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大学英语 **4** 级 全真试题详解

 世界图书出版公司

大学英语四级全真试题详解

王湘云 郑九海 朱 磊 编著

世界图书出版公司

西安 北京 广州 上海

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级全真试题详解/王湘云编著. —西安:世界图书出版西安公司, 2002. 10

ISBN 7-5062-5344-5

I. 大… II. 王… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 069951 号

大学英语四级全真试题详解

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出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司
地 址 西安市南大街 17 号 邮编 710001
电 话 029-7279676 7233647(发行部)
传 真 029-7279675
E-mail wmcxian@public.xa.sn.cn
经 销 各地新华书店
印 刷 西安 7226 工厂印刷
开 本 787×1092 1/16
印 张 14.5
字 数 420 千字

版 次 2002 年 10 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-5062-5344-5/H·363
定 价 20.00 元

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1:10, 物超所值

——代《前言》

为了帮助大学英语四级考生攻克往年四级试题,并为将来的四级考试作准备,我们根据近几年大学英语四级考试真题精心编写了本书,本书与目前充斥市场的各种各样形形色色的四级“全真模拟试题”、“仿真预测试卷”相比,有以下与众不同的显著特点。

全真试卷、绝对信度 现在图书市场上充斥着各种各样形形色色的四级“全真模拟试题”、“仿真预测试卷”,有些图书甚至声称能够帮助考生顺利考到90分以上。当然这在商品经济社会里也无可厚非,广告宣传嘛。然而,在作者看来,无论这些图书吹嘘得多么天花乱坠,都不可与四级全真试卷同日而语。全真试卷在命题的科学性、实用性,以及考试的信度方面,有着模拟试题所不可比拟的优势。全真试卷题型布局合理、考查重点分布均衡、题目难度适中。做全真试卷可使读者很好地把握住四级考试命题的脉络、考查的重点难点,为四级考试作好充分的准备。

阅读解析、精深广透 针对阅读在四级考试中分值高、难度大、选项区分难的特点,我们重点在以下几个方面下功夫解析阅读:①“提纲挈领”,概括主题 为了帮助读者从整体上把握短文的中心思想,正确、完整理解短文,我们以“提纲挈领”的形式给出了短文的主题思想。②牵牛鼻子,”点击 key 句” 众所周知,牵牛要牵牛鼻子,打蛇要打七寸,当然解题要找关键句。找对关键句,解题事半功倍。③“应试陷阱”,一一破解 针对干扰项,我们会帮助读者弄明白为什么错,错在何处,不像有些图书只简单地给出正确答案而已。

词汇语法、融会贯通 针对语法和词汇试题中的考点,我们从以下几个方面努力讲深讲透,目的是使读者能够融会贯通,以不变应万变,在未来的四级考试中能够游刃有余,征服四级:①“开门见山”,精彩翻译 我们在解析开始就给出了试题题干的参考译文,这样读者可以更加透彻地理解题目,选对答案。②“点睛之笔”,考点题眼一目了然 有些考生选错了选项,不是由于他们的词汇量不过关,也不是他们语法知识不牢固,主要是因为他们把握不住考点和题眼。在这里我们力争一语中的,指出考点和题眼。③旁征博引,”博学妙记 为了帮助读者掌握该题所考查的语法和词汇,我们援引两个以上的例句来补充说明我们的“点睛之笔”的妙处。④“意外收获”,名人名言,人生真谛 我们认为四级考试试题中的干扰项是今后考试的重要考点,因此我们对干扰项也进行了详细的解析,并给出了恰当的例句。特别特别值得一提的是我们所给的例句90%以上都是名人名言,这样读者在作试题、学英语的同时还可领悟人生真谛,真可谓一举两得。

完型填空、全面破解 像对待词汇和语法题目一样,我们对完型填空试题也进行了非常详尽的解析,“点睛之笔”指出考点和题眼,给出解题要略:“旁征博引”,摆事实,讲道理;同时不经意间,读者会有“意外收获”,聆听名人名言,再次领悟人生真谛。

不难看出,本书在解析的内容上要比一般四级图书丰富至少10倍,选择本书,将给你带来意想不到的惊喜,给你意想不到的收获,取得意想不到的好成绩。

需要指出的是,为了保持所援引的将近2000条名人名言的语言的真实性,我们对例句中的一些不太符合现代语法的表达方式给予了保留,我们认为读者能够读懂这些句子,同时,这些句子的数量也非常小。

