



冲击波系列

英语专业四级 真题试卷

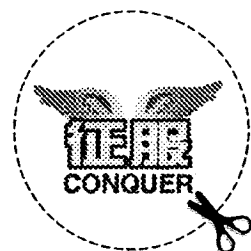
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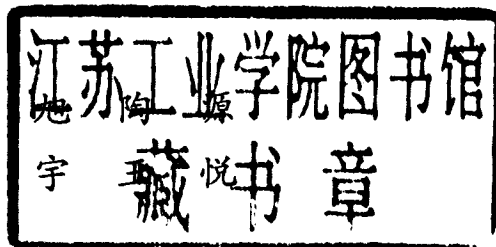


英语专业四级真题试卷

参考答案、试题解析与
听力文字材料

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2001)

—GRADE EIGHT—

参 考 答 案

PART I

WRITING

SECTION A

COMPOSITION

参考样文

Travel Broadens the Mind

Travel has become a world-wide activity. Never before have so many people traveled to so many different parts of the world. With new modes of fast and comfortable transport more and more people are tempted to leave their homes to see more of the world. It is very exciting to visit different places, and the experiences will remain in our mind all of our life. While traveling, we'll see landscapes very different from those in your homeland, witness cultures different from our own and meet people of different colors and races.

Travel may help us broaden our mind. First, by traveling we can focus our eyes on the beautiful scenery in different places as well as the wonders of mankind. When captivated by the picturesque landscapes and spectacular view of the scenic spots, we can forget our dull routine and leave all our troubles behind. Either high mountains or running water can awaken our imagination, from which we derive immense enjoyment and inspiration. Second, travel can widen our knowledge and broaden our horizon, and makes one open-minded as well. When we set out on our travels, we can learn about different cultures, customs and local colours of different places. Apart from the distinctive geographic features, the historic sites often record some historical events or are associated with some historical figures. With the help of tourist guides, we can learn when the sites were built and what role they played in history and so on. In this way, we can gain a lot of knowledge of history.

To sum up, traveling is a good way of broadening a person's perspective. Once we have had the pleasure of meeting people of other countries, our thoughts and decisions in the future will be likely to be affected by the impressions of the peoples and nations we have visited. Most importantly, we may revive those good memories and again enjoy the pleasure of our past experiences some day.

SECTION B

NOTE-WRITING

参考样文

August 6, 2001

Dear Professor Wang,

I feel terribly sorry that I failed to keep our appointment yesterday. My mother was suddenly taken ill. Since there was nobody at home except me, I had to take her to hospital. I was in such a hurry that I forgot to call you. I'm sorry to keep you waiting. My mother is supposed to be discharged from hospital next Thursday. So may we meet next Friday, 15 August, at 9:00 a. m. ? I promise I won't break the appointment again.

Respectfully yours,
Liming

PART II

DICTIONARY

Characteristics of a Good Reader

To improve your reading habits, /you must understand the characteristics of a good reader. / First, the good reader usually reads rapidly. /Of course he does not read every piece of material at the same rate, / but whether he is reading a newspaper or a chapter in a physics text, /his reading rate is relatively fast. / He has learnt to read for ideas rather than words one at a time. /Next, the good reader can recognize and understand general ideas and specific details. / Thus he is able to comprehend the material /with a minimum of effort and a maximum of interest. /Finally, the good reader has at his command several special skills /which he can apply to reading problems as they occur. /

For the college student, the most helpful of these skills include /making use of the various aids to understanding that most textbooks provide / and skim-reading for a general survey.

PART III

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. D 9. B

SECTION B

10. B 11. B 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. B 18. C

SECTION C

19. C 20. A 21. C 22. A 23. D 24. B 25. A

PART IV

CLOZE

26. B 27. D 28. D 29. A 30. B 31. D 32. B 33. B 34. C
35. D 36. A 37. A 38. C 39. A 40. B

PART V

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

41. C 42. D 43. D 44. B 45. A 46. C 47. A 48. A 49. B
50. C 51. D 52. B 53. B 54. A 55. C 56. B 57. C 58. C
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PART VI

READING COMPREHENSION

66. C 67. A 68. D 69. B 70. C 71. A 72. C 73. D 74. B
75. B 76. D 77. C 78. D 79. A 80. C 81. C 82. A 83. A
84. B 85. D 86. B 87. B 88. A 89. C 90. B

试题解析

PART III

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A

STATEMENT

1. C) 根据 but 后的信息可知,说话人感到很高兴和年轻人呆在一起,因此选项 C 为正确答案。

[译文] 在夏令营中同样的课本我讲授了好几次。这有时真令人乏味,而且所得报酬也不高。但是,

总的来说,我还是非常高兴和年轻人呆在一起。

2. B) 根据该陈述中的 **unplanned** 一词可知选项 B 为正确答案。

[译文] 在大城市中所出现的糟糕的居住环境主要是由于没有计划的房地产开发项目所导致的,而这在小城市中是见不到的。

3. D) **give rise to** 表示“产生”的意思。根据陈述中的 **over-population** 和句尾的 **social security problem** 可知选项 D 为正确答案。选项 D 中的 **result in** 表示“导致”的意思。

