



决胜 大学英语四级

最新全真试题与详解

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1997 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

试 题

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A) Look for a more expensive hotel. | C) Go to another hotel by bus. |
| B) Try to find a quiet place. | D) Take a walk around the city. |
| 2. A) They're talking about nice children. | C) The woman lives in a nice house. |
| B) The man has a house for sale. | D) The man has three children. |
| 3. A) In a hotel. | C) In the street. |
| B) At a dinner table. | D) At the man's house. |
| 4. A) Relatives. | C) Colleagues. |
| B) Roommates. | D) Neighbours. |
| 5. A) 5:00. | C) 5:30. |
| B) 5:15. | D) 5:45. |
| 6. A) He wants to have more sleep. | C) His wife doesn't sleep well. |
| B) Women need more sleep than men. | D) He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife. |
| 7. A) A student. | C) A visitor. |
| B) A reporter. | D) A lecturer. |
| 8. A) To the school. | C) To the post office. |
| B) To a friend's house. | D) Home. |
| 9. A) He is afraid he won't be chosen for the trip. | |
| B) The boss has not yet decided where to go. | |
| C) Such a trip is necessary for the company. | |
| D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place. | |
| 10. A) It was boring. | C) It was touching. |
| B) It was entertaining. | D) It was encouraging. |

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) He wanted to find a place to read his papers.
B) He wanted to kill time before boarding the plane.

- C) He felt thirsty and wanted some coffee.
 D) He went there to meet his friends.
12. A) Toys for children. C) Food and coffee.
 B) Important documents. D) Clothes and scientific papers.
13. A) The women took his case on purpose. C) He had taken the woman's case.
 B) All his papers had been stolen. D) The woman played a joke on him.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The liberation movement of British women.
 B) Rapid economic development in Britain.
 C) Changing attitudes to family life.
 D) Reasons for changes in family life in Britain.
15. A) Because millions of men died in the war.
 B) Because women had proved their worth.
 C) Because women were more skillful than men.
 D) Because factories preferred to employ women.
16. A) The concept of "the family" as a social unit.
 B) The attitudes to birth control.
 C) The attitudes to religion.
 D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Those who are themselves spoiled and self-centered.
 B) Those who expected to have several children but could only have one.
 C) Those who like to give expensive jewels to their children.
 D) Those who give birth to their only children when they are below 30.
18. A) Because their parents want them to share the family burden.
 B) Because their parents are too strict with them in their education.
 C) Because they have nobody to play with.
 D) Because their parents want them to grow up as fast as possible.
19. A) Two types of only children.
 B) Parents' responsibilities.
 C) The necessity of family planning.
 D) The relationship between parents and children.
20. A) They have no sisters or brothers.
 B) They are overprotected by their parents.
 C) Their parents expect too much of them.
 D) Their parents often punish them for minor faults.

Part II**Vocabulary and Structure****(20 minutes)**

21. Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.
A) didn't hear C) hasn't heard
B) hasn't been hearing D) hadn't heard
22. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.
A) must have lasted C) would last
B) will have lasted D) has lasted
23. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____.
A) gaps C) length
B) rate D) intervals
24. Physics is _____ to the science which was called material philosophy in history.
A) alike C) likely
B) equivalent D) uniform
25. There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means _____ trouble.
A) making C) to have made
B) to make D) having made
26. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys _____ to go to school.
A) to be encouraged C) being encouraged
B) been encouraged D) be encouraged
27. The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester.
A) takes effect C) takes place
B) takes part D) takes turns
28. The president made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.
A) vigorous C) flat
B) tedious D) harsh
29. It is useful to be able to predict the extent _____ which a price change will affect supply and demand.
A) from C) to
B) with D) for
30. Finding a job in such a big company has always been _____ his wildest dreams.
A) under C) above
B) over D) beyond
31. It is not easy to learn English well but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.
A) hang up C) hang on
B) hang about D) hang onto
32. It is reported that _____ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.
A) the most C) most