本书编写时间紧,编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,请读者批评指正。您的意见我们将虚心接受。

王湘云

2002年9月18日

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2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试卷

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01. [A] His father. | [B] His mother. |
| [C] His brother. | [D] His sister. |
| 02. [A] A job opportunity. | [B] A position as general manager. |
| [C] A big travel agency. | [D] An inexperienced salesman. |
| 03. [A] Having a break. | [B] Continuing the meeting. |
| [C] Moving on to the next item. | [D] Waiting a little longer. |
| 04. [A] The weather forecast says it will be fine. | [B] The weather doesn't count in their plan. |
| [C] They will not do as planned in case of rain. | [D] They will postpone their program if it rains. |
| 05. [A] He wishes to have more courses like it. | [B] He finds it hard to follow the teacher. |
| [C] He wishes the teacher would talk more. | [D] He doesn't like the teacher's accent. |
| 06. [A] Go on with the game. | [B] Draw pictures on the computer. |
| [C] Review his lessons. | [D] Have a good rest. |
| 07. [A] She does not agree with Jack. | [B] Jack's performance is disappointing. |
| [C] Most people will find basketball boring. | [D] She shares Jack's opinion. |
| 08. [A] The man went to a wrong check-in counter. | [B] the man has just missed his flight. |
| [C] The plane will leave at 9 : 14. | [D] The plane's departure time remains unknown. |
| 09. [A] At a newsstand. | [B] At a car dealer's. |
| [C] At a publishing house. | [D] At a newspaper office. |
| 10. [A] He wants to get a new position. | [B] He is asking the woman for help. |
| [C] He has left the woman a good impression. | [D] He enjoys letter writing. |

Section B

Passage One

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. [A] They are interested in other kinds of reading. | [B] They are active in voluntary services. |
| [C] They tend to be low in education and in income. | [D] They live in isolated areas. |
| 12. [A] The reasons why people don't read newspapers are more complicated than assumed. | |
| [B] There are more uneducated people among the wealthy than originally expected. | |
| [C] The number of newspaper readers is steadily increasing. | |
| [D] There are most nonreaders among young people nowadays. | |
| 13. [A] Lowering the prices of their newspapers. | [B] Shortening their news stories. |

[C] Adding variety to their newspaper content.

[D] Including more advertisements in their newspapers.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. [A] A basket.

[B] A cup.

[C] An egg.

[D] An oven.

15. [A] To let in the sunshine.

[B] To serve as its door.

[C] To keep the nest cool.

[D] For the bird to lay eggs.

16. [A] Branches.

[B] Grasses.

[C] Mud.

[D] Straw.

17. [A] Some are built underground.

[B] Some can be eaten.

[C] Most are sewed with grasses.

[D] Most are dried by the sun.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. [A] To examine the chemical elements in the Ice Age. [B] To look into the pattern of solar wind activity.

[C] To analyze the composition of different trees.

[D] To find out the origin of carbon-14 on Earth.

19. [A] The lifecycle of trees.

[B] The number of trees.

[C] The intensity of solar burning.

[D] The quality of air.

20. [A] It affects the growth of trees.

[B] It has been increasing since the Ice Age.

[C] It is determined by the chemicals in the air.

[D] It follows a certain cycle.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

1 In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like "serious illness of a family member" were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

2 By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like "Stress causes illness!" If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

3 But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous many—like the death of a loved one—are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a *prescription* (处方) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

4 The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we're all *vulnerable* (脆弱的) and passive in the face of *adversity* (逆境). But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

21. The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us _____.
 [A] the way you handle major events may cause stress
 [B] what should be done to avoid stress
 [C] what kind of event would cause stress
 [D] how to cope with sudden changes in life
22. The studies on stress in the early 1970's led to _____.
 [A] widespread concern over its harmful effects [B] great panic over the mental disorder it could cause
 [C] an intensive research into stress-related illnesses [D] popular avoidance of stressful jobs
23. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows _____.
 [A] how much pressure you are under [B] how positive events can change your life
 [C] how stressful a major event can be [D] how you can deal with life-changing events
24. Why is "such simplistic advice" (Para. 3) impossible to follow?
 [A] No one can stay on the same job for long. [B] No prescription is effective in relieving stress.
 [C] People have to get married someday. [D] You could be missing opportunities as well.
25. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become _____.
 [A] nervous when faced with difficulties [B] physically and mentally strained
 [C] more capable of coping with adversity [D] indifferent toward what happens to them

