

CET-BAND FOUR

2002-1996

四级考王

**全国大学英语
四级统考**

**历年真题完全
解析**

**考试、教学必备资料库
超越一切模拟测试，
炼就四级完全解决之道**

主编 王文成

辽宁教育出版社

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全国大学英语四级统考

历年真题完全解析

主 编 王文成
副主编 赵玉洁 刘 红
编 者 王文成 王赢鸿 刘 红
赵玉洁 高志英 战中亮
郝丽霞

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主编:王文成

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前 言

大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部高教司主持实施的一项大规模的全国性的标准化考试，它是检查和督促大学英语教学大纲贯彻实施，评估教学质量的一种有效的手段。自1987年9月和1989年1月分别实施大学英语四、六级考试以来，每年数10万考生参加测试。目前，每年考生已超过350万人，这对贯彻执行教学大纲，提高我国英语教学质量起到了积极的作用，得到了全社会的认同。许多用人单位，在聘用毕业生时，把通过大学英语四、六级考试，作为人才录用的必要条件。有些大学甚至把通过四、六级英语考试作为学校教学管理的一项重要工作。

许多学生为了通过大学英语四、六级考试不惜重金购买模拟习题集，参加各种应试培训班，题集用过不少，成效不彰。这些粗制滥造的模拟题，都是由一些未经训练的编题人员，东拼西凑成书。试题缺乏信度和效度，无法对考生的语言能力做出科学客观的评价，误导了许多学生。学生使用这种模拟题，成绩忽高忽低，缺乏可比性，虽多次参考，都未通过。有的学校甚至以应试代替教学，所用材料严重失真，干扰了正常的教学秩序。

为了保证大学英语四、六级考试的命题质量，国家教育主管部门成立了全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会，具体负责命题工作，对命题人员进行严格训练，精心地组织命题、审题、试测、试题分析和复审等，做到考试规范化。一套试题从命题到使用，时间长达年余。试题全面准确地反映了大学英语教学大纲的要求，涵盖了大纲词汇表、语法结构表、功能意念表和语言技能表规定的教学内容及应掌握的基本的语言能力，保证了试题的效度和信度。

为了使广大学生有效地复习教学大纲所规定的基础阶段的全部教学内容，顺利地通过大学英语四、六级考试，我们将大学英语统考以来已使用过的试题汇编为《四级考王·全国大学英语四级统考历年真题完全解析》。这是迄今为止最完整的一本真题集，由具有多年大学英语教学经验的教师对试题进行全面、准确、扼要的解释，帮助学生掌握正确的英语学习方法，了解自身的学习薄弱点，熟悉解题方法，提高学习效率和应试能力。

书中附有大学英语四级考试加增各种试题样题及其答案和评分方法、听力文字稿及作文评分方法和写作指导，并提供了历年试题的参考作文。为了方便学生了解目前已在全国开展的大学英语四、六级考试口语考试的情况，书中提供了有关资料和一套口语考试真题。

这是一套国家实考试题集，它是任何自编模拟试题集无法比拟的应试和学习辅导材料，也是一本实战性价值极高的备课、学习、考试命题的全真资料库。书中收集了13套真题。答案解析**详实准确**。尤其对书中各题阅读部分的答案解释进行了认真的研究，给出答案在文中的出处，对答案和文中词语的对应关系力争解析到位，使学生了解解题方法。对错误的选项，分别指出错处及错误的**原因**：有的属词语干扰——采用文内词语的文外信息；有的是与文章无关的信息，有的是信息错位……，使学生了解不同设问的特点及其**规律**。通过对书内52篇短文的阅读，掌握阅读方法，了解、摄取文内信息的规律和技巧。对短文中难句和语言点，做了详细的注解，使学生及时进行语言功力的全面**积累**。为了使考生准确地理解文章，提供了参考译文，并对问题和选项也分别附入参考译句，引导学生养成认真阅读、准确理解和仔

细审题的习惯。语法词汇部分，从实际应用入手，对大纲中规定的重要的**属考**的语法现象，归纳总结，解释新颖。词汇重在搭配和应用，采用公式化的办法，便于记忆，帮助考生复习大纲中的词汇和短语，做到例句**充实、经典、实用、易记**。有利于考生在写作和口语考试中正确使用这些词和词组，避免了简单地为应试而学习的不良倾向。语言能力提高了，应试能力也自然随之增强了。书中附有听力有声资料。

