



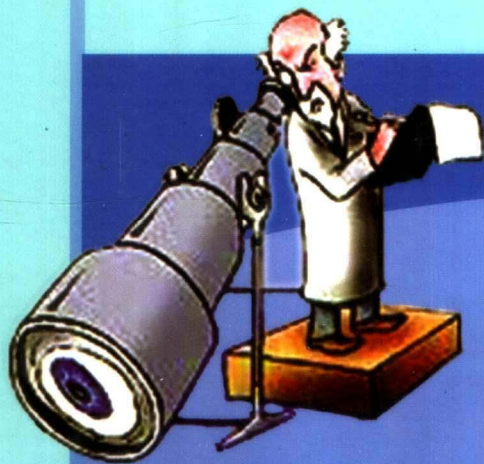
无忧英语考试系列

大学英语 四级考试 历年真题全解

1998 — 2004

◆ 丛书主编 韩霆一

◆ 本册主编 李 月 周金荣



CET 4

大学英语四级考试历年真题全册

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前 言

本书根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》结合历年真题编写而成。全书共收集了从 1998 年 1 月至 2004 年 1 月共 14 套试题,每套试题都有“答案”“考点”、“解析”、“译文”、“关键词”等详细内容。本书突出试题的答题技巧和方法,旨在提高学生综合运用英语的水平和能力,以期达到事半功倍的效果。

本书信息量大,考点突出,具有很强的考前辅导针对性和可操作性,便于学生自学和查阅,适合应试者提高四级水平及广大英语爱好者学习使用。

本书具体在编纂方面有如下特点:

一、题型全面:本书囊括了近年 CET 4 的测试题型:听力理解中的对话和短文、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、短文写作;最新题型:听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题。

二、详解精辟:本书对所有试题进行了详细、透彻的解析,与同类书相比,对试题的解析更全面更具体,尤其是对于听力和短文写作方面更有长处。短文写作方面的解析能够让学生掌握英语作文的写作技巧。

三、版式实用:本书编排版式设计新颖独特,有利于学生进行自我测试,使用方便,可免除在书中前后翻找答案之劳和看错答案之误,同时又节省了学生的宝贵时间。

四、解析权威:参加本书试题解析的人员全部是多年从事大学英语教学工作的教师,他们融合多年的教学经验和应试技巧,把素质教育和应试技能有机结合,通过分析历年四级考试考点,解读经典试题,对相关试题进行了系统详实的讲解。

五、五步作文:写作部分不仅提供参考范文,而且提供了一种解题思路,独创五步写作法,对考生非常实用。这一点在各类试题的解析中还是独一无二的。“授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。”我们的出发点就是“授人以渔”。

本书在编写过程中征求了全国著名英语专家和教授的意见,得到数十所大学领导和师生的支持,并在教学中进行了实验,得到了广大师生的支持和认可,深受师生们的喜爱。书中如有疏漏与错误之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。预祝广大考生取得好成绩。

编 者

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1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	语法结构	词汇	完形填空	简短回答	翻译	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15		10			15
得分									

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 on 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. M: I would like two tickets for the 9 o'clock show this evening.
W: I'm sorry, Sir. They are sold out. But we have a few left for tomorrow.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
A) The man wants to attend tomorrow's show.
B) There aren't any tickets left for tonight's show.
C) There aren't any tickets left for tomorrow's show.
D) The man doesn't want to attend tomorrow's show.
2. W: I'd love to see a different type of movie for a change. I'm tired of movies about romantic stories.
M: I agree. Let's go and see a new movie at the Royal Theatre. I hear it's a real story of two prison breakers.
Q: What kind of movie does the woman find boring?
A) Detective stories.

