

根据最新《大学英语四级考试 (CET-4) 试点考试样卷》编写

大学英语四六级考试新题型 **600** 分突破丛书

上海交通大学 刘雅敏 主审

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茅风华英语

大学英语四级 全真模拟试卷

Model Papers & Analyses

丛书主编/陆丹云 丛书策划/茅风华

大学英语教学与测试研究中心 编写

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- 保留延续题型——增强信度
- 解读新增题型——高效实用
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**710分
新题型**

CET-4

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2005年9月全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会在试测的基础上推出了《大学英语四级考试(CET4)试点考试样卷》，即改革后四级考试的样卷。自2006年1月起，在全国180所试点院校进行的大学英语四级考试将采用新的题型。9月份公布的新样卷共分为六个部分：写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完型填空和翻译。样卷结构、试题内容、分值比例、答题时间以及所用的答题卡见下表：

样卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡

样卷结构	试题内容	分值比例	答题时间	答题卡
第一部分	写作测试	15%	30分钟	答题卡1
第二部分	快速阅读理解	10%	15分钟	
第三部分	听力理解	35%	35分钟	答题卡2
第四部分	仔细阅读理解	25%	25分钟	
第五部分	完型填空或改错	10%	15分钟	
第六部分	翻译	5%	5分钟	

试点阶段四级考试单项分的报道共分为四个部分：听力(35%)、阅读(35%)、完型填空或改错(10%)、作文和翻译(20%)。各单项报道分的满分分别为：听力249分，阅读249分，完型填空或改错70分，作文142分。各单项分相加之和等于总分710分。

样卷答题时间共125分钟。考试开始后，考生先在答题卡1上完成写作部分。30分钟后，监考员发试题册，考生在接着的15分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后，监考员收回答题卡1，考生在答题卡2上完成其余部分的试题。

与历年全真试卷相比，《大学英语四级考试(CET4)试点考试样卷》在题型上有很大变动，特别是新增加了五种题型——听力部分的长对话、阅读部分的快速阅读理解(是非判断题和完成句子题)和仔细阅读理解(选词填空题)以及改错等，无论是从题型的种类，还是从规定时间内需完成的题量都有大幅度的增加，因而考试的难度无疑加大了很多。这表明新的四级考试在越来越与国际上主流英语测试相接轨的同时，也对广大考生提出了更新、更高的要求。而大学英语考试以往的全真题虽然在信度方面能给学生应考提供较大帮助，但学生在做全真题的过程中，不时会碰到新考纲不再测试的题型，这样会造成考生时间上的浪费，以及心理上的抵触。

鉴于此，我们在历年全真题的基础上，完全依照最新考试样题编写了这套全真模拟试卷。

对于历年真题中新旧考纲共有的测试题型，我们予以保留，从而保证全真题的测试信度；而对于改革后不再出现的题型，我们予以删除，以便为考生节省复习时间。

对于新题型，我们既提供了详尽的解题思路，也配有针对性极强的专项训练；同时整套题中的新题型模拟训练更是选自试点院校的试测样卷，具有很高的权威性。

本书分为三大部分：第一部分为《新题型命题研究与解题思路》及《写作预测范文25篇》；

第二部分为大学英语四级考试全真模拟试题；第三部分为全真模拟试题的参考答案和每题的解题思路及录音原文。作为全国第一批伴随样卷推出的模拟题，本书具有以下三大特点：

1. 新题型命题研究与解题思路充分解读 本书附赠的两本关于新题型命题研究与解题思路的小册子，是在对5种新题型要求和命题规律的深度研究的基础上，对其相对应的解题思路进行了全面诠释，这些解题方法和技巧简单明了，实用有效、实战性强。其配套的专项训练和综合模拟，能让考生在短时间内迅速熟悉新题型，进而攻克新题型。

2. 全真题与模拟题完美结合 本书收录的是带有新题型模拟题的近年大学英语四级考试试题。由于采取了全真题里面穿插模拟部分的方式，做到了最大限度地与新大纲契合。这样使得本试卷在既保持原有信度的同时，更加突出其强化训练的效度，从而使得本书具有极强的权威性和针对性。

3. 题材新颖、命题科学、预测性强 本书收录的模拟题均选自国内外最新报刊、电台、杂志上的文章，由国内工作在教学科研一线的语言学测试专家，在认真研究《大学英语四级考试(CET4)试点考试样卷》题源的基础上，结合国际上主流英语测试的权威考题，精心编撰而成，试题严谨科学、难度适中、预测性强。

为了帮助广大考生熟悉新的考试题型与考试程序，我们将第一套模拟题设计为与考试委员会公布的样题完全相同的形式，并附上了答题卡1与答题卡2。请同学们在规定时间内按照考试要求仔细答题。

使用本书时，建议广大考生首先认真阅读本书的《新题型命题研究与解题思路》，对新题型的解题步骤及解题思路有充分的认识；然后按样卷规定的时间认真答题并在完成后核对答案，仔细研读每题的解析；最后背诵本书附赠的《写作预测范文25篇》，相信这样对参加大学英语四级新题型考试的考生会有极大的帮助。

语言能力的提高是学习者长期不懈努力的结果，不是靠走捷径就能实现的。一步一个脚印，踏踏实实认真地学好基础知识，并结合本书对新题型进行了解、熟悉及实战演练，广大考生一定能突破新的四级考试。

大学英语教学与测试研究中心

2005年10月

答案详解及录音文字材料

Model Test One

■ 参考答案

Part I Writing

A Letter to a Schoolmate

June 23, 2001

Dear Xiao Wang,

I'm very happy to learn that you're coming to Beijing for a 7-day vacation. You're more than welcome to stay with me. Because I'll work full time during your stay here, I cannot show you around in person, but I can help with your schedule as you asked.

