

大学英语  
4级考试

# 历年真题精解

新题型  
整合版

全真 + 预测，一书两用

除 2006.6 新题型真题外，又按照新题型要求，对最近 7 套全真题进行了创新设计：删除不考题型，添加新增题型预测题，并整合成 7 套新题型“全真卷”，这样既保持了真题的信度和效度，又具有预测的功用。



恩波英语  
ENBO

2001.1~2006.6

含 2006.6 新题型真题

谢忠明 编著



**谢忠明** 恩波“谢忠明课堂”首席辅导专家，以其领衔的四六级辅导团队在北京、上海、南京、杭州、重庆等地培训授课 10 余年。每年辅导考生逾 6 万人次，经由他个人授课的考生每年就过万人，是全国辅导学生人数最多、人气最旺的辅导老师，被广大考生誉为“**考级王**”。

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# 继承与发展

## ——我对新题型的看法

2006年6月24日,180所试点院校大学英语四级考试实行改革,并于2006年12月将在全国推广。现在,考生都非常关注试点院校的新题型考试。我仔细研究了这180所试点院校今年的大学英语四级考试,总体印象是和往年相比,既有继承,又有发展。

说到**继承**,试卷的主体基本保留了原样:还是听力、阅读、写作为主要测试范围,作文还是袭用惯用的现象描述说明、正反论述的写作手法。谈及**发展**,考试流程发生了很大的变化:原先写作是放在最后一项,而现在则调整为第一项,紧随其后的是快速阅读,此两项为试卷一。用时45分钟,为主观题型。待完成之后,考试进入第二阶段,即试卷二。试卷二包含有属于主观题型的复合式听写、选词填空和翻译,以及相当数量的客观选择题。经过创新,使整份试题达到了改革的预期目标,即更准确地测量了考生的英语综合运用能力。

试卷每次大的变化,都需要考生能迅速地适应。为了使大家更加清楚,我在这里费点口舌,分项解析一下。

### ① 作文

第一纲要要求大家对考生选择任课老师这一现象做一个基本描述。第二纲要要求考生写出学生选择某些老师的主要原因是什么?属原因类套路。第三纲要要求考生写出选择老师所带来的好处和可能产生的问题。属问题或现象的利弊类描述。两方面都得谈及。总体属于现象描述+问题说明。

本次新四级作文延用老题型作文命题思路,还是以围绕学生、围绕校园话题为主。

### ② 快速阅读

快速阅读所选材料的长度为850字左右,比样卷所提供的文章长度要短一些(1200左右),估计将来的长度应该在1000字左右;另外样卷有小标题,而本次考卷则没有小标题,预计将来这两种情况都有可能出现。本题型考查的是考生的略读(Skimming)和查读(Scanning)能力,但从对今年试卷中所出的10道题来看,查读能力更为重要,因为几乎都是针对具体信息的细节题。

### ③ 听力

总体而言,题量大,时间长,题材广泛,涉及到日常会话、求职面试、专业选择、饮食文化、习行、丧葬、体育等方方面面,考生需要在35分钟之内集中注意力,并运用适当的听力策略,难度很大。

**短对话:**考点设置、对话长度均沿用老题型。

**长对话:**有2段,属新增内容,第一段轮次有9轮,第二段轮次有6轮,内容分别涉及面试和专业选择。考生在平时需要相当量的训练才能应付这一题型。

**短文理解:**依然为3篇,问题还是10道,命题思路和考点设置一如从前。

✓**复合式听写:**在以往考试中作为与短文理解二选一的项目出现,而改革后则两者都必然出现,这无疑是对考生的一大挑战。就本身形式和考点设置而言与以往没有太大改变。这次考查的8个单词都是基本词汇,考生也比较熟悉,最大的障碍就是无法正确拼写出,例如:schedule, necessarily, considerate等。句子仍为3句,长度、难度类似于以往,没有明显跨越。第一句涉及一个定语从句,第二、三句考查了考生对被动语态的把握,句子结构、用词都不是太难、太偏。考生最大问



