

大学英语4级考试

2007.6~2003.6

历年真题精解

谢忠明 编著

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(新题型整合版)

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致考生

对新题型看法

大学英语四级考试新题型迄今为止已考了三次,总体印象是和往年相比,既有继承,又有发展。

说到继承,试卷的主体基本保留了原样,还是以听力、阅读、写作为主要测试范围。谈及发展,考试流程发生了很大的变化,原先写作是放在最后一项,而现在则调整为第一项,紧随其后的是快速阅读,此两项为试卷一。用时为 45 分钟,为主观题型。待完成之后,考试进入第二阶段,即试卷二。试卷二有主观题复合式听写,篇章选词填空和翻译,但客观题比重较大。经过创新,使本份试题达到了改革的预期目标,即更准确地测量了考生的英语综合运用能力。

本书的构成及特点:

大学英语四级考试实行新题型改革后,试卷的结构、题型及题量、各项的分值等等都有了很大的变化,因此纯粹的历年全真试题已经不能满足广大考生针对新题型进行备考的要求了。因此这本真题解析书就相应地做了比较大的调整。

全书包括全新篇和整合篇两部分。

全新篇为 2007 年 6 月、2007 年 1 月和 2006 年 6 月共 3 份全真试题。不仅详尽地解析了试卷中的所有题目,并且在最后的“专家点评”中对试卷的各个题型进行了分析,帮助考生把握每个题型的特点,破解题型解题技巧。

整合篇为 2006 年 6 月至 2003 年 6 月共 7 套老题型整合为新题型试卷,按照新题型的要求对过去历年的真题进行筛选,去除那些不可能再考的题型,保留了要考的写作、听力、阅读理解、完型填空等等,增加了快速阅读、听力长对话、篇章选词填空、翻译等新题型预测题,再重新整合成为一套套完整的试卷。

本书答案权威,解析详尽。阅读理解给出全文翻译。结构上为“全真+预测”,这样既保持了真题的信度和效度,又具有预测的功用,一书可以两用。

面对四级考试改革,如何利用好真题?

本人给考生提出以下几点建议:

- 1) 改革万变不离其宗:全面考查考生的英语能力。依照大纲,把握重点,把知识点学懂会用了,就没有什么好怕的。
- 2) 做真题要认真,在规定的时间内完成试卷,不要动不动就翻看答案。
- 3) 要善于思考,举一反三,发现带有规律性的东西。题目是做不完的,触类旁通就可以提高效率。
- 4) 要珍惜真题的作用,就算做错了,也要找出为何出错。查出自己知识的薄弱环节,及时巩固提高。
- 5) 通过真题,研究解题的思路与技巧,提高分析问题的能力和水平,把握命题人的思路,则又是另外一个境界了。

谢忠明

2007 年 6 月大学英语四级考试

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an announcement to welcome students to join a club. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 本社团的主要活动内容
2. 参加本社团的好处
3. 如何加入本社团

Welcome to Our Club

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y(for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Protect Your Privacy When Job-hunting Online

Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain. (1)

The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. A recent General Accounting Office report estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims of identity theft every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized.

Identity theft is "an absolute epidemic," states Robert Ellis Smith, a respected author and advocate of privacy. "It's certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It's worldwide. It affects everybody, and there's very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can't detect it until it's probably too late."

Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data, especially your social security number, your bank account or credit card number, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or financial accounts, or, in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes while using the victims' names. In many cases, a victim's losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional

financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.

According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the risks. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.

1. Check for a privacy policy.

If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from solicitors (推销员).

When reviewing the site's privacy policy, you'll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. (You won't necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.)

2. Take advantage of site features.

Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objectives and the level of risk you are willing to assume.

CareerBuilder.com, for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible.

The second is anonymous (匿名的) posting. This allows job seekers the same visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information being displayed. Job seekers who wish to remain anonymous but want to share some other information may choose which pieces of contact information to display.

The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. (Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder.com without retyping their information.)

