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大学英语四六级考试新题型 **600** 分突破丛书

上海交通大学 刘雅敏 主审

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大学英语四级 预测冲刺试卷

College English Test Papers & Analyses

丛书主编/陆丹云 丛书策划/茅风华

大学英语教学与测试研究中心 编写

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CET-4

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陈开顺 主 编

试点阶段四级考试单项分的报道共分为四个部分：听力（35%）、阅读（35%）、完型填空或改错（10%）、作文和翻译（20%）。各单项报道分的满分分别为：听力 249 分，阅读 249 分，完型填空或改错 70 分，作文 142 分。各单项分相加之和等于总分 710 分。

样卷答题时间共 125 分钟。试卷分为两部分：第一部分为听力理解部分，30 分钟后，监考员发试题册，考生作答。第二部分为阅读、完型填空或改错、翻译和作文部分。30 分钟后，监考员收回收答题卡 1，考生在答题卡 2 上作答。

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与改革前的大学英语四级考试相比，CET4 试点考试样卷在题型上有很大变动，特别是新增加了快速阅读理解（是非判断和完成句子题）和仔细阅读（长篇阅读）以及改错等。无论是从题型的种类，还是从规定时间内需完成的题量都有大幅度的增加，因而考试的难度无疑加大了很多。这表明新的大学英语四级考试正越来越难。这也对广大考生提出了更新、更高的要求。因此为了让广大考生了解新题型，消除备考的迷惑，我们在第一时间组织广大战斗在一线的专家编写了这套预测冲刺试卷。我们既提供了详尽的解题思路（附赠小册子），也配有针对该题型的专项训练，同时收录了老中的部分试题更真实地自试点院校的试测样卷，具有很高的权威性。

本书分为三大部分：第一部分为听力理解预测 10 篇和写作预测范文 20 篇；第二部分为阅读、完型填空或改错、翻译和作文预测 10 篇；第三部分为预测冲刺题的参考答案和每题的解题思路及录音原文。本书具有以下三大特点：

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2005年9月全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会在试测的基础上推出了《大学英语四级考试(CET4)试点考试样卷》，即改革后四级考试的样卷。自2006年6月起，在全国180所试点院校进行的大学英语四级考试将采用新的题型。9月份公布的新样卷共分为六个部分：写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完型填空和翻译。样卷结构、试题内容、分值比例、答题时间以及所用的答题卡见下表：

样卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡

样卷结构	试题内容	分值比例	答题时间	答题卡
第一部分	写作测试	15%	30分钟	答题卡1
第二部分	快速阅读理解	10%	15分钟	
第三部分	听力理解	35%	35分钟	答题卡2
第四部分	仔细阅读理解	25%	25分钟	
第五部分	完型填空或改错	10%	15分钟	
第六部分	翻译	5%	5分钟	

试点阶段四级考试单项分的报道共分为四个部分：听力(35%)、阅读(35%)、完型填空或改错(10%)、作文和翻译(20%)。各单项报道分的满分分别为：听力249分，阅读249分，完型填空或改错70分，作文142分。各单项分相加之和等于总分710分。

样卷答题时间共125分钟。考试开始后，考生先在答题卡1上完成写作部分。30分钟后，监考员发试题册，考生在接着的15分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后，监考员收回答题卡1，考生在答题卡2上完成其余部分的试题。

与改革前的大学英语四级考试试题相比较，《大学英语四级考试(CET4)试点考试样卷》在题型上有很大变动，特别是新增加了五种题型——听力部分的长对话、阅读部分的快速阅读理解(是非判断题和完成句子题)和仔细阅读理解(选词填空题)以及改错等，无论是从题型的种类，还是从规定时间内需完成的题量都有大幅度的增加，因而考试的难度无疑加大了很多。这表明新的大学英语四级考试在越来越与国际上主流英语测试相接轨的同时，也对广大考生提出了更新、更高的要求。因此为了让广大考生尽快、尽早消除新题型带来的迷惑，我们在第一时间组织广大战斗在一线的专家编写了这套预测试卷。对于新题型，我们既提供了详尽的解题思路(附赠小册子)，也配有针对性极强的专项训练；同时整套试卷中的部分试题更是选自试点院校的试测样卷，具有很高的权威性。

本书分为三大部分：第一部分为《新题型命题研究与解题思路》及《阅读理解预测10篇和写作预测范文20篇》；第二部分为大学英语四级考试预测冲刺试题；第三部分为预测冲刺题的参考答案和每题的解题思路及录音原文。作为全国第一批伴随样卷推出的预测试卷，本书具有以下三大特点：

1. 新题型命题研究与解题思路充分解读 本书附赠的两本关于新题型命题研究与解题思路的小册子,是在对5种新题型要求和命题规律的深度研究的基础上,对其相对应的解题思路进行了全面诠释,这些解题方法和技巧简单明了,实用有效、实战性强。其配套的专项训练和综合模拟,能让考生在短时间内迅速熟悉新题型,进而攻克新题型。

2. 题材新颖、命题科学 本书收录的预测冲刺试题均选自国内外最新报刊、电台、杂志上的文章,由国内工作在教学科研一线的语言学测试专家,在认真研究《大学英语四级考试(CET4)试点考试样卷》题源的基础上,结合国际上主流英语测试的权威考题,精心编撰而成。

3. 贴近真题、预测性强 本书收录的预测冲刺试题严谨科学、难度适中、严格按照《大学英语四级考试(CET4)试点考试样卷》编写而成,并经过参与2006年6月四级考试中部分试点院校学生试测,试题可靠性强,预测性强。

使用本书时,建议广大考生首先认真阅读本书的《新题型命题研究与解题思路》,对新题型的解题步骤及解题思路有充分的认识;然后按样卷规定的时间认真答题并在完成后核对答案,仔细研读每题的解析;最后做完本书附赠的《阅读理解10篇》、以及背诵本书附赠的《写作预测范文20篇》,相信这样对参加大学英语四级新题型考试的考生会有极大的帮助。

语言能力的提高是学习者长期不懈努力的结果,不是靠走捷径就能实现的。一步一个脚印,踏踏实实认真地学好基础知识,并结合本书对新题型进行了解、熟悉及实战演练,广大考生一定能突破新的四级考试。

大学英语教学与测试研究中心

2006年2月

答案详解及录音文字材料

大学英语四级预测冲刺试卷 (一)

■ 参考答案

Part I Writing

September 18, 2005

Dear Lee,

I'm very glad to hear that you want to move to Beijing. I'm writing this letter to tell you something about this city.