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

1 Most episodes of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

2 Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your *wardrobe* (壁橱). "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

3 Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

4 Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a *medication* (药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table—don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

5 Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The

best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

26. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?
- [A] It helps us understand our memory system better.
 - [B] It enables us to recall something from our memory.
 - [C] It expands our memory capacity considerably.
 - [D] It slows down the process of losing our memory.
27. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that _____.
- [A] they have a wider range of interests
 - [B] they are more reliant on the environment
 - [C] they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
 - [D] they are more interested in what's happening around them
28. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because _____.
- [A] it will easily get lost
 - [B] it's not clear enough for you to read
 - [C] it's out of your sight
 - [D] it might get mixed up with other things
29. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
- [A] If we focus our attention on one thing, we might forget another.
 - [B] Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.
 - [C] Repetition helps improve our memory.
 - [D] If we keep forgetting things, we'd better return to where we were.
30. What is the passage mainly about?
- [A] The process of gradual memory loss.
 - [B] The causes of absent-mindedness.
 - [C] The impact of the environment on memory.
 - [D] A way of encoding and recalling.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

[1] It is hard to track the blue whale, the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult, and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

[2] So biologists were delighted early this year when, with the help of the Navy, they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days, monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

[3] Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

[4] Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic eruption (爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies.

[5] Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

[6] The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second—slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important, different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds, focusing them

in the same way a *stethoscope* (听诊器) does when it carries faint noise from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean, especially low-frequency ones, can often travel thousands of miles.

31. The passage is chiefly about _____.
 [A] an effort to protect an endangered marine species
 [B] the civilian use of a military detection system
 [C] the exposure of a U. S. Navy top-secret weapon
 [D] a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales
32. The underwater listening system was originally designed _____.
 [A] to trace and locate enemy vessels [B] to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions
 [C] to study the movement of ocean currents [D] to replace the global radio communications network
33. The deep-sea listening system makes use of _____.
 [A] the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water
 [B] the capability of sound to travel at high speed
 [C] the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound
 [D] low-frequency sounds travelling across different layers of water
34. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 [A] new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales
 [B] blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system
 [C] opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology
 [D] military technology has great potential in civilian use
35. Which of the following is true about the U. S. Navy underwater listening network?
 [A] It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.
 [B] It has been replaced by a more advanced system.
 [C] It became useless to the military after the cold war.
 [D] It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

1 The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around *aerobic exercise* (有氧操). Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to *capitalize* (获利) on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus was not on aerobics, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

2 Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to perform-

ance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific physical activity and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.

36. The word "spas" (Para. 1) most probably refers to _____.
 [A] sports activities [B] places for physical exercise
 [C] recreation centers [D] athletic training programs
37. Early fitness spas were intended mainly for _____.
 [A] the promotion of aerobic exercise [B] endurance and muscular development
 [C] the improvement of women's figures [D] better performance in aerobic dancing
38. What was the attitude of doctors towards weight training in health improvement?
 [A] Positive. [B] Indifferent.
 [C] Negative. [D] Cautious.
39. People were given physical fitness tests in order to find out _____.
 [A] how well they could do in athletics [B] what their health condition was like
 [C] what kind of fitness center was suitable for them [D] whether they were fit for aerobic exercise
40. Recent studies have suggested that weight training _____.
 [A] has become an essential part of people's life [B] may well affect the health of the trainees
 [C] will attract more people in the days to come [D] contributes to health improvement as well

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

11. You would be _____ a risk to let your child go to school by himself.
 [A] omitting [B] attaching
 [C] affording [D] running
12. He is always here; it's _____ you've never met him.
 [A] unique [B] strange
 [C] rare [D] peculiar
13. There has been a great increase in retail sales, _____?
 [A] does there [B] isn't there
 [C] hasn't there [D] isn't it
14. We'd like to _____ a table for five for dinner this evening.
 [A] preserve [B] reserve
 [C] retain [D] sustain
15. Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.
 [A] being told [B] telling
 [C] to be told [D] to tell
16. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have _____ supplies of petroleum.
 [A] proficient [B] efficient
 [C] potential [D] sufficient