- B)most of D)the most of
33. Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.
A)raised C)arose
B)aroused D)rose
34. _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
A)Had they arrived C)Were they arriving
B)Would they arrive D)Were they to arrive
35. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats were _____ and many houses collapsed.
A)wrecked C)torn
B)spoiled D)injured
36. The little was _____ one meter fifty high.
A)almost more than C)nearly more than
B)hardly more than D)as much as
37. As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sunday.
A)being C)to be
B)is D)been
38. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
A)the instant C)on the instant
B)for an instant D)in an instant
39. The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
A)mood C)mind
B)temper D)passion
40. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.
A)are to challenge C)have been challenged
B)may be challenged D)are challenging
41. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you _____ the new carpet.
A)crash C)spot
B)pollute D)stain
42. I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem _____ all the time.
A)to get worse C)to have got worse
B)to be getting worse D)getting worse
43. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are _____ in grocery stores.
A)ready C)probable
B)approachable D)available
44. When I caught him _____ me I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.
A)cheating C)to cheat
B)cheat D)to be cheating
45. It is vital that enough money _____ to fund the project.

- A)be collected C)is collected
B)must be collected D)can be collected
46. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise.
A)resist C)tolerate
B)sustain D)undergo
47. If only the committee _____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.
A)approve C)can approve
B)will approve D)would approve
48. _____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.
A)On C)At
B)By D)Of
49. _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
A)Believe C)Believing
B)To believe D)Believed
50. Mr Morgan can be very sad _____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.
A)by himself C)in private
B)in person D)as individual

Part III

Reading comprehension

(35 minutes)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the *costume* (服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Further more, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our *pocketbook* (钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

51. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us _____.

- A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job

- B) behave appropriately in relation to other people
 - C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
 - D) make friends with other people
52. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses _____
- A) in order to identify themselves with others
 - B) in order to better identify others
 - C) as their mental processes change
 - D) as the situation changes
53. The word "appraisal" (Line 5, Para. 2) most probably means "_____"
- A) involvement
 - C) assessment
 - B) appreciation
 - D) presentation
54. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to "_____".
- A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
 - B) identification of other people's statuses
 - C) selecting one's own statuses
 - D) constant mental process
55. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince" (Lines 2 - 3, Para. 3), the writer means _____.
- A) different people have different styles of clothes
 - B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
 - C) statuses come ready made just like clothes
 - D) our choice of statuses is limited

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer".

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a *freelance writer* (自由撰稿人), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering. What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test - even enough it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

56. The passage is meant to _____.
- A) warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
 - B) advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer

- C) show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
 D) encourage young people to pursue a writing career
57. What can be concluded from the passage?
 A) Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
 B) A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
 C) Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
 D) The chances for a writer to become successful are small.
58. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?
 A) He wasn't able to produce a single book.
 B) He hadn't seen a change for the better.
 C) He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
 D) He found his dream would never come true.
59. "...people who die wondering. What if?" (Line 3, Para.3) refers to "those _____".
 A) who think too much of the dark side of life
 B) who regret giving up their career halfway
 C) who think a lot without making a decision
 D) who are full of imagination even upon death
60. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.
 A) the wonderland one often dreams about
 B) the bright future that one is looking forward to
 C) the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
 D) a world that exists only in one's imagination

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and late starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though the word obey is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their repertoire (能发出的全部声音). This self-imitation leads on to *deliberate* (有意识的) imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that where imitations can be considered as speech.

61. By "...challenges explanation" (Line 2, para.1) the author means that _____.

- A) no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon

- B)no explanation has been made up to now
 C)it's no easy job to provide an adequate explanation
 D)it's high time that an explanation was provided
62. The third paragraph is mainly about _____.
 A)the development of babies' early forms of language
 B)the difficulties of babies in learning to speak
 C)babies' strong desire to communicate
 D)babies' intention to communicate
63. The author's purpose in writing the second paragraph is to show that children _____.
 A)usually obey without asking questions
 B)are passive in the process of learning to speak
 C)are born cooperative
 D)learn to speak by listening
64. From the passage we learn that _____.
 A)early starters can learn to speak within only six months
 B)children show a strong desire to communicate by making noises
 C)imitation plays an important role in learning to speak
 D)children have various difficulties in learning to speak
65. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 A)How Babies Learn to Speak
 B)Early Forms of Language
 C)A Huge Task for Children
 D)Noise Making and Language Learning

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Psychologists take opposing views of how external rewards, from warm praise to cold cash, affect motivation and creativity. Behaviorists, who study the relation between actions and their consequences argue that rewards can improve performance at work and school. *Cognitive* (认识派的) researchers, who study various aspects of mental life, maintain that rewards often destroy creativity by encouraging dependence on approval and gifts from others.