本书适用于具有非英语专业大学一、二年级英语水平的人员和拟参加全国大学英语四级考试的各类人员，也是从事大学英语教学的教师必备的一本实用价值绝佳的案头参考书。

王卓力、辛宏宇、孙强、胡燕玲和马明等同志参加了本书部分编写工作。在本书编写过程中肖云同志给予了热情的帮助。辽宁教育出版社黄胜军和张领同志的热心支持和鼓励才使我们下决心编出这套真题集。我们对以上同志表示深忱的谢意。

由于时间较紧，在编写过程中，如有错误和疏漏，请使用本书的同志和同学指正。

编者

二〇〇二年九月

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1. 大学英语四级考试 2002 年 6 月试题

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) His father. B) His mother. C) His brother. D) His sister.
2. A) A job opportunity. C) A big travel agency.
B) A position as general manager. D) An inexperienced salesman.
3. A) Having a break. C) Moving on to the next item.
B) Continuing the meeting. D) Waiting a little longer.
4. A) The weather forecast says it will be fine.
B) The weather doesn't count in their plan.
C) They will not do as planned in case of rain.
D) They will postpone their program if it rains.
5. A) He wishes to have more courses like it.
B) He finds it hard to follow the teacher.
C) He wishes the teacher would talk more.
D) He doesn't like the teacher's accent.
6. A) Go on with the game. C) Review his lessons.
B) Draw pictures on the computer. D) Have a good rest.

7. A) She does not agree with Jack.
 B) Jack's performance is disappointing.
 C) Most people will find basketball boring.
 D) She shares Jack's opinion.
8. A) The man went to a wrong check-in counter.
 B) The man has just missed his flight.
 C) The plane will leave at 9:14.
 D) The plane's departure time remains unknown.
9. A) At a newsstand.
 B) At a car dealer's.
 C) At a publishing house.
 D) At a newspaper office.
10. A) He wants to get a new position.
 B) He is asking the woman for help.
 C) He has left the woman a good impression.
 D) He enjoys letter writing.

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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard:

11. A) They are interested in other kinds of reading.
 B) They are active in voluntary services.
 C) They tend to be low in education and in income.
 D) They live in isolated areas.
12. A) The reasons why people don't read newspapers are more complicated than assumed.
 B) There are more uneducated people among the wealthy than originally expected.
 C) The number of newspaper readers is steadily increasing.
 D) There are more nonreaders among young people nowadays.
13. A) Lowering the prices of their newspapers.
 B) Shortening their news stories.
 C) Adding variety to their newspaper content.
 D) Including more advertisements in their newspapers.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard:

14. A) basket.
 B) A cup.
 C) An egg.
 D) An oven.
15. A) To let in the sunshine.
 B) To serve as its door.
 C) To keep the nest cool.
 D) For the bird to lay eggs.

- 16) A) Branches. C) Mud.
B) Grasses. D) Straw.
17. A) Some are built underground. C) Most are sewed with grasses.
B) Some can be eaten. D) Most are dried by the sun.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard:

18. A) To examine the chemical elements in the Ice Age.
B) To look into the pattern of solar wind activity.
C) To analyze the composition of different trees.
D) To find out the origin of carbon-14 on Earth.
19. A) The lifecycle of trees. C) The intensity of solar burning.
B) The unnumber of trees. D) The quality of air.
20. A) It affects the growth of trees.
B) It has been increasing since the Ice Age.
C) It is determined by the chemicals in the air.
D) It follows a certain cycle.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like "serious illness of a family member" were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like "Stress causes illness!" If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many—like the death of a loved one—are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a *prescription* (处方) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we're all *vulnerable* (脆弱的) and passive in the face of *adversity* (逆境). But what about human initiative and

creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

21. The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us _____.
- A) the way you handle major events may cause stress
 - B) what should be done to avoid stress
 - C) what kind of event would cause stress
 - D) how to cope with sudden changes in life
22. The studies on stress in the early 1970's led to _____.
- A) widespread concern over its harmful effects
 - B) great panic over the mental disorder it could cause
 - C) an intensive research into stress-related illnesses
 - D) popular avoidance of stressful jobs
23. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows _____.
- A) how much pressure you are under
 - B) how positive events can change your life
 - C) how stressful a major event can be
 - D) how you can deal with life-changing events
24. Why is "such simplistic advice" (Line 1, Para. 3) impossible to follow?
- A) No one can stay on the same job for long.
 - B) No prescription is effective in relieving stress.
 - C) People have to get married someday.
 - D) You could be missing opportunities as well.
25. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become _____.
- A) nervous when faced with difficulties
 - B) physically and mentally strained
 - C) more capable of coping with adversity
 - D) indifferent toward what happens to them