47. In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than _____ in New York.
 [A] to stay [B] stayed
 [C] staying [D] having stayed
48. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable _____.
 [A] ability [B] future
 [C] possibility [D] opportunity
49. Britain has the highest _____ of road traffic in the world - over 60 cars for every mile of road.
 [A] popularity [B] density
 [C] intensity [D] prosperity
50. How is it _____ your roommate's request and yours are identical?
 [A] if [B] so
 [C] what [D] that
51. In my opinion, he's _____ the most imaginative of all the contemporary poets.
 [A] in all [B] at best
 [C] for all [D] by far
52. He didn't have time to read the report word for word; he just _____ it.
 [A] skimmed [B] observed
 [C] overlooked [D] glanced
53. The leader of the expedition _____ everyone to follow his example.
 [A] promoted [B] reinforced
 [C] sparked [D] inspired
54. What a lovely party! It's worth _____ all my life.
 [A] remembering [B] to remember
 [C] to be remembered [D] being remembered
55. Who would you rather _____ with you, George or me?
 [A] going [B] to go
 [C] have gone [D] went
56. The _____ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly between researchers and teachers.
 [A] intensive [B] concise
 [C] joint [D] overall
57. The owner and editor of the newspaper _____ the conference.
 [A] were attending [B] were to attend
 [C] is to attend [D] are to attend
58. We left the meeting, there obviously _____ no point in staying.
 [A] were [B] being
 [C] to be [D] having
59. Their products are frequently overpriced and _____ in quality.
 [A] influential [B] inferior
 [C] superior [D] subordinate

60. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that _____ lot.
 [A] valid [B] vain
 [C] vacant [D] vague
61. These people once had fame and fortune; now _____ is left to them is utter poverty.
 [A] all that [B] all what
 [C] all which [D] that all
62. To our _____, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
 [A] anxiety [B] relief
 [C] view [D] judgment
63. Many people like white color as it is a _____ of purity.
 [A] symbol [B] sign
 [C] signal [D] symptom
64. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.
 [A] all of their homes [B] all their homes
 [C] whose all homes [D] all of whose homes
65. This research has attracted wide _____ coverage and has featured on BBC television's *Tomorrow's World*.
 [A] message [B] information
 [C] media [D] data
66. I would never have _____ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.
 [A] sought for [B] accounted for
 [C] turned up [D] resorted to
67. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner _____ at the very moment of the crash.
 [A] should have died [B] must be dying
 [C] must have died [D] ought to die
68. The energy _____ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.
 [A] transferred [B] released
 [C] delivered [D] conveyed
69. _____ their work will give us a much better feel for the wide differences between the two schools of thought.
 [A] To have reviewed [B] Having reviewed
 [C] Reviewing [D] Being reviewed
70. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the _____ silk from damage.
 [A] sensitive [B] tender
 [C] delicate [D] sensible

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

As researchers learn more about how children's intelligence develops, they are increasingly surprised by the power of parents. The power of the school has been replaced by the home. To begin with, all the factors which are part of intelligence—the child's understanding of language, learning patterns, curiosity—are established well before the child enters school at the age of six. Study after study has shown that even after school begins,

children's achievements have been far more influenced by parents than by teachers. This is particularly true about learning that is language-related. The school rather than the home is given credit for variations in achievement in subjects such as science.

In view of their power, it's sad to see so many parents not making the most of their child's intelligence. Until recently parents had been warned by educators who asked them not to educate their children. Many teachers now realize that children cannot be educated only at school and parents are being asked to contribute both before and after the child enters school.

Parents have been particularly afraid to teach reading at home. Of course, children shouldn't be pushed to read by their parents, but educators have discovered that reading is best taught individually and the easiest place to do this is at home. Many four-and five-year-olds who have been shown a few letters and taught their sounds will compose single words of their own with them even before they have been taught to read.

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。)

S1. What have researchers found out about the influence of parents and the school on children's intelligence?

S2. What do researchers conclude about children's learning patterns?

S3. In which area may school play a more important role?

S4. Why did many parents fail to make the most of their children's intelligence?

S5. The author suggests in the last paragraph that parents should be encouraged to _____.