题:(1)听力基本能力有所欠缺;(2)单词拼写能力不过关,听清了写不出来,而评分又极为严格;(3)速记能力有待提高。

#### 4 选词填空

属新增项目,取代传统的词汇考题。主要考查学生语篇的把握、上下文逻辑关系的理解、对单词词性的敏感、以及语法能力。

从今年考试的试卷来看,在提供的15个单词里面,分别有6个名词、3个动词、3个形容词、2个副词、1个doing,成为答案的有:4个名词、2个动词、2个形容词、1个副词、1个doing。

比较难的题目有49题、53题、55题。其中49题缺乏必要的提示,需要根据常识来做。

#### 5 阅读理解

由原来的四篇减为两篇,选材和出题一如从前,文章长度也差不多。细节题有8道;65题属于语义题,难度极大。

#### 6 完型填空

难度适中,体现两大特点:(1)词汇单选常考点向Cloze转移。本次Cloze题目中,不少题目的考查手法和考点与过去的词汇题极为相似,例如69题的ensure/assure;72题effect/affect;还有75题remove/relieve等,建议考生备考Cloze题型时不妨关注往年试题中的词汇题;(2)固定搭配仍是重要考点。本次设置了相当份量的词组和固定搭配,如67题wait for sb. to do sth.;70题pass through;77题be equipped with;78题in much the same way as;79题for...purposes;考生在平时需要掌握并积累常用的搭配,这样在正式考试中,即使对文章上下文意思或逻辑领会不是十分明了,凭借对局部搭配的熟悉,也能做对题目。

#### 7 翻译

虽然此题型只占5%,但考生要每分必争,平时注意积累和训练常用句型和常用词组的翻译,得满分是可以期待的。

我每年讲要做真题,也每年出两本真题精解的书。今年当然也不例外。只不过因为试卷的变化以及新题型的出现,今年的真题解析书就相应地做了比较大的调整。可以说是按照新题型对于真题的一个整合版,另外还增加了少量符合新题型要求的预测题。既然四级考试改革的基调是继承与发展,原来真题的价值还是不容忽视的。对已有的题型,仍然要以过去的真题作为复习参考,对快速阅读、长对话、选词填空等新题型,复习的重点就是预测题。

这本新题型整合版,从篇章结构来说,第一部分就是06年最新的四级英语新题型考试真题。第二部分,按照新题型的要求对最近7套全真试题进行修订:去除那些不可能再考的题型,留下那些仍然会考的题型,并添加新增题型。这部分是本书的主体部分。第三部分则是真题汇编,保留了从2001年1月到2003年1月真题中的阅读、完型、写作题。

#### 面对四级考试改革,如何利用好真题?

我看改革万变不离其宗:全面考查学生的英语能力。依照大纲,把握重点,把知识点弄懂学会了,就没有什么好怕的。做真题要认真,在规定的时间内完成试卷,不要动不动就翻看答案。要善于思考,举一反三,发现带有规律性的东西。题目是做不完的,触类旁通就可以提高效率。要珍惜真题的作用,就算做错了,也要找出为何出错。查出自己知识的薄弱环节,及时巩固提高。通过真题,研究解题的思路与技巧,提高分析问题的能力和水平,把握命题人的心思,则又是另外一个境界了。

谢忠明

2006年8月



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# 2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of students selecting their lecturers. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 有些大学允许学生自由选择某些课程的任课老师。
2. 学生选择老师时所考虑的主要因素是……
3. 学生自选任课老师的益处及可能产生的问题。

### On Students Choosing Lecturers

.....

.....

.....

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

**For questions 1-7, mark**

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

**For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.**

### Highways

Early in the 20th century, most of the streets and roads in the U. S. were made of dirt, brick, and cedar wood blocks. Built for horse, carriage, and foot traffic, they were usually poorly cared for and too narrow to accommodate (容纳) automobiles.

