

大学英语
4级考试

历年真题精解



2000.6~2006.1

12 套题

谢忠明 编著



谢忠明 恩波“谢忠明课堂”首席辅导专家,以其为首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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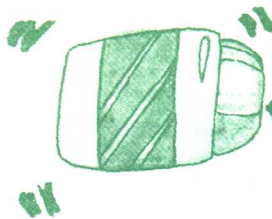
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致考生



《大学英语四级考试历年真题精解》面市以来受到广大读者的一致好评。为了使本书更具特色化,同时更好地为读者服务,我在结合考生和专家反馈的意见的基础上,通过认真审视和深化分析历年真题,从最近 12 次考试中精挑细选了 300 道左右能够举一反三的常考经典试题,分别在各套试卷的解析的题号上作了明显的灰底记号,并对这些题作更详尽的解析。同时为了让考生更好地对阅读理解有更深层次的认识,特将每套试卷的阅读理解中最难理解的那篇文章译文给出来,以帮助那些阅读有困难的学生。

面对四级考试改革,如何利用真题?

本人给考生提出以下几点建议:

(1) 应牢牢抓住真题。虽然考试题型在变,但是考查的重要题型、重点知识不变。考生应依据大纲,把握重点,不留知识死角。

(2) 认真完成每一份真题,特别关注有标示的 300 道经典试题。

◆ 做题时不要直接看答案解析,要在规定的时间内完成试卷,检测自己的真实水平。

◆ 做题要勤于思考,要充分利用精选出的 300 道经典试题,做到举一反三,触类旁通。

◆ 对照答案反复揣摩:一方面,找出自己存在的问题,查漏补缺、巩固提高;另一方面,了解答案的切入点,研究解题思路 and 技巧,着重学会对问题的分析。同时结合目录背面的 710 分记分换算表,对自己的成绩做到心中有数。

(3) 切忌就题论题,要通过对历年试题的比较,发现一些带规律性的东西,为我所用,以指导自己的复习应试。

(4) 充分利用附赠的新题型样卷。通过样卷熟悉四级改革的变化趋势,正所谓“知己知彼,方能百战百胜。”

谢忠明

2006 年 1 月





前言

最新两次的四六级考试再次证明：**要过四六级，必须练真题**。2005年6月和2006年1月的四六级试题不仅沿袭了近年来真题的出题思路，也应验了编者对真题命题趋势的预测，其中更有多道试题几乎原封不动的摘自往年的真题试卷。大学英语的基本语法点是有限的，四六级大纲词汇也是有限的，那么何以掌握其中的精要，即我们常说的“考点”呢？

——惟有做真题！

本书收集了从2000年6月到2006年1月共12套实考试题，每套试题均附有一份精简答案(KEYS)和详尽解析(NOTES)，这样读者做完试卷后就可以迅速便捷地检查自己的测试成绩，然后可以就错题有选择性地查阅解析。本书解析全面详实，尤其适合迫切希望提高自己英语应试能力的考生，其中对往年考题的总结和对将来命题的预测，虽不能与语法书的面面俱到相比，但“管中窥豹，可见一斑”，编者厚积薄发的功力正显于此。

本书编者长期从事大学英语教学与科研，主持北京、上海、南京等地四级培训班达17年之久，对四级考试历年试卷钻研有加，了如指掌。每套试题的解析都字斟句酌，力求正确、全面、精炼、到位，其中不仅有对常考内容的总结(解析中作重点标识)，还列出了对非答案选项的必要解释，尽量让考生深谙四级考试命题的内在特点、解题思路以及命题趋势。

希望本书能切实帮助广大考生的英语学习，不仅是为应试做准备，更是能领悟到四级考试的真谛，寻找出一种正确的学习方法和学习态度，真正提高自己的英语水平。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏和错误之处在所难免，望专家和读者不吝指正！

710 分记分换算表

第一部分——听力:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.2 =$ 标准分数(142 ~ 58 分)