【提示】这部分有 10 个对话，从 A)、B)、C)、D) 中选出最佳答案，并在答题纸上画线。

1. 【答案】B 【考点】主旨题

【解析】题目问“从对话中可获得什么信息？”男士想买今天晚上的电影票，根据女士的“I'm sorry but... for tomorrow”可知，她不能满足男士的要求，但有明晚的，因此，可排除选项 C)，应选 B) 项，没有今晚的票。根据所听到的可知，对话没有涉及男士是否想看明晚的电影，所以排除选项 A) 项和 D) 项。

2. 【答案】C 【考点】词义理解题

【解析】题目问“女士认为什么电影令人厌烦？”女士明确地说：“I'm tired of the movies about romantic stories”，因此选 C) 项“love story”，它相当于对话中的“romantic stories”，即“爱情故事”。

- B) Stories about jail escapes.
C) Love stories.
D) Stories about royal families.
3. M: What do you think of Professor Brown's lecture?
W: The topic was interesting, but the lecture was much more difficult to follow than I had expected.
Q: What does the woman say about the lecture?
A) It was a long lecture, but easy to understand.
B) It was not as easy as she had thought.
C) It was as difficult as she had expected.
D) It was interesting and easy to follow.
4. M: I'd like to have a talk with your director sometime this week. Could you arrange it for me?
W: He's rather busy these days. But I'll see what I can do.
Q: What's the man asking the woman to do?
A) To put him through to the director.
B) To have a talk with the director about his work.
C) To arrange an appointment for him with the director.
D) To go and see if the director can meet him right now.
5. M: Why did Margaret call yesterday?
W: She wanted to pick up some magazines she lent me.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
A) Margaret wanted to return some magazines to the woman.
B) Margaret wanted to lend some magazines to the woman.
C) Margaret wanted to borrow some magazines from the woman.
D) Margaret wanted to get some magazines back from the woman.
6. W: You seem to have a lot of work to do at your office. You're always staying late and working overtime.
M: That's true. But it's no bother to me. The work is interesting. I don't mind extra hours at all.
Q: How does the man feel about his job?
A) He doesn't care much about it.
B) He enjoys it very much.
C) He doesn't mind even though it's tedious.
D) He hated working overtime.
7. M: Well, the holidays will soon be here.
W: Yes, isn't it exciting? By this time next week, we'll be on the plane.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
A) The woman doesn't think it exciting to travel by air.

3. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】题目问“关于讲座女士说了些什么?”女士说“The topic was interesting, but the lecture was much more difficult to follow than I had expected.”意思是讲座的题目很有趣,但是内容比我预料的难得多。听时,考生容易抓住关键词“interesting, but... difficult... than... expected”,由此可得出答案是B)项。

4. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】题目问“男士要求女士做什么?”对话中男士说“I'd like to have a talk with... Could you arrange it for me?”(我想和……谈谈,你能为我安排一下吗?)由此可知男士要求女士为他安排与某人的约会,因此选C)项。“arrange”意思是“安排”(其用法是“arrange sth. for sb.”,意思是“为某人安排某事”,或“arrange for sb. to do sth.”,意思是“安排某人去做某事”)。选项A)的意思是接通director的电话。

5. 【答案】D 【考点】主旨题

【解析】题目问“从对话中可获得什么信息?”男士的话容易听懂,问Margaret昨天为什么打电话,关键是听懂女士说“... pick up some magazines she's lent me.”中的定语从句“she's lent me”,由此可知是谁借谁的杂志。“pick up sth.”此处意思是“取走某物”。

6. 【答案】B 【考点】推断题

【解析】题目问“男士如何看待自己的工作?”对话中的女士描述了男士的工作情况,繁重而且经常晚走甚至加班。在男士的回答“That's true, but...”中,“but”之后是问题的所在,若能听懂“but”后面的任意一词语“no bother”,“interesting”或“don't mind”都有可能得出答案B)项。选项C)项错在“tedious”(乏味的)。

7. 【答案】D 【考点】主旨题

【解析】题目问“从对话中可获得什么信息?”男士的“the holiday will soon be here”(假期很快就要到了)容易听懂,女士说:“Yes, isn't it exciting? By

- B) They'll stay at home during the holidays.
C) They are offered some plane tickets for their holidays
D) They'll be flying somewhere for their vacation.

