

主编 谢新

# 最新历年大学英语四级真题解析

四级篇

(1998.6-2003.1)

全国十五大城市  
英语四级考试辅导班首选教材

国家行政学院出版社

# 最新历年大学英语四级考试 真题解析

(四级篇)

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国家行政学院出版社

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## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

最新历年大学英语四级考试真题解析/谢新主编. - 北京:国家行政学院出版社, 2002. 2  
ISBN 7-80140-211-1

I. 最… II. 谢… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 006023 号

### 最新历年大学英语四级考试真题解析 (四级篇)

谢 新 主 编

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国家行政学院出版社出版发行

北京市海淀区长春桥 6 号

邮政编码: 100089

发行部电话: 68920589 68929098

新华书店经销

北京市高岭印刷厂印刷

\*

787×1092 1/16 开本 14 印张 340 千字

2003 年 2 月第 2 版 2003 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80140-211-1/H·41 定价: 15.00 元

# 前 言

(最新版)

本书是专为参加全国大学英语四级考试的考生编写的。出版多年来,受到全国广大考生的肯定与欢迎,并被北京、上海、南京、西安、武汉等城市的一些高校或社会辅导班作为四级考试辅导的首选教材,其销量一直位居同类书的最前列。

经过多年的使用,编者发现仍有不少地方需要进一步完善,以更好地贴近广大考生。全国各地的考生也经常来信、来电或通过 E-mail,向编者提出一些非常中肯的建议。为使考生通过本书的学习,进一步领悟四级考试的真谛、解题思路和解题技巧,获取理想的四级成绩,编者特根据四级考试的发展趋势以及考生提出来的种种需求,特对本书进行了修订。其特色主要体现在:

解析更加中肯、透彻、到位。书中解析部分由全国著名四级考试辅导专家,根据其十多年语言测试教学的经验,同时从命题和实战的角度,做出详尽的分析与解释。每道试题的解析思路清晰,过程简明,并力图使考生举一反三,触类旁通,其目的可帮助考生在缺少老师指导的情况下,进行独立地复习。

专家点拨,指点迷津。本书除全面详实解析历年试题之外,特别推出著名四、六级考试命题研究专家吴玮翔副教授的专指点拨,穿插于试题之中。这些讲解是吴老师在全国各地辅导班所做的四级应试讲座的原稿,这些讲座在听力、阅读、写作的能力提高和应试准备方面以及四级词汇的快速记忆(包括记什么、怎么记)方面提供了独到而有效的方法论指导,相信这些指导能给广大四级考生指点迷津,打开通向四级成功的大门,并为考生进一步提高英语水平和应用能力打下方法论的基础。

编排方式独特、新颖。本书中的试题依年倒排,有助于由此及彼地掌握四级考试命题轨迹;双色印刷,层次感强,内容鲜明突出,使你更容易地抓住试题解析的要义所在;题后紧跟答案速查,便于你对自测结果进行评估。

针对本书以上特色,编者**特别建议**:考生在使用本书时,可把 10 套试题分成 5 组进行实战自测。每组试题自测完后,再仔细阅读各专指点拨,以便及时地进行归纳总结,以提高自己的专项应试能力。当你将 10 套试题做完后,同时也将 5 个专指点拨阅读完后,你的四级综合应试水平会得到很大地提高。

本书不仅给广大考生提供了真题实时操练的机会,同时也是四级辅导班学员的理想教材。

编 者

2003 年 2 月

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**Part One Original Tests(全真试题)****2003年1月大学英语四级考试****试 卷 一****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) They are both anxious to try Italian food.  
B) They are likely to have dinner together.  
C) The man will treat the woman to dinner tonight.  
D) The woman refused to have dinner with the man.
2. A) It's only for rent, not for sale.  
B) It's not as good as advertised.  
C) It's being redecorated.  
D) It's no longer available.
3. A) Colleagues.  
B) Husband and wife.  
C) Employer and employee.  
D) Mother and son.
4. A) She contacts her parents occasionally.  
B) She phones her parents regularly at weekends.  
C) She visits her parents at weekends when the fares are down.  
D) She often calls her parents regardless of the rates.
5. A) The next bus is coming soon.  
B) The bus will wait a few minutes at the stop.  
C) There are only two or three passengers waiting for the bus.  
D) They can catch this bus without running.
6. A) The assignment looks easy but actually it's quite difficult.  
B) The assignment is too difficult for them to complete on time.  
C) They cannot finish the assignment until Thursday.

