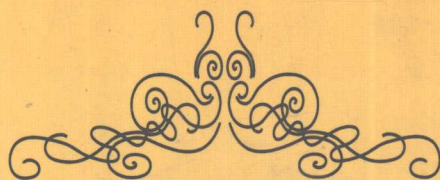
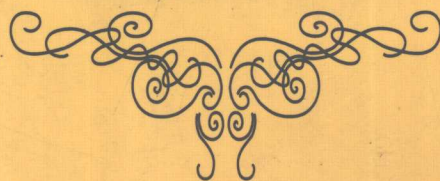


大学英语四级考试 真题详解

翟世骏 主编



DAXUE YINGYU SIJI KAOSHI ZHENTI XIANGJIE



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前 言

历次大学英语四级考试反复证明,参加大学英语四级考试的最有效方法之一就是精研往届真题。大学英语四级考试考纲严谨、题型固定、词汇有限,所以,要想在该考试中取得好成绩,除了在语言基础上下工夫外,惟有操练真题、研究真题。

本书包含从2000年6月至2005年6月共11套大学英语四级考试真题及其参考答案、试题详解、听力原文。本书编者是常年耕耘在大学英语教学及大学英语四级考试辅导第一线的、富有经验的教师,他们将常年教学中积累的经验全部融入了试题详解部分。本书与同类图书相比具有以下特点:

1. 听力部分除了提供完备的答案和录音原文,还附有考点、言简意赅的解释和听力技巧归纳;

2. 阅读理解部分除了详尽、准确的解释,还提供了考点、题干及选项注释和阅读技巧归纳;

3. 词汇部分除了给出详尽解释外,还附有考点结构或词语造句,给学生提供了深入学习的机会;

4. 写作部分除提供地道的范文外,还有写作技巧归纳,使考生能够在训练中学习、提高写作水平。

总之,本书内容丰富,讲解详实,翻译准确,举例恰当,范文得体,因而是广大考生冲刺大学英语四级考试的必备指导书(本书听力部分配有录音磁带)。

编 者

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2000 年 6 月试题

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. A) She is not interested in the article.
B) She has given the man much trouble.
☒ C) She would like to have a copy of the article.
D) She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.
2. A) He saw the big tower he visited on TV.
☒ B) He has visited the TV tower twice.
C) He has visited the TV tower once.
D) He will visit the TV tower in June.
3. A) The woman has trouble getting along with the professor.
☒ B) The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.
C) The woman knows the professor has been busy.
D) The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.
4. A) He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.
B) He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.
C) He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.
☒ D) He wants to spend more time with his family.
5. A) The man thought the essay was easy.
☒ B) They both had a hard time writing the essay.
C) The woman thought the essay was easy.
☒ D) Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.
6. A) In the park.
☒ B) Between two buildings.

- C) In his apartment. D) Under a huge tree.
 7. ☒ A) It's awfully dull. B) It's really exciting.
 C) It's very exhausting. D) It's quite challenging.
 8. A) A movie. B) A lecture.
^{*} C) A play. ☒ D) A speech.
 9. A) The weather is mild compared to the past years.
[†] ☒ B) They are having the coldest winter ever.
 C) The weather will soon get warmer.
 D) The weather may get even colder.
 10. A) A mystery story. B) The hiring of a shop assistant.
 C) The search for a reliable witness. ☒ D) An unsolved case of robbery.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) They want to change the way English is taught.
^{*} B) They learn English to find well-paid jobs.
^{*} ☒ C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.
 D) They know clearly what they want to learn.
 12. A) Professionals. B) College students.
[†] ☒ C) Beginners. D) Intermediate learners.
 13. A) Courses for doctors. ☒ B) Courses for businessmen.
 C) Courses for reporters. D) Courses for lawyers.
 14. A) Three groups of learners. B) The importance of business English.
[†] C) English for Specific Purposes. ☒ D) Features of English for different purposes.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) To show off their wealth. B) To feel good.
 C) To regain their memory. ☒ D) To be different from others.
 16. A) To help solve their psychological problems.
 B) To play games with them.
 C) To send them to the hospital.
☒ D) To make them aware of its harmfulness.
 17. A) They need care and affection.
[†] B) They are fond of round-the-world trips.
☒ C) They are mostly from broken families.
 D) They are likely to commit crimes.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Because it was too heavy. B) Because it did not bend easily.
☒ C) Because it did not shoot far. D) Because its string was short.

19. A) It went out of use 300 years ago.
 B) It was invented after the short bow.
 C) It was discovered before fire and the wheel.
~~D) It's still in use today.~~
20. A) They are accurate and easy to pull. ~~B) Their shooting range is 40 yards.~~
 C) They are usually used indoors. D) They took 100 years to develop.