The latter view has gained many supporters, especially among educators. But the careful use of small *monetary* (金钱的) rewards sparks creativity in grade-school children, suggesting that properly presented *inducements* (刺激) indeed aid inventiveness, according to a study in the June Journal of personality and Social psychology.

"If kids know they're working for a reward and can focus on a relatively challenging task, they show the most creativity," says Robert Eisenberger of the University of Delaware in Newark. "But it's easy to kill creativity by giving rewards for poor performance or creating too much anticipation for rewards."

A teacher who continually draws attention to rewards or who hands out high grades for ordinary achievement ends up with uninspired students, Eisenberger holds. As an example of the latter point he notes growing efforts at major universities to tighten grading standards and restore failing grades.

In earlier grades, the use of so-called token economies, in which students handle challenging problems and receive performance-based points toward valued rewards, shows promise in raising effort and creativity, the Delaware psychologist claims.

66. Psychologists are divided with regard to their attitudes toward _____.
 A) the choice between spiritual encouragement and monetary rewards.
 B) the amount of monetary rewards for students' creativity
 C) the study of relationship between actions and their consequences.
 D) the effects of external rewards on students' performance
67. What is the response of many educators to external rewards for their student?
 A) They have no doubts about them.
 C) They approve of them.
 B) They have doubts about them.
 D) They avoid talking about them.
68. Which of the following can best raise students' creativity according to Robert Eisenberger?
 A) Assigning them tasks they have not dealt with before.
 B) Assigning them tasks which require inventiveness.
 C) Giving them rewards they really deserve.
 D) Giving them rewards they anticipate.
69. It can be inferred from the passage that major universities are trying to tighten their grading standards because they believe _____.
 A) rewarding poor performance may kill the creativity of students.
 B) punishment is more effective than rewarding.
 C) failing uninspired students helps improve their overall academic standards
 D) discouraging the students' anticipation for easy rewards is a matter of urgency
70. The phrase "token economies" (Line 1, Para. 5) probably refers to _____.
 A) ways to develop economy
 C) approaches to solving problems
 B) systems of rewarding students
 D) methods of improving performance

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

In Britain, the old Road Traffic Act restricted speeds to 2m. p. h. (miles per hour) in towns and 4m. p. h. in the country. Later parliament increased the speed limit to 14m. p. h. But by 1930 the development of the car industry had made it necessary to raise the limit to 20m. p. h. By 1903, however, the law was so widely ignored that speeding restrictions were done away with altogether. For five years motorists were free to drive at whatever speeds they liked. Then in 1935 the Road Traffic Act imposed a 30m. p. h. speed limit in built-up areas, along with the introduction of driving tests and pedestrian crossings.

Speeding is now the most common motoring offence in Britain. Offences for speeding fall into three classes: exceeding the limit on restricted road, exceeding on any road. A restricted road is one where the street lamps are 200yards apart, or more.

The main *controversy* (争论) surrounding speeding laws is the extent of their safety value. The Ministry of Transport maintains that speed limits reduce accidents. It claims that when the 30 m. p. h. limit was introduced in 1935 there was a fall of 15 percent in fatal accidents. Like-wise, when the 40m. p. h. speed limit was imposed on a number of roads in London in the late fifties. There was a 28 percent reduction in serious ac-

cidents. There were also fewer *casualties* (伤亡) in the year after the 70m. p. h. motorway limit was imposed in 1966.

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are due rather to the increase in traffic density. This is why it has even been suggested that the present speed limits should be done away with completely, or that a guide should be given to inexperienced drivers and the speed limits made advisory, as is done in parts of the USA.

