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名师解析

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答案与注释

Keys and Tapescripts for Listening Comprehension

Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: I have to go now. Look after yourself while I'm away. Good-bye, darling.

W: You will call me everyday, won't you, dear?

Q: Who are the two speakers?

【答案】D。本题测试题型为“职业与身份”。

2. W: Don't you think this big house is lonely now that the children are all away at college?

M: Not really. I enjoy the peace and quiet.

Q: Why is the woman lonely?

【答案】D。本题测试题型为“原因与结果”。

3. M: This is the worst hotel that I have been in.

W: It's nothing like what I had imagined.

Q: What does the woman think?

【答案】D。本题测试题型为“态度与反应”。

4. W: Hello, I want to open an account. Shall I fill in this form, please?

M: Yes, you'd fill this form. Go over to that desk and the woman there will help you.

Q: Where are they talking?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“地点与方向”。

5. M: What's your favorite pastime?

W: I like many things, such as reading, sports, music and so on. But I like nothing better than to travel.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

【答案】D。本题测试题型为“比较与选择”。

6. W: Are you going to watch Super Tuesday on TV tonight?

M: I think I'll watch the volleyball match and then the movie.

Q: Which is the first program the man is planning to watch?

【答案】B。本题测试题型为“计划与行动”。

7. M: When I have a day off, I will check our computer to see what's wrong with it.

W: I would feel much better if you left it alone and let the repair shop look at it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“内涵与推理”。

8. W: I was late three times last month.

M: I was late twice that often and Jane was late 5 times.

Q: How often was the man late?

【答案】A。本题测试题型为“数字与计算”。

9. M: Would you like me to play a piece of music for you?

W: All right, but the classical one, not the pop.

Q: What's the response of the woman to the suggestion?

【答案】B。本题测试题型为“提供与请求”。

10. W: What's wrong with your TV?

M: It only has picture, but no sound.

Q: What's the woman's probable occupation?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“职业与身份”。

Passage One

A businessman, who always tried to pay as little as possible for what he needed, felt ill one day. He decided to go to a doctor and asked a friend to recommend one.

"Dr. Smith has a good reputation," the friend told him.

"Is he expensive?" the businessman asked.

"Yes and no. He charges five hundred dollars for the first visit, but only twenty-five for each visit after that."

"That seems reasonable," the businessman said, and went to visit Dr. Smith. As he walked into the consulting room, he said, "Well, here I am again, doctor," and put twenty-five dollars on the table.

The doctor looked at him carefully for a moment, then smiled and put the money into the drawer of his desk. "Thank you," he said, "and what can I do for you today?"

"Examine me, of course," the businessman said "and tell me what's wrong with me."

"Oh, there's no need for me to examine you again," the doctor said. "Just continue taking the medicine I prescribed for you when you came to see me last time."

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. Why did the businessman say to the doctor. "Well, here I am again?"

【答案】B。

12. What did the doctor do for the businessman?

【答案】D。

13. Why did Dr. Smith smile as he took the \$25?

【答案】C。

Passage Two

Most Americans don't like to get advice from members of their family. When they need advice, they usually don't ask people they know. Instead, many Americans write letters to newspapers and magazines which give advice on many different subjects, including family problem, sex, the use of language, health, cooking, child care, clothes, and even how to buy a house or a car.

Most newspapers regularly print letters from readers with problems. Along with the letters there are answers written by people who are supposed to know how to solve such problems. Some of these writers are doctors, others are lawyers or educators. But two of the most famous writers of advice are women without special training for this kind of work. One of them answers letters addressed to "Dear Abby". The other is addressed as "Dear Ann Landers". Experience is their preparation for giving advice.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. According to the passage, from whom do most Americans get advice?

【答案】A。

15. According to the passage, why do Americans write to newspapers or magazines?

【答案】B。

16. According to the passage, who are Abby and Ann Landers?

【答案】C。

Passage Three

The train I was traveling on was already half an hour late. I had planned to arrive in Chicago at 7:00 in time to catch the 7:50 train to St. Louis, but there was no hope of that now. I explained the situation to the conductor who advised me to get off before Union Station and take a taxi. When the time came, he even helped me with my luggage. He wished me a good luck as I jumped off, and a few minutes later I was going towards the Union Station in a taxi. It was almost 7:50 when we stopped outside the station. I paid the driver quickly, carried my bags and hurried inside.

"The St. Louis train..." was all I had time to say to the first porter I saw. You can imagine my disappointment when he pointed to a train that was just moving out the station.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. What is the best title for the passage?

【答案】A。

18. When did the train he was travelling on arrive in Chicago?

【答案】B。

19. What did the conductor think was better for the traveler to do?

【答案】D。

20. What happened to the traveler then?

【答案】A。

Part II

Reading Comprehension

21. 【答案】B。第三段第三行 "Solutions must evolve from a better understanding of the humans." 点明文章主题。

22. 【答案】D。第六段中 "energy and food shortage" 和 "environmental difficulties" 均有所提及, 故 A、B、C 三项皆属正确。

23. 【答案】A。此项内容与第六段 "All this is not to say that technological creativity will not play a critical role in solving ..." 一句不符, 选项中的 "any" 太绝对。

24. 【答案】C。最后一段着重提及此点, 而且着重讲明这是 "the real challenge"。

25. 【答案】B。见文中第三、四段, 尤其是第四段 "What this means is an increased emphasis on the life and earth science, on ...", 实际上就是选项 B 的内容, 即: 在科学研究中应当更加重视那些发展中的学科, 诸如生命与地球科学。