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four 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 centre.

21. As we can no longer wait for the delivery of our order, we have to _____ it.
 A) postpone ~~推迟~~ B) refuse C) delay ~~D) cancel 取消~~
22. These books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you _____ you need.
~~A) all the information~~ B) all the informations
 C) all of information D) all of the informations
23. Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground. ~~等到开始~~
 A) had he arrived B) would he have arrived
~~C) did he arrive~~ D) should he have arrived
24. Young people are not _____ to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in.
 A) conservative ~~B) content~~ C) confident D) generous
25. Most broadcasters maintain that TV has been unfairly criticized and argue that the power of the medium is _____.
 A) granted B) implied ~~C) exaggerated~~ D) remedied
26. These surveys indicate that many crimes go _____ by the police, mainly because not all victims report them.
~~A) unrecorded~~ B) to be unrecorded
 C) unrecording D) to have been unrecorded
27. I have no objection _____ your story again.
 A) to hear ~~B) to hearing~~ C) to having heard D) to have heard
28. The clothes a person wears may express his _____ or social position.
 A) curiosity ~~B) status~~ C) determination D) significance
29. By law, when one makes a large purchase, he should have _____ opportunity to change his mind.
 A) accurate B) urgent ~~C) excessive~~ ~~D) adequate~~
30. You will see this product _____ wherever you go. ~~see - done~~
 A) to be advertised B) advertised C) advertise D) advertising
31. The early pioneers had to _____ many hardships to settle on the new land.
 A) go along with B) go back on ~~C) go through~~ D) go into
32. The suggestion that the mayor _____ they prizes was accepted by everyone. ~~(B) (showing) do~~
~~A) would present~~ ~~B) present~~ C) presents D) ought to present
33. Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, whose overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.
 A) whose B) which C) that D) what
34. Peter, who had been driving all day, suggested _____ at the next town.

- A) to stop B) stopping C) stop D) having stopped
35. I didn't know the word. I had to _____ a dictionary.
A) look out B) make out C) refer to D) go over
36. The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favour of the new theory.
A) to be based on B) to base on C) which to base on D) on which to base
37. There are signs _____ restaurants are becoming more popular with families.
A) that B) which C) in which D) whose
38. I think I was at school, _____ I was staying with a friend during the vacation when I heard the news.
A) or else B) and then C) or so D) even so
39. It is said that the math teacher seems _____ towards bright students.
A) partial B) beneficial C) preferable D) liable
40. In order to show his boss what a careful worker he was, he took _____ trouble over the figures.
A) extensive B) spare C) extra D) supreme
41. —“May I speak to your manager Mr. Williams at five o'clock tonight?”
—“I'm sorry. Mr. Williams _____ to a conference long before then.”
A) will have gone B) had gone C) would have gone D) has gone
42. You _____ him so closely; you should have kept your distance.
A) shouldn't follow B) mustn't follow
C) couldn't have been following D) shouldn't have been following
43. The growth of part-time and flexible working patterns, and of training and retraining schemes, _____ more women to take advantage of employment opportunities.
A) have allowed B) allow C) allowing D) allows
44. Everybody _____ in the hall where they were welcomed by the secretary.
A) assembled B) accumulated C) piled D) joined
45. Putting in a new window will _____ cutting away part of the roof.
A) include B) involve C) contain D) comprise
46. Living in the western part of the country has its problems, _____ obtaining fresh water is not the least.
A) with which B) for which C) of which D) which
47. In the _____ of the project not being a success, the investors stand to lose up to \$ 30 million.
A) face B) time C) event D) course
48. The manager would rather his daughter _____ in the same office.
A) had not worked B) not to work C) does not work D) did not work
49. _____, he does get annoyed with her sometimes.
A) Although much he likes her B) Much although he likes her
C) As he likes her much D) Much as he likes her
50. The British constitution is _____ a large extent a product of the historical events described above.
A) within B) to C) by D) at

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing (裁判) decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

The researcher organized an experimental tournament (锦标赛) involving four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees were in charge.

Observers noted down the referees' errors, of which there were 61 over the tournament. Converted to a standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a remarkably high number.

The researcher then studied the videotapes to analyze the matches in detail. Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research shows the optimum (最佳的) distance is about 20 meters.

There also seemed to be an optimum speed. Correct decisions came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The average speed for errors was 4 meters per second.

If FIFA, football's international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the next World Cup, it should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

He also says that FIFA's ^{7 min}insistence that referees should retire at age 45 may be misguided. If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical.