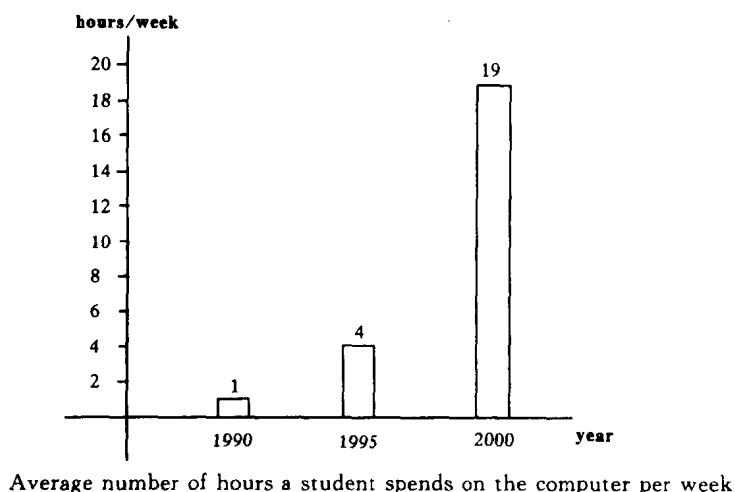
Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Student use of Computer**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the chart and the outline given below:

1. 下图所示为 1990 年、1995 年、2000 年某校大学生使用计算机的情况, 请描述其变化;
2. 请说明发生这些变化的原因 (可从计算机的用途、价格或社会发展等方面加以说明);
3. 你认为目前大学生在计算机使用中有什么困难和问题。



全真试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension

01. D 02. A 03. A 04. C 05. B 06. C 07. A 08. D 09. D 10. A
11. C 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. B 16. C 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. D

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

► 提纲挈领 ◀

这是一篇议论文。20 世纪 60 年代医学研究人员 Thomas Holmes 和 Richard Rahe 给能够引起人们紧张的事情开了个清单,像家人罹患重病这样的事情名列前茅,而像结婚这样的喜事也榜上有名。而处理这些事件的方法则会对人的健康产生很大影响(第一段)。到了 70 年代,在 Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe 之后人们又进行了几百项类似的研究,而这些研究可归结为在一种妇女杂志上发表的一条令人难忘的消息:紧张会使人生病。文章指出,如果想保持身心健康,就要避免导致紧张的事情(第二段)。但这一简单化的建议却很难接受,因为一个试图完全摆脱紧张的人就不会结婚、生子、改变工作或搬家(第三段)。紧张使人生病这一观念还忽视了我们对人的了解,因为这一观念认为人身处逆境时是很脆弱的。其实有许多人经历多次紧张后身体比以前更结实、心理比以前更健康了。而且我们知道一个长期没有变化或接受过挑战的人会感到乏味,身心也会处于紧张状态(第四段)。

21.

[C]

► 点击 key 句 ◀

文章第一段的第一句话 “In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events.” 的意思是 Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe 两位研究人员在 60 年代给能够引起人们紧张的事情开了个清单,即列出 “what kind of event would cause stress”, 可见 [C] 符合题意。

► 应试陷阱 ◀

◆ 文章的第一段最后一句说 “we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy”, 这是人们现在的看法,即,不是 “these events” 会引起 “stress”, 而是处理 “these events” 的方法使然。而这不是 “Holmes Rahe's medical research” 的结果,所以 [A] 不正确。

- ◆ 文章第二段的最后一句话“If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.”告诉人们采取什么措施去“avoid stress”,而这是在“Holmes-Rahe's medical research”之后其他人做的研究,因此,[B]不是正确答案。
- ◆ 根据文章第一段中的“When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with.”我们可以知道“Holmes-Rahe's medical research”只能使人们知道有多少“stressful events”需要对付,而不是“how to cope with sudden changes in life”,由此可见,[D]也不正确。

22.

[A]

► 点击key句 ◀

根据文章第二段第二句话“And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports.”可以看出,数百万的在压力下工作和生活的美国人因为“the reports”而忧心忡忡,而“the reports”就是指 20 世纪 70 年代初在“Holmes-Rahe's medical research”之后的一些研究。所以[A]符合题意。

► 应试陷阱 ◀

- ◆ 通过文章第二段我们可以看到,20 世纪 70 年代初所做的“studies on stress”引起了人们的“worry”而不是“great panic over the mental disorder”,可见,[B]不符合题意。
- ◆ 从第二段可以看出,在 70 年代初期的“studies on stress”并没有引起人们对“stress-related illness”的深入研究,所以,[C]不是正确答案。
- ◆ 文章的第二段最后一句话援引一家妇女杂志的话建议人们要想保持身心健康,就得回避“stressful events”,而作者认为“many are impossible to avoid”,由此可见,“popular avoidance of stressful jobs”是不可能的,故,[D]也不符合题意。

23.