Let's start with what you will likely like. At the top of the list would be what Beijing offers culturally. Undoubtedly Beijing is one of the top cities in the world as far as culture is concerned. There are many famous tourist attractions, from which you can know the long history of China. Besides, a great many top universities and institutes are located in Beijing, providing best resources of education. The most important thing is that the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing will bring lots of opportunities. Meanwhile the city will become more beautiful.

What are some aspects you would not like? Like any large city, Beijing has a very large population and quite serious traffic problems. The life expenditure here is so high that you will face great pressures. Those are the "dark side" of this city.

Anyway there is much more to like about Beijing than not to like. I hope you will love this city, and wouldn't think of living elsewhere.

Yours,

Li Ping

■ 范文评析

这是一篇书信作文, 要求作者以 Li Ping 的身份向朋友写信介绍所在城市的优缺点。作者介绍了北京这座城市。文章的第一段直接进入主题。第二段的段首句 "Let's start with what you will likely like." 点明此段主要内容, 即北京让人喜欢的特点——北京的文化氛围。作者从三个方面给出具体例证: 1) 名胜古迹多。2) 知名院所多。3) 2008 年奥运会带来的机会多。第三段中, 作者用一个疑问句 "What are some aspects you would not like?" 引出下文, 然后简单介绍了北京让人不喜欢地方, 比如人口, 交通, 生活压力等问题, 并用 "Those are the 'dark side' of this city." 作为该段结尾句。文章的最后一段总结全文, 首尾呼应, 并表明了作者的态度, 认为北京让人喜欢的地方更多。作者在写这篇文章时抓住了北京最主要的优点, 并且给了充分的理由, 而缺点方面只是简单提及, 这样就与作者的态度一致, 可谓详略得当。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N 2. Y 3. N 4. N 5. Y 6. Y 7. Y

8. the local population's ethnic makeup

9. The annual sales of a store

10. generates more customers

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

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

Section B

26. A 27. A 28. C 29. D 30. C 31. B 32. D 33. D 34. A 35. C

Section C

36. fashionable 37. complained 38. obedience 39. Actually

40. critics 41. traditional 42. approve 43. occupation

44. people whom their parents have never met, and choose occupations different from those of their parents

45. the ambitions that parents have for their children are another cause of the division between them. Often, they discover that they have very little in common with each other

46. elderly people are valued for their wisdom, but in our society the knowledge of a lifetime may become obsolete overnight

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. C 48. L 49. E 50. F 51. D 52. H 53. O 54. A 55. I 56. B

Section B

57. B 58. D 59. C 60. B 61. C 62. C 63. B 64. D 65. B 66. C

Part V Cloze

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

Part VI Translation

87. As for the hotel
88. walk there and back
89. brought forward
90. corresponds with hers
91. dropped from the new dictionary

■答案详解及录音

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

本文介绍的是现代网络软件技术如何在帮助零售商或餐馆选定新店址方面发挥巨大的作用。以往选择新店址只能靠人力进行实地考察,并耗费大量时间。在高科技协助下,选择店址变得快捷可靠。软件不仅可以呈现客观的环境特征,还可以对目标顾客做出详尽分析,适应了一些店家快速扩张的需要。

本文属于深度报道性文章,条理清楚,但含有较多的引语和人名与公司名,小标题的应用与内容有关,但主要是为了吸引读者,不一定是内容的全面归纳。阅读时应当掌握先慢后快的原则,把握文章的思路,以便做题时快速搜寻。

1. 【题意】文章讨论的是零售商如何利用以网络为基础的软件来制定产品发展计划。

【精解】这是主旨题。本句的关键词是 tools 和 location。文章从第一段就点明的话题是:“find the perfect location”,即借助现代绘图和人口统计学工具软件,零售商可以非常方便地选择出新的店址,并不是利用软件来制定产品发展计划。因此选 NO。

2. 【题意】以前零售商为挑选一个理想的店址要雇人开车到处搜索。

【精解】本句的关键词是 past, hire 和 drive, 我们可以在第二段找到相关的内容:第二段以 IHOP 这家店为例,说明从前如果要开新店就要雇佣房地产经纪人四处开车搜寻,收集目标地点的人群信息、商业信息以及交通状况信息。因此选 YES。

3. 【题意】尽管新的选址技术可以在很大程度上方便挑选开店地点,但零售商们现在仍然不愿采用。

【精解】本句的关键词是 retailers 和 adopt, 需要了解的问题是零售商的态度,这点可以在第四段找到,该段指出,尽管还没有有关选址这个行业的确切数字,但从“店址分析”这个公司来看,现在其客户数量飞速增长。由此可见现在店家对新技术手段还是积极响应的。因此选 NO。

4. 【题意】如果你在一个街区看到两家星巴克咖啡店,或是同一条街两边有两家店,这纯属巧合。

【精解】本句的关键词是 coffee shops 和 same block, 根据这两个关键词可以找到小标题 COFFEE STOPS, 因而可以在第五、六段找到答案:高科技改变了以前房地产经济人选址时最看重的“地点”这一因素。即使一个街区或一条街上出现两家店也并非偶然,而是出于对顾客不同生活方式、偏好、办公楼数量、步行距离等诸多因素的考虑。因为现在的选址技术已经象一种数字艺术一样被精确运用。因此选 NO。

5. 【题意】零售商要开设新连锁店时,除了考虑潜在顾客的年龄和收入,还得考虑成百上千个特征。

【精解】本句的关键词是 Hundreds of, age 和 income, 题目涉及到选址时需要考虑的各种因素,这点在第七段可以找到:现在选址技术变得更为先进,几十年前,顾客的年龄和收入是两个最关键的地域区别性特征,现在商家意识到,即使是这两个特征相同的顾客还是会有不同的消费行为,因此有上百个层面要考虑。因此选 YES。

6. 【题意】开设新店可能会导致原有店铺顾客的流失。

【精解】本句是推理理解题,关键词是 new chain store 和 customers。根据新店和顾客这种内容,可以找到小标题“NO TIME TO SHOP”部分,答案在该部分的第2段:如果销售商原来已有一家店,但是人们在交通上花的时间较多,新软件可以分析出新店能在多大程度上影响原来店的销售,甚至分析出新店能否吸引到足够的客户来弥补原来店流失的顾客。由此可见,新店会对现有店造成影响。因此选 YES。