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
20	0	71	15	5	54	10	10	42	5	15	34
19	1	67	14	6	51	9	11	40	4	16	33
18	2	63	13	7	48	8	12	38	3	17	32
17	3	60	12	8	46	7	13	36	2	18	31
16	4	57	11	9	44	6	14	35	1	19	30
									0	20	29

第二部分——阅读:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.4 =$ 标准分数(284 ~ 116 分)

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
20	0	71	15	5	54	10	10	42	5	15	34
19	1	67	14	6	51	9	11	40	4	16	33
18	2	63	13	7	48	8	12	38	3	17	32
17	3	60	12	8	46	7	13	36	2	18	31
16	4	57	11	9	44	6	14	35	1	19	30
									0	20	29

第三部分——词汇:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.15 =$ 标准分数(106.5 ~ 43.5 分)

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
30	0	71	22			14	6	51	6	14	35
29	1		21			13	7	48	5	15	34
28	2		20	0	71	12	8	46	4	16	33
27	3		19	1	67	11	9	44	3	17	32
26	4		18	2	63	10	10	42	2	18	31
25	5		17	3	60	9	11	40	1	19	30
24	6		16	4	57	8	12	38	0	20	29
23			15	5	54	7	13	36			

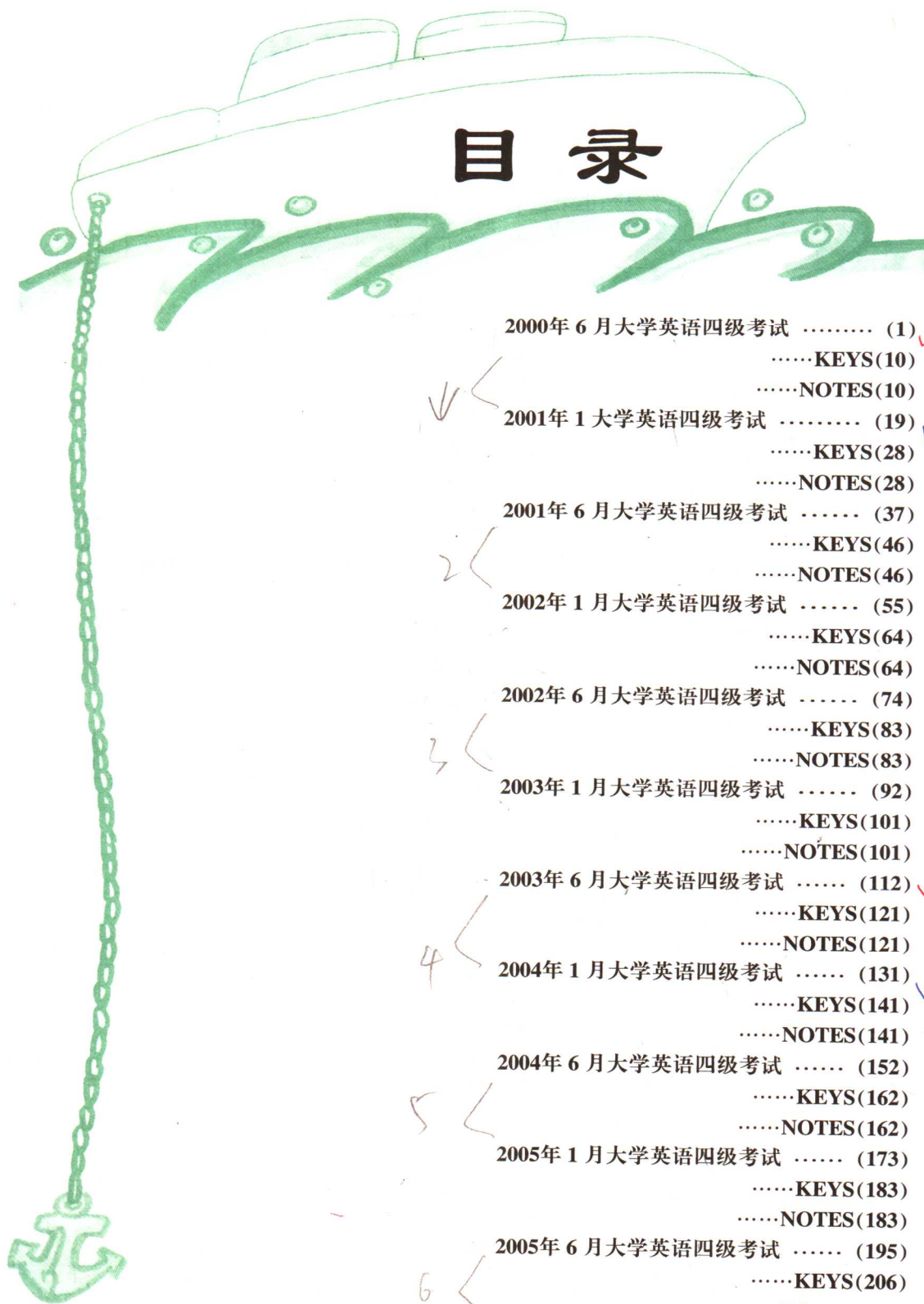
第四部分——完型/改错/翻译/简答:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.1 =$ 标准分数(71 ~ 29 分)