[译文] 在最近的研讨会上,许多与会者都担心人口过多会产生许多社会安全问题。

4. D) 这是一道考查时间的细节题。根据该陈述可知乘客应该提前半个小时办理登机手续,而 998 航班即将在上午十一点半起飞,因此乘客办理登机手续的时间应该在上午十一点。**prior to** 表示“在……之前”。

[译文] 请注意。998 次航班将在 11:30 起飞。请在飞机起飞前半小时办理登机手续。

5. A) 根据该陈述中的一些信息词,比如:**claim**(索赔), **fire damage**(火灾损失), **policy**(保险单)等可以判断说话人为保险经纪人。

[译文] 看过你对火灾损失提出的索赔要求,我认为你所出示的保单不能为火灾损失提供保险。

6. A) 根据信息词 **but** 后的信息可知 Ian 是一名非常成功的运动员。

[译文] Ian 在小时候的一次事故中一只眼睛瞎了。但是尽管如此他的运动生涯还是非常成功的。

7. A) 此题的关键是辨清克拉克先生和夫人的所作所为,根据陈述可知克拉克夫人是担心她丈夫的健康问题。

[译文] 克拉克夫妇过去都吸烟。但是现在克拉克夫人已经戒烟了。她担心如果她丈夫不改掉在家里和单位都吸烟的坏习惯,他就可能会生病。

8. D) **on good terms** 表示“关系良好”,因此可知选项 D **strained**(紧张的)为正确答案。

[译文] 我从玛丽那里听说苏珊上学期觉得很难和她的室友珍妮保持良好关系。

9. B) **up to one's eyes** 表示“深深埋头于,忙于”。解答此题时即便不知道上述词组的意思,也可以通过 **really can't afford the time** 得出 B 这个答案。

[译文] 杰克说他现在正忙于工作,确实没有时间和我们吃饭。

SECTION B

CONVERSATION

10. B) 这是一道考查谈话主题的题。通过对话中的 **summer vacation**, **part time**, **a few summer courses** 等可知他们在谈论有关假期安排的话题。

[译文] M: 我想在暑假期间找一份兼职工作挣点钱。你有什么打算?

W: 我要选修几门暑期课程,那样的话我明年初就可以毕业了。

11. B) 这是一道考查谈话地点的题。通过对话中的一些信息词,如:**regular-priced**, **on discount** 可知,谈话的地点在书店。

[译文] W: 打扰了,我想买字典。在哪里可以找到?

M: 正常价格的字典在这里有。在屋角桌子上的是打折出售的字典。

W: 谢谢。

12. D) 解答此题可用排除法。首先可以排除选项 A,因为这位男士提到了他的女朋友。选项 B, C 在文中无法找到相关的信息词。因此只有同事关系才是最合理的解释。

[译文] M: 我不知道今晚上下班后和我女朋友去哪里吃饭好?

W: 你去过学校附近那家中餐馆吗?

13. A) 通过女士所说她要找这位男士维修漏水的管道可知这位男士最有可能是一位管道工。

[译文] W: 你好。我家卫生间的管子漏水。你能立刻来给修一下吗?

M: 嗯,这要取决于我能以多快速度修理好办公楼的排水沟。

14. A) 根据女士的请求和男士的答复可知 A 为正确答案。

[译文] W: 亲爱的,你能再找一个时间听这盘音乐磁带吗? 我有点头疼。

M: 当然可以。对不起,我不知道你能听得到。你想让我帮你去叫医生吗?

W: 谢谢,不用。我一会儿就没事了。

15. B) 解答此题稍微有一些难度,因为这是一道态度题。通过女士所说可知,她的学期论文是改了又改,但还是无法完成,由此可知她感到有些沮丧。

[译文] M: 丽莎,你的学期论文写得怎么样了?

W: 改了又改。我真不知道我是不是还能把它完成。

16. A) 此题考查考生对虚拟语气的理解。女士所说的话语中 but 后的信息表明她不能去,因为这句使用的虚拟语气。实际上本题的答案在第一句中就有了交代,只不过后面出现了很多其他的干扰信息。

[译文] W: 我必须得去实验室旁边的图书馆,因为我在明天之前还要完成我的科研项目。但是如果我能的话,我会更愿意陪你看戏。

M: 我真希望你能够来。

17. B) 这是一道词汇理解题。break his back working 表示“拼命地工作”。

[译文] W: 为什么杰克逊突然决定辞去了工作呢?

M: 他说他不再愿意为这么低的工资而卖命工作了。

18. C) 这是一道词汇理解题。on the tip of my tongue 表示“话在嘴边(就是想不起来了)”。

[译文] M: 你肯定你不记得昨天晚上看的那部电影的名字了吗?