7. 【题意】先进的选址软件工具可以跟上一些零售商飞快的扩张速度。

【精解】本句的关键词是 software tools, rapid expansion 和 retailers, 根据关键词可以在“NO TIME TO SHOP”部分的第3段找到答案。该段第一句回答了这个问题,同时还举例进行了说明:Dollar Tree 这样的店每隔一天就要开一家新店,如果不能抓住机会,就会失去潜在的利润。新技术能帮助这些快速扩张的公司及时出击。因此选 YES。

8. 【题意】在选择理想店址时,社区的种族构成也是一个重要因素,新的软件工具结合美国人口普查局的人口统计信息可以分析出当地人口的种族成分。

【精解】本句的关键词是 Ethnic component 和 U.S. Census Bureau, 这句这两个关键词可以在小标题“ETHNIC

INGREDIENTS”部分找到答案：在几十年中，美国的种族构成发生了较大变化，西班牙裔美国人取代非洲裔美国人成为最大的少数民族。获得有关种族特征和每个种族喜好的信息有助于更好的了解顾客。空格填 the local population's ethnic makeup。

9. 【题意】商店的年销售额可以深刻反应出不同年龄段、不同种族、不同性别的喜好。

【精解】本句的关键词是 insight，问题的核心是对各种顾客的详尽的分析，根据这种内容，可以首先确定到小标题“NO TIME TO SHOP”这一部分。在该部分的第1段，可以了解到：零售商获知商店的年销售额后就瞄准周围地区，能够分析出同一街区不同种类人群的消费习惯，透视出不同年龄段、不同种族、不同性别的喜好。空格处填 The annual sales of a store。

10. 【题意】与工业和制造业单位相比，办公楼和医院会给餐馆带来更多的客源。

【精解】本句的关键词是关于地点的 Compared，根据这种内容，可以确定 A CHOICE SPOT 这部分。该部分谈地点的选择，该部分第二段谈工作场所的影响：软件还可以区分出周围有那些类型的工作场所。工业和制造业单位带来的客源不像办公楼和医院那么多。开餐馆最理想的场所就是十字路口的街角，路上至少有四条车道，灯光充足，有宽敞的人行道入口，并且后面就是购物中心，而且那里还没有餐饮场所。空格处填 generates more customers。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

Short Conversations

11. M: Wow, there's a great deal of work for us to do.

W: Oh, it isn't so bad as it looks. After all, the greater part of it has already been done.

Q: What does the woman say about the work?

12. W: Can't you knock on the door before you enter my office next time?

M: Sorry, Mme. It's just that I'm in such a hurry.

Q: How did the woman feel when she was speaking to the man?

13. W: Jane told me she would fly to Paris sometime this week.

M: Well, I saw her a minute ago at the supermarket.

Q: What can we conclude from the conversation?

14. M: How long will the party last? I've got a meeting to attend at 4 pm.

W: You'll be all right. The host will have an appointment at 3 pm.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

15. M: Why do you look so worried? Only one has finished ahead of you.

W: I've promised my Mom that I'd be the first.

Q: Why is the woman worried?

16. W: My friend talked to me on the phone for two hours last night!

M: Is it toll free?

Q: What does the man imply?

17. W: Yes, we do have that color. But unfortunately we don't have the medium size now.

M: In that case, I'll have to take the blue one.

Q: Where does the conversation take place?

18. W: Why do you look so depressed?

M: Professor Smith said I might have to change another topic for my thesis.

W: I told you that topic was too risky.

Q: What did the woman do?

■ 答案精解

11. 【答案】D。信息明示题。对话中男士说还有一大堆工作等着我们去做。女士则说事情还不是很糟糕，毕竟，工作的大部分已经做完了。句子“... the greater part of it has already been done.”给了我们明确信息，把被动变为主动，意思即为“they've finished more than half of it.”故选项D正确。
12. 【答案】B。态度题。对话中女士对男士说：下一次你进我的办公室之前能不能先敲一下门，男士马上说：对不起，仅是因为我太匆忙了，问题问的是关于女士的态度。从女士的婉转建议中“can't you knock on the door ...?”可推论出她有些生气。所以选B是正确的。
13. 【答案】D。推理判断题。对话中女士说Jane曾告诉过她要在这个星期的某个时间乘飞机到巴黎。男士则说一分钟之前我还在超市里见过她呢。由此，选项中的“撒谎”与“不撒谎”并不确定，但是很明显Jane今天不在巴黎。
14. 【答案】C。推理判断题。对话中男士问女士：此次聚会要持续多长时间？四点钟，还要去参加一个会议。女士则说：可以的，主人约定的是三点钟。由此我们可以推论出，男士不会因此错过了开会。

- 15.【答案】A。原因关系题。对话中男士问女士：为什么你显得很焦虑？在你前面完成的就只有一个人呀。女士则说：我已向我妈允诺过要拿第一的。由此，我们知道她焦虑是因为她不能实现她的诺言。
- 16.【答案】C。推理判断题。对话中女士说：昨晚朋友在电话里和我聊了两个小时。男士则问：电话费免费吗？该句中“toll”意指长途电话费，“free”是“免费”的意思。由此我们可以推论出：男士认为他们通电话的时间太长，得花多少电话费呀。
- 17.【答案】D。地点题。对话中女士说：我们有这种颜色，但是很遗憾这种颜色没有中号的。男士则说：既然如此，我就买蓝色的。从此对话中的一些词语“color, size, take the blue one”，可以推知对话发生在百货商店里，是营业员与顾客间的对话。
- 18.【答案】B。细节信息明示题。对话中女士问男士：为什么你看起来如此沮丧？男士则说：“professor Smith”让他不得不换一个论文的主题。然后女士又说：我早就告诉过你，你写那个主题太冒险了。从女士话中，我们推出她早就警告过男士了。由此，选项B为正确答案。

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

W: So what year were you born?

M: 1971. yes, I'm part of the Generation X.

W: Generation X? I think I've heard of it, but I don't know what it means.

M: It's basically a trendy classification for the generation born in the United States after 1965. It was coined in 1991 by author Douglas Coupland, who wrote a book by that title.

W: What characterizes the X-generation?

M: Well, they are basically college educated and dissatisfied with their careers.

W: So, they are basically overeducated and underemployed?

M: Right. And they all have a pessimistic attitude about society. They don't see life getting any better. They don't even like the label "Generation X".

W: I can see why. Nobody likes to be stereotyped.

M: There are actually two different stereotypes associated with the generation X-er. One is the slacker image in which the individual has no motivation. The other extreme is the highly educated computer hacker who has his own business.