8. M: What happened to you? You are so late.

W: The bus I took broke down in front of the hospital, and I had to walk from there.

Q: Why was the woman so late?

- A) Something went wrong with the bus.
B) She took somebody to hospital.
C) Something prevented her from catching the bus.
D) She came on foot instead of taking a bus.

9. M: It's such a beautiful day. Why not sit out in the backyard for a while and enjoy it?

W: I'd love to. But there's a lot of laundry to do.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

- A) Do her homework.
B) Clean the backyard.
C) Wash clothes.
D) Enjoy the beautiful day.

10. M: I believe you have a room to let.

W: That's so. Yes, won't you come in?

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

- A) The man is looking for a place to live in.
B) The man has a house for rent.
C) The woman is a secretary.
D) The two speakers are old friends.

Section B

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

this time next week, we'll be on the plane!"(难道不令人兴奋么?下周此时我们就在飞机上了!)由此可知他们讨论的是即将到来的假期,因此选D)项。"...isn't it exciting?"的句型是否定问句,用降调,表达一种赞叹,意思是"多么令人兴奋呀!"由此可排除选项A);"We'll be on the plane!"的意思可排除选项B)项;选项C)项属推理过度。

8. 【答案】A 【考点】词义理解

【解析】题目问“为什么女士迟到?”对话中女士迟到的原因是“The bus I took broke down in front of the hospital and I had to walk from there”,即她乘坐的公共汽车在医院前面抛锚了,只好步行,因此选A)。“broke down”在本题中的意思是“抛锚”。如果“break down”指人时,意思是“精神垮了”,例如:She broke down when she heard her son died in the plane crash.

9. 【答案】C 【考点】句意理解

【解析】题目问“女士可能会做什么?”根据男士的“It's such a beautiful day. Why not...”可知天气好,他建议去做某事。女士的回答“I'd love to, but there's a lot of laundry to do”,说明女士拒绝了男士的建议,“laundry to do”即“the clothes to wash”,因此选C)项。注意“I'd love to, but...”句型,此句型的考点一般在but之后。

10. 【答案】A 【考点】主旨题

【解析】题目问“从对话中可获得什么信息?”根据对话中的“I believe you have a room to let”可断定他想租房,而且该句暗示女士有房子出租,因此可以排除选项B),选项A)项是正确答案,“to let”意思是“出租(房子、土地等)”。

【提示】本短文将读3遍:第1遍,注意掌握文章的主旨大意;第2遍边听边填空。第1~7的空格要求填原文原词,第8~10空可用你听到的原文,也可用自己的话填写。最后一遍,检查核对。

Very few people can get a college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception. He started high school when he was 5, finishing in just nine months. He became the (S1) _____ youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an (S2) _____ degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) _____ intelligence.

But Michael's (S4) _____ hasn't always come easy. (S5) _____ his intelligence, he still lacks important life (S6) _____. In some class, he had to struggle to understand (S7) _____ novels, because, he says, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before."

Another challenge was his size. (S8) _____

He likes computers so much (S9) _____

He wants to make robots do all the heavy tasks.
(S10) _____

- S1. [答案] world's
S2. [答案] architecture
S3. [答案] artificial
S4. [答案] success
S5. [答案] Despite
S6. [答案] experiences
S7. [答案] romantic
S8. [答案] High school physical education was difficult, because all of the equipment was too big for the five-year-old student.
S9. [答案] that in graduate school he's studying how to make them think like people.
S10. [答案] Michael is smart, but he is like every other kid.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's *acquisition* (学会) of each new skill — the first spoken words, the first independent steps, of the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters, others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for *morality* (道德). Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not practise what they *preach* (说教), their children may grow confused, and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and