Beijing is such a city rich in history that I think there are more places than you can afford time to see. Yet 7 days is enough for you to cover the best, must-see places in Beijing. I strongly recommend that you visit the following places: it will take you a whole day to sightsee the Great Wall; the Summer Palace; the Tianan Men Square; the Forbidden City and Beihai Park; the Fragrant Hill and Beijing Botanical Garden. Beijing has changed so much and is changing so rapidly that it is really worth sightseeing itself by bus.

So for the remaining two days of your visit here, you can just walk around, and do some shopping and try some local foods. You'll have lots of fun doing this.

By the way, don't forget to bring your umbrella with you because it rains unexpectedly sometimes at this time of the year. It is very hot here, so just bring shorts with you.

Seeing you here in Beijing.

Best wishes.

Yours,
Zhang Ying

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

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

8. municipalities and construction companies

9. \$ 10 to \$ 40

10. drop-off stations

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. C 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. D

20. B 21. B 22. C 23. A 24. A 25. D

Section B

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

Section C

36. effort 37. officials 38. negotiate 39. balanced

40. competition 41. exchange 42. process 43. environmental

44. These "greenhouse gases" trap heat in the atmosphere and are blamed for changing the world's climate.

45. But currently, nations producing only 44 percent have approved the Protocol. Russia produces about 17 percent of the world's greenhouse gases.

46. To join the WTO, a country must reach trade agreements with major trading countries that are also WTO members.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. B 48. I 49. F 50. D 51. J 52. B 53. L 54. H 55. C 56. G

Section B

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

Part V Cloze

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

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

Part VI Translation

87. whether (it is) heated or not

88. did he charge me too much / did he overcharge me

89. compared with mine / in comparison with mine

90. half as much (money)

91. to attribute their children's success to

答案解析及录音原文

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

本文是一篇长度达 1100 词的说明文,介绍一种垃圾处理设施——垃圾填埋场 (landfill)。文章从各国的垃圾产生量到处理方式、以及垃圾填埋场的建造、结构、作用及运作等多方面进行了介绍,虽然较长,但是有副标题,结构清晰,易于让考生寻查信息。

1. 【题意】本文对垃圾填埋场的结构和使用作了总体介绍。

【解析】这是主旨题。本句的关键词是 the structure and use。文章的标题就是 landfill,可见全文肯定是讲与 landfill 有关的方面。但到底是哪些方面,我们浏览一下文中的副标题就可得出结论。因此判断为 YES。

2. 【题意】美国人产生的大部分垃圾最终结束在填埋场。

【解析】本句的关键词是 Americans 与 generate。我们通过查找首次出现 Americans 与 generate 这两个词的位置,就可将原文定位在“Landfills”一节的第二段。该段最后一句说“大多数(垃圾)埋进了填埋场(the majority is buried in landfills)”,most 是 majority 的同义词,bury 是 end up 的另一种说法。因而判断为 YES。

3. 【题意】美国垃圾填埋的比率远远高于其他工业化国家。

【解析】本句的关键词是 major industrialized countries。首次出现 major countries 是在“How Is Trash Disposed of”一节中,所讲的国家,如英国、加拿大、德国、法国与日本,都是工业化国家。将原文定位在此处显然是正确的。然后对上下句进行解读,发现题目与原文不一致,因此判断为 NO。

4. 【题意】和堆肥一样,填埋加快了填埋垃圾的腐烂速度。

【解析】本句的关键词是 like compost piles。在“What Is a Landfill?”一节中的最后我们找到了这几个词。细读其上下句,发现 landfill 的目的与 compost 的目的不一样,后者是 decompose trash 而前者不是,因此判断为 NO。

5. 【题意】大多数国家填埋场的选址受规章条例的制约。

【解析】本句的关键词是 selection 与 rules and regulations。本句讲垃圾填埋场的选址问题,我们就去“Proposing the Landfill”一节中找,因为下一节的副标题是建造填埋场(Building Landfill)。在该节第一段第二句就找到了 in most countries 的同义表达, in most parts of the world 与 regulation 这个原词,因此将原文定位在此句是正确的,再比较两句的意义,发现相同,因此判断为 YES。

6. 【题意】在美国,建造填埋厂是联邦政府和地方政府共同的职责。

【解析】本句的关键词是 job 及 federal and local governments。可能许多同学会以 the building of landfills 为关键词到“Building of Landfills”一节中查找,但在这一节(段)中找不到相关信息。很可能轻易地判断为 NOT GIVEN。其实,题目讲的是由谁负责建造的问题而不是怎样建的问题,由谁建的问题当然要先行解决,因此还是要到“Proposing the Landfill”一节中查找。在本节第二段的第一句,讲的就是这个问题。通过比较,发现题目与原文不符,因此应判断为 NO。本题告诉我们选准关键词是很重要的,应多加练习,在考试中才能做到事半功倍。

7. 【题意】有毒垃圾在倒进填埋场之前必须经过处理。

【解析】本句的关键词是 hazardous wastes 与 dumped。首先我们要确定好查找的大致范围。从“What Happens to Trash In a Landfill”这一副标题来看,它讲的是垃圾进了填埋场以后会怎么样,而本句是在垃圾倒进填埋场前该做什么处理。可见要到“How Is a Landfill Operated?”一节中去查找。在该节倒数第三段第一行,我们找到了 hazardous wastes 这几个词,通读该段,发现并没有说 hazardous wastes 要先进行处理才能送进填埋场。因此判断为 NOT GIVEN。