- B 51. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to B.
- A) review the decisions of referees at the 1998 World Cup
 - B) analyse the causes of errors made by football referees
 - C) set a standard for football refereeing
 - D) reexamine the rules for football refereeing
- A 52. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was A.
- A) slightly above average
 - B) higher than in the 1998 World Cup
 - C) quite unexpected
 - D) as high as in a standard match
- A 53. The findings of the experiment show that _____.
- A) errors are more likely when a referee keeps close to the ball
 - ~~B) the farther the referee is from the incident, the fewer the errors~~
 - ~~C) the more slowly the referee runs, the more likely will errors occur~~
 - D) errors are less likely when a referee stays in one spot.
- C 54. The word "officials" (Line 2, Para. 4) most probably refers to A.
- A) the researchers involved in the experiment
 - B) the inspectors of the football tournament
 - C) the referees of the football tournament
 - D) the observers at the site of the experiment
- B 55. What is one of the possible conclusions of the experiment?)
- ~~A) The ideal retirement age for an experienced football referee is 45.~~
 - B) Age should not be the chief consideration in choosing a football referee.
 - C) A football referee should be as young and energetic as possible.

D) An experienced football referee can do well even when in poor physical condition.

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states—at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent—twice the national average.

For advocates (代言人) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a toxin (毒素) that was poisoning the family," says Robert Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. "The reform is changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work ethic (道德观), which is much more important."

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked," then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

56. From the passage, it can be seen that the author _____.

- A) believes the reform has reduced the government's burden
- B) insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
- C) is over-enthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
- D) considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful

57. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?

- A) Because many families are divorced.
- B) Because government aid is now rare.
- C) Because their wages are low.
- D) Because the cost of living is rising.

58. What is worth noting from the example of Athens County is that _____.

- A) greater efforts should be made to improve people's living standards
- B) 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years
- C) 50 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare
- D) the living standards of most people are going down

59. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at _____.

- A) saving welfare funds
- B) rebuilding the work ethic
- C) providing more jobs
- D) cutting government expenses

60. According to the passage, before the welfare reform was carried out, _____.

- A) the poverty rate was lower
- B) average living standards were higher
- C) the average worker was paid higher wages
- D) the poor used to rely on government aid

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian (百姓的) clothes. People have been conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible (可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

61. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality B.
- A) still judge a man by his clothes
 - B) hold the uniform in such high regard
 - C) enjoy having a professional identity
 - D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform
62. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform DA.
- A) suggests quality work
 - B) discards his social identity
 - C) appears to be more practical
 - D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes
63. The chief function of a uniform is to D.
- A) provide practical benefits to the wearer
 - B) make the wearer catch the public eye
 - C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
 - D) provide the wearer with a professional identity
64. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms AC.
- A) are usually helpful
 - B) have little or no individual freedom
 - C) tend to lose their individuality
 - D) enjoy greater popularity
65. The best title for this passage would be D.
- A) Uniforms and Society
 - B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
 - C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform

D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

Passage Four

Question 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under stressful circumstances. Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to cope with major life changes and daily hassles (困难). People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a range of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, reveal that the presence of social support helps people fend off (挡开) illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives, and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others despite our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting (转移……注意力) us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support—a financial aid, material resources, and needed services—that reduces stress by helping us resolve and cope with our problems.

66. Interpersonal relationships are important because A.
- A) they are indispensable to people's social well-being
 - B) they waken people's desire to exchange resources
 - C) they help people to cope with life in the information era
 - D) they can cure a range of illnesses such as heart disease, etc.
67. Research shows that people's physical and mental health B.
- A) relies on the social welfare systems which support them
 - B) has much to do with the amount of support they get from others
 - C) depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles
 - D) is closely related to their strength for coping with major changes in their lives
68. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "cushions" (Line 1, Para. 2)? C
- A) Adds up to.
 - B) Does away with.
 - C) Lessens the effect of.
 - D) Lays the foundation for.
69. Helping a sick neighbor with some repair work is an example of A.
- A) instrumental support
 - B) informational support
 - C) social companionship
 - D) the strengthening of self-respect
70. Social companionship is beneficial in that D.
- A) it helps strengthen our ties with relatives
 - B) it enables us to eliminate our faults and mistakes
 - C) it makes our leisure-time activities more enjoyable
 - D) it draws our attention away from our worries and troubles

Part IV

Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are items, each consisting of one or two sentences for you to translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part Three of Test Paper One. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meaning in

the context.