26. 【答案】C。见文中第二句和第六句。第二句说 "尽管科学 (加工) 使得食物更适于食用, 但同时也使许多食物不适于食用了。" 第六句说 "1945 年, 科学家们认识到用于保存食物颜色的硝酸盐和其他添加剂会导致癌症。" 答案 C 说 "由于科学上的加工处理, 使得一些潜在的有害物质被添加到食物之中。", 与上述两句相符。

27. 【答案】B。细节题。考问使用硝酸盐的目的。见第六句 "...to preserve color in meats" "用于保存肉类的颜色。"

28. 【答案】D。词汇题。可以根据该词的上下文推出词义。该词的前一句说 "添加剂能致癌", 紧接着说 "these carcinogenic additives...", 从中不难推出 carcinogenic 是 "致癌" 的意思, 答案 D (cancer-causing) 正是此意。

29. 【答案】B。是非题。要求判断哪句话与文章不符。文章倒数第三句说 "有些给动物喂的药品并非用于医疗的目的, 而是出于商业赢利的考虑。" 答案 B 说 "给动物喂的药品都是出于医疗的目的。", 与文章不符。

30. 【答案】D。主旨题。A、B、C 虽然在文中均有提及, 然而都是细节或局部。惟有 D 是贯穿全文的中心主题。

31. 【答案】D。本题考问的是文章的主题 "adrenal gland" (肾上腺)。第一段最后两句话已将主题点明, 余下的篇章皆是在描述 "adrenal gland" 的结构与功能。

32. 【答案】B。文章第二段第一行“Since you have two kidneys, you also have two adrenal glands.”说明“Each kidney only has one adrenal gland.”。
33. 【答案】B。见最后一段第一句“when you are suddenly faced with ...”。
34. 【答案】B。见第三段第二至第三行“The medulla secretes adrenaline ... the hormone that prepares the body for emergencies”一句。
35. 【答案】D。本文最后一段已谈到，在人体遇到危险和压力时，medulla 立即发挥作用，将 adrenaline 分泌到人体各部位；下文很可能就人体如何反应做进一步具体论述。
36. 【答案】B。第二段谈到并提出“the Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act”的原因，涉及 A、C 及 D 三个选项的内容，而 B 项内容则是此修正案实施后可能引起的结果。
37. 【答案】D。见第三段第四行“They smuggled millions of gallons ... across the Canadian and Mexican borders”。
38. 【答案】B。第三段第二行“They were willing to take risks to get it.”说明了此点。
39. 【答案】D。第二段中，自“Without”至“alcoholism”的三句话，正说明政府官员设想通过禁酒达到 D 项所述目的。“assume”一词暗含主观设想之意。
40. 【答案】A。第三段最后一句“Instead people drank more alcohol than ever.”说明禁酒运动不但没有解决问题，反而使酗酒之风愈演愈烈，因此还是撤消这一禁令更为明智。

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

41. 【译文】如果 Henry 不用帽子遮着眉头，警察可能会认出他。
- 【答案】B。
- 【注释】从条件句可以判断此句是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气，所以主句应用 might + have done 形式，而且主句中的主语 he 与谓语动词 recognize 是被动关系，因此选 B。
42. 【译文】教育家建议逻辑思维在课上应给与足够的重视，因为最近的测试表明过去许多老师忽略了此项技能。
- 【答案】A。
- 【注释】表示命令、建议、要求的动词（如：recommend, suggest, propose 等）的宾语从句要用虚拟语气，形式是 should + 动词原形，should 常常省略，而且该从句中的主语 reasoning skills 与谓语动词 give attention to 是被动关系，因此选 A。
43. 【译文】玛丽在出门度假前，从银行账户里取了一些钱。
- 【答案】B。
- 【注释】本题考查动词与名词的固定搭配。“取钱”的英文表达为“draw money”。“draw”在本题中意为“从银行中”取、提（款）。
44. 【译文】巴基斯坦是世界人口最稠密的地区之一。
- 【答案】B。
- 【注释】本题考查副词词义辨析。vastly 广泛地；densely 稠密地；enormously 大量地；largely 大体上。根据本句题意应选 B，densely populated 意为“人口稠密的”。
45. 【译文】有些学校极其重视语言学习。
- 【答案】C。
- 【注释】本题考查形容词与名词的搭配。在此四个选项中只有 strong 能与 emphasis 搭配，故答案应为 C，有时也可用 great 修饰 emphasis。
46. 【译文】如果他们努力学习的话，他们就会轻松地通过考试了。
- 【答案】B。
- 【注释】此句考点是省略 if 的虚拟语气。从条件句可以判断出此句是与过去相反的虚拟语气，所以主句应该用 would + have done 形式，因此选 B。
47. 【译文】这个孩子一从学校回到家，就做作业。
- 【答案】B。
- 【注释】此句考点是 the moment/the minute 引导的时间状语从句，用一般现在时表示将来，因此选 B。

48. 【译文】勤能补拙。

【答案】A。

【注释】本题考查动词短语的词义辨析。make up for 补偿, 弥补; come up against 遭遇到, 被……反对; keep up with 跟上, 赶上; live up to 不辜负, 与……相当。根据本题句意, 答案应为 A。

49. 【译文】如今仍然有一些国家生活在饥饿之灾的长期威胁之下。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考查介词与名词的搭配。under threat 意为“受到威胁”。介词 under 意为“在……之下, 受到, 遭到”, 例如“under attack, under fire”。根据本题句意答案应为 D。

50. 【译文】再过多长时间我们才能见到你?