W: So tell me some more terms about the Generation X.

M: Sure. There's another term called "Mc. Job". It was also coined by Coupland and refers to low paying jobs with no prestige and no future.

W: Like working at McDonalds? Is that where they got the "Mc"?

M: Exactly.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. When was the term "the Generation X" made up?

20. Which of the following is not the characteristic of the Generation X?

21. What kind of education did the Generation X basically receive?

■答案精解

19.【答案】C。细节题。答案在对话开头：It was coined in 1991 by author Douglas Coupland, who wrote a book by that title.

20.【答案】B。细节题。其余三项对话都明确提到。B项的说法与事实正好相反。他们基本特征是 overeducated and underemployed.

21.【答案】B。细节题。对话中有这样一句 they are basically college educated.

Conversation Two

M: Mathematics Department, Doctor Webster speaking.

W: Hello, Prof. Webster, this is Janet Hill calling. I'm living two doors down from your teaching assistant, Don Williams. Don asked me to call you because he has lost his voice and can't talk to you himself.

M: Lost his voice? Oh, what a shame! Is there anything I can do for him?

W: Well, he has a class this afternoon from two-thirty to four and he won't be able to teach it but he doesn't want to cancel it either.

M: Want me to try to find somebody else to teach the class?

W: No, not exactly. What he wants to do is to get someone to go to his class for him, just to pass back the mid-term exams. He's already marked them and they are on the desk in his office. The whole thing wouldn't take more than ten minutes.

M: His class is at two-thirty, eh? Well, at that time I was going to be on campus anyway, so I could do it for him. Which room is his class in?

W: Cadre Hall, Room 214. Will you need his office key to get the exams? He's given it to me and I could bring it to you.
M: Actually, that won't be necessary. We have a master key in the math department, so I can get into his office if necessary.
W: Thank you very much, Prof. Webster. Don doesn't have another class to teach until Thursday, and hopefully, he will be able to talk by then. He'll call you as soon as he can. Oh, yes, I almost forgot. Could you put the next assignment on the board, too? It's all the problems on page forty-five, and they are due in the next class.
M: No trouble at all. Thanks for passing all the news about Don, and please tell him not to worry about anything.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. What is Don's problem?
23. What favor does Don want someone to do for him?
24. What does Janet offer to do?
25. What does Janet almost forget to ask Professor Webster?

■答案精解

22. 【答案】C。对话一开始女声就讲: Don asked me to call you because he has lost his voice and can't talk to you himself.
23. 【答案】D。细节题。对话中这一句提示答案: What he wants to do is to get someone to go to his class for him, just to pass back the mid-term exams.
24. 【答案】B。细节题。在 Webster 教授答应给 Don 发试卷以后, Janet 说她可以把钥匙送给他。答案在这一句: Will you need his office key to get the exams? He's given it to me and I could bring it to you.
25. 【答案】C。答案在对话结尾处: Oh, yes, I almost forgot. Could you put the next assignment on the board, too?

Section B

Passage One

Good morning, class. Last time, we started to talk about some crops and traditions of early agriculture-based society. We had said that corn is one food that dominated the food-growing activities of those early American Indian tribes that relied on farming for food. The early farming American Indians planted lots of varieties of corn, including the kind of corns that are eaten today as popcorn. The corn was prepared in different ways. It could be eaten fresh from the field. Sometimes it was boiled, sometimes the corn was roasted, but most of the corn was dried on the cob. And later it was ground into flour. The advantage of this method is that the dried corn can be stored for long periods of time without spoiling. The American Indians harvested the corn twice. The first harvest was the green corn or sweet corn harvest. This harvest was accompanied by a ceremony of thanksgiving. The farmers thought that this celebration would protect the farmers from disaster. The second harvest took place about six weeks later. During this harvesting, the farmers pulled back the husks of corn and braid them together. Big bundles were prepared this way and were dried for use later on throughout the winter. After the corn was eaten, these farmers used the dried husks to make all sorts of different things like mats, moccasins, dolls and ceremonial masks.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Which of the following is not true?
27. What is the main subject of this talk?
28. According to the speaker, how was most corn prepared?

■答案精解

26. 【答案】A。细节题。从对话中可听到印第安人有时也把玉米烤着吃。原文有: The corn was prepared in different ways. It could be eaten fresh from the field. Sometimes it was boiled, sometimes the corn was roasted, but most of the corn was dried on the cob.
27. 【答案】A。主旨大意题。其它选项都不够全面。
28. 【答案】C。细节题明示。答案在这一句: but most of the corn was dried on the cob. And later it was ground into flour.

Passage Two

Half a century ago, most American children grew up in the home of their two biological parents. Now, more than half will live apart from at least one parent before reaching the age of 18, and more than half of these will live with a step-parent or a foster parent. Disturbingly, three new studies, by Anne Case, an economist at Princeton university, and her colleagues, suggest that these children will do worse in terms of food, education and health care than other youngsters.

One of these studies, published in the October issue of the Economic Journal, finds that households in the United States where a child is raised by a non-biological mother spend less on food than those where the relationship is biological. Whether the child is raised by a step-, adoptive or foster mother, the reduction is the same. Evidence from South Africa tells a similar tale:

where a child does not live with its birth-mother, the household spends less on mild, fruit and vegetables, and more on alcohol and tobacco.

Dr. Case's other two studies find that children not raised by their birth-mothers suffer in other ways. One discovered that 61% of children over a year old and living with both biological parents had had a medical check-up in the past year; but only 46% of those living with a step-mother had had one. The other looked at education: A mother's own children receive, on average, one more year of schooling than do step-, foster or adopted children.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. Who is Anne Case?

30. In which issue was one of Ms. Anne Case's studies published?

31. According to this passage, what change has America undergone in the past fifty years?

■答案精解

29.【答案】D。细节题。录音在第一次提到 Anne 时就注明了她的身份: an economist at Princeton university.

30.【答案】C。细节题。明确说进是十月这一期上。

31.【答案】B。判断题。虽然是最后一题,但答案却是在开头。文章一开始就比较了半世纪前与现在的不同,那就是现在有一半的孩子在 18 岁前不与亲生父母一起生活。

Passage Three

Australia has a national system of health care called Medicare. It is funded by taxpayers who pay a small percentage of their income to cover cost. This payment is called the Medicare Levy.

All Australians then have all of their medical needs met for almost no charge. Some doctors do charge above the government rate and so patients may have to pay the difference between the doctor's rate and the government prescribed fee. In addition there is a small charge for prescription drugs. Surgery and hospital charges are paid for completely if the patient is treated in a public hospital.