- D) They have plenty of time to work on the assignment.
7. A) The man will go to meet the woman this evening.  
B) The man and the woman have an appointment at 7 o'clock.  
C) The woman can't finish making the jam before 7 o'clock.  
D) The woman won't be able to see the man this evening.
8. A) She's learned a lot from the literature class.  
B) She's written some books about world classics.  
C) She's met some of the world's best writers.  
D) She's just back from a trip round the world.
9. A) The exam was easier than the previous one.  
B) Joe is sure that he will do better in the next exam.  
C) Joe probably failed in the exam.  
D) The oral part of the exam was easier than the written part.
10. A) She is tired of driving in heavy traffic.  
B) She doesn't mind it as the road conditions are good.  
C) She is unhappy to have to drive such a long way every day.  
D) She enjoys it because she's good at driving.

## Part II

## 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 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Like many of my generation, I have a weakness for hero worship. At some point, however, we all begin to question our heroes and our need for them. This leads us to ask: What is a hero?

Despite immense differences in cultures, heroes around the world generally share a number of characteristics that instruct and inspire people.

A hero does something worth talking about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and a community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame.

Heroes serve powers or principles larger than themselves. Like high-voltage transformers, heroes take the energy of higher powers and step it down so that it can be used by ordinary people.

The hero lives a life worthy of imitation. Those who imitate a genuine hero experience life with new depth, enthusiasm, and meaning. A sure test for would-be heroes is what or whom do they serve? What are they willing to live and die for? If the answer or evidence suggests they serve only their own fame, they may be famous persons but not heroes. Madonna and Michael Jackson are famous, but who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?

Heroes are *catalysts* (催化剂) for change. They have a vision from the mountaintop. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India might still be part of the British Empire. Without Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., we might still have *segregated* (隔离的) buses, restaurants, and parks. It may be possible for larges-



cale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow, the vision uncertain, and the committee meetings endless.

11. Although heroes may come from different cultures, they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ A) generally possess certain inspiring characteristics
  - ☐ B) probably share some weaknesses of ordinary people
  - ☒ C) are often influenced by previous generations
  - ☐ D) all unknowingly attract a large number of fans
12. According to the passage, heroes are compared to high-voltage transformers in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ A) they have a vision from the mountaintop
  - ☐ B) they have warm feelings and emotions
  - ☐ C) they can serve as concrete examples of noble principles
  - ☒ D) they can make people feel stronger and more confident
13. Madonna and Michael Jackson are not considered heroes because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ A) they are popular only among certain groups of people
  - ☐ B) their performances do not improve their fans morally
  - ☒ C) their primary concern is their own financial interests
  - ☐ D) they are not clear about the principles they should follow
14. Gandhi and Martin Luther King are typical examples of outstanding leaders who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ A) are good at demonstrating their charming characters
  - ☐ B) can move the masses with their forceful speeches
  - ☒ C) are capable of meeting all challenges and hardships
  - ☒ D) can provide an answer to the problems of their people
15. The author concludes that historical changes would \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ A) be delayed without leaders with inspiring personal qualities
  - ☒ B) not happen without heroes making the necessary sacrifices
  - ☐ C) take place if there were heroes to lead the people
  - ☐ D) produce leaders with attractive personalities

#### Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

According to a survey, which was based on the responses of over 188,000 students, today's traditional-age college freshmen are "more materialistic and less altruistic (利他主义的)" than at any time in the 17 years of the poll.

Not surprising in these hard times, the student's major objective "is to be financially well off. Less important than ever is developing a meaningful philosophy of life." It follows then that today the most popular course is not literature or history but accounting.

Interest in teaching, social service and the "altruistic" fields is at a low. On the other hand, enrollment in business programs, engineering and computer science is way up.

That's no surprise either. A friend of mine (a sales representative for a chemical company) was making twice the salary of her college instructors her first year on the job—even before she completed her two-year associate degree.