S1. (Lines 1-2, Para. 1, Passage 1)

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing (裁判) decisions that denied victory to their team.

S2. (Lines 1-2, Para. 6, Passage 2)

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

S3. (Lines 4-6, Para. 2, Passage 3)

What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

S4. (Lines 3-4, Para. 1, Passage 4)

Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Is A Test of Spoken English Necessary?** You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 很多人认为有必要举行英语口语考试,理由是……
2. 也有人持不同的意见,……
3. 我的看法和打算。

Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET).

参 考 答 案

Part I Listening Comprehension

1-10:CCBDB DACDD 11-20:DABCB AACBA

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

21-30:DACBC ABBDB 31-40:CBABC DAAAC 41-50:ADDAB CCDDB

Part III Reading Comprehension

51-60:BCACB DCABD 61-70:BADCD ABCAD

Part IV Translation

S1. 1988 年世界杯足球赛早已尘埃落定,但失望的球迷们仍在责骂那些颇具争议的判罚,声称正是那

些判罚使他们的球队没能获胜。

- S2. 但是穷人们在没有政府救济的情况下生活照样过得很好,对很多人来说,这一事实本身就是一个巨大的胜利。
- S3. 对于一名护士、一名警察、一名理发师或是一名侍者而言,还有什么比脱掉制服更加便利的方法能让他们失去职业身份呢?
- S4. 社会资助是由人与人之间的资源交换所构成的,而这种交换乃是建立在他们人际关系基础之上的。

试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension

1. 【考点】推理。【解析】Would you like to have something? 是一种很委婉的建议,而回答 Thanks, if it's not too much trouble. 说明第二个人愿意接受第一个人提供的东西。选 C)。
2. 【考点】推理。【解析】女士的话语 I couldn't make it last June, but I finally visited it two months later. 表明她参观过电视塔一次。选 C)。
3. 【考点】语法。【解析】if I had known he was so busy 虚拟语气,意味着事实上我并不知道他这么忙。选 B)。
4. 【考点】词汇用法。【解析】frequent business trips away from my family 因为经常出差而不在家。选 D)。
5. 【考点】推理。【解析】after two sleepless nights, I'm finally through with it. 经过了两个不眠之夜之后,终于挺过来了。从这句话中可以推断出我和你一样,论文也做得很辛苦。选 B)。
6. 【考点】语法。【解析】under a big tree between the park and the apartment building 在公园与公寓之间的树下, between the park and the apartment building 介词短语做定语,限定树的位置。选 D)。
7. 【考点】语法。【解析】I don't think it would be as boring as working in an office. 我不认为教书和在办公室一样枯燥。换言之,办公室的工作是乏味的。注意否定前置和比较级的用法。选 A)。
8. 【考点】推理。【解析】信号词 audience, in the middle of the performance, real life drama 表明谈话内容是关于戏剧的。选 C)。
9. 【考点】细节。【解析】The forecast says it's going to get worse before it warms up. 天气预报说寒冷的天气将进一步加剧,然后才会转暖。选 D)。
10. 【考点】词汇用法。【解析】第一句 You were seen hanging about the store on the night when it was robbed, weren't you? 是关键句,即当抢劫发生的时候,有人看见你在商店周围徘徊,是吗? 可以推断出他们在谈论一宗抢劫案。选 D)。
11. 【考点】细节。【解析】专业英语学习者的特点是这类学生对于要学习什么有清晰的认识,即文中出现的 most students who fit into the third group have a clear idea of what they want to learn. 选 D)。
12. 【考点】细节。【解析】最需要学习专业英语的人是银行职员、飞行员、秘书、记者和律师等职业人士。关键句为: And there is ESP course for almost every area of professional and working life. 专业英语涉及到几乎各个领域和行业。选 A)。
13. 【考点】细节。【解析】短文最后一句, by far, the most popular ESP courses are for business English 是答案。选 B)。
14. 【考点】归纳。【解析】综观全文,专业英语是论述的重点。选 C)。
15. 【考点】细节。【解析】But there seems to be one common thread: people seem to take drugs to change the way they feel. 吸毒的人有一个共同的特点:通过吸毒改变他们的精神状态,这是他们吸毒的原因。选 B)。
16. 【考点】细节。【解析】阻止朋友滥用毒品的最好办法是“to be there, to listen and try to solve the problem behind your friend's need to use drugs”。选 A)。
17. 【考点】细节。【解析】文中出现的“...they felt unloved and unwanted. They didn't have friends to talk to”. 为题解。选 A)。
18. 【考点】细节。【解析】These bows had limited power and short range. 弓的力量有限而且射程短。选