第一句 "However, the process is subject to random fluctuations" (当然, 这一过程会发生任意波动。) 为该段主旨句。选项中只有 B) 与主旨句意义相近。
34. B)。推理题。任意的波动会影响产品的质量。第二段第三句指出, "Inherent variability of equipment, material imperfections, and human errors all affect output quality"。选项中只有 B) 表达了此意。A) 对理想的转化有益; C) 能够向经理们提供反馈信息; D) 不能向经理们提供足够的信息。
35. C)。主旨题。根据对全文主题的分析, C) 为正确答案。

### Passage Four

这篇文章分析了在美国的亚裔学生学业优异的原因:教学基础坚实,父母言传身教。然而,在学业方面的突出成就使他们更担心会受到歧视和不公正的待遇。

36. C)。推理题。文章第三段第一句明确指出,“Both explanations for academic success worry Asian Americans because of fears that they feed a typical racial image.”此句中“feed a typical racial image”意为“培养了种典型的种族形象”,即担心因与众不同更易受到歧视与孤立,因此C)“仍然担心社会的不公正对待”为正确答案。
37. A)。推理题。亚裔美国人成功的主要因素是数学基础坚实,亚洲文化历来重视教育。文章前两段分析了亚裔学生主要在理工科方面学业突出的原因,即有坚实的数学基础和父母的言传身教。B)也是成功的因素之一,但文章并未提到;C)中“a limited knowledge of English”不是主要原因;D)中的“the American educational system”为所有学生提供的机会是均等的,不是亚裔学生成功的根本原因。
38. B)。推理题。亚裔学生很少主修人文科学是因为担心会受到不公正对待。根据文章第一段倒数第二句“Asians feel there will be less unfair treatment in areas like mathematics and science because they will be judged more objectively”可推断,对人文科学成就的评价带有主观因素,因而更易受到不公正对待。A), C), D)并不是主要原因。
39. A)。推理题。从最后一段判断,亚裔美国学生担心自己的突出成就就会使自己再次成为社会孤立的对象。因此A)为正确答案。
40. D)。推理题。作者对亚裔学生的评价是客观的,不带有感情色彩。A)同情的;B)怀疑的;C)批评的;D)客观的。

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41. A)。题意为:在公共汽车站,有一名士兵和两位年轻人要去北卡罗来纳。该句为一倒装句,句子的主语为a soldier and two young people,两个或两个以上的名词用and连接时,谓语动词通常应该用复数。
42. B)。题意为:就我所知,每种方法都试过了,但却没有成功。means的单复数形式相同。句中means前有every修饰,是名词的单数形式,因此谓语动词应选用第三人称单数。
43. A)。题意为:他用“失败乃成功之母”这句话结束了他的发言。表示客观事实或普遍真理时,句子通常用一般现在时,此类句子的时态不受其他分句时态的限制。如:When he was young, he believed that honesty is the key to success, but now, he has abandoned this belief. 年轻时他相信诚实是成功的关键,但现在他已经放弃了这一信念。
44. D)。题意为:截止到那时,西门子公司已经生产了一万只可控硅阀。时间状语until then一般用于过去完成式,译为“在那之前”或“截止到那时”,表示在过去的某一时间点之前已经完成某一动作。如:Until then, his family hadn't heard from him for three months. 在那之前,家人已经三个月没有收到他的信了。
45. B)。题意为:本期设计联络会将持续10天才会结束。by the time意指no later than the moment that something happens,常与过去完成时和将来完成时连用。如:By the time he left school, he had worked there for fifteen years. 在离开学校之前,他已在那儿工作了15年。本句中by the time引导的时间状语从句用一般时表示将来,所以主句的谓语动词采用将来完成时。
46. B)。题意为:作为一位有见识的女性,她是将女儿送去上学并且鼓励她们参加社会活动的为数极少的母亲之一。sensitive意为“敏感的,灵敏的”,常与介词to连用,如:This device is very sensitive to the small changes in temperature. 该装置对细微的温度变化相当敏感。serious意为“严重的(指事件),严肃的(指人)”,如:Any discrepancy between the Chinese version and English version will cause serious results. 中文版本和英文版本的任何不符都可能引起严重的后果。senseless意指“失去知觉的,无知的”,如:What they said suggested that they are too senseless. 他们的话语让人觉得他们太无知。sensible意指“明智的,有见识的,通晓事理的”,如:He was so sensible that he dropped teaching early and began his own business. 他很明智,很早便弃教从商。
47. D)。题意为:为保证这些测量装置的精确度,应每隔一段时间对其进行试验和校准。gap意为“裂缝,缺口,差距,差异”,如:Gaps often exist between generations, for the older and the young seldom judge things