3. Safeguard your identity.

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. (Replace your name on your resume with a generic (泛指的) identifier, such as "Intranet Developer Candidate," or "Experienced Marketing Representative.")

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company is provided. Use a general description of the company such as "Major auto manufacturer," or "International packaged goods supplier."

If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title assigned by your employer.

4. Establish an email address for your search.

Another way to protect your privacy while seeking employment online is to open up an email account specifically for your online job search. This will safeguard your existing email box in the event someone you

don't know gets hold of your email address and shares it with others.

Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive (unwelcome emails in your primary mailbox.) When naming your new email address, be sure that it doesn't contain references to your name or other information that will give away your identity. The best solution is an email address that is relevant to the job you are seeking such as salesmgr2004@provider.com.

5. Protect your references.

If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.

6. Keep *confidential* (机密的) information confidential.

Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver's license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. (Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application. Don't provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book—don't fall for it.)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] <input type="checkbox"/> [N] <input type="checkbox"/> [NG] | 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] <input type="checkbox"/> [N] <input type="checkbox"/> [NG] | 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] <input type="checkbox"/> [N] <input type="checkbox"/> [NG] | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> [Y] <input type="checkbox"/> [N] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [NG] |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> [Y] <input type="checkbox"/> [N] <input type="checkbox"/> [NG] | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> [Y] <input type="checkbox"/> [N] <input type="checkbox"/> [NG] | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> [Y] <input type="checkbox"/> [N] <input type="checkbox"/> [NG] | |

1. Robert Ellis Smith believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it.
2. In many cases, identity theft not only causes the victims' immediate financial losses but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.
3. Identity theft is a minor offence and its harm has been somewhat overestimated.
4. It is important that your resume not stay online longer than is necessary.
5. Of the three options offered by CareerBuilder.com in Suggestion 2, the third one is apparently most strongly recommended.
6. Employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks.
7. Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online.
8. Using a special email address in the job search can help prevent you from receiving unwelcome emails.
9. To protect your references, you should not post online their private and contact information.
10. According to the passage, identity theft is committed typically for economic gain.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

11. A) It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer. B) It was mainly meant for cancer patients.
C) It might appeal more to viewers over 40. D) It was frequently interrupted by commercials.
12. A) The man is fond of traveling. B) The woman is a photographer.
C) The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.

- D) The man admires the woman's talent in writing.
13. A) The man regrets being absent-minded. B) The woman saved the man some trouble.
C) The man placed the reading list on a desk. D) The woman emptied the waste paper basket.
14. A) He quit teaching in June. B) He has left the army recently.
C) He opened a restaurant near the school. D) He has taken over his brother's business.
15. A) She seldom reads books from cover to cover.
B) She is interested in reading novels.
C) She read only part of the book.
D) She was eager to know what the book was about.
16. A) She was absent all week owing to sickness.
B) She was seriously injured in a car accident.
C) She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.
D) She had to be away from school to attend to her husband.
17. A) The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.
B) The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.
C) The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.
D) The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.
18. A) The man had a hard time finding a parking space.
B) The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.
C) The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.
D) The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot.

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

19. A) The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.
B) The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.
C) The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.
D) The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night.
20. A) A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.
B) There was a conference going on in the city.
C) The hotel was undergoing major repairs.
D) It was a busy season for holiday-makers.
21. A) It was free of charge on weekends. B) It had a 15% discount on weekdays.
C) It was offered to frequent guests only. D) It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.
22. A) Demand compensation from the hotel. B) Ask for an additional discount.
C) Complain to the hotel manager. D) Find a cheaper room in another hotel.