8. 【题意】垃圾填埋场的常见顾客是_____。

【解析】此句的关键词是 typical customers。我们在 “How Is a Landfill Operated?” 一节中的第一段找到了 Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies 一句。题干是对此句的改写，所以填 municipalities and construction companies (市政当局与建筑公司)。

9. 【题意】在垃圾填埋场处理一吨垃圾，顾客必须支付_____倾倒费。

【解析】此名的关键词是 tipping fees。在接下来的第三段找到了这两个词。原句 “The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton”。因此填 \$10 to \$40 (10 至 40 美元)。

10. 【题意】禁止埋在垃圾填埋场的物质 (垃圾) 应当倒在_____。

【解析】此句的关键词是 materials 与 not permitted。据此我们在接一来的一段中的第一句找到了 materials that are not wanted or legally banned 的字样，因此联系整句，就填 drop-off stations。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. W: I heard you got a full mark in math exams. Congratulations!
M: Thanks! I'm sure you also did a good job.
Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
12. W: Hi, Tony. How did your experiment go yesterday?
M: Well, it wasn't as easy as I had thought. I have to continue doing it tonight.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
13. M: I hear you are moving into a new apartment soon?
W: Yes, but it is more expensive. My present neighbor plays the piano all night long.
Q: Why is the woman moving?
14. W: Mr. Jones, your student Bill shows great enthusiasm for music instruments.
M: I only wish he showed half as much for his English lessons.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation about Bill?
15. W: Oh, dear! I'm starving. I can't walk any farther.
M: Let's go to the restaurant across the street and get something to eat.
Q: Where are the two people?
16. W: Why didn't you make an appointment to see the doctor last week when you first twisted your ankle?
M: The injury didn't seem serious then. I decided to go today, because my foot still hurts when I put my weight on it.
Q: Why didn't the man see the doctor earlier?
17. M: I wonder if Sue will be here by 5 o'clock.
W: Her husband said she left home at 4:30, she should be here at 5:10, and 5:15 at the latest.
Q: What time did Sue leave home?
18. W: When will you be through with your work, John?
M: Who knows? My boss usually finds something for me to do at the last minute.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Now you'll hear two long conversations

Conversation One

- W: Hello, Gary. How're you?
M: Fine! And yourself?
W: Can't complain. Did you have time to look at my proposal?
M: No, not really. Can we go over it now?
W: Sure. I've been trying to come up with some new production and advertising strategies. First of all, if we want to stay competitive, we need to modernize our factory. New equipment should've been installed long ago.
M: How much will that cost?
W: We have several options ranging from one hundred thousand dollars all the way up to half a million.
M: OK. We'll have to discuss these costs with finance.

- W: We should also consider human resources. I've been talking to personnel as well as our staff at the factory.
- M: And what's the picture?
- W: We'll probably have to hire a couple of engineers to help us modernize the factory.
- M: What about advertising?
- W: Marketing has some interesting ideas for television commercials.
- M: TV? Isn't that a bit too expensive for us? What's wrong with advertising in the papers, as usual?
- W: Quite frankly, it's just not enough anymore. We need to be more aggressive in order to keep ahead of our competitors.
- M: Will we be able to afford all this?
- W: I'll look into it, but I think higher costs will be justified. These investments will result in higher profits for our company.
- M: We'll have to look at the figures more closely. Have finance draw up a budget for these investments.
- W: All right. I'll see to it.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What are the two speakers talking about?
20. What does the woman say about the equipment of their factory?
21. What does the woman suggest about human resources?
22. Why does the woman suggest advertising on TV?

答案解析

19. 【答案】D. 细节题。从 I've been trying to come up with some new production and advertising strategies. 一句我们可知女士的报告主要是关于新产品和广告推介的策略问题，即新商业策略的建议。
20. 【答案】B. 推理判断题。从 New equipment should've installed long ago. 一句中的 should've ... long ago. 我们可推理出说话者所持的态度。
21. 【答案】B. 细节题。从 We'll probably have to hire a couple of engineers to help us modernize the factory. 可知女士建议聘请一些工程师来提高工厂的现代化水平。
22. 【答案】C. 态度明示题。从 Quite frankly 我们可知后面一句为说话者的个人观点，她认为报纸广告 "not enough".

Conversation Two

- W: Sir, you've been using the online catalogue for quite a while. Is there anything I can do to help you?
- M: Well, I've got to write a paper about Hollywood in the 30s and 40s, and I'm really struggling. There are hundreds of books, and I just don't know where to begin.
- W: Your topic sounds pretty big. Why don't you narrow it down to something like ... uh ... the history of the studios during that time?
- M: You know, I was thinking about doing that, but more than 30 books came up when I typed in "movie studios."
- W: You could cut that down even further by listing the specific years you want. Try adding "1930s" or "1940s" or maybe "Golden Age."
- M: "Golden Age" is a good idea. Let me type that in ... Hey, look, just 6 books this time. That's a lot better.
- W: Oh ... another thing you might consider ... have you tried looking for any magazine or newspaper articles?
- M: No, I've only been searching for books.
- W: Well, you can look up magazine articles in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. And we do have the Los Angeles Times available over there. You might go through their indexes to see if there's anything you want.
- M: Okay. I think I'll get started with these books and then I'll go over the magazines.
- W: If you need any help, I'll be over at the Reference Desk.
- M: Great, thanks a lot.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What is the man doing?
24. What does the librarian think of the topic the man is working on?
25. Where can the man find the relevant magazine articles?