【答案】D。

【注释】此句考点是 it will be + time before... 句型, 意为“再过……时间才……”, 因此选 D。

51. 【译文】他声称是生物学专家, 而实际上他的知识是过时的而且不准确。

【答案】C。

【注释】此句由两个并列分句组成, 第二个分句缺少主语, 所以应该选主语从句, 符合句意的只有 C。此题的考点是 that 和 what 引导名词性从句的区别, that 引导名词性从句, 本身没实义, 不作任何成分; what 引导名词性从句在从句中充当一定成分, 缺少它意义不完整。

52. 【译文】怎样才能消除这两个地区人民之间的恐惧和仇恨呢?

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查动词短语的词义辨析。break off 突然停止, 中断; break out 爆发, 突然发生; break down 克服, 消除; break up 终止, 结束。根据本题句意, 答案应为 C。

53. 【译文】这两张票能让你和你的女朋友在我们餐馆免费用餐一次。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查动词词义辨析及动词的惯用法。give 给予, 惯用法 give sb. sth./give sth. to sb.; grant 同意给予, 惯用法 grant sb. sth./grant sth. to sb.; entitle 授予权利(资格), 惯用法 entitle sb. to sth.; credit 认为某人有某物, 惯用法 credit sb./sth. with sth., credit sth. to sb./sth., 根据本题的句子搭配, 答案应为 C。

54. 【译文】他读书如此专心以至于没有听见电话铃响。

【答案】A。

【注释】本题考点为短语固定搭配。be absorbed in sth., be concentrated on sth. 均表示“集中注意力”, 但根据本句搭配, 答案应为 A。

55. 【译文】他刚刚到家, 就又让他开始旅行。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考点是 no sooner... than ... 句型, 意为“……就”。当 no sooner 置于句首时, 句子部分倒装, 而且时间状语从句应该用过去完成时, 因此选 C。

56. 【译文】月球上没有植物能生存, 因为那里缺少生命所必需的水。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考点是 which 和 that 引导定语从句的区别。逗号不能连接两个分句, 故排除 B、C。which 可以引导非限制性定语从句, 而 that 只能引导限制性定语从句, 因此选 D。

57. 【译文】大火之后, 图书馆安装了火警报警装置以确保免遭更多的损失。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查介词词义辨析。against 含有“防备, 预防”的意思, 故本题答案为 C。

58. 【译文】人们经常把强壮的体魄与有规律的体育锻炼和新鲜的空气联系在一起。

【答案】A。

【注释】本题考查词义辨析及固定搭配。associated 联系, 联想, 固定搭配 be associated with sth./sb., bound 与某事物联系密切的, 固定搭配 be bound up with sth., tied 系, 捆扎, 固定搭配 be tied to/on sth., involved 与某事物有联系的, 与某人有密切关系的, 固定搭配 be involved with sb., 根据本题句意, 答案应为 A。

59. 【译文】显微镜非常有用，通过显微镜科学家能看到肉眼看不到的东西。

【答案】D。

【注释】此题考点是介词+which 引导的定语从句，with the instrument 表示方式、手段，不能用介词 in、from、for，因此选 D。

60. 【译文】珍妮以前从不约束孩子，因此他们现在不听管教。

【答案】C。

【注释】never 置于句首，句子倒装，而且此句应该用现在完成时态，因此选 C。

61. 【译文】工会领导号召全体会员定期踊跃到美丽的海滨度假。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考查名词辨析及惯用法。gaps 裂缝，差距，分歧；rate 速度，率，惯用法 at rate “以……速度”；length 长度，惯用法 at length “最后，最终”；intervals (时间或空间的) 间隔，间隙，惯用法 at intervals “每隔一段时间”。根据本题句意，答案应为 D。

62. 【译文】法语中有没有和英语 lethargy 意思完全一样的对应词？

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查形容词辨析。alike 相称的，相似的；likely 可能的；equivalent 相同的，相当的，惯用法 be equivalent to sth. “与……相当”；uniform 一直不变的，一致的。根据本题句意搭配，答案应为 C。

63. 【译文】这本杂志到处都有卖的，你可以在任何一个报摊买到。

【答案】A。

【注释】本题考查不定代词。在本题的前句中，on sale everywhere 意为“到处有售”，根据逻辑关系可推断“在任何一家报摊都可买到”。因为 any 意为“任何一个”，表示强调，因此正确答案为 A。each 意为“每一个”，强调个体，在此与本题句意不符。

64. 【译文】他把钱都丢了，他只能给他妻子打电话让她帮忙。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考点是省 to 的不定式，前面有 do，后面省 to。

65. 【译文】你说我不必帮助他，你也许是正确的。但我做的我认为是正确的事我并不后悔。

【答案】B。

【注释】本题考点是 regret 的用法，regret + 动名词或 regret + 不定式完成时态，意为“后悔做……”，regret to say / tell / inform you 意为“遗憾地说、告诉、通知你”，因此选 B。

66. 【译文】铃声一响，这些男生夹着新书冲出教室。

【答案】C。

【注释】此题考点是分词的独立结构，each carrying some books... 作伴随状语，分词的主语是分词动作的发出者，因此选 C。

67. 【译文】警察在调查涉嫌犯罪的人的记录。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考点是分词独立结构，all those involved 作介词 of 的宾语，分词的主语是分词动作的承受者，因此选 D。