[A]

► 点击key句 ◀

文章第一段明确指出“When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with.”,也就是说“the score”只能告诉你“how much pressure you are under”,所以,[A]是正确答案。

► 应试陷阱 ◀

- ◆ 文章的第一段只提到“positive events”也上了“checklist of stressful events”,并没有说它们是如何改变人的生活的。因此,[B]错误。
- ◆ 文章只是讲到什么样的“events”可以引起“stress”,并没有讲“a major event”造成“stress”的程度,所以,[C]也不正确。
- ◆ 文章的第一段明确指出“the score does not reflect how you deal with stress”,由此可见,[D]不符合题意。

24.

[D]

► 点击key句 ◀

根据文章第三段中的“...any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble.”可以看出如果“follow such simplistic advice”,除了会避免“trouble”以外,还会“stay away from opportunities”,即“missing opportunities”,所以,[D]符合题意。

► 应试陷阱 ◀

- ◆ 文章第三段最后一句提到“a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never take a new job”,但这并不说“no one can stay on the same job for long”,可见,选项[A]不符合题意。
- ◆ 根据文章内容我们可知“such simplistic advice”是指前文中所说的“avoid stressful events”,与其他无关,因此就说“no prescription is effective in relieving stress”是没有根据的,所以[B]错误。
- ◆ “People have to get married someday”也只是“such simplistic advice”无法听从的一个方

25.

▶ 点击key句 ◀

面,所以,[C]也不符合题意。

[C]

根据文章的最后一段“Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before.”,可以看出经历过“periods of stress”的人比以前都要身心健康,也就是说“coping with adversity”的能力增强了。所以,[C]最符合题意。

▶ 应试陷阱 ◀

◆ 选项[A]的说法与文章内容正好相反。

◆ 根据文章的最后一句“We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.”我们知道长时间没有变化或不接受挑战的人才会经受“physical and mental strain”,因此,[B]也错误。

◆ 从文章的内容可知他们不是变得对周围的事漠不关心了,而是应付逆境的能力提高了,因此[D]的说法也与原文意思相悖。

Passage Two

▶ 提纲挈领 ◀

这是一篇说明文。文章开头指出大多数有关健忘症的趣闻佚事的成因很简单,即缺少注意力。你应该记住某件事,结果编码系统出了故障(第一段)。文章接着说编码是注意某一事件的特殊方法,它对日后回忆这件事影响重大。编码系统失灵将会导致许多尴尬的事情发生(第二段)。接下来文章说缺乏兴趣也会导致健忘症(第三段)。然后文章指出视觉线索有助于防止健忘症(第四段)。最后文章说健忘症的另一个普遍现象就是进了一个房间却忘了进去要干什么。文章指出,最好的办法就是返回到进房间以前的地方,也许就想起来了(第五段)。

26.

▶ 点击key句 ◀

[B]

根据文章第二段“Encoding is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations.”可以看出“encoding”对人的记忆有很大影响,“failure to encode properly”就会导致混乱状态。所以,[B]符合题意。

▶ 应试陷阱 ◀

◆ 从文章第二段我们知道“encoding”只是“paying attention to an event”的一种特殊方法,而不是用来帮助我们“understand our memory system”的,也不会“expand our memory capacity”,所以,[A]和[C]都不是正确答案。

◆ 根据第二段的最后一句“Your memory itself isn't failing you, ... Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed.”可知,“encoding properly”可以提供记忆所需要的信息,而不是减缓记忆衰退的过程,因此,[D]也不是最佳答案。

27.

▶ 点击key句 ◀

[D]

文章第三段的最后一句指出“Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment. And memory relies on just that.”,由此可见,妇女的记忆力超过男子可能是因为她们更注意周围的环境,即对“what's happening around them”更感兴趣。所以,[D]是正确答案。

▶ 应试陷阱 ◀

◆ 文章没有比较男女之间的“range of interests”和“power of focusing attention”,所以,也就得不出[A]和[C]中的结论。

◆ 文章第三段的最后一句是指“memory”对环境有依赖,而不是妇女“reliant on the environment”,所以,[B]也不正确。

28.

▶ 点击key句 ◀

[C]

根据文章第四段第一句“Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness”可以看出视觉线索对克服健忘有帮助,但是放在口袋中的“note”不容易进入人的视线,也就难以成为“a reminder”了。所以,[C]是正确的。