- in the same way. 由于年长的人和年轻人对问题的看法很少相同, 所以两代人之间往往存在代沟。at length 意为“最终, 花很长时间”, 如: This work will be completed by the whole company, not by your department only, at length. 这项工作最终将由整个公司, 而不是单独由你们部门来完成。rate 意为“速率, 比率”, 如: The generator will rotate at the rate of 3000 r/min. 发电机的转动速率为 3000 转/分。at intervals 意为“每隔一段时间, 定期地”, 如: Students and teachers can participate in the excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular intervals. 学生和老师们可以定期到小岛周围宜人的海滨游览。
48. A)。题意为: 新校长的任命从下学期开始生效。take turns 意为“轮流”, 如: Helen and Mary took turns at sitting up with their sick mother. 海伦和玛丽轮流照看生病的母亲。take place 意为“发生”, 如: They have been expecting that the earthquake will take place in the mountainous area. 他们一直认为山区会发生地震。take part 意为“参加, 参与”, 如: Would you like to take part in the discussion? 你愿意参加这次讨论吗? take effect 意为“生效, 有效”, 如: The contract will take effect on the date when it is signed. 合同将在签署之日生效。
49. A)。题意为: 市长在运动会开幕式上做了一番刚劲有力的演讲, 演讲深深鼓舞了运动员们。vigorous 意为“朝气蓬勃的, 刚劲有力的”, 这样, 刚劲有力的演讲与对运动员的鼓舞相吻合, 所以答案选 A)。flat 和 tedious 意为“枯燥的, 乏味的”, 如: Everything seems flat since Robert left. 罗伯特走了之后, 一切似乎都变得枯燥无味了。harsh 意为“残酷的, 严厉的”, 如: They gave him harsh punishment. 他们对他进行了严厉的惩罚。
50. C)。题意为: 能够预计到价格变化对供求的影响程度将非常有用。to some extent 意为“在某种程度上”, 本句具体说明价格变化对供求关系的影响程度, 所以句中使用了 to the extent。其他选项不能与 extent 搭配, 故只能选 C)。
51. D)。题意为: 购买这样一辆流线型轿车, 他连做梦都不敢想。under, over 和 above 后跟名词或代词, 用于表示具体数量或具体方位等。beyond 后跟名词, 一般表示抽象意义的超过, beyond one's dream 意为“做梦都想不到, 做梦都不敢想”, 如: It was beyond my dream that he authorized me as his agent. 他授权我作他的代理真是出乎我的想像。类似的表达方式还有: beyond one's description (难以描述, 罄竹难书), beyond one's imagination (难以想像) 等。
52. C)。题意为: 学好英语并不容易, 但如果你坚持不懈, 最终你能够成功。hang up 意为“挂断电话, 搁置”, 如: I was so angry that I hung up on her. 我气得不等她说完便挂了电话。The peace talks were always hung up because of the more and more new issues. 由于新的问题不断出现, 和平谈判常常中断。hang about 意为“闲荡”, 如: You could find a lot of people hang about in the streets during the economic depression. 经济萧条时期, 你会发现许多人在街上闲荡。hang onto 意为“保有, 把握住”, 如: We should hang onto the house and sell it later when prices are higher. 我们应保住这栋房子, 等价格涨高后再出售。hang on 意为“坚持下去”, 如: We should try to hang on till all the work is finished. 我们应该尽力坚持到全部工作完毕。
53. C)。题意为: 大多数大学生都想得到一个学位。most 作为代词, 意为“大多数, 几乎全部的”。如果 most 所修饰的名词带有定冠词 the 或物主代词 his, her, its 等, most 和被修饰词之间通常加介词 of, 如: Most of the boilers are manufactured by Foster Wheeler. 大多数锅炉由福斯特·惠勒公司制造。如果被修饰的名词无任何其他限定词, 则不加介词 of, 如: Most English words form their plural by adding "s". 大多数英语单词加 s 构成复数。而 the most 一般用于表示形容词或副词的最高级。
54. D)。题意为: 去年, 电话费上涨了 20%。raise 为及物动词, 意为“提高, 增加”, 如: Please raise your voice. I can't hear you clearly. 请提高一下音量, 我听不清楚你的话。arouse 意为“激发, 引起”, 一般用于指某种感情或情绪, 如: What he said aroused our political enthusiasm. 他的话语激发了我们的政治热情。arise 一般用来表示抽象事件或问题的“产生, 发生”, 如: Disputes arose from the misunderstanding between two parties. 争议缘自双方之间的误解。rise 意为“上升, 上涨, 出现”, 如: The prices of TV sets shall not rise substantially this year. 今年电视机的价格不会大幅度上涨。
55. D)。题意为: 如果他们能在我们后天分手之前赶到的话, 我们就举行一次盛大的宴会。表示将来不可能发生的事实, 常用虚拟语气, 主句的谓语为 should + 动词原形 (适用于第一人称主语) 或 would, could,