答案解析

23. 【答案】A. 细节归纳题。从 I've got to write a paper about Hollywood in the 30s and 40s, and I'm really struggling. 及后面出

现的词语如 Reference Desk 我们可归纳出这个男士是在图书馆找资料。

24. 【答案】A. 态度判断题。从 Why don't you narrow... 一句我们可以知道图书馆员认为该男士的论文题材太泛了。

25. 【答案】D. 细节题。从 you can look up magazine articles in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature 我们要可知答案为 D。

Section B

Passage One

In the next few decades, people are going to travel very differently from the way they do today. Everyone is going to drive electrically powered cars. So in a few years people won't worry about running out of gas.

Some of the large automobile companies are really moving ahead with this new technology. F & C Motors, a major auto company, for example, is holding a press conference next week. At the press conference the company will present its new, electronically operated models.

Transportation in the future won't be limited to the ground. Many people predict that traffic will quickly move to the sky. In the coming years, instead of radio reports about road conditions and highway traffic, news reports will talk about traffic jams in the sky.

But the sky isn't the limit. In the future, you'll probably even be able to take a trip to the moon. Instead of listening to regular airplane announcements, you'll hear someone say, "The spacecraft to the moon leaves in ten minutes. Please check your equipment. And remember, no more than ten ounces of carry-on baggage are allowed."

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What will be used to power cars in the next few decades?
27. What will future news reports focus on when talking about transportation?
28. What will passengers be asked to do when they travel to the moon?

答案解析

26. D. 信息明示题。原文是 Everyone is going to drive electrically-powered cars. 关于这一信息后面还有提及。
27. A. 信息明示题。原文的说法是 news reports will talk about traffic jams in the sky. 尤其要听清最后的 sky 这个词。但实际上这句之前的叙述中已开始谈论这个从地面向空中的转变。
28. B. 信息明示题。文中提到的是“请检查自己的设备，并切记所携行李不得超过十盎司”，意即非常之少。

Passage Two

The period of engagement is the time between the marriage proposal and the wedding ceremony. Two people agree to marry when they decide to spend their lives together.

The man usually gives the woman a diamond engagement ring. That tradition is said to have started when an Austrian man gave a diamond ring to the woman he wanted to marry. The diamond represented beauty. He placed it on the third finger of her left hand. He chose that finger because it was thought that a blood vessel in that finger went directly to the heart. Today, we know that this is not true. Yet the tradition continues.

Americans generally are engaged for a period of about one year if they are planning a wedding ceremony and party. During this time, friends of the bride may hold a party at which women friends and family members give the bride gifts that she will need as a wife. These could include cooking equipment or new clothing.

Friends of the man who is getting married may have a bachelor party for him. This usually takes place the night before the wedding. Only men are invited to the bachelor party.

During the marriage ceremony, the bride and her would-be husband usually exchange gold rings that represent the idea that their union will continue forever. The wife often wears both the wedding ring and engagement ring on the same finger. The husband wears his ring on the third finger of his left hand.

Many people say the purpose of the engagement period is to permit enough time to plan the wedding. But the main purpose is to let enough time pass so the two people are sure they want to marry each other. Either person may decide to break the engagement. If this happens, the woman usually returns the ring to the man; they also return any wedding gifts they have received.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. What was the diamond ring said to represent?
30. Why did the Austrian man place the diamond ring on the third finger of the left hand of his would-be wife?
31. What is the chief advantage of having the engagement period?

29. A. 信息明示题。传说最早是一个奥地利男子把一枚钻戒给他想娶的女子戴上。因此最初钻戒象征美丽。
30. C. 信息明示题。原文为 He chose that finger because it was thought that the blood vessel in that finger went directly to the heart.
31. B. 信息明示题。原话很明显提供了该题答案: But the main purpose is to let enough time pass so the two people are sure that they want to marry each other. 但要注意, 这句的前一句容易混淆视听, 特别要留心转折词 but, 其后的内容通常是考查的重点。

Passage Three

"Where is the university?" is a question many visitors to Cambridge ask, but no one could point them in any one direction because there is no campus. The university consists of thirty-one self-governing colleges. It has lecture halls, libraries, laboratories, museums and offices throughout the city.

Individual colleges choose their own students, who have to meet the minimum entrance requirements set by the university. Undergraduates usually live and study in their colleges, where they are taught in very small groups. Lectures, and laboratory and practical work are organized by the university and held in university buildings.

There are over 10,000 undergraduates and 3,500 postgraduates. About forty percent of them are women and some eight percent from overseas. As well as teaching, research is of major importance. Since the beginning of the 20th century more than sixty university members have won Nobel prizes.

The university has a huge number of buildings for teaching and research. It has more than sixty specialist subject libraries, as well as the University Library, which, as a copyright library, is entitled to a copy of every book published in Britain.

Examinations are set and degrees are awarded by the university. It allowed women to take the university exams in 1881, but it was not until 1948 that they were awarded degrees.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. Why is it difficult for visitors to locate Cambridge University?
33. What does the passage tell us about the colleges of Cambridge University?
34. What can be learned from the passage about the libraries in Cambridge University?
35. What does the passage tell us about women students in Cambridge University?
32. D. 信息明示题。从 because there is no campus ... It has halls, libraries, laboratories, museums and offices throughout the city. 可以看出答案为 D。
33. B. 信息明示题。此题目较难, 因为该题考察的信息点较多, 且分布较为分散。从第二段的首句我们可知 B 正确。
34. B. 信息明示题。听到该题的关键词 libraries, 此题不难作答, 从 It has more than sixty specialist subject libraries, 一句可以选出正确答案。
35. B. 信息明示题。听到该题的关键词 women students, 再对照自己所听内容可以找到该题的答案所在, 即 It allowed women to take the university exams in 1881, but it was not until 1948 that they were awarded degrees.