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Most episodes of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your *wardrobe* (衣柜). "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and avail-

able," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a *medication* (药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table—don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

26. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?
- A) It helps us understand our memory system better.
 - B) It enables us to recall something from our memory.
 - C) It expands our memory capacity considerably.
 - D) It slows down the process of losing our memory.
27. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that _____.
- A) they have a wider range of interests
 - B) they are more reliant on the environment
 - C) they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
 - D) they are more interested in what's happening around them
28. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because _____.
- A) it will easily get lost
 - B) it's not clear enough for you to read
 - C) it's out of your sight
 - D) it might get mixed up with other things
29. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
- A) If we focus our attention on one thing, we might forget another.
 - B) Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.
 - C) Repetition helps improve our memory.
 - D) If we keep forgetting things, we'd better return to where we were.
30. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) The process of gradual memory loss.
 - B) The causes of absent-mindedness.
 - C) The impact of the environment on memory.
 - D) A way of encoding and recalling.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is hard to track the blue whale, the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult, and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

So biologists were delighted early this year when, with the help of the Navy, they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days, monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic eruption (爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies.

Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second—slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important, different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds, focusing them in the same way a stethoscope (听诊器) does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean, especially low-frequency ones, can often travel thousands of miles.

31. The passage is chiefly about _____.
- A) an effort to protect an endangered marine species
 - B) the civilian use of a military detection system
 - C) the exposure of a U. S. Navy top-secret weapon
 - D) a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales
32. The underwater listening system was originally designed _____.
- A) to trace and locate enemy vessels
 - B) to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions
 - C) to study the movement of ocean currents
 - D) to replace the global radio communications network
33. The deep-sea listening system makes use of _____.
- A) the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water
 - B) the capability of sound to travel at high speed
 - C) the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound
 - D) low-frequency sounds travelling across different layers of water
34. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales
 - B) blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system
 - C) opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology
 - D) military technology has great potential in civilian use
35. Which of the following is true about the U. S. Navy underwater listening network?
- A) It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.
 - B) It has been replaced by a more advanced-system.
 - C) It became useless to the military after the cold war.
 - D) It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around *aerobic exercise* (有氧操). Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to *capitalize* (获利) on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus was not on aerobics, but rather on weight-training

programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific physical activity and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000; National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.

36. The word "spas" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably refers to _____ .
- A) sports activities
 B) places for physical exercise
 C) recreation centers
 D) athletic training programs
37. Early fitness spas were intended mainly for _____ .
- A) the promotion of aerobic exercise
 B) endurance and muscular development
 C) the improvement of women's figures
 D) better performance in aerobic dancing
38. What was the attitude of doctors towards weight training in health improvement?
- A) Positive.
 B) Indifferent.
 C) Negative.
 D) Cautious.
39. People were given physical fitness tests in order to find out _____ .
- A) how well they could do in athletics
 B) what their health condition was like
 C) what kind of fitness center was suitable for them
 D) whether they were fit for aerobic exercise
40. Recent studies have suggested that weight training _____ .
- A) has become an essential part of people's life
 B) may well affect the health of the trainees
 C) will attract more people in the days to come
 D) contributes to health improvement as well

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 Minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. You would be _____ a risk to let your child go to school by himself.
- A) omitting
 B) attaching
 C) affording
 D) running
42. He is always here; it's _____ you've never met him.
- A) unique
 B) strange
 C) rare
 D) peculiar