W: 我一时想不起来了。

SECTION C

NEWS BROADCAST

[大意] 英联邦领导人决定恢复尼日利亚的成员资格。尼日利亚被暂停了成员资格是因为在 1995 年它处决了九名少数民族权力活动分子。现在尼日利亚即将恢复民主,因此它的政府将由军管交由民选政府管理。

19. C) 根据第一句可知,在军事政府将权力移交给民选总统的那一天,它的成员资格就得以恢复了,由此可知选项 C 为正确答案。

20. A) 这是一道细节题。新闻中清楚说明英联邦是由五十四个国家组成。

[大意] 美国“发现号”航天飞机周四早晨在肯尼迪航空中心进行了夜间降落,这对于航天飞机来说是不多见的。这次降落结束了此次为期十天、与国际空间站进行对接的飞行任务。相对来说较好的天气保证了这次夜间降落的顺利进行。

21. C) 这是一道细节题。新闻中交代了答案。

22. A) 文中 a sonic boom 就是“巨大的声浪”的意思。

[大意] 一条意大利的油轮和一条来自阿尔巴尼亚载有难民的小艇发生碰撞,结果导致五人死亡、两人失踪,至少十八人受伤。发生碰撞的原因尚不清楚。有三名被怀疑帮助这些难民偷渡的阿尔巴尼亚人在事发后被拘捕。

23. D) 在文章的开头就给出了答案,注意不要被其他的数字干扰。

24. B) 该新闻报道尾句中提到他们被逮捕的原因是“smuggle the refugees”(非法运送难民),这与选项 B 相符。

[大意] 一条船主为新加坡人的豪华游轮在马来西亚沿海沉没。尽管它沉在国际水域,但是马来西亚人仍然认为他们有权利打捞这艘船的残骸,尽管它对水运安全没有什么影响。

25. A) 根据新闻的第一句可知,马来西亚在尽力打捞这条船。

PART IV

CLOZE

[大意] 本文讨论一名翻译工作者所应具备的技能和素质。翻译工作者必须对其源语言具有极好的、最新的了解,能够完全轻松地处理其目标语言,而且还必须熟悉、理解其专业领域中最新的题材。除此之外,他最好还应生性好问,兴趣广泛,记忆力良好,能够迅速掌握新动态的基本原则。他应当愿意独立工

作,能经常高速运转,但当发现自己的知识储备不足以完成手头的工作时,又应当能够谦虚地请教别人。有可能的话,他还应该具备快速而准确的打字能力,大脑从一种语言快速转换到另外一种语言的能力。但是,考虑到笔头翻译工作的性质,他不必会说他所处理的那些语言。当然,就一名翻译工作者而言,还有许多其他应该具备的技能和素质。

26. B) 词汇线索题。application 表示“(理论知识、发明、方法等的)应用”,例如:the application of new scientific discoveries 新的科学发现的应用。use 表示“(对工具、语言的)使用”,此文中 language of habitual use 表示“惯用的语言”。utility 表示“效用,实用,功效”。usage 表示“用法,使用类型,使用程度”。
27. D) 介词词组 in addition to 一般放在句首用来表示意义的叠加。more than 起不到连接两个句子的作用。except for 用来排除不同类的事物,例如:The room is empty except for two chairs. 屋子里除了两把椅子之外是空的。
28. D) 词汇线索题。介词词组 on one's own 是固定搭配,表示“依靠自己,没有别人帮助”。
29. A) 语法线索题。此句中 should 引导的是一个省略 if 的倒装条件句,常规的表达方式应该是 if his own knowledge should not always prove adequate to the task in hand. 情态动词 should 此处表示语气较强的假设,意思是“如果,倘若,万一”。使用其他几个连词都无法解释谓语句中 not prove 的形式。
30. B) 词汇线索题。to have a nodding acquaintance with sb./sth. 表示“和……是点头之交”“对……只有肤浅的认知”。
31. D) 词汇线索题。change 表示“改变,变化”,一般是指改变事物本身。transform 表示“(使)变形”,一般涉及事物形态或形状的改变。turn 表示“改变(方向或颜色)”。switch 表示“转换,变换,交换”,主要指事物与事物之间的转换。由此可知,选项 D 最符合题意。
32. B) 语义线索题。根据上下文可知只有选项 B 最符合题意。词组 require sb. of sth. 是固定结构,表示“要求某人具有……”的意思。动词 lack 表示“缺乏”,为及物动词。
33. B) 语义语法线索题。根据上下文可知,由于从事的是书面翻译,因此一个翻译工作者不必会说他所处理的语言。由此可知选项 B 为正确答案。另外,it is (un) necessary that 后接的从句中应该使用 should 型的虚拟语气,这与该句相符。
34. C) 词汇线索题。rather than 可以被认为是并列连词,表示“而不是”。instead 须与 of 连用才表示“而不是”,后面只能接名词或动名词。
35. D) 词汇线索题。从此句中的 but 可知后半句存在转折含义。do away with 表示“除掉,舍弃”。deal with 也是一个词组,表示“对付,处理”,但用在此处在语义上不符。
36. A) 语义线索题。根据上下文的语义内容看,此处用 however 最合适,因为 however 是表示转折关系的连接性副词。accordingly 表示“相应地,因此”,一般用于句尾。consequently 也是连接性副词,表示“因此”,一般用于句首。thus 也是连接性副词,表示“因此,所以”,一般也用在句首或非限定性动词结构的首位。
37. A) 词汇线索题。be restricted to 表示“仅限于”,其中 to 为介词,其后应接名词或动名词。选项 B 为完成形式,不符合语义。
38. C) 词汇线索题。词组 refer to 表示“提到,谈及;查阅,参考”,例如:Which companies was she referring to when she talked about competing firms? 她讲到竞争的公司时提到了哪几家公司的名字? If you don't know what this means, refer to the dictionary. 如果你不明白这是什么意思,查一下词典。come to 表示“关于”,例如:When it comes to politics I know nothing. 说到政治,我是一窍不通。apply to 表示“适用于”,例如:This item doesn't apply to the case. 这个条款不适用于这个案例。
39. A) 词汇线索题。It doesn't matter 表示“不要紧,没关系”。mind 的主语只能是人,work 的主语为物时表示“行得通”。