68. 【译文】大体说来，父母用于其子女的保险费用应控制在其全部收入的 1/5。

【答案】B。

【注释】本题考查词义辨析。acceptable 可接受的，惯用法 be acceptable to sb.; available 可得到的，可用的，惯用法 be available for sth.; advisable 明智的，可取的，通常作表语，与本句用法不符；applicable 可适用的，合适的，惯用法 be applicable to sb. / sth. 根据对全句的理解及惯用法分析，只有 available 符合句意。

69. 【译文】你对我母亲得有点耐心——她的耳朵越来越背了。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查形容词与介词的固定搭配。be patient with sb. 对(人)有耐心，符合本句意。be patient of sth. 对(事)有耐心，能忍受，例如，He was patient of pains. 他能忍受疼痛。

70. 【译文】你本来不必做这些重复性的工作，这类工作可以用计算机来做。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考点是情态动词+动词的完成时。needn't have done... 表示“不必做……”，但实际上已经做了。shouldn't do 意为“不应该做”；can not have done 意为“不可能做了”；mustn't do 意为“一定不能做”，根据句意应选 C。

Part IV

Cloze

这段文章讲的是参加体育活动对身体、情感、及社交的益处。

71. 【答案】C。spend time on 是固定搭配；devote/dedicate+时间+介词 to，cost 一词的主语应是某物/做某事，不能是人，而且宾语一般是钱、生命等其他代价，不用时间。故选 C。

72. 【答案】B。spend time on sth/doing sth 是固定搭配。

73. 【答案】D。furthermore(而且 此外)、moreover (再者 此外)、besides(此外)这三个词连接的句子，意义上没有变化。而此处是转折关系，故选 D。

74. 【答案】A。A. gain 获得，指经过努力获得，gain profit from 从……获益；B. win 赢得，获得，如：赢得战役、战争的胜利，赢得奖学金、奖品等。有在竞争中双方较量赢得、获胜的含义；C. profit 获益，因此不能说 profit benefit；profit 一般指物质上或金钱方面的收益；D. receive 收到，受到，如：收到信件、礼物，受到欢迎等，故选 A。

75. 【答案】B。A. psychological 心理的；B. physical 身体的；C. mental 思想的，智力的；D. spiritual 精神的。这句话是这段话的中心句，这段话讲了锻炼的明显益处是身体的变化，故选 B。

76. 【答案】C。not only ... but (also) “不仅……而且”是固定搭配。

77. 【答案】B。A. as yet 到目前；B. as well 也；C. as it were 可以说；D. as follows 如下。A、C、D 与上下文意思不符，故选 B。

78. 【答案】C。从上下文意思看这是原因状语从句。since 虽然表示原因，但表达的是显而易见的事实，同 now that、as，多置于句首。在此与本题不符，故选 C。

79. 【答案】B。因为身体壮了，运动员也就很少疲劳了。A、C、D 意思与上下文相反。

80. 【答案】B。A. always 总是；B. generally 一般地，通常；C. readily 容易地，乐意地；D. thoroughly 彻底地。根据上下文 generally 更准确。

81. 【答案】A。provide、offer、supply 都有提供、供给的意思，但用法不一样。provide sth. for sb.；supply sth. to sb.；offer sth. to sb.；transfer 调动，移动，词义与上下文不符，故选 A。

82. 【答案】C。A. disposition 性情，气质；B. character 性格；C. temper 脾气；D. motive 动机。A、B、D 词义与上下文不符。

83. 【答案】A。each 每一个，把人或物一个个加以考虑时用 each。从 on his team 可以看出此处强调“每一”。every 的含义与 all 接近，per 在比较两个数量，说明某种比率时使用，表示每一。故选 A。

84. 【答案】A。A. win 获胜、赢得比赛的胜利；B. gain 获得；C. beat 打败(对手)；D. defeat 击败(对手)。B、C、D 都是及物动词，后面必须带宾语。故选 A。

85. 【答案】A。to the best of one's abilities 固定搭配，尽……最大努力；at the top 后面跟 of one's voice 高声地，with the best (of sb.) 很出色，后面不能跟 one's abilities；at most 至多，与上下文意思不符。故选 A。

86. 【答案】C。A. in the long run 从长远来看；B. in a sense 在某种意义上；C. in addition 此外；D. in the final analysis 在最后的分析。这段话讲参与运动的几点好处，那么说明几点好处的句子是并列关系。A、B、D 与上下文不符，故选 C。

87. 【答案】A。follow a routine 固定搭配，按常规办事。B、C、D 词义与上下文不符。example、advice 前不能用冠词 a，故选 A。

88. 【答案】A。A. in short 简言之，表示对上文的总结；B. in the end 最后；C. in other words 换句话说；D. in practice 实际上。根据上下文，这段话是对全文的总结，故选 A。

89. 【答案】A。learn lessons from 固定搭配，从……吸取教训。

90. 【答案】C。一个运动员从运动中吸取的教训将会伴随他一生。A. has to remain 不得不伴随；B. will have

to remain 将不得不伴随; C. will remain 将伴随; D. must remain 必须伴随。A、B、D 不符合上下文的意思, 故选 C。

Part V

Writing

1. Pollution

Pollution is harmful to human beings. Polluted water causes many kinds of diseases and sometimes these diseases even take man's life. Dirty air and poisonous gas cause stinging eyes and running nose. Pollutants erode metal and buildings.

Measures have been taken to control pollution. In recent years, legislative steps have been introduced to control pollution. Rivers are being cleaned, air is purified, and pollutants are trapped before they are poured out of chimneys.