There is also a private medical system, with private health insurance funds providing extra health benefits such as private rooms in private hospitals, rebates on optical and dental fees, etc.

While the private health funds are optional, the Medicare levy must be paid by every taxpayer. Those who belong to the private funds are allowed to claim their contributions as a tax deduction. Just over 30% of Australians belong to a private health fund.

The quality of health care is the same in both systems, but people who also pay private health insurance are able to go private hospitals and gain quicker access to specialists and surgery, as well as refunds on a wide range of medical services. Many Australians are prepared to pay for that service.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. Who will pay for the charges if a patient is treated in a public hospital in Australia?

33. How many Australians don't belong to a private health fund?

34. Why do people pay private health insurance?

35. What's the passage mainly about?

■答案精解

32.【答案】D。从录音开始即可知道澳大利亚有国家医疗保险制度,由纳税人按其收入的一小部分比例组成。在国家医院看病的人享受这种医疗保险。

33.【答案】D。除了每人都享受的国家医疗保险,澳大利亚还有一种私人健康保险制度,但这种保险不是每人都有,是个人按其需要选择参保。只有 30% 多的澳大利亚人享有这种健康基金。原文有明确提及: Just over 30% of Australians belong to a private health fund.

34.【答案】A。细节题。答案在录音结尾: people who also pay private health insurance are able to go private hospitals and gain quicker access to specialists and surgery, as well as refunds on a wide range of medical services.

35.【答案】C。主旨大意题。其它三项都是短文涉及到的几个方面,不能作为整篇短文的主要大意。

Section C

A few years ago it was (36) fashionable to speak of a generation gap, a division between young people and their elders. Parents (37) complained that children did not show them proper respect and (38) obedience, while children complained that their parents did not understand them at all. What had gone wrong? Why had the generation gap suddenly appeared? (39) Actually, the generation gap has been around for a long time. Many (40) critics argue that it is built into the fabric of our society.

One important cause of the generation gap is the opportunity that young people have to choose their own life-styles. In more (41) traditional societies, when children grow up, they are expected to live in the same area as their parents, to marry

people that their parents know and (42) approve of, and often to continue the family (43) occupation. In our society, young people often travel great distances for their educations, move out of the family home at an early age, marry or live with (44) people whom their parents have never met, and choose occupations different from those of their parents.

In our upwardly mobile society, parents often expect their children to do better than they did: to find better jobs, to make more money, and to do all the things that they were unable to do. Often, however, (45) the ambitions that parents have for their children are another cause of the division between them. Often, they discover that they have very little in common with each other.

Finally, the speed at which changes take place in our society is another cause of the gap between the generations. In a traditional culture, (46) elderly people are valued for their wisdom, but in our society the knowledge of a lifetime may become obsolete overnight.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. C: unique 48. L: counterparts 49. E: commodity 50. F: adapted
51. D: combine 52. H: generally 53. O: time-consuming 54. A: efficient
55. I: routines 56. B: coordinate

■参考译文

职业女性有一个独特的难题需要克服。和男同事一样，她们必须承受工作压力，处理下属问题，还要承担企业管理的责任。

但要是结了婚，或者有了小孩，她们一方面要为公司能得到提拔而努力工作，另一方面还要处理好另一个工作的要求。

大量妇女加入劳动大军成了头条新闻。据美国职业妇女协会统计，当今职业妇女有3600万人，她们都有一个伤脑筋的问题：时间不够。既要完成似乎永远干不完的家务活，又要干好所从事的工作，两项任务加在一起，使得时间成了无价之宝。

尽管男女在事业上越来越可以平起平坐，由于文化习俗的影响，人们还是认为家务是妇女的责任。除非丈夫能够共同分担家务，否则妇女就要承担相当于男同事两倍的工作任务。男人怎样处理好婚姻家庭生活与事业的关系，又有谁问过这样的问题呢？

研究表明，一般来说在外工作的妇女的丈夫很少帮助干家务。在芝加哥地区进行的调查，以及后来全国的调查都发现，全日制工作的女性普遍地要干80%以上的家务杂活。

要同时干好两件都需要时间的工作，妇女得善于安排好自己的时间。如果要想在与男同事的竞争中获胜，就必须摸索更有效的方法，处理好公司和家里事务。

实际上，与男同事相比，妇女必须更好地安排上班和下班时间。的确，她必须善于安排时间，协调好两项工作。多数妇女不能够把胀鼓鼓的公文包带回家里，家里还有份全日制工作等待着她干呢。

Section B

Passage One

本文是一篇有关书店的文章，文章提及读者喜欢到书店、在书店流连忘返的原因，提及作为书店的营业员应该注意的问题，提及书店的老板对于顾客的态度等等。

57.【题意】在书店里，你很容易忘记时间的流逝，原因是：

- A) 你想逃避现实。 B) 你要把一本书看完一遍。
C) 你不愿意浪费钱。 D) 你要买一本书作为礼物，但是不想买一本无聊的书。

【精解】本题是推理题。文章的第一段指出一种现象，有人在书店流连忘返，主要是沉迷于书的内容“engaged in”，可见是要把书看完才意识到时间问题。答案是B。

58.【题意】在书店里：

- A) 营业员应该友好地向你问候。 B) 你必须买本书。
C) 你的心迷失了。 D) 除非顾客要求，否则营业员无需接近顾客。

【精解】本题是细节题。文章的第二段对于书店的营业员的服务有如下评论：“In a bookshop, an assistant should remain in the background until you have finished browsing. Then, and only then, are his services necessary.”，意思就是营业员不必主动接触顾客，除非顾客提出要求。答案是D。

59.【题意】在书店做什么是不明智的？

- A) 买有关黄铜文字拓印的书。 B) 买有关古钱币的书。
C) 买一本其主题你稍有兴趣的书。 D) 一本插图精美价格昂贵的书。

【精解】逻辑题。文章第三段举例提到有关古钱币的书可能插图精美会吸引顾客买，但是段落的主要思想是它的主题句“You have to be careful not to be attracted by the variety of books in a bookshop.”，说明卖书要理智，不要随性。答案是C。

60.【题意】根据本文作者的意思，最佳逃避现实的方法是：

- A) 和书店的营业员长聊。
- B) 待在书店里，沉迷于各种各样的书中。
- C) 买一本畅销小说来读。
- D) 在街上闲逛。

【精解】文章第二段说“*This opportunity to escape the realities of everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of a bookshop.*”（我认为书店的最大吸引力在于可以帮助人们逃避现实），可见作者说这句话的前提是书店可以帮助人们逃避现实。答案是B。