While it's true that we all need a career, it is equally true that our civilization has accumulated an incredible amount of knowledge in fields far removed from our own and that we are better for our

understanding of these other contributions—be they scientific or artistic. It is equally true that, in studying the diverse wisdom of others, we learn how to think. More important, perhaps, education teaches us to see the connections between things, as well as to see beyond our immediate needs.

Weekly we read of unions who went on strike for higher wages, only to drive their employer out of business. No company; no job. How shortsighted in the long run!

But the most important argument for a broad education is that in studying the accumulated wisdom of the ages, we improve our moral sense. I saw a cartoon recently which shows a group of businessmen looking puzzled as they sit around a conference table; one of them is talking on the *intercom* (对讲机): “Miss Baxter,” he says, “could you please send in someone who can distinguish right from wrong?”

From the long-term point of view, that's what education really ought to be about.

16. According to the author's observation, college students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) have never been so materialistic as today  
 B) have never been so interested in the arts  
 C) have never been so financially well off as today  
 D) have never attached so much importance to moral sense
17. The students' criteria for selecting majors today have much to do with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the influences of their instructors  
 B) the financial goals they seek in life  
 C) their own interpretations of the courses  
 D) their understanding of the contributions of others
18. By saying “While it's true that ...be they scientific or artistic” (Lines 1 - 3, Para. 5), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) business management should be included in educational programs  
 B) human wisdom has accumulated at an extraordinarily high speed  
 C) human intellectual development has reached new heights  
 D) the importance of a broad education should not be overlooked
19. Studying the diverse wisdom of others can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) create varying artistic interests  
 B) help people see things in their right perspective  
 C) help improve connections among people  
 D) regulate the behavior of modern people
20. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?  
 A) Businessmen absorbed in their career are narrow-minded.  
 B) Managers often find it hard to tell right from wrong.  
 C) People engaged in technical jobs lead a more rewarding life.  
 D) Career seekers should not focus on immediate interests only.

### Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

New technology links the world as never before. Our planet has shrunk. It's now a “global village” where countries are only seconds away by fax or phone or satellite link. And, of course, our ability to benefit from this high-tech communications equipment is greatly enhanced by foreign lan-

guage skills.

Deeply involved with this new technology is a breed of modern businesspeople who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business abroad. In modern markets, success overseas often helps support domestic business efforts.

Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to advancement within executive ranks. The executive stationed in another country no longer need fear being "out of sight and out of mind." He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions often follow or accompany an assignment abroad. If an employee can succeed in a difficult assignment overseas, superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United States where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent (普遍的).

Thanks to a variety of relatively inexpensive communications devices with business applications, even small businesses in the United States are able to get into international markets.

English is still the international language of business. But there is an ever-growing need for people who can speak another language. A second language isn't generally required to get a job in business, but having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifications appear to be equal.

The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly. The employee at the home office who can communicate well with foreign clients over the telephone or by fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm.

21. What is the author's attitude toward high-tech communications equipment?
- A) Critical. B) Prejudiced.  
C) Indifferent. D) Positive.
22. With the increased use of high-tech communications equipment, businesspeople \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have to get familiar with modern technology  
B) are gaining more economic benefits from domestic operations  
C) are attaching more importance to their overseas business  
D) are eager to work overseas
23. In this passage, "out of sight and out of mind" (Lines 2 - 3, Para. 3) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) being unable to think properly for lack of insight  
B) being totally out of touch with business at home  
C) missing opportunities for promotion when abroad  
D) leaving all care and worry behind
24. According to the passage, what is an important consideration of international corporations in employing people today?  
A) Connections with businesses overseas.  
B) Ability to speak the client's language.  
C) Technical know-how.  
D) Business experience.
25. The advantage of employees having foreign language skills is that they can \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) better control the whole negotiation process
- ☐ B) easily find new approaches to meet market needs
- ☐ C) fast-forward their proposals to headquarters
- ☒ D) easily make friends with businesspeople abroad

#### Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, Israeli consumers have grown more demanding as they've become wealthier and more worldly-wise. Foreign travel is a national passion; this summer alone, one in 10 citizens will go abroad. Exposed to higher standards of service else where, Israelis are returning home expecting the same. American firms have also begun arriving in large numbers. Chains such as KFC, McDonald's and Pizza Hut are setting a new standard of customer service, using strict employee training and constant monitoring to ensure the friendliness of frontline staff. Even the American habit of telling departing customers to "Have a nice day" has caught on all over Israel. "Nobody wakes up in the morning and says, 'Let's be nicer,'" Says Itsik Cohen, director of a consulting firm. "Nothing happens without competition."