might + 动词原形(适用于其余人称主语);而条件句的谓语应该用 should + 动词原形, were to + 动词原形或直接用动词的过去时(如 be 改用 were),如: If he were to be there tomorrow, he would help you. 如果他明天去那儿的话,他会给你帮忙的。

56. C)。题意为:她似乎不能自己决定任何事情。ineffective, incapable, unable 以及 incompetent 都可以作前位限定词,表示“没有能力”。incapable 意为“不能”,后跟“of + 名词,代词或动名词”,如: He is incapable of nothing. 他无所不能。unable 的用法与 able 相同,除用做前位限定词外,通常用于“be unable to do”,如: Only one person is unable to finish the work. 单独一个人不能完成这项工作。ineffective 通常用做定语修饰名词,如: An ineffective person should not be Chairman. 无能的人不该当主席。incompetent 的用法与 unable 类似,如: He is quite incompetent to be the leader. 他能力不足,不能领导别人。
57. B)。题意为:从他的举止便可以明显地看出,他是一名教师。as 意为“如,照(某种事实或情况)”,在本句中为关系代词,指代第二个分句,as 代替整个句子作主语时,谓语动词通常必须用单数。类似的句子还有: As has been known, Mr. Smith has made great contributions to the friendship between China and U. S. A. 众所周知,史密斯先生对中美两国的友谊作出了巨大的贡献。As is reported in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sunday. 据今天的报纸报道,上海出口商品博览会也在星期天开幕。
58. A)。题意为:闪电一发生你就会看见,但稍后才能听到雷声。the instant 此处用做连词,相当于 as soon as (一……就),如: It began to rain the instant I got out of my flat. 我一走出公寓,天就下起雨来。on the instant 和 in an instant 意为“立刻,马上”,如: Wait a moment, I will go there on the instant. 稍等片刻,我马上就去。for an instant 意为“一会儿”,如: I waited only for an instant. 我只等了一会儿。
59. C)。题意为:尽管牛顿非常伟大,然而他的许多观点当前受到怀疑,而且当今的许多科学家正在努力对这些观点进行修正。challenge 意为“挑战,怀疑”,常用做及物动词,如: I challenged him to a game of tennis. 我邀他比赛网球,一较高下。本句中牛顿的观点受到挑战为一个当前已经发生的事实,故采用现在完成时的被动语态。
60. A)。题意为:学生们有必要做更多的练习。虚拟语气可以用于主语从句中,常用的句型为: It + is (was) + 形容词 + that..., 常用的形容词是: necessary(必要的), important(重要的), desirable(值得的), essential(必要的), imperative(必要的), urgent(迫切的), impossible(不可能的), appropriate(合适的), advisable(合理的), proper(适当的), right(适当的), insistent(迫切的), vital(必须的), best 等, 主语从句中的谓语用 (should) + V 的表达形式,如: It is vital that enough money be collected to fund the project. 必须募集足够的钱来资助这一项目。
61. C)。题意为:由于不能忍受如此大的噪音,所以有些人不喜欢流行歌曲。resist 意为“抵制”,如: He couldn't resist the same temptations and so he managed to go abroad. 他抵制不住同样的诱惑,所以也没法出国了。sustain 意为“承受(困难),经得住(损害)”,如: This kind of cars can sustain severe damage in an accident. 这种车在意外事故中能够经得住严重损害。tolerate 意为“容忍,忍受(而不反对或抱怨)”,如: I can't tolerate your bad manner any longer. 我再也忍受不了你的恶劣态度了。undergo 意为“经历,经受(痛苦或困难)”,如: She underwent a thorough examination at the hospital. 她在医院接受彻底的检查。
62. A)。题意为:但愿仲裁庭能解决这些争议。If only 意为“只要,但愿”,后边引出的句子往往用虚拟语气。表示与将来事实相反或将来不可能发生的事情时,谓语通常采用 (should) + V, 如: If only the committee (should) approve the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible. 但愿委员会批准这些条例并且尽快付诸实施。表示与现在事实相反时,谓语采用过去时,如: If only I could work out the mathematics problem. 如果我能解出这道数学题该多好! 表示与过去事实相反时,谓语采用过去完成时,如: If only you had not told him what I said. 假如你没告诉他我的话该多好。
63. C)。题意为:与他人在一起时,诺贝尔非常高兴;但独处时他常常感到孤独。by oneself 意为“自己,独自,靠自己”,如: I will finish the work by myself in two days. 我会在两天内独自完成这项工作。in person 意为“亲自”,如: Our general manager has gone to Beijing to attend the meeting in person. 我们总经理已经亲自到北京参加会议去了。in private 意为“单独时,独处时”,如: I think one can think over a lot of