61.【题意】本文认为一个好的书店店主应该：

- A) 是一个图书分类的专家。
- B) 只需照看好那些掏钱买书的人。
- C) 尊重所有爱书者。
- D) 知道如何在书店里逃避现实。

【精解】段落主旨题。文章的最后一段提及对于书店店主的要求，主要就是说要求宽容，应该有这样的观点：“*the best of is customers are those who love books*”（最好的顾客是爱书的人。可见答案是C。

Passage Two

本文介绍了成功的企业管理人员所应该具有的智力素质。文章首先提出问题，并引用了一些成功人士的回答，说明机遇是取得成功的一个重要因素；接着，作者笔锋一转，回归文章主题，即：善于用脑才是关键，接着说明人的智力包括的几大类，以及在公司管理中这些智力因素如何起作用。文章最后也提到，仅有智力还是不够的，因为实践和思考是两码事。

62.【题意】以下哪一项最适合作为本文的标题？

- A) 智力的元素
- B) 战略能力意义重大
- C) 有脑者
- D) 系统思维能力更缺乏

【精解】主旨题。本文的主旨是介绍成功的企业管理人员所应该具有的智力素质，所以C最适合作标题，而A、B、D分别是文章段落的内容或细节。

63.【题意】第一段的“*took me under his wing*”意思是：

- A) 劝我追随他。
- B) 帮助、支持和保护我。
- C) 要求我等待机会。
- D) 给我提供好的职位。

【精解】词汇题。*take sb. under one's wing* 是习语，意思是：把某人放在自己的羽翼下；庇护某人；照料某人。所以答案是B。

64.【题意】下面哪一项符合文章的原意？

- A) 如今分析能力对于获取成功不再重要。
- B) 系统思维能力指通过目前的现象而预测未来趋势的能力。
- C) 情商包括想像力和设计能力。
- D) 通过分析局部在整个体系起的作用而评价局部的能力属于系统思维能力。

【精解】综合分析题。题目的四个选项涉及不同内容：A项与第四段相关和第七段有关。第四段提到分析能力和实践能力的重要性，第七段提到所有的智力因素在公司管理中都很重要：“*Good leadership today requires all of these intellectual capabilities.*”。所以A不符合文章的原意。B项和D项所提及的系统思维能力出现在第六段：“*the ability of systems thinking, to view parts in relation to the whole, focusing on how parts interact and evaluating them in relation to how well they serve the system's purpose*”（系统思维能力，即窥一发而知全局的能力，能够通过分析局部的相互关系而衡量局部在整个体系中所起的作用），可见D对于系统思维能力的解释是符合文章的原意的。C项的意思与原文不符，情商指的是自我控制、自我了解和理解他人方面的能力——*self-control, self understanding and empathy*；而想像力和设计能力属于创造力——*creative intelligence*，相关内容出现在第三段。

65.【题意】文中的“*street smart*”指的是：

- A) 可以在街上随意结识人的能力。
- B) 应付人际关系的技能。
- C) 居无定所、随遇而安的能力。
- D) 着装打扮胜人一筹的能力。

【精解】词义理解题。“*street smart*”在本文出现两次：在第三段，Sternberg认为智力包括三类，与分析能力相对的是实践能力和创造力（*Sternberg contrasted analytic intelligence with practical intelligence or street smarts*），通过“or”，我们知道“*street smart*”和“*practical intelligence*”是同义关系。在第四段，“*street smarts were always useful for knowing who to trust and whom to follow.*”（处事能力也很有用，它告诉人们该相信谁、追随谁）这句话告诉我们“*street smart*”和人际交往有关，因此我们判断B是正确答案。

66.【题意】作者在文章的最后一段表达了什么意思？

- A) 如今要获得领导才能不容易。
- B) 如果你拥有了所有上述才能，你就极有可能获得成功。
- C) 有时，即便人知道应该做什么，也不一定能获得成功。
- D) 能力如何表现取决于领导的勇气。

【精解】段落主旨题。本文的写作特点是：文章的最后一段不仅仅是对上文的总结：“*Good leadership today requires all of these intellectual capabilities.*”（一个好的领导需要所有上述智力素质）；而且提出了新的问题：“*it is one thing to know what's right, it's another to take risks or do what is right even when there is no guarantee of success.*”（知道对错是

一回事,敢于冒险、采取行动做自己认为对的事,尤其是不能保证取得成功的事,又是一码事);所以最后一段的要点在第二句话——“知”和“行”并不总是一致。选项中C符合段落的主旨。

Part V Cloze

67. A. 固定用法。against a warm wall 表示“靠在墙上”。
68. B. 固定用法。be proud of = be satisfied and pleased with, 表示“为……而骄傲”。
69. D. 固定用法题。produce = bear, grow.
70. B. 词意辨析题。alive 表示“活着的、存活的”,符合题意。
71. C. 词意辨析题。notice 表示“注意”,符合题意。
72. C. 词意辨析题。leaves 表示“树叶”,符合题意。这正是 beginning to fall 的原因。
73. D. 词意辨析题。后面的定语从句中,which 代替 ants, them 代替 aphids,意思是树上有蚜虫,所以招来了蚂蚁,从蚜虫身上汲取蜜糖。visit 表示“光顾”。
74. A. 固定用法题:a sort of honey 表示 a kind/type of sweet liquid,符合题意。
75. B. 固定用法题。这里的 keep 表示“持续”,和后面的 for 24 hours 相对应。
76. D. 推理题。这里的 it 指 the experiment,从“even though”的转折口气可以看出,实验失败了(fail to do)。
77. C. 词意辨析题。这里的 base 表示“根部(地面上)”,符合题意,而 roots 表示“根系(地地下)”。
78. B. 词意辨析题。作者这么做的目的当然是要阻止蚂蚁上树。impossible 表示“不可能”,符合题意。
79. D. 推理题。作者用这种方法挡住了蚂蚁,不让他们通过(cross)。
80. A. 词意辨析题。这里是说蚂蚁围绕着根部乱转,所以选项 A 符合题意。
81. B. 词意辨析题。这里的 midnight 表示“午夜”,符合句中 even went out 的意思。
82. A. 推理题。这里是说,作者有一点沾沾自喜,因为他把蚂蚁挡住了。
83. C. 词意辨析题。Still 在这里表示“仍然”,符合题意。
84. D. 固定用法。这里的 without...anything 表示“什么事也做不了”,符合题意。
85. C. 语法题。分词作状语,表示他希望看到蚂蚁失望地放弃。
86. D. 固定用法题。Give up 表示“放弃”,符合题意。这里是表示作者希望能看见蚂蚁失望地放弃。

Part VI Translation

87. As for the hotel (as for 是“至于”的意思,e.g. As for you, you ought to be ashamed of yourself.)
88. walk there and back (back 指回到以前的状况、阶段、位置,e.g. Please give me my ball back.)
89. brought forward (bring something forward 指将事物提前或将某事提交讨论,e.g. matters brought forward from the last meeting)
90. corresponds with hers (correspond with something 与……相一致,相符,e.g. The written record of our conversation doesn't correspond with what was actually said.)
91. dropped from the new dictionary (drop somebody/something from something 偶然或有意地略去某人/某事物,e.g. She's been dropped from the team because of injury.)