[提示]这部分有4篇文章,每篇文章后都有一些问题或未完陈述,并有4个选项分别标有A)、B)、C)、D)。选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上画线。

[文章概述]本篇为议论文。文章客观阐述了儿童教育的两种观点,还特别强调了要培养良好的道德修养。

their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

11. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills _____.
 A) should be avoided
 B) is universal among parents
 C) sets up dangerous states of worry in the child
 D) will make him lose interest in learning new things
12. In the process of children's learning new skills parents _____.
 A) should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
 B) should not expect too much of them
 C) should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own
 D) should create as many learning opportunities as possible
13. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
 A) parents should be strict with their children
 B) parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community
 C) parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone
 D) parents vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation
14. The word "precept" (Line 4, Para. 3) probably means _____.
 A) idea
 B) punishment
 C) behaviour
 D) instruction
15. In moral matters parents should _____.
 A) observe the rules themselves
 B) be aware of the marked difference between adults and children
 C) forbid things which have no foundation in morality
 D) consistently ensure the security of their children

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sports to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features (特写) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and out, glancing at one piece, reading another article all the

11. 【答案】B 【考点】事实细节题

【解析】本题问哪个选项与题干组成的句子是一个正确的陈述。根据第1段第1句中的关键部分“every parent watches eagerly”，可知希望孩子学会新技能是父母的普遍心理，故选B)项。

12. 【答案】C 【考点】推断题

【解析】题目问“孩子在学习知识的时候，父母的态度应该怎样？”根据文章第1段，A)项与作者观点相反。B)项认为在学会新的技能过程中，家长不应该期望过多。文中并无此意。D)项意思在文中找不到。C)项为在催逼和放任之间达到平衡，符合文意。

13. 【答案】C 【考点】主旨题

【解析】题目问第2段的主要内容是什么。第2段的大意是：父母对孩子的严格程度差异很大。所以，C)项：父母对孩子的限制各不相同，并不单单是为了孩子，符合上述意思，故正确。

14. 【答案】D 【考点】词义辨析题

【解析】本题4个选项的意思分别是：idea 观点；punishment 惩罚；behavior 行为；instruction 说教。依据文章第3段第4行，可以猜测，precept 应是与 preach(说教)相对的词意，D)最符合。

15. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】题目问在道德方面父母应该怎么做。由文章第3段的第4句和最后一段可知：在道德方面，父母应以身作则，带头遵守。A)项：自己遵守道德规则，与题意相符。

【文章概述】这是一篇议论文，讨论了报纸应该具备的特性。指出现代的报纸应具备覆盖面广、大众化、时事性强等特点。

way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its *topicality* (时事性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than *transient* (短暂的) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together, out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

16. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its _____.
 A) wide coverage
 B) uniform style
 C) speed in reporting news
 D) popularity
17. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the "same" newspaper is that _____.
 A) people scan for the news they are interested in
 B) different people prefer different newspapers
 C) people are rarely interested in the same kind of news
 D) people have different views about what a good newspaper is
18. It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers _____.
 A) apply reading techniques skillfully
 B) jump from one newspaper to another
 C) appreciate the variety of a newspaper
 D) usually read a newspaper selectively
19. A good newspaper offers "a variety" to readers because _____.
 A) it tries to serve different readers
 B) it has to cover things that happen in a certain locality
 C) readers are difficult to please
 D) readers like to read different newspapers
20. The best title for this passage would be "_____".
 A) The Importance of Newspaper Topicality
 B) The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper

16. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】问下列哪个选项不是现代报纸的特征。A)项:覆盖面广。B)项:风格统一。C)项:新闻报道的速度(快)。D)项大众性。A)、C)、D)3项的意思在文中都可找到,B)项与文章原意不符,所以选B)项。

17. 【答案】A 【考点】推断题

【解析】题目问:没有两个人真正读完同样报纸的原因是下列哪项?根据文章最后1段最后一句话:For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together, out of the papers of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper. 可以推断,只有选项A)项表达了上述含义。