Section C

Russia is the largest economic power that is not a member of the World Trade Organization. But that may change. Last Friday, the European Union said it would support Russia's (36) effort to become a WTO member.

Representatives of the European Union met with Russian (37) officials in Moscow. They signed a trade agreement that took six years to (38) negotiate.

Russia called the trade agreement (39) balanced. It agreed to slowly increase fuel prices within the country. It also agreed to permit (40) competition in its communications industry and to remove some barriers to trade.

In (41) exchange for European support to join the WTO, Russian President Putin said that Russia would speed up the (42) process to approve the Kyoto Protocol, and international (43) environmental agreement to reduce the production of harmful industrial gases. (44) These "greenhouse gases" trap heat in the atmosphere and are blamed for changing the world's climate.

Russia had signed the Kyoto Protocol, but has not yet approved it. The agreement takes effect when it has been approved by nations that produce at least 55 percent of the world's greenhouse gases. (45) But currently, nations producing only 44 percent have approved the Protocol. Russia produces about 17 percent of the world's greenhouse gases. The United States, the world's biggest producer, withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol after President Bush took office in 2001. So, Russia's approval is required to put the Kyoto protocol into effect.

(46) To join the WTO, a country must reach trade agreements with major trading countries that are also WTO members. Russia

must still reach agreements with China, Japan, South Korea and the United States.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

本文是一篇夹叙夹议的说明文，通过一个移民的亲身经历说明双语教学的好处。

在做选词填空练习时，我们首先应该认识词库中词的意义与词性：

A) wonder (奇迹，惊奇；对……感到惊讶) 名词；动词 B) acquired (获得，学到) 动词过去时或过去分词 C) consistently (一贯地，一向，始终如一地) 副词 D) regained (重新获得) 动词过去时或过去分词 E) nightmare (噩梦，可怕的事物) 名词 F) native (本国的，本土的) 形容词 G) acceptance (接受) 名词 H) effective (有效的) 形容词 I) hid (隐藏，掩藏，隐瞒) 动词 J) prominent (杰出的，卓越的，显著的) 形容词 K) decent (体面的，像样的) 形容词 L) countless (无数的) 形容词 M) recalled (回忆) 动词过去时或过去分词 N) breakthrough (突破) 名词 O) automatically (自动地) 副词。

然后，可以根据全文的大意和上下文判断空格处所需要的词：

47. When Roberto Feliz came to the USA from the Dominican Republic, he knew only a few words of English. Education soon became a 47.

这里需要一个可数名词，词库中的“nightmare”符合上下文的意思，表示 Roberto Feliz 当时作为一个移民，上学成了一件很痛苦的事。

48. “I couldn't understand anything,” he said. He 48 from his teachers, came home in tears, and thought about dropping.

这里需要一个动词的过去时。词库中的“hid”符合上下文，表示 Roberto Feliz 不愿意意见老师。hide from 是一个固定搭配，表示“躲避，不让人看见”。

49. Then Mrs. Malave, a bilingual educator, began to work with him while teaching him math and science in his 49 Spanish.

这里需要一个形容词，词库中的“native”是唯一可以用来修饰“Spanish”的形容词。

50. “She helped me stay smart while teaching me English,” he said. Given the chance to demonstrate his ability, he 50 confidence and began to succeed in school.

这里需要一个动词的过去式，词库中的“regained”符合上下文的意思，表示 Roberto Feliz 重新获得了自信。注意，acquire 也有“获得”的意思，与 gain 互为同义词，但 acquire 常指经过一段较长时间的努力而“获得”或“掌握”，如 acquire a language or a skill。此处用“重新获得”这一意义更合适。

51. Today, he is a 51 doctor, runs his own clinic, and works with several hospitals.

这里需要一个形容词，“prominent”用在这里，表示“杰出的”。

52. Everyday, he uses the language and academic skills he 52 through bilingual education to treat his patients.

这里需要一个动词的过去时，用来和“language and academic skills”搭配，所以必须选择“acquired”。

53. Roberto's story is just one of 53 success stories.

这里需要一个表示多少的形容词，所以我们选择“countless”。

54. Research has shown that bilingual education is the most 54 way both to teach children English and ensure that they succeed academically.

这里需要一个修饰“way”的形容词，表示“有用、有效”的意思，所以我们选“effective”。

55. In Arizona and Texas, bilingual students 55 outperform their peers in monolingual programs.

这句话在上下文中的作用是举例说明双语教育的效果，空格处需要填一个副词，我们选“consistently”，表示“持续地”，更加说明这个例子的作用。outperform 相当于 outdo，“优于、胜过”的意思。

56. Calexico, Calif., implemented bilingual education, and now has dropout rates that are less than half the state average and college 56 rates of more than 90%.

这句话也是举例说明双语教育的成功，前半句说辍学率(dropout rates)在双语学校较低，后半句说大学入学率(college acceptance rates)较高。

Section B

Passage One

这是一篇带有科普性质的论述文，向读者介绍了英国南海岸地区面临的一个问题：海水侵蚀海岸而吞没沿海居民房屋的问题。本文难度较小。

57. 【答案】[C] 细节题。问英格兰南部沿海居民遇到的问题是由什么原因引起的。A 项意思在文中未出现过；B 项之所以不正确，一是文章中并没有这个意思(专家无知)，二是即便 B 项意思本身正确，但它也不是造成居民房屋消失的原因；D

项是英格兰南部居民遇到的问题,即题干中的 the problem that people living on parts of the south coast of England face,而题目问的是这些问题是什么原因造成的,因此,运用排除法可知答案为C项。此外,根据文章第一段第三句、第二段前两句也可知C项正确。