With the increase in auto production, private turnpike (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs. During World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, after serving in the U. S. Army's first transcontinental motor convoy (车队), he noted: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land."

It would take another war before the federal government would act on a national highway system. During World War II, a tremendous increase in trucks and new roads were required. The war demonstrated how critical highways were to the defense effort. Thirteen percent of defense plants received all their supplies by truck, and almost all other plants shipped more than half of their products by vehicle. The war also revealed that local control of highways had led to a confusing variety of design standards. Even federal and state highways did not follow basic standards. Some states allowed trucks up to 36,000 pounds, while others restricted anything over

7,000 pounds. A government study recommended a national highway system of 33,920 miles, and Congress soon passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, which called for strict, centrally controlled design criteria.

The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1956 and has been hailed as one of the greatest engineering public works projects of the century. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridges, and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Consider the many geographic features of the country: mountains, steep grades, wetland, rivers, deserts and plains. Variables included the slope of the land, the ability of the pavement to support the load, the intensity of road use, and the nature of the underlying soil. Urban areas were another problem. Innovative designs of roadways, tunnels, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges that could run through or bypass urban areas soon began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Long-span, segmented-concrete, cable-stayed bridges such as Hale Boggs in Louisiana and the Sunshine Skyway in Florida, and remarkable tunnels like Fort McHenry in Maryland and Mt. Baker in Washington, met many of the nation's physical challenges. Traffic control systems and methods of construction developed under the interstate program soon influenced highway construction around the world, and were invaluable in improving the condition of urban streets and traffic patterns.

Today the interstate system links every major city in the U. S. , and the U. S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U. S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

By the end of the century there was an immense network of paved roads, residential streets, expressways, and freeways built to support millions of vehicles. The highway system was officially renamed for Eisenhower to honor his vision and leadership. The year construction began he said: "Together, the united forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name we bear—United States. Without them, we would be a mere alliance of many separate parts."

1. [Y] [N] [NG]	2. [Y] [N] [NG]	3. [Y] [N] [NG]	4. [Y] [N] [NG]
5. [Y] [N] [NG]	6. [Y] [N] [NG]	7. [Y] [N] [NG]	

1. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.
2. General Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways made more sense than the two-lane highways of America.
3. It was in the 1950s that the American government finally took action to build a national highway system.



4. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
5. In spite of safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads.
6. The interstate highways system provides access between major military installations in America.
7. Service stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.
8. The greatest benefits brought about by the interstate system was an essential element of *growth economic the nation's*
9. Trucks using the the interstate highways deliver more than \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The interstate system was renamed after Eisenhower in recognition of *his vision and leadership.*

## Part III

## Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

11. A) The girls got on well with each other. B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.  
C) She was angry with the other young stars. D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.
12. A) The woman does her own housework. B) The woman needs a housekeeper.  
C) The woman's house is in a mess. D) The woman works as a housekeeper.
13. A) The Edwards are quite well off.  
B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.  
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.  
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
14. A) The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon.  
B) The woman is sensitive to weather changes.  
C) The woman's forecast was unreliable.  
D) The woman turned cold all of a sudden.
15. A) At a clinic. B) In a supermarket. C) At a restaurant. D) In an ice cream shop.
16. A) The woman did not feel any danger growing up in the Bronx.  
B) The man thinks it was quite safe living in the Bronx district.  
C) The woman started working at an early age to support her family.  
D) The man doesn't think it is safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
17. A) The man has never seen the woman before. B) The two speakers work for the same company.  
C) The two speakers work on the same floor. D) The woman is interested in market research.
18. A) The woman can't tolerate any noise. B) The man is looking for an apartment.  
C) The man has missed his appointment. D) The woman is going to take a train trip.

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

19. A) To make a business report to the woman.  
B) To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.  
C) To resign from his position in the woman's company.