40. B) 词汇线索题。characteristics 表示“特征,特色”。quality 表示“素质,品质,质量”。distinctions 表示“区别”。features 表示“特征,特性”。根据上下文,选项 B 为正确答案。

PART V GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

41. C) 固定搭配题。for one thing 为固定搭配词组,表示“首先;一则”,经常和 for another 搭配使用,例如:For one thing it costs too much, and for another it's the wrong color. 一则这东西太贵,再说颜色也不对。
[译文] 我不能去,一则我没钱,二则我要做的工作太多了。
42. D) 语法题。此题主要考查学生分析句子成分的能力。根据 even as a girl 判断,后面句子的主语应该是人,由此可知选项 D 为正确答案。此句中 Melissa 为主语,谓语动词为 knew,that 后是其引导的由 and 连接的并列句作宾语从句。
[译文] 在梅丽莎还是一个小姑娘的时候,她就知道表演将成为她的生活,戏剧观众将成为她最好的老师。
43. D) 习惯用法题。Why not do? 表示“为什么不?”,常用来表示建议。
[译文] 为什么不明天去看他呢?
44. B) 语法结构题。doubt 一词不管是动词还是名词用于肯定句时后可接 whether/if 引导的从句,例如:I doubt whether it is true. 我说不准那是不是真的。当其用于否定句时须接 that 引导的从句,例如:There is no doubt that he'll come on time. 毫无疑问,他会准时来的。
[译文] 毫无疑问,该公司在这个销售计划上做出了正确的决定。
45. A) 语法结构题。此题考查考生对类比结构的掌握情况。连词 what 可以用来表示比喻意义的类比结构,例如:The people is to the Party what water is to fish. 人民对于党来说就像水对于鱼一样。
[译文] 智力之于大脑,犹如视力之于躯体。
46. C) 语法结构题。从属连词 while 这里引导让步状语从句。由 while 引导的这种让步状语从句能够使语气变得委婉。as long as 表示“只要……”,引导条件状语从句。
[译文] 尽管我对此很同情,但我确实不能做多少事情来帮助他们摆脱困境。
47. A) 词汇辨析题。can(could) hardly 表示“几乎不能”,can barely 表示“几乎不能”,could merely 表示“只能”,一般不常用。nearly“几乎”,可以和 can 一起使用。
[译文] 病人的情况已经有所好转,他几乎不用人帮忙就可以下床。这非常令人鼓舞。
48. A) 习惯用法题。“不定代词 + of + 可数名词单数”结构表示具有某种人或物的属性,通常可数名词应该是等级名词,如:She is something of a poet. 她有点像诗人。He is less of a fool than what I have thought. 他不像我想得那么愚蠢。
[译文] 他太胆小,甚至不敢向最亲密的朋友讲真话。
49. B) 词汇辨析题。in that 表示“因为”,用来引导原因状语从句,一般用于正式语体。选项 A 和 C 无此用法。so that 在意义上不合题意。根据题意,选项 B 为正确答案。
[译文] 白瑞比他母亲多一个优势,因为他会讲法语。
50. C) 习惯用法题。as regards 为固定词组,表示“关于……”,相当于 regarding。另外,和 regard 有关的词组还有 in/with regard to“关于”,regardless of“不管,不顾”。
[译文] 你不用担心手术的费用。
51. D) 语法题。此题考查考生对非限定性动词词组否定形式的掌握情况。非限定性动词词组(如:不定式、现在分词、过去分词)的否定形式就是在他们的前面加上 not,即:not to do, not doing, not done。此空使用现在分词而不使用不定式是因为此处只是表达一种状态,而不定式是不能表达状态的。
[译文] 个子长得不高在生活中并不是一个很严重的劣势。
52. B) 词汇辨析题。固定搭配 be reduced to 表示“使(尤指某人)处于(较弱或不利地位)”,其中 to

为介词,例如:She was reduced to begging for her living. 她已沦落到以乞讨为生的境地。be forced to do 表示“被迫做某事”,to 后接动词原形。动词 decline 表示“下降,衰落;婉拒”,例如:His power has begun to decline as he grows old. 随着他越来越老,他的体力已开始衰退。We asked them to come to the party, but they declined the invitation. 我们请他们来参加我们的聚会,但他们谢绝了。

[译文] 在饥荒中,许多人沦落到数日无饭可吃的地步。

53. B) 词汇搭配题。和 task 搭配的动词应该是 tackle, 表示“应付、处理任务”,而 solve 一般和表示“问题,困难”的意义的名词搭配。

[译文] 计算机可以通过编程来应付各种各样的任务。

54. A) 词汇搭配题。“努力受到挫败”应该使用动词 frustrate 和 effort 搭配。frustrate 表示“挫败,阻挠;使感到灰心丧气,使受挫折”,例如:The bad weather frustrated all our hopes of going out. 恶劣的天气使我们外出的全部希望都落空了。I'm feeling rather frustrated in my present job. 我对目前的工作感到相当失望。discourage 也表示“使泄气,使丧失信心,使沮丧”,但是它的宾语一般是人,例如:If you fail your first driving test, don't let it discourage you. 如果你第一次没有通过驾照考试,也不要灰心。