58. 【答案】[B] 细节题。运用排除法可知答案为B;根据第一句话即知A与文章不符(其实根据该句话可知B项正确);根据文章末段内容可知C项不对;D项具有一定干扰性,因为根据第二段似乎D项也对。但是:1)D项有夸大之嫌,文章中说“Dozens of (而非 Thousands of, Millions of...) homes have had to be abandoned...”。2)即使D项正确,但与B项相比,B更为准确、贴切。注意:A、B两项其实是相互矛盾的,一般来说,两个答案相互矛盾,答案即为其中之一。
59. 【答案】[A] 细节题。文章涉及到 expert 和 expert's study 的内容在第二段最后一句(该句与本题关系不大)、第二段最后一句,此外第三段第二句话的内容也与本题密切相关。根据这三句话,不难排除B、C、D。
60. 【答案】[B] 细节题。文中谈到的 build sea defense 内容为最后一段,因此应该在该段排除、选择答案。文中提及的 house agent 内容只有文章倒数第二句话,据此不难排除项A;C项也显然不对:政府非不为也,是不能也;从文章中也不能得出D项的结论。命题者出此干扰项的依据是文章最后一句话,但该句话中的 knockdown 是指买房的 price 和所买的 home,而非 government。B项与最后一段第三句话吻合。
61. 【答案】[D] 推断题。本题的回答依据为文章最后一段。该段的意思是:买房时要意识到、考虑到建在海边的房子可能会被海水侵蚀、吞没。显然没有A、B、C项的意思。

Passage Two

这是一篇讨论心理、教育问题的议论文。文章讨论了运动比赛对年轻人成长的作用,父母、教练及运动员应该如何正确面对运动比赛,如何使竞技最有助于年轻人形成健康的人格心理,学习掌握成长、生活所需的技能。本文第65题难度较大。

62. 【答案】[A] 推断题。文中第一段告诉我们 stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological, and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. 压力可能是生理上的、情绪上的或是心理上的,研究表明它可能导致崩溃。那么防止崩溃的有效方法当然是减少压力。
63. 【答案】[C] 推断题。文中第二段第二句及第三句: The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. 运动是一个能产生有价值经历的地方。例如,年轻的运动员们可以学习与他人合作,交朋友,学习使他们终生受益的社交技巧。
64. 【答案】[B] 推断题。文中第二段最后两句 Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw (缺陷) in themselves. 教练和家长应该明白,在任何时候,他们对孩子们反应能极大的影响他们。孩子们会把家长和教练的批评记在心头并找到自己的不足。意即教练和家长们在给孩子们以压力。
65. 【答案】[D] 推断题。本题较难。B项极易排除,关键在于对A、C、D三项的判断。A项意为“要注意让孩子享受运动的乐趣”,这有点片面,因为本文的主旨是:家长、教练及年轻人应如何正确对待运动比赛;要注重运动比赛的过程而非结果,要认识到年轻人参加运动比赛是为了学习到 valuable experiences, 因此不应该给参加者造成心理压力。C项意为“训练孩子正确处理压力问题”。文章是说压力太大会造成 burnout, 因而不该给孩子造成压力,仔细体会可以看出C项与文章不合。根据文章第二、三段的内容,尤其是第三段前两句话,可以看出D项正确。
66. 【答案】[C] 主旨题。文章第三段最后三句明确地告诉我们作者的意图: Following a game, many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. 在比赛之后,很多家长只关心比赛结果,以及找出孩子们的不足之处。但不管结果如何,都应给予孩子们正面的鼓励。研究表明,比起批评,正面的鼓励在学习中更有效。而且,批评能产生很大的压力,导致崩溃。

Part V Cloze

67. 【答案】[C] expect of sb. 意指从某人处期望得到……,符合题意。
68. 【答案】[A] 上文指“索取”,此处应指“给予”,in return 作为回报,in addition 再有;in reply 回答;in turn 轮流。
69. 【答案】[B] satisfied with 习惯用法,表示对……满意。
70. 【答案】[B] 第三段开头即说明这是一份读者调查表(survey),此处显然指“告知结果”。
71. 【答案】[A] B、D用法错误,应先排除;lead to“导致”意思不符,appears to be 以……的形式、身份出现,正确。
72. 【答案】[B] human bonding 人类关系。此句意为友谊是以一种独特的人类关系形式出现的。
73. 【答案】[D] 此句意为将父母与孩子连在一起的联系。bind 连接,为正确答案。空格前的 ties 暗指了对bind的选择,attach

系, 贴, 附加, 把重点放在……上。

74. 【答案】[C] 上文提到的婚姻或父子关系都是由法律规定的, 所以此处 law 为正确答案。
75. 【答案】[A] 意为在某个社团中扮演角色。
76. 【答案】[D] 句中的 society 和 organization 均可作“社团, 组织”解, 此处为不同类型的列举, 所以选 other, 意为“其他的组织或团体”。those 那些, 有指代意义, 用在此处不符合句意。all 和 any 一般指代前面提到的内容, professional society 和 organization 不是同类事物, 不具备指代关系的条件。
77. 【答案】[B] warmth, trust, love, affection 都是情感(feeling)的一种。
78. 【答案】[D] 尽管在句意上是表示组织内所有人的关系, 但根据后文的 two 可知此处是在语法上表示的是每两者之间的关系, 因而只能用介词 between。
79. 【答案】[C] issue 指期刊的一期, 这句话的意思是关于友谊的调查表登在 *Psychology Today* 杂志三月的这一期上。
80. 【答案】[A] confirm 证实; resolve 分解, 解决, 决心; assure 使确信, 向……保证; secure 使安全, 保证, 获得。
81. 【答案】[B] 此句意为调查中的发现证实了信任和背叛对友谊来说是核心的内容。所以 central 中心, 重要, 为正确答案, neutral 中立的, 非彩色的; nuclear 核心的, 核子的。
82. 【答案】[D] 根据后文中的与之有同现关系的 find, 可以推知正确选项为 look for 寻找, ask for 向……要; appeal for 为……而呼吁; call for 要求, 其后常接物, 不接人。
83. 【答案】[C] 根据空格前后语境, not only... but... 应选 most, most like 意为非常相像。
84. 【答案】[D] 与表转折意义的 but 前面的 those who 相对应, 确定此处的 many 指代人, 需关系代词 who 来引导从句。所给选项中, what 不能引导定语从句, friends 和 people 都为名词, 在语意上讲不通。
85. 【答案】[C] 从统计数据中得出的只能是 conclusion 结论。summary 总结; decision 决定, 裁决; claim (根据权利) 提出的要求, 所有权, 主张。
86. 【答案】[D] 根据上下文, 此处表示转折关系。moreover 再者, 加之, 此外, 而且, 属递进关系; yet 还, 尚, 仍然, 主要用于否定句及疑问句; however 然而, 表示语气的转折, 为正确答案。