- D) To exchange stock market information with the woman.
20. A) He is head of a small trading company.  
B) He works in an international insurance company.  
C) He leads a team of brokers in a big company.  
D) He is a public relations officer in a small company.
21. A) The woman thinks Mr. Saunders is asking for more than they can offer.  
B) Mr. Saunders will share one third of the woman's responsibilities.  
C) Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more paid vacations.  
D) The woman seems to be satisfied with Mr. Saunders's past experience.

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

22. A) She's worried about the seminar. B) The man keeps interrupting her.  
C) She finds it too hard. D) She lacks interest in it.
23. A) The lecturers are boring. B) The course is poorly designed.  
C) She prefers Philosophy to English. D) She enjoys literature more.
24. A) Karen's friend. B) Karen's parents. C) Karen's lecturers. D) Karen herself.
25. A) Changing her major. B) Spending less of her parents' money.  
C) Getting transferred to the English Department. D) Leaving the university.

## 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Rent a grave. B) Bury the body.  
C) Bury the dead near a church. D) Buy a piece of land for a grave.
27. A) To solve the problem of lack of land. B) To see whether they have decayed.  
C) To follow the Greek religious practice. D) To move them to a multi-storey graveyard.
28. A) They should be buried lying down. B) They should be buried standing up.  
C) They should be buried after being washed. D) They should be buried when partially decayed.
29. A) Burning dead bodies to ashes. B) Storing dead bodies in a remote place.  
C) Placing dead bodies in a bone room. D) Digging up dead bodies after three years.

### Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Many foreign tourists visit the United States every year.  
B) Americans enjoy eating out with their friends.  
C) The United States is a country of immigrants.  
D) Americans prefer foreign foods to their own food.
31. A) They can make friends with people from other countries.  
B) They can get to know people of other cultures and their lifestyles.  
C) They can practise speaking foreign languages there.  
D) They can meet with businessmen from all over the world.



32. A) The couple cook the dishes and the children help them.  
 B) The husband does the cooking and the wife serves as the waitress.  
 C) The mother does the cooking while the father and the children wait on the guests.  
 D) A hired cook prepares the dishes and the family members serve the guests.

### Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) He took them to watch a basketball game.  
 B) He trained them to play European football.  
 C) He let them compete in getting balls out of a basket.  
 D) He taught them to play an exciting new game.
34. A) The players found the basket too high to reach.  
 B) The players had trouble getting the ball out of the basket.  
 C) The players had difficulty understanding the complex rules.  
 D) The players soon found the game boring.
35. A) By removing the bottom of the basket.                      B) By lowering the position of the basket.  
 C) By simplifying the complex rules.                              D) By altering the size of the basket.

### Section C

**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 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

For Americans, time is money. They say, "you only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it wisely." The (36) \_\_\_\_\_ will not be better than the past or present, as Americans are (37) \_\_\_\_\_ to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activities. Thus, Americans (38) \_\_\_\_\_ a "well-organized" person, one who has a written list of things to do and a (39) \_\_\_\_\_ for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and is (40) \_\_\_\_\_ of other people's time. They do not (41) \_\_\_\_\_ people's time with conversation or other activity that has no (42) \_\_\_\_\_ beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not (43) \_\_\_\_\_ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as (44) \_\_\_\_\_. One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the States is the notion that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In this context (45) \_\_\_\_\_. McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald's restaurants (46) \_\_\_\_\_, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

### Part IV

### Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before



making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

El Nino is the name given to the mysterious and often unpredictable change in the climate of the world. This strange (47) F happens every five to eight years. It starts in the Pacific Ocean and is thought to be caused by a failure in the trade winds, which affects the ocean currents driven by these winds. As the trade winds lessen in (48) AB, the ocean temperatures rise, causing the Peru current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5°C.

The warming of the ocean has far-reaching effects. The hot, *humid* (潮湿的) air over the ocean causes severe (49) BE thunderstorms. The rainfall is increased across South America, (50) DL floods to Peru. In the West Pacific, there are droughts affecting Australia and Indonesia. So while some parts of the world prepare for heavy rains and floods, other parts face drought, poor crops and (51) K.