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

23. A) An employee in the city council at Birmingham. B) Assistant Director of the Admissions Office.
C) Head of the Overseas Students Office. D) Secretary of Birmingham Medical School.
24. A) Nearly fifty percent are foreigners. B) About fifteen percent are from Africa.
C) A large majority are from Latin America. D) A small number are from the Far East.
25. A) She will have more contact with students. B) It will bring her capability into fuller play.
C) She will be more involved in policy-making. D) It will be less demanding than her present job.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

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

26. A) Her parents thrived in the urban environment. B) Her parents left Chicago to work on a farm.
C) Her parents immigrated to America. D) Her parents set up an ice-cream store.
27. A) He taught English in Chicago. B) He was crippled in a car accident.
C) He worked to become an executive. D) He was born with a limp.
28. A) She was fond of living an isolated life. B) She was fascinated by American culture.
C) She was very generous in offering help. D) She was highly devoted to her family.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) He suffered a nervous breakdown. B) He was wrongly diagnosed.
C) He was seriously injured. D) He developed a strange disease.
30. A) He was able to talk again. B) He raced to the nursing home.
C) He could tell red and blue apart. D) He could not recognize his wife.
31. A) Twenty-nine days. B) Two and a half months.
C) Several minutes. D) Fourteen hours.
32. A) They welcomed the publicity in the media. B) They avoided appearing on television.
C) They released a video of his progress. D) They declined to give details of his condition.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) For people to share ideas and show farm products.
B) For officials to educate the farming community.
C) For farmers to exchange their daily necessities.
D) For farmers to celebrate their harvests.
34. A) By bringing an animal rarely seen on nearby farms.
B) By bringing a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.
C) By offering to do volunteer work at the fair.
D) By performing a special skill at the entrance.
35. A) They contribute to the modernization of American farms.
B) They help to increase the state governments' revenue.
C) They provide a stage for people to give performances.
D) They remind Americans of the importance of agriculture

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have

just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents. Most parents are well (36) _____, but some of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in (37) _____ to college, and a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children's difficulties.

For one thing, parents are often not (38) _____ of the kinds of problems their children face. They don't realize that the (39) _____ is keener, that the required (40) _____ of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change. (41) _____ to seeing A's and B's on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first (42) _____ college grades are below that level. At their kindest, they may gently (43) _____ why John or Mary isn't doing better, whether he or she is trying as hard as he or she should, and so on. (44) _____

Sometimes parents regard their children as extensions of themselves and (45) _____. In their involvement and identification with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each person must develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, (46) _____

Part IV

Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Years ago, doctors often said that pain was a normal part of life. In particular, when older patients (47) ~~of~~ pain, they were told it was a natural part of aging and they would have to learn to live with it.

Times have changed. Today, we take pain (48) ~~as~~. Indeed, pain is now considered the fifth vital sign, as important as blood pressure, temperature, breathing rate and pulse in (49) ~~a~~ a person's well-being. We know that *chronic* (慢性的) pain can *disrupt* (扰乱) a person's life, causing problems that (50) ~~from~~ from missed work to depression.

That's why a growing number of hospitals now depend upon physicians who (51) ~~in~~ in pain medicine. Not only do we evaluate the cause of the pain, which can help us treat the pain better, but we also help provide comprehensive therapy for depression and other psychological and social (52) ~~related~~ related to chronic pain. Such comprehensive therapy often (53) ~~the~~ the work of social workers, *psychiatrists* (心理医生) and psychologists, as well as specialists in pain medicine.

This modern (54) ~~for~~ for pain management has led to a wealth of innovative treatments which are more effective and with fewer side effects than ever before. Decades ago, there were only a (55) ~~number~~ number of drugs available, and many of them caused (56) ~~side~~ side effects in older people, including dizziness and fatigue. This created a double-edged sword: the medications helped relieve the pain but caused other problems that could be worse than the pain itself.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) result | E) relieved | I) determining | M) respect |
| B) involves | F) issues | J) limited | N) prompting |
| C) significant | G) seriously | K) gravely | O) specialize |
| D) range | H) magnificent | L) complained | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

I've been writing for most of my life. The book *Writing Without Teachers* introduced me to one distinction and one practice that has helped my writing processes tremendously. The distinction is between the creative mind and the critical mind. While you need to employ both to get to a finished result, they cannot work in parallel no matter how much we might like to think so.