Questions:

71. During which period could British motorists drive without speed limits ?

72. What measures were adopted in 1935 in addition to the speeding restrictions?

73. Speeding is a motoring offence a driver commits when he

74. What is the opinion of British authorities concerning speeding laws?

75. What reason do Americans give for the reduction in traffic accidents?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *Practice Makes Perfect*. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

1. 怎样理解“熟能生巧”?
2. 例如:在英语学习中……
3. 又如……

答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

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

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

21. 【译文】那时,他的家人已经六个月没收到他的信了。
【注释】[D] 本题测试点:时态题。从句首的 then 可以看出主句的行为发生在前,故应用过去完成时,选 D 项。
22. 【译文】这次会议从开始至结束将持续整整一周。
【注释】[B] 本题测试点:时态题。根据 by the time it ends 到会议结束时,主句应选用将来完成时,故选 B 项。
23. 【译文】每隔一段时间,师生们都能去环岛海滩游玩。
【注释】[D] 本题测试点:名词近义词辨析。gaps 缺口,间隙;rate 比率,速率,价格;length 长度;intervals 间隔。根据句意,应选 D 项。
24. 【译文】物理学就是历史上被称为自然哲学的科学。
【注释】[B] 本题测试点:形容词近义词辨析。alike 与……像;equivalent (to) 相等的,相同的;likely 可能的;uniform (with) 和……一致的。根据句意,选 B 项。
25. 【译文】接待处有个人看上去怒气冲冲,我想他是想惹事。
【注释】[B] 本题测试点:mean 的用法。根据 meant to do sth 的用法,可先排除 A、D 两项。因不定式的动作尚未发生,C 项也可排除,故选 B 项。
26. 【译文】阿拉伯国家赢得独立后,十分重视教育,鼓励男孩和女孩上学。
【注释】[C] 本题测试点:分词独立结构。分词做状语时,若它的逻辑主语不是句子的主语,则可带上逻辑主语,若两者是主动进行关系,用现在分词;若是被动完成关系,用过去分词。故选 C 项,其他均可排除。
27. 【译文】新校长的任命从下学期初开始生效。
【注释】[A] 本题测试点:短语动词辨析。takes effect 见效,生效;takes part 参与;takes place 发生;takes turns 依次,轮流。根据句意,应选 A 项。
28. 【译文】校长在运动会开幕式上作了一个充满活力的演讲,这极大地鼓舞了运动员。
【注释】[A] 本题测试点:形容词词义辨析。vigorous 强有力的;tedious 冗长的,沉闷的;flat 平的,单调的,干脆的;harsh 粗糙的,严厉的。应选 A 项。
29. 【译文】能预测价格变化对供求的影响会是很有用处的。
【注释】[C] 本题测试点:固定搭配。to... extent 为固定搭配,到……程度,根据句意,应选 C 项。
30. 【译文】能在这样一个大公司谋一份职一直是他不敢想象的。
【注释】[D] 本题测试点:介词词义辨析。beyond 超出;under 在……之下;over 在……之上,超过;above 比……强,超出。above 与 beyond 都有超出之意,但 above 强调强于……,beyond 强调“超

出范围”。符合题意,故选 D 项。

- 31.【译文】学好英语并不容易,但只要坚持不懈,最终你会成功的。

【注释】【C】本题测试点:动词词组辨析。hang up 把……挂起来;hang about 闲荡;hang on 坚持下去;hang onto 紧紧握住。根据句意,应选 C 项。

- 32.【译文】据报道,大多数被收养的孩子都想知道他们的亲生父母是谁。

【注释】【C】本题测试点:most 的用法。表示数量时,most 前不能用定冠语 the,故可排除 A、D 两项,如用 most of,则需加上 the 来确定范围,所以 B 也可排除,故选 C 项。

- 33.【译文】去年,广告收费上涨了 20%。

【注释】【D】本题测试点:动词辨析。raised 及物动词,提高;aroused 及物动词,唤醒,唤起;arose 起来,升起,出现;rose 不及物动词,上升。根据句意,应选 D 项。

- 34.【译文】我们后天离开,要是他们在这之前到,我们将举行一次丰盛的晚宴。

【注释】【D】本题测试点:虚拟语气。根据主句中的 should have,条件句中应用 were to 或 should + 动词原形,省略连词 if 时,were 或 should 提前构成倒装。故选 D 项。

- 35.【译文】暴风雨给沿海村庄带来了很大的破坏,一些渔船沉没了,许多房屋倒塌了。

【注释】【A】本题测试点:动词近义词辨析。wrecked 失事,使遭难;spoiled 损坏,宠坏;tom 撕开,扯破;injured 损害,伤害。根据句意,应选 A 项。