things when in private. 我认为单独一个人时能够仔细考虑许多事情。

64. C)。题意为:虽然不能预计该项目的长期影响,但委员会还是批准了它。affect 用做动词,意为“影响,感动”,如:Smoking affects health. 吸烟影响健康。effort 意为“努力,尽力,费力”,如:He is strong and can lift the box without effort. 他长得壮,不费力就能举起那个箱子。effect 用做名词,意为“影响,效果”,如:The schoolwork often has great effects on one's future career. 学业对一个人将来从事的职业影响很大。afford 一般用做动词,意为“付得起”,通常用于“afford to do sth.”,如:I can't afford to buy the house. 我买不起那所房子。
65. B)。题意为:写作必须符合语法规则。confess to 意为“承认错误”,如:I confessed to hating you. 我承认我恨你们。correspond to 意为“相配,相称,相符合”,如:All the words and actions of a citizen should correspond to the nation's laws and regulations. 公民的一切言行都应该符合国家的法律和法规。confine to 意为“限制”,如:Please confine your remarks to the topic we're talking about. 请将你的话限于我们讨论的话题范围之内。compare to 意为“与相比,将…比做”,如:We often compare those who are ready to help others to Lei Feng. 我们常常将那些乐于助人的人比做雷锋。
66. B)。题意为:我建议你不要想着去执行这样危险的计划。本句涉及的语法面比较广,首先,advise 一般用于句型“advise (sb.) that”或“advise sb. to do sth.”,意为“建议,建议…做”,如:Most countries advised U.S.A. not to attack Iraq. 大多数国家建议美国不要攻击伊拉克。stop 后跟动名词或名词时,意为“不再做某事,停止正做的事”,如:Please stop making noises in the corridor. 不要在走廊上大声喧哗。如果 stop 后跟动词不定式,则表示停止一项事情而开始做另一项事情,如:Stop to have a rest. 停下休息一会儿。此外,介词 of 后必须跟名词、动名词、代词等,所以只有答案 B) 正确。
67. B)。题意为:如果我早知道这个阳台的话,就能给我省不少麻烦。有关虚拟语气中与过去事实相反的表达方法见 55 题和 62 题的解释。在条件句中,如果省略 if,原来的条件句通常要变成倒装句,如:Had I known you were coming today, I would have met you at the airport. 如果我知道你今天来,我就会到机场接你了。
68. C)。题意为:就在近几年,人们才开始认识到能力培训比专业培训更重要。“only + 状语(副词,介词短语或状语从句)”结构置于句首,句子应该采用倒装语序,如:Only in this way can they catch up with the world advanced levels. 只有这样,他们才能赶上世界先进水平。
69. A)。题意为:她买了 12 个漂亮的浅蓝色餐碟。本句涉及到前置修饰语(词)的次序。一般说来,前置修饰语的次序如下:冠词(如 the, a)、指示代词(如 this, that)和物主代词(如 my, her)放在首位,然后是所有格名词(如 uncle's),其次为序数词和基数词(如 two, one dozen),其次为表示区别性特征的修饰词(如 funny, fine, beautiful),其次是表示尺寸和形状的修饰语(如 little, round),然后为表示年龄的修饰语(如 3-year-old),其次为表示肤色或颜色的词语(如 blue, red),其次为表示类别或国籍的修饰语,最后为名词的附加语(如 race 修饰 horse, wool 修饰 suit)。
70. D)。题意为:这座桥以那位为了人民的事业而献身的英雄的名字命名。be named after 意为“以…的名字而命名”,如:This Hope School is named after the man who invested in it. 这所希望小学以向该校投资的人的名字命名。