However, pollution problems have not been completely solved. Pesticides are widely used almost everywhere. They pollute soil, water and food. They have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woods birdless. Some factories are still using air as a dumping place for wastes. Some lakes are still dirty. Many chimneys are still pouring smoke into air. The noise pollution in the city remains serious. All these problems are waiting to be solved.

Model Test 2

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: I am not making enough money. Maybe I should get a part-time job.

M: A part-time job? When would you sleep?

Q: What does the man mean?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“内涵与推理”。

2. M: This cottage cheese tastes really funny.

W: It should still be all right because the expiration date is five days away.

Q: What are they talking about?

【答案】A。本题测试题型为“关键词”。funny 奇怪的, 古怪的。

3. W: Bob doesn't stand a chance of winning the first prize in the World Ice Skating Championship.

M: I think so, too, because he was away from the skating rink for three months, but he is doing his best.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“内涵与推理”。skating rink 滑冰场。

4. W: My parents are offering me a trip to Canada. But I want to go to India.

M: What more do you ask for? Canada is far more beautiful than India.

Q: What does the man imply?

【答案】B。本题测试题型为“比较与选择”。

5. W: How is your mother feeling these days?

M: Much better, thank you. She should be coming home in a few days. The operation was a success and the doctor says she'll recover in no time.

Q: Where is his mother now?

【答案】B。本题测试题型为“地点与方向”。

6. M: Tom got one hundred in the English exam.

W: My goodness!

Q: How does the woman feel?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“态度与反应”。

7. W: A button's come off this shirt.

M: We can get a needle and some thread at a department store.

Q: Why do they want to go to a department store?

【答案】D。本题测试题型为“原因与结果”。

8. M: Open wide. Now show me where it hurts.

W: Here on the bottom, especially when I bite into something hot or cold.

Q: Who is the man?

【答案】A。本题测试题型为“职业与身份”。

9. W: Let's go to the theatre after dinner.

M: Well, I'll go if you really want to, but I'm a little bit tired.

Q: What conclusion does the man want us to make from his statement?

【答案】D。本题测试题型为“计划与行动”。

10. M: I heard you went shopping at 10:00 in the morning.

W: That's right. And I came back after 3 hours.

Q: When did the woman come back?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“数字与计算”。

Passage One

The horse is far superior to the camel for every kind of work except traveling over a desert. The shape of the camel's feet enables it to walk over the sand of the desert without sinking as deeply as a horse would. Also, a camel can go without water for a period of time in which a horse would die of thirst. The horse is loving and loyal to its owner, but the camel is deceiving and often dangerous. It also has the reputation of being very stupid. On ground which is not soft sand, the horse is faster than the camel. The camel has one valuable characteristic: its hair can be made into tents and clothing. Camel's hair is far more useful than horse's hair and comes off in such a way that it can be easily gathered.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What does the speaker say about the camel?

【答案】D。

12. What makes the camels the best animal for desert travel?

【答案】C。

13. How can the camel's hair be used?

【答案】B。

Passage Two

Are you a morning person or an evening person? That's the question. When do you work best? For me the answer is easy. I work best in the morning. All my creative work is done before lunchtime. I get up at about eight, and then have breakfast. I listen to the radio a bit, and read the papers. And then I start. Usually I work from nine or nine-thirty until twelve but after that I'm useless. On a good day I write fifteen hundred words or more, sometimes two thousand words, in the morning. Then after lunch I go for a walk or read. In the evening I like to relax, go to the pub or go out and meet people. If you're a writer, you need self-discipline. But if you're tired, it shows: the mind and body must be fresh.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. What time does he work best?

【答案】B。

15. What does he do in the evening?

【答案】D。

16. What is the man's job?

【答案】C。

Passage Three

More than seven hundred years ago, the Prince of Wales had a very big and brave dog, Gelert.

One day the Prince wanted to go hunting with his men. He told his dog to stay at home and look after his baby son. The baby was in a wooden cradle, which is like a small bed.

When the Prince came back from hunting, Gelert ran out to meet his master. Then the Prince saw blood on Gelert's jaws and head.

"What have you done?" the Prince said. He rushed into his home and looked for his baby son. The cradle was lying on its side on the floor. The clothes were torn and there was blood on them.

"So you killed my son!" the Prince said angrily. "You unfaithful dog!" He took out his sword and killed the dog. Just as Gelert was dying, he managed to bark for a moment. Then the Prince heard a baby call to the dog.

The Prince ran out of the house and saw his son lying on the ground unhurt. Near him was a dead wolf. Then the Prince knew that Gelert had defended the baby and killed the wolf.

The Prince ran back into the house but he was too late. Gelert was dead. The Prince was very sad indeed. Tears ran down his face when he realized he had killed his faithful friend. After this, the Prince never smiled again. Every morning at dawn, he walked up the mountain so that he could stand by the dog's grave for a few minutes.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. Whose dog was Gelert?