18. 【答案】D 【考点】推断题

【解析】题目问:从文中可以得出关于报纸读者的什么结论?一份好的报纸应该丰富多样,以满足不同读者的爱好和需要。因为不同读者有不同的爱好和需要,他根据自己的爱好和需要来选择地阅读报纸,而非读者喜欢报纸的多样性。据此排除C)项,只有D)项通常读者有选择地读报,符合题意。

19. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】题目问一份好的报纸为什么要给读者提供丰富多彩的内容。文章对此作了直接的回答:attract many different readers,故选项A)正确。

20. 【答案】B 【考点】主旨题

【解析】题目问下列哪项是本文的题目。通读全文,可知本文主要论述一份好报纸应具有什么样的特

- C) The Variety of a Good Newspaper
D) Some Suggestions on How to Read a Newspaper

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

American society is not *nap* (午睡)-friendly. "In fact," says David Dinges, a sleep specialist at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, "there's even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep." Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote a proverb: "Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven."

Wrong, The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need them. "We have to totally change our attitude toward napping," says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the Godfather of sleep research.

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an "American sleep debt" which one member said was as important as the national debt. The commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, President Clinton is trying to take a half-hour *snooze* (打瞌睡) every afternoon.

About 60 percent of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have "a midafternoon quiet phase," also called "a secondary sleep gate." Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap.

We, Superstars of Snooze, don't nap to replace lost shut-eye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we "snack" on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.

21. It is commonly accepted in American society that too much sleep is _____.
A) unreasonable
B) criminal
C) harmful
D) costly
22. The research done by the Dement commission shows that Americans _____.
A) don't like to take naps
B) are terribly worried about their national debt
C) sleep less than is good for them
D) have caused many industrial and traffic accidents
23. The purpose of this article is to _____.
A) warn us of the wickedness of napping

征,所以选B)项。

【文章概述】这是一篇说明文,讨论了nap(午睡、小睡、打盹)及睡眠充足的重要性。这是一个被人们忽视和误解的问题,作者试图在文章中纠正人们的错误观点。

21. 【答案】A 【考点】推断题

【解析】题目问美国人认为睡眠过多是一种什么样的行为。A)项:没道理的;B)项:犯法的,犯罪的;C)项:有害的;D)项:昂贵的,代价高的。从文中第1段最后一句可推出,A)项与此意相符。

22. 【答案】C 【考点】推断题

【解析】题目问Dement Commission所做的研究表明了下面哪项事实。谈及研究结果出现在第3段... identified an American sleep debt... about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. 文章中谈到了美国人睡眠不足和瞌睡造成的危险,得出结论:缺少睡眠对美国人没有好处。选项C)项与之相符。

23. 【答案】D 【考点】主旨题

【解析】题目问作者的写作目的。本文主要表述nap的重要性的必要

- B) explain the danger of sleepiness
- C) discuss the side effects of napping
- D) convince the reader of the necessity of napping

24. The "American sleep debt" (Line 1, Para. 3) is the result of _____.

- A) the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep
- B) the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration
- C) the rapid development of American industry
- D) the Americans' worry about the danger of sleepiness

25. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is _____.

- A) preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift
- B) good practice to eat something light before we go to bed
- C) essential to make up for lost sleep
- D) natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Violin *prodigies* (神童), I learned, have come in distinct waves from distinct regions. Most of the great performers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were born and brought up in Russia and Eastern Europe. I asked Isaac Stern, one of the world's greatest violinists, the reason for this phenomenon. "It is very clear," he told me. "They were all *Jews* (犹太人) and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill-treated in that part of the world. They were not allowed into the professional fields, but they were allowed to achieve excellence on a concert stage." As a result, every Jewish parent's dream was to have a child in the music school because it was a passport to the West.