[译文] 该队试图射门得分的努力被对方守门员挫败了。

55. C) 词汇辨析题。固定搭配 know sb. by sight 表示“面熟(知道某人的名字等)”。to get/know/learn sth. by heart 表示“用心记住或背住”。by chance 表示“偶然的”。根据题意,选项 C 为正确答案。

[译文] 我和他只是面熟,但从未说过话。

56. B) 词汇辨析题。to make a distinction between X and Y 表示“区分 X 和 Y”,例如:A distinction should be made between the primary and secondary contradictions. 要区分主要矛盾和次要矛盾。X and Y make a/no difference 表示“A 与 B 有/无区别”;make a difference between X and Y 的意思是“区别对待 X 和 Y”、“对……不一视同仁”。division 表示“分开,分割,分工”。comparison 表示“比较,对比”。

[译文] 由于色盲,萨莉无法区分红色和绿色。

57. C) 词汇搭配题。形容词 relevant 表示“有关的,贴切的,中肯的”,常和介词 to 搭配,例如:His nationality isn't relevant to whether he's a good lawyer. 他的国籍与他是否是个优秀律师无关。simultaneous 表示“同时发生的”。consistent 表示“一致的;连贯的;始终如一的”,一般和介词 with 搭配,例如:This statement is not consistent with what you said yesterday. 这个说法与你昨天说的不相符。

[译文] 你必须要求学生给出真实的、与他们所处世界的现实状况相一致的答案。

58. C) 词汇搭配题。动词词组 part with 表示“割舍,分离”,例如:It's not easy to part with one's children. 同自己的子女分离是不容易的。

[译文] 为了筹钱,尼古拉姨妈不得不卖掉了一些她最珍贵的财物。

59. A) 词汇搭配题。固定搭配 in good/bad running/working order 意思是“(机器等)处于良好/平稳/糟糕的运行状况”,例如:The engine has been tuned and is now in perfect running order. 这个发动机已经被调整了,现在运行状况非常好。in/out of/fine/bad form 表示“状态良好/不好”。

[译文] 几个月前我买这辆车的时候它性能良好。

60. B) 词汇辨析题。disapproval 表示“不赞成,不喜欢”,常和介词 of 搭配。distaste 表示“不喜欢,厌恶”,常与介词 for 搭配。dissatisfaction 表示“不满意”,常和介词 with 搭配。dismay 表示“灰心,沮丧,惊愕”,常和介词 at 搭配。根据题意选项 B 为正确答案。

[译文] 这位顾客表示不喜欢那顶宽檐帽。

61. D) 词汇辨析题。形容词 versatile 表示“多才多艺的”。restless 表示“不安宁的,不静止的;烦躁

的”。根据题意, versatile 为正确答案。

[译文] 为了能够修谷仓、筑篱笆、种庄稼、养牲畜, 农民必须多才多艺。

62. B) 词汇搭配题。in comparison with 表示“和……相比较”, 例如: The tallest buildings in London are small in comparison with those of New York. 伦敦最高的建筑物和纽约的相比就小了。in proportion to 表示“与……成比例; 与……相称; 与……相比”, 例如: Are you paid in proportion to the number of hours you work? 你的工资是不是按你工作的小时数付给你的? in association with 表示“和……一起”。根据题意, 选项 B 为正确答案。

[译文] 与他的收入相比, 他在度假和购买奢侈品上的花销相当高。

63. C) 词汇辨析题。形容词 economic 表示“经济学的, 有关经济的”, 注意和 economical “经济的, 节省的”的区别, 后者可以和介词 of 搭配。thrifty 表示“节约的, 节俭的”, 一般用于前置定语。frugal 也表示“节约的, 节省的”, 可以放在名词前或后作定语, 常与介词 of 搭配。

[译文] 尽管他有钱了, 他花钱仍很节俭。

64. C) 词汇辨析题。动词 preside 在表示“主持”时是及物动词, 后常与介词 at 或 over 搭配。chair 表示“主持(会议)”为及物动词, 符合题意。

[译文] 由于经理出差了, 我受命主持每周的员工会议。

65. A) 词汇辨析题。origin 表示“起源, 来源”。generation 表示“产生, 发生; 代”。descent 表示“遗传, 派生”。cause 表示“原因; 事业”。

[译文] 那个词的起源虽不为人所知, 但肯定不是来自希腊语。

PART VI

READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

[大意] 这是一篇记叙文。本文讲述一位叫 Mrs. McGillicuddy 的女士乘火车旅行的过程中看到了在并排行驶的列车上发生的一起凶案, 同时描述了看到这个事件发生时和之后她的表现和心理活动。

66. C) 细节题。根据第一段和第二段第一句可知, 这列火车在经过一个车站时, 它的速度经历了一个变化的过程。
67. A) 推理题。根据第二段后半部分对 Mrs. McGillicuddy 的描述可知, 当看到有一列火车和她的列车平行行驶的时候, 她透过车窗向对面的车窗望过去, 发现大部分的百叶窗都是关闭的, 但是偶尔还能看到对面车厢的乘客。她还看到对面的车厢坐得不是很满, 还有许多空的包厢。另外, 根据文章其他部分对于她所观察到的事情的描述可以判断她是一个善于观察 observant 的人。
68. D) 细节题。根据第七段第三句可知。她看到凶杀案的一幕是非常恐惧的。
69. B) 细节题。根据第七段第二句可知。其中 there was no point of doing so 相当于 it was no use doing so。