【答案】B。

18. What did the Prince tell his dog to do when he's out?

【答案】D。

19. Where was the Prince surprised to see blood?

【答案】C。

20. Which of the following is true?

【答案】D。

Part II

Reading Comprehension

21. 【答案】B。文章第一段说以前的家庭更像个作坊（各种日常的家务活都由父母在家中操办），而现在随着各种家务负担的减轻，家庭不那么像作坊了。因此，作者使用“workshop”一词，是对在家中做各种家务的比喻。

22. 【答案】A。见文章第一句，“父母现在不必像以前那样为孩子们做那么多家务活，现在的家已不那么像作坊了。”A符合此意。

23. 【答案】D。因果题。见第二段的第一句B和第三句C。

24. 【答案】A。细节题。见文章倒数第二句“由于母亲挣钱，大孩子领取高额工资，父亲就失去了本世纪处在家中尚能享有的主宰地位。”

25. 【答案】B。见文章最后一句，“如果母亲因工作关系无法脱身回家迎接放学回来的孩子们，那么孩子们就会失去某种很有价值的东西。”

26. 【答案】B。本题考问的是文章所论之主题。第二段的最后一句话已将此点明，即“rocket belt”。接着，文章详细介绍“the rocket belt”的外观、功能及运行原理。

27. 【答案】D。本文内容对孩子来说过于深奥(A项可排除)，亦不属于专业性文章(B、C两项亦可排除)。从文章浅显易懂的文字来看，属于一般性科普文章。

28. 【答案】C。与原文最后一段中“the end opposite the fuel intake is suddenly opened and the hot gases rush out”对比,可知C项内容不正确。
29. 【答案】C。第四段主要讲述 the rocket belt 的运行原理。
30. 【答案】A。文中提及选项B、C及D所述内容,因此下文有可能任选一点做详尽阐述;A项内容“train pilots”显然与文章内容无关。
31. 【答案】D。参见文章的第一段第二句:“1973年,美国卖出了大约200,000个家用木材做燃料的炉子;到了1979年,这个数字达到了一百万;到了1981年底,美国有多达七百万家用木材炉在使用”,由此可知B、C项是错误的,A项错在1973-1979这六年内,数字增长到五倍,而不是增长了五倍。
32. 【答案】D。文中对A、B、C项皆有提及,惟独不曾提到D项。
33. 【答案】B。见第三段第一句。
34. 【答案】D。见第三段第一句,可知“catalytic combustor”将炉子价格提高了\$100-\$200,而非具备这种装置的炉子价值为\$100-\$200。
35. 【答案】B。从第二段可知,燃炉所用的燃料价格低廉,故排除A项;而炉子的价格从\$50-\$5000不等,故B项正确。从第三段可知C项错(与原文所述相反)。文中并未提及D项,故而无从比较,D项也错。
36. 【答案】D。第一段的三句话中有两句都是在讲拖拖拉拉的人为他们的坏习惯所找的理由,所以选择D。
37. 【答案】C。第二段从第二句起都是在讲最近的研究发现,第三句话是总的研究结论,第四句是讲述通过研究发现的,这些人拖拉的原因,所以选择C项。
38. 【答案】B。本题为主旨题。本文共两段:第一段是拖拉者为自己的行为所找的借口,第二段则是科学研究对拖拉者行为所作的客观分析,即 reality。两相综合,唯B项切中要害,提携全篇。
39. 【答案】D。见第二段最后两句话,注意“fearful of failure”、“retain their illusion of brilliance”这样的关键结论。
40. 【答案】A。“procrastinator”(para.1, line 1-2)意为“拖拖拉拉的人”,“办事拖延的人”。

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

41. 【译文】这箱子太沉了,你可以帮我一下吗?
【答案】A。
【注释】本题考查习惯表达法,其意表达请人帮忙做事情,通常可用以下表达法表示客气、礼貌: would you please do sth.、would you mind doing sth.(与本句用法不符)、would you like to do sth.。
42. 【译文】他性格很好,只是太胆小。
【答案】B。
【注释】本题考点是介词后宾语从句。except for + 名词或名词性短语, except that + 从句; but for + 名词或名词性短语, but that + 从句,因此选B。
43. 【译文】你得当之无愧,因为你表现得比预期出色得多。
【答案】C。
【注释】本题考点是比较状语从句。此句是优等比较,因此选C。
44. 【译文】这个羞涩的学生回答不上来老师的提问时,感到很尴尬,很难堪。
【答案】B。
【注释】本题考查形容词辨析。amazed 惊奇的,惊讶的; awkward 尴尬的,难为情的; assured 自信的; amused 好玩的,开心的。根据本题句意和句中 embarrassed 一词的暗示,故答案为B。
45. 【译文】她得到了提升,担负了更大的责任。
【答案】D。
【注释】本题考查动词短语辨析。take after 长得像,模仿; take in 接受,理解,欺骗; take off 起飞,脱下,拿走; take on 承担(工作、责任等)、呈现,雇佣。根据本题句意,故正确答案为D。
46. 【译文】声波在空气中传播就像水波在水面上传播一样。
【答案】D。

【注释】本题考点是 the same ... as 引导的定语从句。

47. 【译文】尽管我有十年没见过他，但我一见到他就认出他了。

【答案】A。

【注释】本题考点是 the moment 引导的时间状语从句，因此选 A。

48. 【译文】这种新物质到底是由哪些成分组成的？

【答案】A。

【注释】本题考点是强调句型 It's ... that...。此句强调的是主语 what elements，因此选 A。

49. 【译文】一个人一生中对蛋白质和维生素的需求是不断变化的。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查介词辨析。over、throughout 和 within 均表示时间概念“在……期间”；throughout 强调整个期间，从头到尾，而且表达相对时间较长；over 在……时间内，侧重头尾之间的过程，表达相对时间较短；within 在……之内，强调整个时间段中的一段时间。根据本题句意，life 是相对较长的时间，而且有始有终，因此答案 C 最恰当。

50. 【译文】在资本主义国家里，生产过剩经常导致经济危机。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考查动词短语辨析。result from 起因于……，由……引起；settle down 定居，从事固定职业；lie in 在于；lead to 导致，引起。根据本题句意，lead to 最符合题干逻辑关系。