- 36.【译文】这个小小男子人身高不到 1.5 米。

【注释】【B】本题测试点:more than 的用法。more than 前加上否定词 no, scarcely, hardly, nothing, little 等用来表示“仅……而已”。故选 B 项。

- 37.【译文】据今天报纸报道,上海出口商品交易会星期日照常开放。

【注释】【B】本题测试点:句子结构。非限定性定语从句置于句首,关系代词用 as。在定语从句中 announce 为及物动词,没有宾语,须用被动语态,故选 B 项。

- 38.【译文】闪电一发生你就可以看到,但过一会你才听到雷声。

【注释】【A】本题测试点:句子结构判断。题句 You see the lightning 和 it happens 是两个完整句子,中间需一连接词将它们连接,B、C、D 项均是介词短语,可排除。A 项 the instant 可作连词,相当于 the moment,as soon as 等,故选 A 项。

- 39.【译文】仅仅因为秘书迟到了 10 分钟,经理就发脾气了。

【注释】【B】本题测试点:固定搭配。lose one's temper 是固定词组,意为“发脾气”,符合句意,故选 B 项。

- 40.【译文】牛顿虽然伟大,但他的许多见解如今却受到了挑战,并为当代科学家的工作所修正。

【注释】【C】本题测试点:时态和语态。根据句意,题干讲述的是已经发生及正在发生的事实,用完成时,本意是“向……挑战”,主语与谓语间是被动关系,应用被动语态,故应选 C 项。

- 41.【译文】喝咖啡要小心,别弄脏新地毯。

【注释】【D】本题测试点:动词近义词辨析。crash 砸碎,坠毁;pollute 污染;spot 点缀,把……弄脏;stain 玷污,沾染,沾上油渍、斑渍。根据句意,D 项为最佳选择。

- 42.【译文】我宁愿看书也不愿看电视,因为电视节目好像越来越差了。

【注释】【B】本题测试点:时态。seem to do sth. 为惯用法,动词的现在进行时表示说话时动作正在发生。故选 B 项。

- 43.【译文】已经加工随时可供烹饪的方便食品在杂货店里可以买到。

【注释】【D】本题测试点:形容词近义词辨析。ready 准备好的;approachable 可接近的;probable 可

能的;available 可买到的,可得到的。根据句意,应选 D 项。

- 44.【译文】当我发觉他欺骗我时,我就不再在他那里买东西,而是开始和另一家商店打交道。

【注释】【A】本题测试点:固定搭配。catch sb. doing sth. 发觉某人在做某事,为固定用法。应选 A 项。

- 45.【译文】重要的是募集到足够的钱,来资助这个项目。

【注释】【A】本题测试点:虚拟语气。一些表示提议、命令、要求、重要性、可能性、必要性等含义的形容词和过去分词引导的主语从句常用虚拟语气。从句中的谓语要用动词原形或 should + 动词原形。本题是 It is vital that 结构,从句中 should 可省略,故选 A 项。与 vital 相类似的形容词有:essential, necessary, desirable, advisable, important, urgent, natural, imperative 等。

- 46.【译文】有些老年人不喜欢流行音乐,因们受不了这么多噪音。

【注释】【C】本题测试点:动词近义词辨析。resist 抗拒,抵制;sustain 维持;tolerate 忍受,容忍;undergo 经受,经历。根据句意,应选 C 项。

- 47.【译文】如果该委员会能尽快批准这项法规并付诸实施就好了。

【注释】【D】本题测试点:虚拟语气。由 if only 引导的句子有时要用虚拟语气,故选 D 项。

- 48.【译文】曼彻斯特曾经是世界上产量最大的棉纺厂之乡。

【注释】【C】本题测试点:固定搭配。at one time 为固定介词短语,意为“从前有个时期,曾经”,故选 C 项。

- 49.【译文】信不信由你,他的发现在科学界引起了轰动。

【注释】【A】本题测试点:固定搭配。believe it or not 是习语,意为“信不信由你”,故选 A 项。

- 50.【译文】虽然摩根先生在公众面前显得很高兴,但在私下他可能会很忧郁。

【注释】【C】本题测试点:介词短语辨析。in private 私下地,秘密地。符合句意。by himself 单独地,独自;in person 亲自;as individual 不是固定短语。故应选 C 项。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage One