TEXT B

[大意] 在本文中作者分析了住在城市和住在农村的优劣, 但是最后作者通过他养的宠物猫表达了无法离开城市的观点。

70. C) 推理题。根据第一段可知, 作者是一个城里人。他们常说如果有机会的话他们愿意离开大城市的喧嚣和污秽, 到农村去生活。作者说, 如果他不是在城里工作, 就将立即奔赴农村。由此可知, 作者工作和生活在城市中。选项 A 和 D 与文章内容不符。选项 B 的表达不准确。
71. A) 推理题。根据第二段可知, 绝大多数城里人都居住在喧闹、肮脏、毫无人情味的高楼大厦里。没有归属感, 所能看到的就是天空和其他的楼房, 住在同一楼层的住户见面也不打招呼。由此可知, 选项 B, C, D 都有提及, 而惟独没有提到 A。
72. C) 推理题。根据第三段可知, 住在村庄里, 人们之间不存在隔阂, 可以相互帮助。但是购物成了一

个大问题,即使是稍微特别的的东西也得到附近的大城镇去购买。选项 A 是日常必需品,不是什么特别的商品。而选项 B 和 D 都是农村自产的东西,由此可知选项 C“服装设计师设计的服装或时装”为正确答案,因为它属于那种比较特别的商品。

73. D) 细节题。根据第四段最后一句可知,那些工作在城里、居住在乡下的人像无生命的塑料花一样不敏感、麻木不仁。他们喜欢向村民讲述城里发生的变化和进步,而我们都不知道,那些原先生活在村里的村民并不愿意听他们讲这些。由此可知选项 D 为正确答案。

74. B) 推理题。根据最后一段可知,作者梦想着有一天能够靠在农舍的门上,向过往的老乡打招呼。但是他的猫怎么办。他不敢肯定它的猫喜欢到长着茅草的地方享受新鲜空气和锻炼身体,能够忍受它和那些乡下的热情的公猫混在一起吗?最后的结论是,它宁愿每天晚上呆在模拟煤火的电壁炉旁边。作者这里是借这只猫来表达自己不会搬到乡下去的想法。

TEXT C

[大意] 这是一篇关于婚姻关系中如何增进双方感情的一篇文章。

75. B) 推理题。根据文章第四段可知,正如所有的友情一样,夫妇双方必须尽力保持着对彼此的兴趣,给予充足的时间分享有趣的活动,这是一种共同的兴趣;同时还必须花费足够的时间于个人兴趣方面,以保持独立的个性,因此选项 B 为正确答案。根据第二段第二句可以排除 A。根据第二段第三句和第四段可以排除选项 C 和 D。

76. D) 细节题。根据第三段可知,已婚夫妇在来客人的时候会竭尽全力招待客人,谈话时充满激情、幽默风趣、谈话充满智慧,但是客人离开后便陷入了沉默的、无话可说的状态,也就是选项 D 所要表达的内容。

77. C) 推理题。根据最后一段最后一句可知,对于许多夫妇而言,孩子还占去了他们所有的时间和注意力,以至于夫妻间没有时间发展友谊和爱情,他们只担当父母角色,夫妻角色被冲淡了,因此选 C。

TEXT D

[大意] 在英国父母送孩子上学并不是一件容易的事情,因为有许多可供选择的学校。

78. D) 细节题。根据第二句可知答案。

79. A) 推理题。根据第十句可知,即使家长们不将孩子送到学校去,一般也不可能自己教,所以可以理解为请家教,由此可以排除选项 C。

80. C) 推理题。根据文章结尾部分可知,尽管有些父母不假思索地就把孩子送到附近惟一可上的学校,但是对这个问题感兴趣的父母可以要求提供更多的选择,因为从理论上讲我们的教育体制应该提供很多可供选择的机会。由此可以判断这个部分隐含的意思是我们的教育体制可能不会提供我们期望的那么多的机会,这与选项 C 相符。选项 B 看似正确,但是它是文章中所阐述的(stated)而不是隐含(implied)的。

SECTION B

SKIMMING & SCANNING

81. C) 主旨题。解答此题时需使用略读技巧。

82. A) 主旨题。解答此题时需使用略读技巧。

83. A) 主旨题。解答此题时需使用略读技巧。

84. B) 主旨题。解答此题时需使用略读技巧。

85. D) 细节题。解答此题时需使用查读技巧。

86. B) 细节题。解答此题时需使用查读技巧。

87. B) 细节题。解答此题时需使用查读技巧。

88. A) 细节题。解答此题时需使用查读技巧。

89. C) 细节题。解答此题时需使用查读技巧。

90. B) 细节题。解答此题时需使用查读技巧。

[重点词汇]