51. 【译文】他们到车站晚了 5 分钟，到时火车已经开走了。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查介词辨析。在与表示时间的名词搭配时，at 指具体的时间，例如，at 5 o'clock；at noon；during 表示一段时间内某事的进展；by 表示到某时止动作已经完成，通常和完成时连用，例如，by then；by the end of。本题结构正确，此意。

52. 【译文】这个坏蛋最后承认接受了赃物，但否认出售了赃物。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考点是 deny 和 admit 后面要求跟动名词。

53. 【译文】尽管在装睡，这个孩子实际上是醒着在偷听。

【答案】B。

【注释】此句是省略句，省略了 he was，完整句子应为 Although he was pretending to be asleep, the child was really ...，因此选 B。

54. 【译文】对不起打扰一下，请问去车站怎么走？

【答案】A。

【注释】本题考查动词辨析。bother 打扰，麻烦，惯用法：bother sb. with sth.；impress 给……留下印象；interfere 干涉，妨碍，惯用法：interfere with；offend 冒犯，伤害……的感情。根据本题句意，故答案为 A。

55. 【译文】古埃及金字塔是个旅游胜地，每年吸引着数百万的游客。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考查词义辨析。appointment 约会；arrangement 安排；attention 注意力；attraction 吸引力。只有 attraction 能满足本题句意。

56. 【译文】她的情绪由乐观一变而为极度消沉。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考查动词辨析。alter 改变，改动；transmit 传播、传送；transfer 传递，转移，转让；vary 改变，变动；惯用法：vary from sth. to sth.。根据本题句意和搭配，故正确答案为 D。

57. 【译文】你主动提出帮忙我非常感激，但我想我能够自己处理。

【答案】B。

【注释】本题考点是 appreciate + 动名词，因此选 B。

58. 【译文】据报道昨天一架飞机在光天化日下被劫持了。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考点是不定式。不定式短语在句中作主语补语，而且不定式的动作发生在谓语动作之前，并且与其逻辑主语是被动关系，因此要用不定式的被动完成态。

59. 【译文】牙医说我的牙齿坏了，早就应该拔掉。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考点是情态动词的用法，特别是情态动词 + have done。should + have done 表示过去应该做但没有做，因此选 C。

60. 【译文】警察设了圈套捉拿罪犯。

【答案】B。

【注释】本题考查名词辨析及动词、名词习惯搭配。trick 诡计，骗局，恶作剧；trap 陷阱，习惯搭配：lay /set a trap，与本句结构相符；plan 计划；device 设计，计划，手段。

61. 【译文】为了众人的利益，我们已经降低了药品的价格。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查动词短语辨析。bring off 成功地做；bring forth 引起，产生；bring back 恢复，把……带回来；bring down 降低。结合本句意，故正确答案为 C。

62. 【译文】一些动物对光非常敏感，以致于它们只能在相应黑暗的环境中生存。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查词语习惯搭配。“对……感到敏感”的词语习惯搭配为“be sensitive to sth.”，因此本题答案为 C。

63. 【译文】这位老人气愤地说：“是给恐怖分子教训的时候了”。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考点是 It's time that + 虚拟语气。在 It is (about / high) time (that)... 句型中，that 引导的从句谓语动词用一般过去时，that 可以省掉，因此选 C。

64. 【译文】医生坚决要求他的病人不能劳累过度。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考点是虚拟语气。在表示命令、建议、要求的动词（如：advise, agree, ask, beg, command, decide, demand, determine, dictate, direct, desire, insist, maintain, move, order, prefer, propose, recommend, request, require, resolve, suggest, urge, vote 等）后面的宾语从句须用虚拟语气。虚拟语气的形式是 should + 动词原形，should 可以省去，因此选 C。

65. 【译文】无法改变的事实是他对这起交通事故负主要责任。

【答案】D。

【注释】本题考查短语固定搭配。accounting 解释，惯用法 be accounting for sth.，与本题意思不符；guilty 有罪的，犯罪的，惯用法：be guilty of sth.；obliged 受……恩惠而感激的，惯用法：be obliged to sb. for sth.；responsible 对……负责任的，惯用法：be responsible for sth.。根据对本题句意及结构搭配的分析，只有答案 D 符合。

66. 【译文】他那越来越灵敏的听觉大大弥补了他已衰退的视觉。

【答案】B。

【注释】本题考查动词短语辨析。come up with 想起，想出；make up for 弥补，补偿；put up with 容忍，忍受；stand up to 勇敢地面对。根据对本题句意分析，只有答案 B 符合。

67. 【译文】政府官员研究了导致当前经济危机的各种因素。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考查动词短语辨析。go after 追逐，追求；go for 去请，袭击；go into 调查，研究，详述；go on 继续。根据对本题句意分析，故正确答案为 C。

68. 【译文】他建议应采取一切措施把人民从战争中解脱出来。

【答案】C。

【注释】在表示命令、建议、要求的动词后面的宾语从句须用虚拟语气。虚拟语气的形式是 should + 动

词原形, 此句中宾语从句的主语与谓语动词是被动关系, 因此选 C。

69. 【译文】到毕业时你为你面临的工作准备得怎么样?