本文是一篇议论文,主要阐述人的身份的定义和特征。身份是人类创造的,它能使人们彼此相处,找到在社会中的恰当位置。身份也随着碰到的人不同而变化,但其变化是有限度的。

- 51.【B】本题测试点:事实辨认题。文章第 1 句“Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we “fit” in society.”身份是人类奇妙的发明,它使人友好相处,帮助人们确定在社会中所适合的位置。据此,B 项为正确选择。

- 52.【D】本题测试点:事实辨认题。文章第 2 段第 1 句“The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life.”我们的身份随着接触人的不同而改变,且一生都在变化。据此应选 D 项。

- 53.【C】本题测试点:词义理解题。根据上下文,在进行 interpretation“解释,阐述”之前还需要一个“评价或鉴定”过程,故 C 项最合适,其余选项均与上下文不符。

- 54.【A】本题测试点:细节题。根据第 2 段最后一句话, it 指带前面的 task,而 task 指的是第 1 个句子中的主要成分 fit our actions to those of other people, 故选 A 项。

- 55.【D】本题测试点:句意理解题。题句问作者说“美国人不能随意选择中国农民的服装或 Hindu 王子的服装。”是何意?根据文意及句意,作者想说明身份的选择是受限制的,故选 D 项。

Passage Two

本文是一篇议论文,论述了当作家和写作之间的不同,前者意味着财富和名誉,后者意味着孤独和痛苦,成为一名真正的作家是很艰辛的,所以要想成为作家就必须喜欢写作,而且能忍受失败痛苦。

- 56.【A】本题测试点:主旨题。文章第1段第1句和第2句,作者告诫青年人,“成为作家”和“写作”之间存在极大的差异。在第2段和第3段,作者以亲身经历说明:成为成功作家必须忍受困扰、孤独,克服困难等,故选A项。
- 57.【D】本题测试点:推论题。文章第2段第句:在每个受到命运之神青睐的作家背后,有数千个作家,他们对成功的渴求从未得到回报。由此可见,D项为正确选择。
- 58.【B】本题测试点:细节题。本题问作者从事写作一年后开始怀疑自己的原因。文章第3段第1句:After a year or so, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. break 突破、转化。据此应选B项。
- 59.【B】本题测试点:词义理解题。根据第3段第5句,作者不想中途放弃,不想成为那些因中途放弃而悔恨不已的人中的一员。故选B项。
- 60.【C】本题测试点:词义理解题。根据上下文, this 指上文的 dream, 而 dream 意味着 living with uncertainty and fear of failure, 所以, “Shadowland”指的就是上述内容,即一种不敢肯定、无法把握的心态。故选C项。A和D没表达出作者的含意,故可排除。

Passage Three

本文是一篇科普说明文,文章主要阐述幼儿学习发音、学习说话的过程:听(listening)、发声(making noise)和模仿(imitation)。

- 61.【C】本题测试点:词义理解题。问 challenges explanation 是何意。该句的意思是:“他在如此短的时间就能如此做的事实(指孩子学会说话)向原有的解释提出质疑、挑战”,可见对儿童学习说话这一问题已有解释,但该解释不能令人信服,因而受到质疑。故选C项。
- 62.【A】本题测试点:主旨题。文章第3段第1句是主题句: Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words ..., 作者紧接着展开, 选择项A是对该段的恰当归纳。
- 63.【D】本题测试点:主旨题。文章第2段第1句 Language learning begins with listening . 这是该段的主题句, 据此应选D项。
- 64.【C】本题测试点:事实辨认题。A. 早学者可以在仅仅6个月内学会说话; B. 幼儿对用发出声音进行交流表现出强烈的愿望; C. 在学习的过程中模仿很重要; D. 幼儿学习说话有许多困难。根据题意, C项为最佳选择。
- 65.【A】本题测试点:主旨题。A项为最佳选择。B项范围太大,太笼统; D项范围太小; C项与题意不符, 均可排除。

Passage Four

本文是一篇说明文,关于外部刺激对人的行为的影响,在心理学家中存在着两种对立的观点。

- 66.【D】本题测试点:事实辨认题。文章第1句话: 精神鼓励和物质鼓励都是外部刺激、报偿、奖励。据此可排除A项。B、C项显然不对。故D项为正确选择。