Privatization, or the threat of it, is a motivation as well. *Monopolies* (垄断者) that until recently have been free to take their customers for granted now fear what Michael Perry, a marketing professor, calls "the *revengeful* (报复的) consumer". When the government opened up competition with Bezaq, the phone company, its international branch lost 40% of its market share, even while offering competitive rates. Says Perry, "People wanted revenge for all the years of bad service." The electric company, whose monopoly may be short-lived, has suddenly stopped requiring users to wait half a day for a repairman. Now, appointments are scheduled to the half-hour. the graceless El Al Airlines, which is already at *auction* (拍卖), has retrained its employees to emphasize service and is boasting about the results in an ad campaign with the slogan, "You can feel the change in the air." For the first time, praise outnumbers complaints on customer survey sheets.

26. It may be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A) customer service in Israel is now improving  
☒ B) wealthy Israeli customers are hard to please  
☐ C) the tourist industry has brought chain stores to Israel  
☒ D) Israeli customers prefer foreign products to domestic ones
27. In the author's view, higher service standards are impossible in Israel \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ A) if customer complaints go unnoticed by the management  
☒ B) unless foreign companies are introduced in greater numbers  
☒ C) if there's no competition among companies  
☐ D) without strict routine training of employees
28. If someone in Israel today needs a repairman in case of a power failure, \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ A) they can have it fixed in no time  
☐ B) it's no longer necessary to make an appointment  
☒ C) the appointment takes only half a day to make  
☒ D) they only have to wait half an hour at most
29. The example of El Al Airlines shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ A) revengeful customers are a threat to the monopoly of enterprises

- B) an ad campaign is a way out for enterprises in financial difficulty  
 C) a good slogan has great potential for improving service  
 D) staff retraining is essential for better service
30. Why did Bezaq's international branch lose 40% of its market share?  
 A) Because the rates it offered were not competitive enough.  
 B) Because customers were dissatisfied with its past service.  
 C) Because the service offered by its competitors was far better.  
 D) Because it no longer received any support from the government.

## Part III

## 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.

31. Such crimes may be so complex that months or years go by before anyone \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
 A) discovered B) will discover C) would have discovered D) discovers
32. Though \_\_\_\_\_ in a big city, Peter always prefers to paint the primitive scenes of country life.  
 A) grown B) raised C) tended D) cultivated
33. The careless man received a ticket for speeding. He \_\_\_\_\_ have driven so fast.  
 A) can't B) wouldn't C) shouldn't D) mustn't
34. If people feel hopeless, they don't bother to \_\_\_\_\_ the skills they need to succeed.  
 A) adopt B) acquire C) accumulate D) assemble
35. If I \_\_\_\_\_ harder at school, I would be sitting in a comfortable office now.  
 A) worked B) were to work C) had worked D) were working
36. The shop assistant was dismissed as she was \_\_\_\_\_ of cheating customers.  
 A) accused B) charged C) scolded D) cursed
37. All her energies are \_\_\_\_\_ upon her children and she seems to have little time for anything else.  
 A) guided B) aimed C) directed D) focused
38. While crossing the mountain area, all the men carried guns lest they \_\_\_\_\_ by wild animals.  
 A) should be attacked B) had been attacked C) must be attacked D) would be attacked
39. Everyone should be \_\_\_\_\_ to a decent standard of living and an opportunity to be educated.  
 A) attributed B) entitled C) identified D) justified
40. His wife is constantly finding \_\_\_\_\_ with him, which makes him very angry.  
 A) errors B) shortcomings C) fault D) flaw
41. Vitamins are complex \_\_\_\_\_ that the body requires in very small amounts.  
 A) matters B) materials C) particles D) substances
42. Apart from caring for her children, she has to take on such heavy \_\_\_\_\_ housework as carrying water and firewood.  
 A) time-consuming B) timely-consuming C) time-consuming D) timely-consuming
43. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely \_\_\_\_\_ to the outside world.  
 A) time-consuming B) timely-consuming C) time-consuming D) timely-consuming