Model Test Two

■ 参考答案

Part I Writing

September 10th, Teacher's Day, is a special occasion, on which we students can express our sincere gratitude to our respectable teachers, who have devoted most of their time and energy to us.

In my life I have met many teachers who are really worth recalling. Among them, the most unforgettable teacher I ever knew is a professor of English who had taught me for two years at our university. In order to help us improve our English, she invited us to her home every weekend. She would answer any question we had in our studies as possible as she could, and talk with us in English. By doing this, the problems we met in our English studying could be solved with her help, and at the same time, our oral English could be practiced more. She devoted her spare time to giving us a great help. So we all admired her very deeply.

I will make efforts to model my behaviors on hers, and try my best to offer help to others. And I will never forget those who have dedicated all their efforts to help me grow intellectually. Working even harder and making my due contributions, I think, will be most rewarding to my teachers.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. Y 2. Y 3. N 4. N 5. N 6. Y 7. NG
8. English and Welsh, Scotch-Irish, and German.
9. 1983 ... 1992
10. exceed births.

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

23.D 24.A 25.D

Section B

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

Section C

36. latest 37. stay 38. 1901 39. operation

40. word 41. painting 42. board 43. changed

44. when a ten-room court was considered large

45. there are many with hundreds of units

46. such things as a choice of free radio or television, swimming pool, free parking and telephone service in every room

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. L: unique 48. I: light 49. H: with 50. K: odd 51. C: representing

52. A: looked 53. M: genuine 54. D: devoting 55. J: revolution 56. N: brain

Section B

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

Part V Cloze

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

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

Part VI Translation

87. in all walks of life 88. dropped out of 89. follow your lead 90. give of yourself 91. have a fit

■答案解析及录音原文

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

本文是一篇综述性文章，简要地介绍了上一世纪世界主要移民目的国家——澳大利亚、加拿大和美国的移民史。文章介绍了这几个国家移民政策的演变，也列举大量数据说明移民和人口的变化，同时文章探讨了移民现象的原因——二战结束后无家可归者需要寻找安全的居住地；一些人为了自己或子女寻求发展和更好的生活；有些人为了逃避政治或宗教迫害等。

1. 【题意】本文简要介绍了世界主要移民目的国的移民史。

【解析】本题的关键词为 brief history of immigration，由此可知把本题定位到原文开头部分，而这句话是对全文大意的总结，文章的第一段介绍了移民的原因，可以看出，世界主要移民的目的符合文章的意思。故本题应选的是 YES。

2. 【题意】二战是上个世纪移民大量涌现的一个主要原因。

【解析】根据关键词 World War II and a key cause 寻读原文可发现，文章多次提及二战、大屠杀等是澳大利亚、美国等涌入大量移民的主要原因。这句话符合原文的意思。故本题答案也是 YES。

3. 【题意】加拿大 1952 年通过的《移民法》取消了所有对于移民的限制。

【解析】本题关键词为 Immigration Act of 1952，不难找出原文定位。文章在讨论加拿大移民政策时提及两个相关法案，即 1947 年的《中国移民法》和 1952 年的《移民法》，其中第二部法“maintained earlier exclusions based on nationality, ethnicity, climate compatibility, lifestyle and values”。对比原文，显然题干这句话不符合原文的意思。

4. 【题意】大部分美国人的祖先是逃避政治或宗教迫害才来到新大陆的。

【解析】本题的关键词是 Americans 和 offspring of immigrants，而原文提到美国早期移民时说“Some were fleeing religious and political persecution. Most, however, came for economic reasons”，所以这句话中的“most”违背了文章的原意。

5. 【题意】美国议会 1948 年通过《移民法案》，允许所有由于战争流离失所的人定居美国。

【解析】根据关键词 in 1948 不难把本题定位到原文，其中说 1948 年的《移民法案》只是“admitted some 400,000 European by war”和“displaced people from Palestine, China and India were ignored”（没有照顾到同样流离失所的巴勒斯坦人、中国人和印度人），所以这句话违背了文章的原意。故本题选 NO。

6. 【题意】由于法律保护家庭的完整，实际上对于合法进入美国境内就没有了限制。

【解析】本题的关键词是 limit to legal entries，由此可寻读原文，原文说到：由于 1991 年政府给 180 万外国移民颁发了永久居住权，同时法律又强调家庭团聚，所以每个移民都可以合法的把自己的亲属带入美国，如此延续，进入美国的人口

就无法限制 (there exists no visible limit to the number of legal entries)。可见, 这句话的意思符合原文。