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
20	0	71	15	5	54	10	10	42	5	15	34
19	1	67	14	6	51	9	11	40	4	16	33
18	2	63	13	7	48	8	12	38	3	17	32
17	3	60	12	8	46	7	13	36	2	18	31
16	4	57	11	9	44	6	14	35	1	19	30
									0	20	29

第五部分——写作:得分 $\times 10 \times 0.15 =$ 标准分数(106.5 ~ 43.5 分)

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
15	0	71	11	4	57	7	8	45	3	12	35
14	1	67	10	5	54	6	9	42	2	13	33
13	2	63	9	6	51	5	10	39	1	14	31
12	3	60	8	7	48	4	11	37	0	15	29

以阅读为例,20 道阅读题占总分(710 ~ 290 分)权重的 40%,阅读题型得分换算后的标准分应在 284 ~ 116 分之间。如果 20 道题全部回答正确,得分是 71 分,根据得分与标准分的换算表换算后的标准分就是 284 分。如果答错了 9 道题,得分是 44 分,换算后的标准分就是 132 分。如果全部答错,得分是 29 分,标准分是 116 分。



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2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试

200-150 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) 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. next year
 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. business trip away
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.

C) Beginners.

13. A) Courses for doctors.

C) Courses for reporters.

14. A) Three groups of learners.

C) English for Specific Purposes.

B) College students.

D) Intermediate learners.

B) Courses for businessmen.

D) Courses for lawyers.

B) The importance of business English.

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.

C) To regain their memory.

16. A) To help solve their psychological problems.

C) To send them to the hospital.

17. A) They need care and affection.

C) They are mostly from broken families.

B) To feel good.

D) To be different from others.

B) To play games with them.

D) To make them aware of its harmfulness.

B) They are fond of round-the-world trips.

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.

C) Because it did not shoot far.

19. A) It went out of use 300 years ago.

C) It was discovered before fire and the wheel.

20. A) They are accurate and easy to pull.

C) They are usually used indoors.

B) Because it did not bend easily.

D) Because its string was short.

B) It was invented after the short bow.

D) It's still in use today.

B) Their shooting range is 40 yards.

D) They took 100 years to develop.