Another element in the emergence of prodigies, I found, is a society that values excellence in a certain field and is able to *nurture* (培育) talent. Nowadays, the most nurturing societies seem to be in the Far East. "In Japan, a most competitive society with stronger discipline than ours," says Isaac Stern, "children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. When Western music came to Japan after World War II, that music not only became part of their daily lives, but it became a discipline as well." The Koreans and Chinese, as we know, are just as highly motivated as the Japanese.

That's a good thing, because even prodigies must work hard. Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. J.S. Bach, for example, was the top of several generations of musicians and four of his sons had significant careers in music.

26. Jewish parents in Eastern Europe longed for their children to attend music school because _____.

- A) it would allow them access to a better life in the West
- B) Jewish children are born with excellent musical talent
- C) they wanted their children to enter into the professional field

性。

24. 【答案】A 【考点】归纳题

【解析】"There's even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep." "Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work." 文章第2段直接批评美国人这种错误的关于睡眠的传统观念。故选项 A) 正确。

25. 【答案】D 【考点】推断题

【解析】题目问最后一段第2句话告诉了我们什么。最后一段的大意是：任何时候，任何地方，只要想睡就睡。作者想说明的是：我们感到有打瞌睡的需要是非常自然的事情。与 D) 项意义相符。

【文章概述】这是一篇说明文。讲述了音乐神童的培养具有鲜明的地域性，如19世纪、20世纪欧洲的音乐家大多出自俄国及东欧的犹太家庭。当今出现音乐神童的地方主要集中在远东地区。两个实例都证明了神童虽然各自背景不同，但是天赋+勤奋是他们共同的成长道路。

26. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】该题问：为什么东欧的犹太父母渴望他们的孩子能上音乐学院。依据文章第1段：孩子上音乐学院就像是获得通往西方的护照。题中的 "long for" (渴望) 与第1段最后一句中的 "dream" (梦想) 一词

D) it would enable the family to get better treatment in their own country

27. Nurturing societies as mentioned in the passage refer to societies that _____.

- A) enforce strong discipline on students who want to achieve excellence
- B) treasure talent and provide opportunities for its full development
- C) encourage people to compete with each other
- D) promise talented children high positions

28. Japan is described in the passage as a country that attaches importance to _____.

- A) all-round development
- B) the learning of Western music
- C) strict training of children
- D) variety in academic studies

29. Which of the following contributes to the emergence of musical prodigies according to the passage?

- A) A natural gift.
- B) Extensive knowledge of music.
- C) Very early training.
- D) A prejudice-free society.

30. Which of the following titles best summarises the main idea of the passage?

- A) Jewish Contribution to Music.
- B) Training of Musicians in the World
- C) Music and Society
- D) The Making of Prodigies

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 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 center.

31. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture.

- A) to have students
- B) for students' being

含义相似,而选项 A)项“这是使她们享受西方更好生活的途径。”正好符合此意。

27. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】本题问:能培养人才的社会是指什么样的社会。依据文章第2段: Another element... is a society that values excellence in a certain field and is able to nurture talent. (另一个因素是社会对一定领域内的优秀人才的重视及对优秀人才的培养。)选项 B)“重视卓越人才并给予充分发展的机会,符合文意。故 B)项正确。

28. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】题目问:文中认为日本是一个重视下列哪项事情的国家。从第2段第3句可知在日本这个竞争激烈的社会里,对孩子纪律性的要求更强,更严格。故 C)项为正确答案。

29. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】题目问:文章认为下列哪个选项有助于音乐神童的出现。文章第3段说: Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. (除了勤奋,遗传因素在天才的成长中起着重要作用。) A)项 natural gift 的意思与 biological inheritance 相同,所以 A)项正确。