大学英语四级预测冲刺试卷(二)

■参考答案

Part I Writing

How to Reduce Stress?

Nowadays people face great pressures and stress of modern life. If we do not know how to cope with them, it will take a major toll both on our bodies and on our minds. Therefore each person should learn to reduce stress so as to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

In my opinion, there are two best ways of reducing stress: exercise and contact with nature. For exercise, I often swim; play tennis or basketball after work. Even though exercise is a physical activity, I feel that it can result in an emotional release. After taking exercise, I feel more energetic and my problems seem smaller. Another way I like to deal with stress is to make contact with nature. I like traveling, hiking in the mountains and strolling in the park. I enjoy the smell and sight of green growing things. The beauty of nature can make me feel refreshed and invigorated.

These activities are beneficial to my bodies and minds. By doing these things, I can reduce the stress of my life and live happily.

■范文评析

现代社会,人们面对巨大的生活压力。如何减压是现代人们普遍关注的一个热门话题。这篇文章要求就此问题进行讨论。

文章的第一段，作者先提出这个现象，然后说明学会减压的重要性。第二段阐述作者选择的最佳减压方式，并提供理由。段首句 “In my opinion, there are two best ways of reducing stress: exercise and contact with nature.” 提出两种最佳方式：运动和接触自然。然后作者通过描述自己的切身感受来说明采用这两种方式的理由。结尾段是对全文的总结。整篇文章结构完整，条理清楚，语言连贯，论证充分。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N 2. N 3. N 4. N 5. Y 6. N 7. Y

8. recording a conversation

9. Public access

10. change their grammar

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

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

Section B

26. A 27. D 28. A 29. C 30. D 31. B 32. D 33. C 34. B 35. A

Section C

36: faced 37: productive 38: claim 39: evidence

40: variety 41: enjoyable 42: concerned 43: factor

44: But perhaps they want more money only because the work they do is so boring.

45: A similar argument may explain demands for shorter working hours.

46: they will neither want more money, nor will shorter working hours be so important to them.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. G 48. O 49. B 50. J 51. D 52. H 53. C 54. E 55. K 56. M

Section B

57. D 58. A 59. B 60. C 61. A 62. D 63. C 64. B 65. D 66. C

Part V Cloze

67. C 68. A 69. B 70. D 71. C 72. B 73. C 74. C 75. A 76. B

77. A 78. A 79. B 80. C 81. D 82. D 83. D 84. B 85. C 86. C

Part VI Translation

87. as she is a singer

88. in case her parents don't approve of him

89. But for the rain

90. you may be cut off

91. soon put him at his ease

■答案详解及录音

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

文章介绍的是研究者采用现代数字化手段拯救一些濒危语言。为了研究濒危的语言，研究者会将其录制下来。但以前使用的录制载体如唱片、磁带都无法永久保存，并越来越难找到播放工具。在基金的支持下，现在可以将原来录制的材料转化成可以复制、下载的数字化形式。任务的紧迫性在于不仅战争带来的离散会导致语言灭绝，经济和文化全球化同样会有致命的影响。现在这些拯救措施可以让公众更多接触、了解濒危语言，有助于保持语言的多样性。

本文是一种深度报道，文章的开头很有意思，目的是吸引读者，阅读时应当注意通篇的时间顺序，不要错误理解。

1. 【题意】20世纪60年代，Nicholas Hopkins 主管危地马拉一些村庄的邮局。

【精解】本题的关键词是 Nicholas Hopkins 和 post office，根据这两个关键词可以确定文章第一段：20世纪60年代，Nicholas Hopkins 当时还是学生，奔走于各镇之间录制当地的方言，村民便借此机会提前录制自己要传递的“信”，之后由他转达。所以说他在当时危地马拉一些村庄无形中充当了邮递员的角色。因此选 NO。

2. 【题意】创立“记录濒危语言合作项目”的原因是向公众教授这类濒危语言。

【精解】本题与文章主旨的理解有关。本题的关键词是 The Documenting Endangered Languages Partnership，根据该关键词可以确定第二段：在意识到研究濒危语言的必要后，该合作项目被创立，目的是支持用数字化手段保存这类语

言。因此选 NO。

3. 【题意】最近 Hopkins 被要求把他录制的语言材料归还给村民。

【精解】本题的关键词是 Hopkins 和 his language recordings, 根据这种内容可以确定第三段: Hopkins 最近接受了资助, 把他以前录制的语言材料的一部分转化成数字形式, 包括他以前录制的“信函”。因此选 NO。

4. 【题意】Hopkins 认为, 危地马拉农村地区语言的灭绝是由于村民的抗拒。

【精解】本题的关键词是 Mr. Hopkins、the death of the language 和 results, 根据关键词可以确定第三段。第三段谈战争对语言的影响: 由于 36 年内战的破坏, 许多村镇都已不存在, 并且绝大部分村民早已迁居别处, 在新处安家的村民经常是选择同化而放弃本族语。Hopkins 认为这种局面会导致语言的灭绝。因此选 NO。

5. 【题意】经济和文化全球化也会导致语言灭绝。

【精解】本题的关键词是 economic and cultural globalization 和 the death of a language, 根据关键词可以确定第四段: 经济和文化全球化对于语言存在的是“subtler threats”(更不易察觉的威胁)。如语言学教授 John Goldsmith 所说, 父母多会让孩子讲地位更显著的语言如英语和西班牙语, 而放弃讲方言, 并且这也会对孩子以后的发展有好处。这些压力之下, 第二代人不太可能完全掌握一门少数民族的方言。因此选 YES。