【答案】B。

【注释】本题考点是一般将来时。prepare for/ be prepared for ... 为……准备, 此句是疑问句, 因此要用疑问句语序。A 选项语法错误; C 选项时态不对; D 选项语序错误, 因此选 B。

70. 【译文】他是我最低意见的人。你想象不出他有多么自私。

【答案】C。

【注释】本题考点是 will + 动词表示意愿。因为他自私我不愿意意见他, 其他选项与句意不符, 因此选 C。

Part VI

Short Answer Questions

1. (This passage is about) how to be an efficient reader.
2. (It will) slow your reading speed
3. (Our reading purpose is) to understand the meaning.
4. (The author advises us) to seek out key words or phrases.
5. When they want to emphasize them

Part V

Writing

Save the Wild Animals

Many wild animals are facing the danger of extinction because the environment that they are living in has changed greatly. For example, with the development of cities, the animal's living areas have become narrower and narrower. The pollution of industry has destroyed the wild animals' habitats. Many animals are now faced with food crisis. At the same time, man is killing off the species just for getting their fur, skin, horns and meat.

In order to protect our resources of ecology, measures should be taken to protect wild animals. For instance, pollution standards should be made to keep down poisons; killing off rare species should be strictly banned; national parks should be built to provide wild animals with some safe living areas.

Only if we human beings take immediately actions, can wild animals be preserved in the world. Otherwise, the wild animals would become fewer and fewer, and finally become history. If such things happened, we human beings would be doomed to extinct too.

Model Test 3

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: Can you come to my place for my brother's birthday party this Friday?

M: I am sorry I am busy on Friday. I am supposed to give a speech to the Kansas City Rose Society. I also attend night classes at this junior college on Mondays, Wednesdays.

Q: When is the man free this week?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“计划与行动”。

2. M: I wonder if Mary will really come at 7:00. She said she would. Look at the time now.

W: Don't worry. Her word is as good as gold.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【答案】D。本题测试题型为“关键词”。as good as gold: 表现出色, 很好。此句意为“说话算话”。

3. W: When is the film supposed to start?

M: It doesn't start until 8:30. We've still got 40 minutes.

Q: What's the time now?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“数字与计算”。

4. M: Well, the work is over now, and we can go out and relax.

W: Going out is somewhat too tiring. Why not come to my home to have a wonderful party?

Q: Where will the woman offer to go?

【答案】A。本题测试题型为“提供与请求”。

5. W: Can I help you, sir?

M: Yes. Do you have the shirt in a small size?

Q: Who is the man?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“职业与身份”。

6. M: Sue, why were you late for class this morning?

W: I overslept and missed the school bus.

Q: Why was Sue late this morning?

【答案】A。本题测试题型为“原因与结果”。

7. W: Excuse me, could you tell me how to go to the post-office?

M: There is a post-office here?

Q: What does the man mean?

【答案】D。本题测试题型为“内涵与推理”。

8. M: Could you tell me if the New York flight will be arriving on time?

W: Yes, sir. It should be arriving in about 10 minutes.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“地点与方向”。

9. W: Would you like to go to the movie tonight?

M: I'd prefer a concert.

Q: What does the man imply?

【答案】C。本题测试题型为“比较与选择”。

10. M: I can hardly hear you.

W: I was only complaining about his decision. It wasn't just.

Q: What does the woman describe the decision?

【答案】A。本题测试题型为“关键词”。just: 公道的、公正的、公平的。

Section B

Passage One

If you have ever been to a farm or a zoo, you may have seen a duck. Ducks live in the open country, too. Ducks are birds. Ducks swim very well and they like to live near water. So you may find them living near a lake.

Ducks stay in the water most of the time. Their big feet help ducks swim well. But they are not very good at walking. Ducks making their way along the ground can look very funny.

As ducks swim, they put their heads under water. This is how they look for food. Ducks eat small water animals and bugs. They like some kinds of plants, too. So you might see ducks eating grasses, weeds or even parts of a flower.

Ducks can fly. In this way they are like most other birds. When winter comes, ducks fly to places that aren't cold. Sometimes they must fly very far to get to their winter homes. They stay there until winter ends. Then they fly back to where they came from.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. Which of the following that ducks can't do well?

【答案】C。

12. What else do ducks eat besides small water animals and bugs according to the passage?

【答案】D。

13. Where do ducks go to spend winter?

【答案】D。

Passage Two

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern 'toy-bear'. And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze to combine and recombine the parts of language in new ways.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

【答案】B。

15. What will happen to some children if they start to speak late?

【答案】D。

16. What does the recent evidence show?

【答案】C。

Passage Three

About three hundred words in the English language come from the names of people. Lord Sandwich who lived from 1718-1792 used to sit at the gambling table eating slices of bread with meat in between. As Lord was the only one among his friends who ate bread in that way, his friends began to call the bread "sandwich" for fun. Later on the word became part of the English language.

The word "boycott" means to refuse to have anything to do with somebody or something. It comes from a man called Captain Boycott. He was a land agent in 1880 and he collected rents and taxes for an English landowner in Ireland. But the Captain was a very cruel man. He treated his poor tenants very badly. His tenants decided not to speak to him at all. Eventually word got back to the land owner and the Captain was removed. The word "Boycott" became popular and was used by everyone to mean the kind of treatment that was received by Captain Boycott.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. What was Lord Sandwich fond of?

【答案】A。

18. Whom is the word "sandwich" invented by?

【答案】D。

19. What does the "boycott" mean?

【答案】D。

20. In which century did Captain Boycott live?

【答案】C。

Part II

Reading Comprehension

21. 【答案】B。该题考查考生对第一段要点的理解，从本段第一句（主题句）可知，“华盛顿·欧文是美国