30. 【答案】D 【考点】主旨题

【解析】题目问:以下哪个标题能概括本文的主要内容。本文叙述的主题是神童的产生和培养的因素,选项 D)项最好地概括了文章的内容,符合文章的主要思想,故正确。

【提示】这部分有 30 个不完整的句子,从 A)、B)、C)、D) 4 个选项中选择最佳答案,并在答题纸上画线。

31. 【译文】尽管教授本人很守时,但他已经习惯了学生上课迟到。

【答案】D 【考点】固定词组搭配

【解析】be used to doing 习惯于做某

- C) for students to be
D) to students' being
32. You should have been more patient _____ that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.
A) of
B) with
C) for
D) at
33. Neither of the young men who had applied for a position in the university _____.
A) has been accepted
B) have been accepted
C) was accepted
D) were accepted
34. This box is too heavy, _____ give me a hand?
A) would you mind
B) would you please
C) will you like to
D) will you please to
35. _____ he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.
A) As soon as
B) As well as
C) So far as
D) So long as
36. As early as 1647 Ohio made a decision that free, tax-supported schools must be established in every town _____ 50 households or more.
A) having
C) to have had
B) to have
D) having had

事。to 在此处是介词,后面须跟名词性成分。要注意 use 的另一个用法 used to do, 表示“过去,常常,惯于”。

32. 【译文】你当时如果对那位顾客更耐心些,我相信他可能就买了这块表。

【答案】B 【考点】形容词搭配关系

【解析】be patient with 对(人)有耐心。

33. 【译文】这两个到大学求职的年轻人都没被聘用。

【答案】C 【考点】时态题

【解析】根据本句的意思,不难判断该句时态应是一般过去时而非现在完成时。关键在于 D) 项有一定迷惑性。neither 的意思是“两者都不”,后面的谓动词用单数。

34. 【译文】这个箱子太重,你可以帮我一下吗?

【答案】B 【考点】习惯表达

【解析】在表示请求时,可以有以下几种表达方法,Would you like to go...? Would you prefer to go...? Would you mind going...? 上述 3 个句子中的 would 不能换成 will。在这里, would 表示现在时间。本题 A)、B) 两项均表示一种礼貌的请求,Would you mind 后面需跟动名词 doing, 故 B) 项正确。

35. 【译文】只要他努力,我不在乎他什么时候做完这个实验。

【答案】D 【考点】词组的用法

【解析】D) 项 so long as 只要……,引导条件状语从句,符合题意。

36. 【译文】早在 1647 年,俄亥俄殖民地就作出决定,在拥有 50 户或 50 户以上家庭的城镇必须建立免费的、由税收维持的学校。

【答案】A 【考点】分词短语作定语

【解析】根据句子结构,空格后的部分是修饰 every town, 作定语,应选择分词 having, 故 A) 项正确。分词作定语修饰或限制一个名词,可以放在它前面,也可以放在它后面。一般来说,单个分词放在前面,分词短语放在后面,现在分词短语必须放在所修饰的名词后面。

37. People appreciate _____ with him because he has a good sense of humor.
A) to work
B) to have worked
C) working
D) having worked
38. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____ himself.
A) injure
B) had injured
C) injured
D) would injure
39. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield _____ any military threat.
A) up
B) to
C) in
D) at
40. Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded _____ other more well-informed experimenters failed.
A) which
B) that
C) what
D) where
41. If tap water was as dangerous as some people think, _____ would be getting sick.
A) a lot of more us
B) more a lot of us
C) a lot of us more
D) a lot more of us
42. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
A) for which
B) to which
C) of which
D) in which
43. Which sport has the most expenses _____ training equipment, players' personal equipment and uniforms?