Part II $14 \times 0.5 = 6$

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

B) refuse

C) delay

D) cancel

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
 C 23. Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.
 A) had he arrived B) would he have arrived
 C) did he arrive D) should he have arrived
 AB 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
 C 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
 BA 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
 B 27. I have no objection _____ your story again.
 A) to hear B) to hearing C) to having heard D) to have heard
 B 28. The clothes a person wears may express his _____ or social position.
 A) curiosity B) status C) determination D) significance
 D 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
 A 30. You will see this product _____ wherever you go.
 A) to be advertised B) advertised C) advertise D) advertising
 C 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
 B 32. The suggestion that the mayor _____ the prizes was accepted by everyone.
 A) would present B) present C) presents D) ought to present
 BA 33. Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, _____ overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.
 A) whose B) which C) that D) what
 AB 34. Peter, who had been driving all day, suggested _____ at the next town.
 A) to stop B) stopping C) stop D) having stopped
 DC 35. I didn't know the word. I had to _____ a dictionary.
 A) look out B) make out C) refer to D) go over
 D 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
 CA 37. There are signs _____ restaurants are becoming more popular with families.
 A) that B) which C) in which D) whose
 BA 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
 BA 39. It is said that the math teacher seems _____ towards bright students.
 A) partial B) beneficial C) preferable D) liable
 C 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.

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. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

2 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.

3 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.

4 The researcher then studied the videotapes to analyse 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.

5 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.

6 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.

7 He also says that FIFA's 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.

51. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to _____

- 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

52. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was _____.

- A) slightly above average
B) higher than in the 1998 World Cup
C) quite unexpected
D) as high as in a standard match

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

54. The word "officials" (Line 2, Para. 4) most probably refers to _____.

- 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

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 Laim, 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.

7 "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 important."

8 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 overenthusiastic 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.

61 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 become 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 _____. 崇拜多样性很关键.

- ☒ 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 _____. 习惯了

- ☒ A) suggests quality work = professional
☒ 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 _____. 主要功能

- ☒ 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 _____. 根据文章

- ☒ 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 _____. 最佳标题

- ☒ 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

Questions 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 — 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 _____. 人际关系很重要

- ☒ A) they are indispensable to people's social well-being
☒ B) they awaken 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 _____.
☒ 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)?
☒ 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) instrumental support
☒ B) informational support
☒ C) social companionship
☒ D) the strengthening of self-respect
70. Social companionship is beneficial in that _____.
☒ 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

试卷二

Part IV

Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are four 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 indentify their meanings 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?** The first sentence has already been written for you. 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).

$$11 + 6 + 22 + 4 + 10 = 53.$$

$$44 \times 10 \times 0.2 + 44 \times 10 \times 0.4 + 51 \times 10 \times 0.15 + 38 \times 10 \times 0.1 + 54 \times 10 \times 0.15 \\ = 88 + 176 + 76.5 + 38 + 81 = 459.5$$



KEYS

Part I Listening Comprehension

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. D
11. D 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. A

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

21. D 22. A 23. C 24. B 25. C 26. A 27. B 28. B 29. D 30. B
31. C 32. B 33. A 34. B 35. C 36. D 37. A 38. A 39. A 40. C
41. A 42. D 43. D 44. A 45. B 46. C 47. C 48. D 49. D 50. B

Part III Reading Comprehension

51. B 52. C 53. A 54. C 55. B 56. D 57. C 58. A 59. B 60. D
61. B 62. A 63. D 64. C 65. D 66. A 67. B 68. C 69. A 70. D

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有争议的判罚,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、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的人际关系的基础之上。



NOTES

Part I Tapescript of Listening Comprehension (关键词句用颜色标出)

Section A

1. M: Would you like a copy of professor Smith's article?

W: Thanks, if it's not too much trouble.

Q: What does the woman imply?

2. W: Did you visit the Television Tower when you had your vacation in Shanghai last summer?

M: I couldn't make it last June. But I finally visited it two months later. I plan to visit it again sometime next year.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

3. M: Prof. Kennedy has been very busy this semester (学期). As far as I know, he works until midnight every day.

W: I wouldn't have troubled him so much if I had known he was so busy.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

4. W: If I were you, I would have accepted the job.

M: I turned down (拒绝) the offer because it would mean frequent business trips away from my family (离开家人经常出差).

Q: Why didn't the man accept the job?

5. M: How are you getting on with your essay, Mary? I'm having a real hard time with mine.

W: After two sleepless nights (不眠之夜), I'm finally through with it.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?