El Nino usually lasts for about 18 months. The 1982-83 El Nino brought the most (52) J weather in modern history. Its effect was worldwide and it left more than 2,000 people dead and caused over eight billion pounds (53) N of damage. The 1990 El Nino lasted until June 1995. Scientists (54) DA this to be the longest El Nino for 2,000 years.

Nowadays, weather experts are able to forecast when an El Nino will (55) AO, but they are still not (56) I sure what leads to it or what affects how strong it will be.

- |                 |               |                |               |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) estimate     | E) tropical   | I) completely  | M) exhaustion |
| B) strength     | F) phenomenon | J) destructive | N) worth      |
| C) deliberately | G) stable     | K) starvation  | O) strike     |
| D) notify       | H) attraction | L) bringing    |               |

## Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded—and can come back to haunt (困扰) you—appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 percent of emails, 21 percent of instant messages, 27 percent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 percent of phone calls.

His results, to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the *detachment* (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practised at that form of

communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message or phone call, say—than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are *spontaneous* (脱口而出的) responses to an unexpected demand, such as: “Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his results, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

57. Hancock's study focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the consequences of lying in various communications media  
 B) the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas  
 C) people's preferences in selecting communications technologies  
 D) people's honesty levels across a range of communications media
58. Hancock's research finding surprised those who believed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) people are less likely to lie in instant messages  
 B) people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions  
 C) people are most likely to lie in email communication  
 D) people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations
59. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?  
 A) They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.  
 B) They believe that honesty is the best policy.  
 C) They tend to be relaxed when using those media.  
 D) They are most practised at those forms of communication.
60. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) salesmen can talk directly to their customers  
 B) salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate  
 C) salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy  
 D) salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively
61. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications  
 B) more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees  
 C) suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes  
 D) email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

#### Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In a country that defines itself by ideals, not by shared blood, who should be allowed to come, work and live here? In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks these questions have never seemed more pressing.

On Dec. 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14



states staged "Operation Safe Travel"—raids on airports to arrest employees with false *identification* (身份证明). In Salt Lake City there were 69 arrests. But those captured were anything but terrorists, most of them illegal immigrants from Central or South America. Authorities said the undocumented workers' illegal status made them open to *blackmail* (讹诈) by terrorists.

Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods.

Mayor Anderson said those feelings were justified to a certain extent. "We're saying we want you to work in these places, we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are, and then when it's convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you're disposable. There are whole families being uprooted for all of the wrong reasons," Anderson said.

If Sept. 11 had never happened, the airport workers would not have been arrested and could have gone on quietly living in America, probably indefinitely. And Castro, a manager at a Ben & Jerry's ice cream shop at the airport, had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid. Now she and her family are living under the threat of *deportation* (驱逐出境). Castro's case is currently waiting to be settled. While she awaits the outcome, the government has granted her permission to work here and she has returned to her job at Ben & Jerry's.

62. According to the author, the United States claimed to be a nation \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) composed of people having different values
- B) encouraging individual pursuits
- C) sharing common interests
- D) founded on shared ideals

63. How did the immigrants in Salt Lake City feel about "Operation Safe Travel"?

- A) Guilty.
- B) Offended.
- C) Disappointed.
- D) Discouraged.

64. Undocumented workers became the target of "Operation Safe Travel" because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) evidence was found that they were potential terrorists
- B) most of them worked at airports under threat of terrorist attacks
- C) terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status
- D) they were reportedly helping hide terrorists around the airport

65. By saying "we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are," (Line 2, Para. 4), Mayor Anderson mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) we will turn a blind eye to your illegal status
- B) we will examine the laws in a different way
- C) there are other ways of enforcing the law
- D) the existing laws must not be ignored

66. What do we learn about Ana Castro from the last paragraph?

- A) She will be deported sooner or later.
- B) She is allowed to stay permanently.
- C) Her case has been dropped.
- D) Her fate remains uncertain.