43. There has been a great increase in retail sales, _____?
A) does there B) isn't there C) hasn't there D) isn't it
44. We'd like to _____ a table for five for dinner this evening.
A) preserve B) reserve C) retain D) sustain
45. Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.
A) being told B) telling C) to be told D) to tell
46. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have _____ supplies of petroleum.
A) proficient B) efficient C) potential D) sufficient
47. In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than _____ in New York.
A) to stay B) stayed C) staying D) having stayed
48. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable _____.
A) ability B) future C) possibility D) opportunity
49. Britain has the highest _____ of road traffic in the world—over 60 cars for every mile of road.
A) popularity B) density C) intensity D) prosperity
50. How is it _____ your roommate's request and yours are identical?
A) if B) so C) what D) that
51. In my opinion, he's _____ the most imaginative of all the contemporary poets.
A) in all B) at best C) for all D) by far
52. He didn't have time to read the report word for word: he just _____ it.
A) skimmed B) observed C) overlooked D) glanced
53. The leader of the expedition _____ everyone to follow his example.
A) promoted B) reinforced C) sparked D) inspired
54. What a lovely party! It's worth _____ all my life.
A) remembering B) to remember C) to be remembered D) being remembered
55. Who would you rather _____ with you, George or me?
A) going B) to go C) have gone D) went
56. The _____ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly between researchers and teachers.
A) intensive B) concise C) joint D) overall
57. The owner and editor of the newspaper _____ the conference.
A) were attending B) were to attend C) is to attend D) are to attend
58. We left the meeting, there obviously _____ no point in staying.
A) were B) being C) to be D) having
59. Their products are frequently overpriced and _____ in quality.
A) influential B) inferior C) superior D) subordinate
60. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that _____ lot.
A) valid B) vain C) vacant D) vague
61. These people once had fame and fortune; now _____ is left to them is utter poverty.
A) all that B) all what C) all which D) that all
62. To our _____, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
A) anxiety B) relief C) view D) judgment
63. Many people like white color as it is a _____ of purity.

- A) symbol B) sign C) signal D) symptom
64. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.
A) all of their homes B) all their homes C) whose all homes D) all of whose homes
65. This research has attracted wide _____ coverage and has featured on BBC television's Tomorrow's World.
A) message B) information C) media D) data
66. I would never have _____ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.
A) sought for B) accounted for C) turned up D) resorted to
67. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner _____ at the very moment of the crash.
A) should have died B) must be dying C. must have died D) ought to die
68. The energy _____ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.
A) transferred B) released C) delivered D) conveyed
69. _____ their work will give us a much better feel for the wide differences between the two schools of thought.
A) To have reviewed B) Having reviewed C) Reviewing D) Being reviewed
70. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the _____ silk from damage.
A) sensitive B) tender C) delicate D) sensible

试 卷 二

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).*

As researchers learn more about how children's intelligence develops, they are increasingly surprised by the power of parents. The power of the school has been replaced by the home. To begin with, all the factors which are part of intelligence—the child's understanding of language, learning patterns, curiosity—are established well before the child enters school at the age of six. Study after study has shown that even after school begins, children's achievements have been far more influenced by parents than by teachers. This is particularly true about learning that is language-related. The school rather than the home is given credit for variations in achievement in subjects such as science.

In view of their power, it's sad to see so many parents not making the most of their child's intelligence. Until recently parents had been warned by educators who asked them not to educate their children. Many teachers now realize that children cannot be educated only at school and parents are being asked to contribute both before and after the child enters school.

Parents have been particularly afraid to teach reading at home. Of course, children shouldn't be pushed to read by their parents, but educators have discovered that reading is best taught individually—and the easiest place to do this is at home. Many four and five-year-olds who have been shown a few letters and taught their sounds will compose single words of their own with them even before they have been taught to read.

Questions: (注意: 答题尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

S1. What have researchers found out about the influence of parents and the school on children's intelligence?

S2. What do researchers conclude about children's learning patterns?

S3. In which area may school play a more important role?

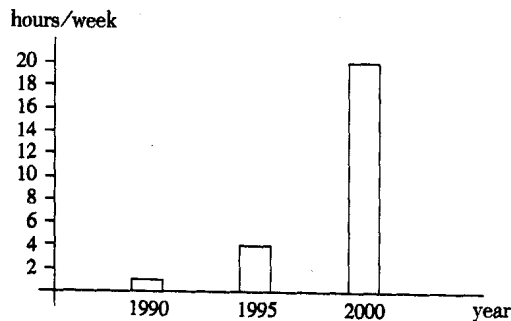
S4. Why did many parents fail to make the most of their children's intelligence?

S5. The author suggests in the last paragraph that parents should be encouraged to.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *Student Use of Computers*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the chart and the outline given below:

1. 下图所示为 1990 年、1995 年、2000 年某校大学生使用计算机的情况，请描述其变化；
2. 请说明发生这些变化的原因（可从计算机的用途、价格或社会发展等方面加以说明）；
3. 你认为目前大学生在计算机使用中有什么困难或问题。



Average number of hours a student spends on the computer per week

Student Use of Computers