7. 【题意】加拿大鼓励亚洲有专长的人定居该国。

【解析】根据本题关键词 Canada encouraged 寻读原文, 但原文指出: The immigration of a highly skilled worked force was also encouraged in the areas of health, education and technology, mostly from Europe, 而未提及是否欢迎亚洲人。可见本题信息在原文中没有指明, 故本题应为 NG。

8. 【题意】早期来到美国的欧洲移民主要来自 _____。

【解析】本题的关键词为 European immigrants to America, 可在 “The United states of America” 标题下的第二段的最后一行找到本题出处: The European population ... streams: English and Welsh, Scotch-Irish, and German. 可见本题要填写的是 English and Welsh, Scotch-Irish, and German。

9. 1910年后, 美国的移民潮高峰出现在从 _____ 到 _____ 的十年。

【解析】由关键词 Since 1910 可在 “The United states of America” 标题下的第四段的第一行寻到本题出处: From 1983 through 1992, 8.7 million of these newcomers arrived — the highest number in any 10-year period since 1910.

10. 【题意】在澳大利亚, 人们预测移民将成为人口增长的主要来源, 原因是每年的死亡率 _____。

【解析】根据关键词 In Australia 和 growth 可把本题定位到 “Australia today” 标题下的第一段最后两句寻求解答: Australia's population leads to the annual number of the deaths exceeding births. 对照原文可知, 本题该填的答案为: exceed births.

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. M: Jessica, could you forward this e-mail to all the club members?

W: Sorry, the computer broke down this morning. I'll do it for you as soon as I've fixed it.

Q: What does the woman imply?

12. W: Did you find the book for your reading assignment in the library?

M: It closed before I got there; I had no idea it closes so early on weekends.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. M: Did you check the power plug and press the “play button”?

W: Yes. The power indicator was on and it was running. But somehow the sound didn't come through.

Q: What was the woman probably trying to do?

14. W: Joanna I'm awfully sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you. Shall we have a beer and forget the whole thing?

M: OK, we can drop it this time, but don't do it again!

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

15. W: Airports are sad places.

M: Sometimes I guess, but we'll keep in touch and I'll fly over to see you at Christmas.

Q: What are the speakers doing?

16. M: Are you going to return to your present job after the vacation?

W: No, I plan to graduate next semester. That means I will have to be a full time student.

Q: What will the woman do?

17. W: John, are you doing research for professor Williams this semester?

M: Actually I'm working as his teaching assistant.

Q: What does the man mean?

18. M: I heard there're a few seats left for the show tonight.

W: Really? I was under the impression that the tickets were sold out a long time ago.

Q: What do we know from the woman's reply?

Now you'll hear two long conversations

Conversation One

M: Come on, Julie, how're we going to convince everybody that I'm the best candidate?

W: It won't be easy!

M: Thanks a lot!

W: Oh just kidding. Actually, I think once we show everyone how well you did as junior class treasurer, you're sure to be elected president.

M: Well...What's your strategy?

W: One thing I was thinking of is to hang campaign posters in all the hallways...

M: But everybody puts up posters. We need to do something different.

W: Let me finish: The campus radio station is willing to let you have five minutes tomorrow morning at seven to outline your plans for the year. Lots of students will hear you then.

M: Great idea!

W: I've also arranged for you to give a speech during dinner tomorrow. Over a hundred students will be there. And you can answer questions after you finish speaking.

M: That means I'd better come up with a speech pretty quickly. How about if I write it tonight and show it to you after chemistry class tomorrow?

W: Fine. I'll see you after class.

M: You're really good at this. I'm glad you agreed to help me out.

Questions 19 — 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What election are the speakers discussing?

20. What is the relationship between the speakers?

21. According to the conversation, what did the man do for the class?

22. What will the man do tonight?

Conversation Two

W: David! Can I give you a hand with one of those grocery bags?

M: Sure, Nancy! Could you take this one, please? I didn't realize how heavy these bags would be.

W: Why did you buy so much stuff when you have to walk home from the store?

M: Well, I didn't intend to buy a lot—but I'm having some people over and I guess I needed more than I expected.

W: What's the occasion?

M: The people I live with, the Kramers, have been on vacation for a month and I thought I'd surprise them. I'm inviting some of their friends and family for a welcome-home dinner.

W: That's really thoughtful of you.

M: I figure it's the least I can do for them. They've been letting me stay with them rent-free while I'm in school.

W: Really? That's pretty generous of them.

M: Well, they understand how difficult it is to make ends meet when you're a student. They've been such a big help to me, I thought that this might be a small way to thank them for their generosity.

Questions 23 — 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What is David trying to do?

24. Why did David think he wouldn't have a problem?

25. Why is David appreciative of the Kramers?

Section B

Passage One

There was once a man in South America who had a parrot, a pet bird that could imitate human speech. The parrot was unique. There was no other bird like him in the whole world. He could learn to say any word except one, he couldn't say the name of his native town, cartano, the man did everything he could to teach the parrot to say "cartano" but he never succeeded. At first he was very gentle with the bird but gradually he lost his temper. "You stupid bird! Why can't you learn to say that one word, say 'cartano' or I'll kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Many times the man screamed, "Say 'cartano' or I'll kill you!" but the bird would never repeat the name. Finally the man gave up, he picked up the parrot and threw him into the chicken house, "You are even more stupid than the chickens!"

In the chicken house, there were four old chickens waiting to be killed for Sunday's dinner. The next morning when he went out to the chicken house, the man opened the door, he was shocked by what he saw, he could not believe his eyes and ears. On the floor lay three dead chickens, the parrot was screaming at the fourth, "say 'cartano' or I'll kill you!"