abandon 离弃,放弃	do away with 废除
accomplish 实现,完成	dominate 支配,统治
accordingly 相应地,于是	essential 必要的,基本的
acquaintance with 熟悉	familiarity with 熟知
alternative (两者之中)选择	frugal with 节约的,节俭的
as regards 关于,至于	frustrate 使受挫,使挫败
assign 分配,分派	in order 整齐有序
barely 几乎没有,勉强地	in proportion to 与……成比例
be reduced to 处于……状态	in that 因为,由于
by chance 偶然地,意外地	isolated 孤立的,单独的
by heart 记住	merely 仅仅,只不过
by sight 面熟	on one's own 独立地,独自地
chair 主持	part with 放弃,分离
characteristic 特点,特性	preside at/over 主持
circumstance 情况	qualities 品质,特征,才能
consequently 因而,所以,因此	restless 不安的
consistent with 前后一致的	simultaneous 同时的
descent 后裔	switch to (突然)转换为
despite 不管,不顾	tackle 处理
disapproval 不赞同,不同意	thrifty of 节约的,节俭的
discourage 使人失望,失掉信心	transform into 使转换为,使改观为
distaste 不喜欢,不合口味	utility 有用,实用
distinctions 区别,卓越	vehemence 热心,热烈
	versatile 多才多艺的,全能的

听力文字材料

PART II

DICTATION

Characteristics of A Good Reader

To improve your reading habits, / you must understand the characteristics of a good reader. / First, the good reader usually reads rapidly. / Of course he does not read every piece of material at the same rate, / but whether he is reading a newspaper or a chapter in a physics text, / his reading rate is relatively fast. / He has learned to read for ideas rather than words one at a time. / Next, the good reader can recognize and understand general ideas and specific details. / Thus he is able to comprehend the material / with a minimum of effort and a maximum of interest. / Finally, the good reader has at his command several special skills / which he can apply to reading problems as they occur. /

For the college student, the most helpful of these skills include / making use of the various aids to understanding that most textbooks provide / and skim-reading for a general survey. /

PART III

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A

STATEMENT

1. I have to teach the same course books several times in the summer holiday camp, which is sometimes boring and not well paid. But by and large I'm quite delighted in being with young people.
2. The poor living conditions in such a large city have resulted from the unplanned real estate development, which is rarely seen in small cities.
3. At the recent seminar, many participants were worried about the fact that over-population may give rise to many social security problems.
4. May I have your attention please? Flight 998 is leaving at 11:30 a. m. Please check in half an hour prior to departure.
5. Having gone through your claims for fire damage, I don't think the policy you have provides protection against loss by fire.
6. Ian lost one eye in a childhood accident. But he nonetheless had a very successful athletic career.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Clark used to smoke. But now Mrs Clark has stopped and she is afraid her husband will fall ill if he doesn't get rid of his bad habit of smoking both at home and at work.
8. I heard from Mary that last semester Susan found it difficult to stay on good terms with her roommate Jenny.
9. Jack says that he is up to his eyes in work at present, and really can't afford the time to have dinner with us.

SECTION B

CONVERSATION

10. M: I want to find a part-time job during the summer vacation and earn some money. How about you?
W: I'm going to take a few summer courses, so that I can graduate earlier next year.
11. W: Excuse me, I want some dictionaries. Where can I find them?
M: The regular priced ones are here. And on that table in the corner of the room, we have some on discount.
W: Thank you.
12. M: I wonder where I can take my girlfriend for dinner after work tonight.
W: Have you been to the Chinese restaurant near the school?
13. W: Hello. The pipe in my bathroom is leaking. Can you come to get it repaired right away?
M: Well, it depends on how soon I can finish the drains at the office building.
14. W: Do you think you can play the music tape another time, dear? I've got a slight headache.
M: Of course. Sorry, I didn't realize you could hear it. You want me to call the doctor?
W: No, thanks. I'll be OK in a minute.
15. M: Lisa, how are you getting along with your term paper?
W: I've been writing and rewriting it. I simply don't know if I will ever get it finished.
16. W: I must go to the library, the one near the laboratory, because I have to finish my research project by tomorrow. But if I could, I would prefer to go with you to the theatre.
M: I wish you could come along.
17. W: Why did Jackson suddenly decide to quit his job?
M: He said he wouldn't break his back working for such a low pay.
W: I see.
18. M: Are you sure you can't remember the name of the film you saw last week?

W: It's just on the tip of my tongue.

SECTION C

NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 19 and 20 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

"Commonwealth leaders agreed to lift Nigeria's three-and-a-half-year suspension on May 29th, the day the military government hands over power to an elected president," the organization's Secretary General announced yesterday. Nigeria was suspended from the 54 nation group of mainly former British colonies in 1995 after it executed nine minority rights activists, including writer Ken Saro-wiwa. But now that the country has embarked on a return to democracy. Commonwealth heads of government have agreed to end the estrangement. Secretary-General Chief Emeka Anyaoku said at the statement, "I'm delighted an unfortunate episode in Nigeria-Commonwealth relations will now come to an end and Nigeria is resuming its rightful place in the Commonwealth."