## Part IV Cloze

71. A)。this 在本文中指代“亲吻是表达爱情的方式”,其他三个词不合题意。
72. C)。联系上下文,亲吻在成为爱情的表达方式之前是一种表示尊敬的方法,如:有些非洲土著人亲吻酋长走过的路,因此 C) 为正确答案。
73. C)。根据本句的逻辑意义, kiss 为正确答案; touch(触摸)过于笼统; greer 意为“向…敬意”,宾语应为人; watch 意为“注视”,不合句意。
74. A)。根据本句含义,从人类早期亲吻手和脚就成为尊重的标志,因此 A) 最为准确。
75. B)。as 意为“作为”(解释略)。
76. C)。从上下文的逻辑关系判断,从句包含比较关系,本题意为“不太重要的…”,因此 C) 为正确答案。
77. D)。分析同上题,本题表示“最不重要的人只被允许亲吻他的脚”。



78. C)。参照上下文的逻辑关系(解释略)。
79. A)。would 在此表示过去的习惯性动作,可译为“会…”,如:He would sit there for hours sometimes, doing nothing at all. 他有时会一连几个小时坐在那里,什么也不做。
80. D)。根据时间关系,does 为正确答案。
81. D)。accept...as...意为“接受…作为…”,如:It may be provisionally accepted as a fact. 不妨暂且把它看做事实。allow 用于结构 allow sb. to do sth.; A)和 C)不合题意。
82. A)。It/This/That is the case 为固定句型,意为“情况如此,情况就是这样”,如:I must leave if that is the case. 如果情况如此,我必须走。
83. B)。practise 意为“实践,实行;进行”。根据上下文,本题意为“人们在此之前很早就这样做了”。
84. A)。由于下文有 in France,所以 country 不对。tribe(部落)不对,因为原文中有 courtship(宫廷礼仪),部落中是没有宫廷礼仪的;society 一般不与 first 等序数词连用。
85. B)。copy 此处意为“模仿,仿效,照搬”,如:Copy your aunt and you won't go wrong. 如果你仿效姑姑,就不会出差错。quote 意为“引证,引述”,如:He quotes the Bible to support his beliefs. 他引用《圣经》上的话来支持自己的信仰。
86. A)。根据句意,本题应为“one of...”结构。
87. C)。crown(大写)意为“君王,国王”;queen 意为“女王”;tyrant 意为“暴君”;dictator 意为“独裁者”。
88. D)。as 意为“随着,当…的时候”,引导伴随状语,如:As time goes on, you will know better what he is. 随着时间的推移,你会更加了解他是什么样的人。since 意为“自…以来;由于”,引导时间或原因状语;while 意为“当…时,和…同时”,引导时间状语时,强调主从句谓语动词,表示的动词同时发生;once 意为“一旦…就”,引导条件从句。
89. C)。前后两句为转折关系,故只有 C)正确。
90. B)。根据上下文,本句意为“亲吻是世界上许多地区举行正式仪式的一部分”,因此 B)为正确答案。

## 试卷二

### Part V Writing

#### Honesty

Honesty is the best policy. This has been taught to us ever since we were very young. We are taught that honesty is a great virtue which is essential to a good character even to our success while dishonesty is what makes us suffer. Everyone of us must still recall vividly the story of young George Washington and his cherry tree and that of Pinocchio and his long nose. But, is honesty always desirable?

There are cases in which it is wiser and kinder not to be honest. It is wise of a soccer coach to mislead the rival team by not telling the truth before a match. Likewise, it is kind of a hostess to assert “I've never liked the vase.” when you broke the beautiful vase which is actually so dear to her. A doctor is both wise and kind in telling a fatally ill patient “There is nothing serious and you'll soon recover” so as to comfort him and help him to battle the disease. So we can say sometimes not telling the truth might well be a “better policy”.

No one is absolutely honest. Every one must have been obliged to tell some white lie sometime in his life. Therefore, we say what really accounts is that we are being dishonest so as to be wise and kind.