6. 【题意】研究者在录制当地方言之前需要向村民支付一定的费用。

【精解】本题的关键词是 the researchers、money 和 villagers, 根据关键词可以确定第八段。根据第八段, 在录制之前研究者先要获取村民的信任, 有时还要获得村民委员会的同意。因此选 NO。

7. 【题意】过去录制濒危语言的材料载体都是无法永久保存的。

【精解】本题的关键词是 materials、recorded 和 be kept forever, 根据关键词可以确定倒数第 5 段: 过去采用的录制手段有朝一日都会损毁, 而且也越来越难找到播放工具。因此学者们才急于将资料转化成当代的数字形式。因此选 YES。

8. 【题意】记载一门语言不止是录制对话这么简单。

【精解】本题的关键词是 Documenting、involves 和 more than, 根据关键词可以找到第七段: 录制的内容必须能表现出对于这门语言的结构至关重要的那些方面, 如词汇、语法和语言文本。空格处填 recording a conversation。

9. 【题意】公众对这些濒危语言的了解有助于使它们重获新生。

【精解】本题的关键词是 digitalized dialects、help 和 back to life, 与方言数字化的作用有关, 根据这一点可以找到第 10 段: 将录音材料做数字化处理后就可以供公众下载复制, 越来越多人对该语言的了解和兴趣就经常会让濒危的语言重获新生。空格处填 Public access。

10. 【题意】Hopkins 发现讲 Chol 语的人在叙述到故事最精彩部分的时候会转换语法。

【精解】本题的关键词是 found、speakers of Chol、telling 和 narration, 与 Hopkins 的发现有关, 因此找到倒数第二段: 讲 Chol 语的人在故事最精彩部分通过转换语法来制造悬念, 吸引听众注意。但长久以来这种现象被研究者误认为是语法错误, 所以无法解释。事实上是继承了有 5000 年历史的玛雅语的叙事风格。空格处填 change their grammar。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

Short Conversations

11. W: Can I take your order, Sir?

M: Yes, I'd like to try the steak, please.

Q: Where are these people?

12. M: How come your aunt didn't fly?

W: It would have cost \$45.00. The bus fare is only \$15.00.

Q: How much more does it cost to fly?

13. W: Is there anything I can do for you?

M: Well, I'd like to buy some socks and a white shirt with short sleeves, please.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between these two people?

14. W: I'm out of typing paper. Will you lend me some?

M: I don't have any either, but I'll be glad to get you some when I go to the store.

Q: What is the man going to do?

15. M: Did you remember to bring the magazine you promised me last week?

W: I'm sorry, it completely slipped my mind, I'll bring it tomorrow.

Q: Why did the woman apologize to the man?

16. M: Your bedroom looks beautiful. Did you paint it yourself?

W: Of course not. I paid my younger brother to do it.

Q: What does the woman say about her bedroom.

17. W: This package was returned to me.

M: That's because you didn't put enough postage on it.

Q: What did the man tell the woman about the package?

18. M: Was your brother hurt in the accident?

W: He was shaken by the experience, but he's all right, physically. The car is a wreck though.

Q: What happened to the woman's brother?

■答案精解

- 11.【答案】A。这个对话的关键词是 **take order** 和 **steak**, 这是餐馆里点菜场景。
- 12.【答案】C。此题关键在于听懂第二个人的对话。“坐飞机要花上 \$45.00, 而车费只需 \$15.00”, 不难推断只需再花上 $\$45.00 - \$15.00 = \$30.00$ 就能乘飞机了。
- 13.【答案】A。此对话的关键词是 **buy, socks, shirt**, 购买袜子和衬衣。不难推断出这是店员和顾客的对话。
- 14.【答案】B。此题是要弄清 **but** 后面的句子 **I'll be glad to get you some when I go to the store**. “我到商店去的时候给你带来些回来”, 因此选 B。
- 15.【答案】C。此题实际是考 **slip one's mind** 这个词组的意思, **slip one's mind** 意为“遗忘, 忘记”, 而答案中只有 **forget** 是它的同义词, 因此选 C。
- 16.【答案】D。此题关键是 **paid my younger brother to do it**. 即“花钱请弟弟粉刷的”。
- 17.【答案】D。此题关键是要听懂第二个人的对话。**That's because you didn't put enough postage on it**. “那是因为你的邮资不够”。因此, 要使得包裹发出去, 就必须在包裹上贴上更多的邮票。所以选 D。
- 18.【答案】C。从 **The car is a wreck**. 可以知道因为出了一次事故, 车给撞坏了。而从 **but he's all right** 可以得知她的兄弟没受什么伤。因此选 C。

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

M: Hello, Mona, this is Pete.

W: Hi Pete. What can I do for you?

M: I need directions on how to get to the football stadium.

W: Oh, it's very simple. First go south on Highway 25 for 5 miles until you come to a large restaurant called Fanny's.

M: Fanny's? I know that restaurant. Is the football stadium just around it?

W: Not exactly. You should turn left at the restaurant and continue for a few miles more and you will come right to the stadium. There are plenty of signs once you pass the restaurant and they will take you right to the stadium.

M: Do you think the stadium will be very crowded?

W: Well, the radio announced all tickets for this game have been sold. That means you should leave about an hour before the game starts.

M: Thank you very much for your help, Monna. I'll take your advice.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. Why did Pete call Mona?

20. What advice did Mona give Pete?

21. How did Mona know there would be many people at the stadium?

■答案精解

- 19.【答案】B。细节明示题。对话开头男士说 **I need directions on how to get to the football stadium**。
- 20.【答案】D。细节明示题。本题考得是地点方向, 听时应顺手画一个粗略的地图, 这样做题时就能比较直观, 也不会搞混。
- 21.【答案】C。归纳判断题。Mona 听收音机讲所有的票都卖光, 她是通过这一点断定体育场一定会有很多人。

Conversation Two

W: Have you ever looked really closely at a snowflake?

M: Sure, but they usually melt too fast for me to get a close look. Why do you ask?

W: I'm just curious. I was reading an article about the formation of snowflakes, and I realized that I had never paid much attention to them before.

M: Well there is a big variety, isn't there?

W: Yeah, but they all have one of the three basic forms: hexagonal columns, thin hexagonal plates and the branching starshaped form.

M: I wonder why the forms are different, maybe because ice starts to form on dust particles with different shapes.

W: Well, I thought it might have something to do with the water humidity of the air but we're both wrong. The author of this article did extensive research and concluded that the shapes of snow crystals are largely controlled by the temperature of the