## Part V

## 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and wait 67 you to be in your lightest phase of sleep 68 rousing you. Its makers say that should 69 you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass 70 a sequence of sleep states—light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—that 71 approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake up can 72 how you feel later, and may 73 have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being roused

during a light phase 74 you are more likely to wake up energetic.

SleepSmart 75 the distinct pattern of brain waves 76 during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped 77 electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the 78 way as some machines used for medical

and research 79, and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You 80 the clock with the

latest time at 81 you want to be wakened, and it 82 *子机 (闹钟)* *适当地* wakes you during the last light sleep phase before that.

The 83 was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island 84 a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test. "85 sleep-deprived people ourselves, we started thinking of

67. A) beside

~~C) for~~

68. A) upon

~~C) towards~~

69. ~~A) ensure~~

C) require

70. ~~A) through~~

C) about

71. A) reveals

C) resumes

72. A) effect

C) reflect

73. A) already

C) never

74. A) means

~~C) says~~

75. A) removes

C) records

76. A) proceeded

C) pronounced

77. ~~A) by~~

~~C) with~~

78. A) familiar

C) identical

79. A) findings

C) proposals

80. A) prompt

C) plug

81. ~~A) where~~

~~C) which~~

82. A) then

~~C) almost~~

83. A) claim

C) concept *构想*

84. ~~A) once~~

C) since

85. A) Besides

C) To

B) near

D) around

B) before

D) till

B) assure

D) request

B) into

D) on

B) reverses

~~D) repeats~~

~~B) affect~~

D) perfect

B) ever

~~D) even~~

B) marks

D) dictates

~~B) relieves~~

~~D) recalls~~

~~B) produced~~

D) progressed

B) of

D) over

~~B) similar~~

~~D) same~~

B) prospects

~~D) purposes~~

~~B) program~~

~~D) plan~~

~~B) this~~

~~D) that~~

B) also

D) yet

~~B) conclusion~~

D) explanation

B) after

D) while

~~B) Despite~~

D) As



86 to do about it," says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea.

86. A) what  
C) whether

- B) how  
D) when

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentence on Answer Sheet by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. Having spent some time in the city, he had no trouble \_\_\_\_\_  
(找到去历史博物馆的路).
88. (为了挣钱供我上学) \_\_\_\_\_, mother often takes on more work than is good for her.
89. The professor required that \_\_\_\_\_ (我们交研究报告) by Wednesday.
90. The more you explain, \_\_\_\_\_ (我愈糊涂).
91. Though a skilled worker, \_\_\_\_\_ (他被公司解雇了) last week because of the economic crisis.



● Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

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

8. personal freedom of mobility 9. 75 percent of the nation's freight 10. his vision and leadership

● Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. A 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. C 21. D 22. D  
23. C 24. B 25. D

Section B

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

Section C

36. future 37. trained 38. admire 39. schedule 40. considerate 41. waste

42. visible 43. necessarily

44. something that is simply there around them, not something they can use

45. the fast-food industry can be seen as a clear example of American cultural product

46. spread around the world, they have been viewed as symbols of American society and culture

● Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. F 48. B 49. E 50. L 51. K 52. J 53. N 54. A 55. O 56. I

Section B

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

● Part V Cloze

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

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

● Part VI Translation

87. in finding the way to the History Museum

88. In order to earn enough money to afford my education

89. we hand in/submit the research reports

90. the more confused I get

91. he was fired by the company

submit 1. (使)屈服 (使)服从  
2. 提交 (文件或计划)

confuse 1. 使(某人)困惑  
2. 令(局势)难以理解; 搞乱  
3. 混淆

fire 1. 开枪射击  
2. 解雇, 开除(某人)  
3. 迅速地连续发射  
4. 激起(某人的强烈感情)  
5. (引擎)点火; 发动  
6. 炼制(陶瓷制品)



● Part I Writing

On Students Selecting Lecturers

At present, some colleges and universities have allowed their students to choose their own teachers for certain courses. In fact, this innovative practice is even encouraged among students.

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