37. 【译文】人们非常喜欢和他一起工作,因为他富有幽默感。

【答案】C 【考点】非谓语动词用法

【解析】本题属动名词作宾语结构,动词 appreciate 后面只能接动名词作宾语,A)项、B)项排除。C)项、D)项的区别在于时态,根据句意,动名词动作与句子谓语动作并无时间上的先后,必须用动名词一般时态,故C)项正确。

38. 【译文】疯子被关进墙上装有软垫的小单间,以防他自伤。

【答案】A 【考点】虚拟语气

【解析】lest: 惟恐,以免。后面接虚拟语气,从句的谓语为 should + 原形动词,其中 should 可省略。

39. 【译文】我们热爱和平,但不是那种屈服于武力威胁的人。

【答案】B 【考点】动词短语搭配

【解析】yield to sth. 屈服于……,对……妥协; yield up 也为习惯搭配,意为“让与……,放弃”。根据题意,选 B)。

40. 【译文】尽管他对这个领域大量的工作知之甚少,但在那些所知比他多的人失败的地方,他却取得了成功。

【答案】D 【考点】句子结构

【解析】要搞清引导定语从句的关系代词指代的是什么,先行词是什么。本题关系词指代的是 the field,是地点,用 where。

41. 【译文】如果自来水像某些人认为的那样危险的话,那我们将有更多的人生病。

【答案】D 【考点】比较级修饰词用法

【解析】more 用来限定 lot,应放在 lot 后,其他如: more a lot of 不合习惯。

42. 【译文】生活在澳大利亚沙漠中有其自身的麻烦,其中获取水还不是最严重的。

【答案】C 【考点】句子结构

【解析】这是一个常见的非限制性定语从句,根据先行词 problems 和引导词 which 之间的意思、逻辑上的关系,可知应用介词 of。

43. 【译文】就训练设备、运动员的个人装备和服装而言,哪种运动花费最大?

- A) in place of
- B) in terms of
- C) by means of
- D) by way of

44. They are going to have the serviceman _____ an electric fan in the office tomorrow.

- A) install
- B) to install
- C) to be installed
- D) installed

45. I'm sure he is up to the job _____ he would give his mind to it.

- A) if only
- B) in case
- C) until
- D) unless

46. The car _____ halfway for no reason.

- A) broke off
- B) broke down
- C) broke up
- D) broke out

47. The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.

- A) suit
- B) adapt
- C) regulate
- D) coordinate

48. A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long.

- A) result
- B) response
- C) settlement

【答案】B 【考点】短语辨析

【解析】in place of 代替,有时也说 in the place of,还可以说 in one's place; by means of 用,以,凭,依靠; by way of 通过……方式; in terms of 相当于 in (the) light of 根据,从……方面(说来)。根据句意可知,B)项合适。

44. **【译文】**他们打算让维护人员明天在办公室安装一台电扇。

【答案】A 【考点】使役动词的用法

【解析】have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事,为固定句型。

45. **【译文】**只要他用心去做,我相信他能胜任这项工作。

【答案】A 【考点】连词词义辨析

【解析】if only 但愿; until 只要,直到,到……为止; in case 万一,若……; unless 除非,如果……。根据句意,A)项正确。

46. **【译文】**这车在半路上无缘无故地坏了。

【答案】B 【考点】动词短语辨析

【解析】break up 破碎,碎裂,(指学校等)学期结束,放寒(暑)假,(指婚姻或关系)结束,分开; break off 停止说话,停顿,暂时停止,(使)折断,突然断绝,突然中止; break out (指火灾、疾病、战争、暴动)突然发生,逃脱; break down 崩溃,瓦解,(指机器等)出毛病、坏掉。

47. **【译文】**这些新来者发现,在这个新国家要完全适应这儿的气候以永久定居下来是不可能的。

【答案】B 【考点】动词短语的习惯搭配

【解析】adapt oneself to... 使自己适应; be adapt to 适应; suit 适合,合(某人)之意,(衣服)合身,使适合于(口味、兴趣、工作); regulate 调节,调整,使……有序; coordinate 使……动作协调,使互相配合。根据4个单词的区别,B)项与句意符合。

48. **【译文】**这个问题的解决方法有望在不久后找到。

【答案】D 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】solution 是 solve 的名词,意为“解决(办法),解答”; a solution to