- AD 44. The police are trying to find out the \_\_\_\_\_ of the woman killed in the traffic accident.  
A) evidence 证据 B) recognition 承认 C) status 地位 D) identity 身份证明
- XA 45. All human beings have a comfortable zone regulating the \_\_\_\_\_ they keep from someone they talk with.  
A) distance 距离 B) scope 范围 C) range 范围, 活动区域 D) boundary 边界
- B 46. We have planned an exciting publicity \_\_\_\_\_ with our advertisers.  
A) struggle 斗争 B) campaign 宣传 C) battle 战斗 D) conflict 冲突
- RL 47. \_\_\_\_\_ the help of their group, we would not have succeeded in the investigation.  
A) Besides 此外 B) Regardless of 不顾 C) But for 要不是 D) Despite 尽管
- RD 48. \_\_\_\_\_ much is known about what occurs during sleep, the precise function of sleep and its different stages remains largely in the realm of assumption.  
A) Because 因为 B) For 因为 C) Since 因为 D) While 虽然
- D 49. John doesn't believe in \_\_\_\_\_ medicine; he has some remedies of his own.  
A) standard 标准 B) regular 有规律的 C) routine 常规 D) conventional 传统
- XA 50. Owing to \_\_\_\_\_ competition among the airlines, travel expenses have been reduced considerably.  
A) fierce 激烈的 B) strained 紧张的 C) eager 急切的 D) critical 批评的
- RA 51. They always give the vacant seats to \_\_\_\_\_ comes first.  
A) whoever 无论谁 B) whomever 无论谁 C) who 谁 D) whom 谁
- XB 52. In Africa, educational costs are very low for those who are \_\_\_\_\_ enough to get into universities.  
A) ambitious 有抱负的 B) fortunate 幸运的 C) aggressive 有进取心的 D) substantial 大量的
- AB 53. Professor Wang, \_\_\_\_\_ for his informative lectures, was warmly received by his students.  
A) knowing 知道的 B) known 知道的 C) to be known 将要知道的 D) having known 已经知道的
- XA 54. Our manager is \_\_\_\_\_ an important customer now and he will be back this afternoon.  
A) calling on 拜访 B) calling in 打电话 C) calling up 打电话 D) calling for 叫
- C 55. A fire engine must have priority as it usually has to deal with some kind of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) precaution 预防措施 B) crisis 危机 C) emergency 紧急情况 D) urgency 紧急
- A 56. He said that the driver must have had an accident; otherwise he \_\_\_\_\_ by then.  
A) would have arrived 会到达 B) must have arrived 必须到达 C) should arrive 应该到达 D) would arrive 会到达
- A 57. The film provides a deep \_\_\_\_\_ into a wide range of human qualities and feelings.  
A) insight 洞察力 B) imagination 想象力 C) fancy 幻想 D) outlook 观点
- XL 58. It is high time that such practices \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are ended 被结束 B) be ended 被结束 C) were ended 被结束 D) must be ended 必须被结束
- XB 59. Urban crowdedness would be greatly relieved if only the \_\_\_\_\_ charged on public transport were more reasonable.  
A) fees 费用 B) fares 车费 C) payments 支付 D) costs 成本
- B 60. The doctor had almost lost hope at one point, but the patient finally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) pulled out 拔出 B) pulled through 渡过难关 C) pulled up 牵起 D) pulled over 拉到

## Part IV

## Cloze

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic *vocal sounds* (语音), and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

Let's look at this 61 in more detail because it is language, more than anything else, 62 distinguishes man from the rest of the 63 world.