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

The space shuttle Discovery made a rare night landing at the Kennedy Space Centre early on Thursday. The night landing, the eleventh in the centre's 94 shuttle missions, ended a ten-day mission to outfit the orbiting international space station. Although the space craft created a sonic boom that could be heard along much of Florida's eastern sea border, witnesses on the ground could not see the orbiter until it was directly over the run way lights. Scattered showers off the Florida coast has threatened to postpone the shuttle's return. But forecasters gave the green light when they decided no rain would fall within 48 kilometers of the space centre.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

"Five people died, two were missing, and at least eighteen were injured on Wednesday when an Italian patrol vessel collided with an dinghy filled with refugees crossing the Adriatic Sea (爱琴海) from Albania," authorities said. The victims were believed to be Albanians from either Albania or Kosovo, said authorities from Italy's tax Police Division, which, along with the coast guard, patrols the nation's coast. The cause of the collision was not immediately known. Three Albanians believed to have smuggled the refugees were arrested a few hours after the accident.

Question 25 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question.

"Malaysian authorities are discussing possible salvage efforts with the Sun Cruise. The Singapore owner of the Luxury Liner that sank off Malaysia last week, a news reporter said yesterday. Sun Cruise had received some advice from Malaysia on the matter. The Business Times newspaper quoted the company's spokes-woman Judy Choo as saying, "Choo and other Sun Cruise's officials could not immediately be reached for further comment as they're away in Indonesia." "The Sun Vista went down in international waters, but nearby Malaysia may have the right to order the wreck's removal." The newspaper said. Salvage experts said the wreck of the Sun Vista, which sank in 60 meters of water, poses no threat to ships passing over it, but Malaysia may still want it removed.

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2002)

—GRADE EIGHT—

参 考 答 案

PART I

WRITING

SECTION A

COMPOSITION

参考样文

The Best Way to Stay Healthy

To have a quick view on any park in the morning, we may find that lots of people are doing some kinds of sports: jogging, boxing, dancing and all kinds of aerobics. Why do these people take efforts in insisting on such energy-consuming and tiring activities? In their minds, participating in sports is crucial to their physical health as well as spiritual health.

To begin with, the essence of sports to physical health is widely acknowledged with more scientific views on illness. In taking part in outdoor sports, we are nearer to nature and can inhale the fresh air. The beauty of nature blesses our senses so that we have the ease of mind, which is good for our health. Besides, sports can increase the circulation of blood and help to expel the waste matter in the body. Sports can also sharpen our appetite and increase our digestion. As a result, we can become strong-bodied. Secondly, mental health is as benefited as physical health from taking part in sports. Some sports, such as jogging can build one's personality of endurance, perseverance, etc. For some people, having energy-consuming sports is very useful for them to ease mental strain and recover from it.

In short, physical exercises play a significant role in people's lives. Sports benefit us with a healthy body as well as a jolly mood. Therefore, in order to enjoy a happy life, we'd better take an active part in sports.

SECTION B

NOTE-WRITING

参考样文

June 20, 2002

Dear Jack,

I heard that you wanted to sell your walkman. I'm interested in it. What's its brand? How long have you used it? By the way, does it have the function of recording? If the walkman is seventy percent new brand-name recorder with the function of recording, I'd like to offer 400 yuan. Of course, the price is not definite. We can discuss it. Call me at 3264558.

Billy

PART II

DICTATION

Disappearing Forests

The world's forests are disappearing. /As much as a third of the total tree cover has been lost/

since agriculture began some ten thousand years ago. / The remaining forests are home to half of the world's species, / thus becoming the chief resource for their survival. / Tropical rain forests once covered 12% of the land of the planet. / As well as supporting at least half of the world's species of plants and animals, / these rainforests are home to millions of people. /

But there are other demands on them. / For example, much has been cut for timber. / An increasing amount of forest land has been used for industrial purposes / or for agricultural development such as crop growing. / By the 1990s less than half of the earth's original rain forests remained, / and they continued to disappear at the alarming rate every year. / As a result, the world's forests are now facing gradual extinction.

PART III

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. D

SECTION B

9. A 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. D 16. A 17. B

SECTION C

18. D 19. B 20. C 21. A 22. C 23. A 24. D 25. C

PART IV

CLOZE

26. B 27. A 28. D 29. C 30. A 31. B 32. D 33. A 34. A
35. C 36. D 37. A 38. D 39. B 40. A

PART V

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

41. A 42. C 43. B 44. D 45. A 46. C 47. D 48. B 49. C
50. A 51. B 52. D 53. C 54. A 55. D 56. C 57. A 58. B
59. D 60. B 61. C 62. D 63. B 64. A 65. B

PART VI

READING COMPREHENSION

66. B 67. A 68. D 69. C 70. A 71. D 72. C 73. A 74. B
75. D 76. A 77. C 78. B 79. D 80. B 81. A 82. B 83. D
84. A 85. C 86. B 87. D 88. A 89. D 90. B

试题解析

PART III

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A

STATEMENT

1. D) 根据句中的一些信息词如: show, apartment, for rent 可以判断出正确答案为 D“房屋代理”。
[译文] 接下来, 我将给你看一下二楼的那间三室的公寓。这是我们刚建好用来出租的房子。
2. A) 根据此陈述的第二句用两周时间 fortnight 可以绕地球许多次, 结合常识可以判断由于有许多交通工具可以使用, 人们今天出行更快速、更方便。选项 B, C, D 的论述都不准确。
[译文] 过去人们坐马车从伦敦到爱丁堡需要花费两周时间。然而, 现在人们在同样的时间内可以