Other animals, it is true, communicate with one another by 64 of cries; for example, many birds utter 65 calls at the approach of danger; monkeys utter 66 cries, such as expressions of anger, fear and pleasure. 67 these various means of communication differ in important ways 68 human language. For instance, animals' cries do not 69 thoughts and feelings clearly. This means, basically, that they lack structure. They lack the kind of structure that 70 us to divide a human utterance into 71.

We can change an utterance by 72 one word in it with 73: a good illustration of this is a soldier who can say, e. g., "tanks approaching from the north", 74 who can change one word and say "aircraft approaching from the north" or "tanks approaching from the west"; but a bird has a single alarm cry, 75 means "danger!"

This is why the number of 76 that an animal can make is very limited; the great *tui* (山雀) is a case 77 point; it has about twenty different calls, 78 in human language the number of possible utterances is 79. It also explains why animal cries are very 80 in meaning.

- |                       |               |                |                |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 61. A) classification | B) definition | C) function    | D) perception  |
| 62. A) that           | B) it         | C) as          | D) what        |
| 63. A) native         | B) human      | C) physical    | D) animal      |
| 64. A) ways           | B) means      | C) methods     | D) approaches  |
| 65. A) mating         | B) exciting   | C) warning     | D) boring      |
| 66. A) identical      | B) similar    | C) different   | D) unfamiliar  |
| 67. A) But            | B) Therefore  | C) Afterwards  | D) Furthermore |
| 68. A) about          | B) with       | C) from        | D) in          |
| 69. A) infer          | B) explain    | C) interpret   | D) express     |
| 70. A) encourages     | B) enables    | C) enforces    | D) ensures     |
| 71. A) speeches       | B) sounds     | C) words       | D) voices      |
| 72. A) replacing      | B) spelling   | C) pronouncing | D) saying      |
| 73. A) ours           | B) theirs     | C) another     | D) others      |
| 74. A) so             | B) and        | C) but         | D) or          |
| 75. A) this           | B) that       | C) which       | D) it          |
| 76. A) signs          | B) gestures   | C) signals     | D) marks       |
| 77. A) in             | B) at         | C) of          | D) for         |
| 78. A) whereas        | B) since      | C) anyhow      | D) somehow     |
| 79. A) boundless      | B) changeable | C) limitless   | D) ceaseless   |
| 80. A) ordinary       | B) alike      | C) common      | D) general     |



## 试 卷 二

## Part I

## Section B Compound Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

It's difficult to imagine the sea ever running out of fish. It's so vast, so deep, so (S1) \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately, it's not bottomless. Overfishing, (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ with destructive fishing practices, is killing off the fish and (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ their environment.

Destroy the fish, and you destroy the fishermen's means of living. At least 60 (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's commercially important fish (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ are already over-fished, or fished to the limit. As a result, governments have had to close down some areas of sea to commercial fishing.

Big, high-tech fleets (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ that everything in their path is pulled out of water. Anything too small, or the wrong thing, is thrown back either dead or dying. That's an (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ of more than 20 million metric tons every year.

(S8) \_\_\_\_\_

In some parts of the world, for every kilogram of *prawns* (对虾) caught, up to 15 kilograms of unsuspecting fish and other marine wildlife die, simply for being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

True, (S9) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, before every ocean becomes a dead sea.

(S10) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, then catch them in a way that doesn't kill other innocent sea life.

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **It pays to Be Honest**. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 当前社会上存在许多不诚实的现象
2. 诚实利人利己, 做人应该诚实

**It Pays to Be Honest**

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## 答案速查

## Part I Listening Comprehension

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B

## Part II Reading Comprehension

11. A 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. B 18. D 19. B 20. D

21. D 22. C 23. C 24. B 25. A 26. A 27. C 28. D 29. D 30. B

## Part III Vocabulary and Structure

31. D 32. B 33. C 34. B 35. C 36. A 37. D 38. A 39. B 40. C

41. D 42. C 43. D 44. D 45. A 46. B 47. C 48. D 49. D 50. A

51. A 52. B 53. B 54. A 55. C 56. A 57. A 58. C 59. B 60. B

## Part IV Cloze

61. C 62. A 63. D 64. B 65. C 66. C 67. A 68. C 69. D 70. B

71. C 72. A 73. C 74. B 75. C 76. C 77. A 78. A 79. C 80. D