Trying to criticize writing on the fly is possibly the single greatest barrier to writing that most of us encounter. If you are listening to that 5th grade English teacher correct your grammar while you are trying to capture a fleeting (稍纵即逝的) thought, the thought will die. If you capture the fleeting thought and simply share it with the world in raw form, no one is likely to understand. You must learn to create first and then criticize if you want to make writing the tool for thinking that it is.

The practice that can help you past your learned bad habits of trying to edit as you write is what Elbow calls "free writing". In free writing, the objective is to get words down on paper non-stop, usually for 15-20 minutes. No stopping, no going back, no criticizing. The goal is to get the words flowing. As the words begin to flow, the ideas will come out from the shadows and let themselves be captured on your notepad or your screen.

(Now you have raw materials that you can begin to work with using the critical mind that you've persuaded to sit on the side and watch quietly. Most likely, you will believe that this will take more time than you actually have and you will end up staring blankly at the page as the deadline draws near.

Instead of staring at a blank screen start filling it with words no matter how bad. Halfway through your available time, stop and rework your raw writing into something closer to finished product. Move back and forth until you run out of time and the final result will most likely be far better than your current practices.

57. When the author says the creative mind and the critical mind "cannot work in parallel" (Lines 3-4, Para. 1) in the writing process, he means _____.

- A) no one can be both creative and critical
B) they cannot be regarded as equally important
C) they are in constant conflict with each other
D) one cannot use them at the same time

58. What prevents people from writing on is _____.

- A) putting their ideas in raw form
B) attempting to edit as they write
C) ignoring grammatical soundness
D) trying to capture fleeting thoughts

59. What is the chief objective of the first stage of writing?

- A) To organize one's thoughts logically.
B) To choose an appropriate topic.
C) To get one's ideas down.
D) To collect raw materials.

60. One common concern of writers about "free writing" is that _____.

- A) it overemphasizes the role of the creative mind
B) it takes too much time to edit afterwards
C) it may bring about too much criticism
D) it does not help them to think clearly

61. In what way does the critical mind help the writer in the writing process?
- A) It refines his writing into better shape.
 - B) It helps him to come up with new ideas.
 - C) It saves the writing time available to him.
 - D) It allows him to sit on the side and observe.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

I don't ever want to talk about being a woman scientist again. There was a time in my life when people asked constantly for stories about what it's like to work in a field dominated by men. I was never very good at telling those stories because truthfully I never found them interesting. What I do find interesting is the origin of the universe, the shape of space-time and the nature of black holes.

At 19, when I began studying astrophysics, it did not bother me in the least to be the only woman in the classroom. But while earning my Ph. D. at MIT and then as a post-doctor doing space research, the issue started to bother me. My every achievement—jobs, research papers, awards—was viewed through the lens of *gender* (性别) politics. So were my failures. Sometimes, when I was pushed into an argument on left brain *versus* (相对于) right brain, or nature *versus* *nurture* (培育), I would instantly fight fiercely on my behalf and all womankind.

Then one day a few years ago, out of my mouth came a sentence that would eventually become my reply to any and all provocations: I don't talk about that anymore. It took me 10 years to get back the confidence I had at 19 and to realize that I didn't want to deal with gender issues. Why should curing sexism be yet another terrible burden on every female scientist? After all, I don't study sociology or political theory.

Today I research and teach at Barnard, a women's college in New York City. Recently, someone asked me how many of the 45 students in my class were women. (You cannot imagine my satisfaction at being able to answer, 45. I know some of my students worry how they will manage their scientific research and a desire for children. And I don't dismiss those concerns.) Still, I don't tell them "war" stories. Instead, I have given them this: the visual of their physics professor heavily pregnant doing physics experiments. And in turn they have given me the image of 45 women driven by a love of science. And that's a sight worth talking about.

62. Why doesn't the author want to talk about being a woman scientist again?

- A) She feels unhappy working in male-dominated fields.
- B) She is fed up with the issue of gender discrimination.
- C) She is not good at telling stories of the kind.
- D) She finds space research more important.

63. From Paragraph 2, we can infer that people would attribute the author's failures to _____.

- A) the very fact that she is a woman
- B) her involvement in gender politics
- C) her over-confidence as a female astrophysicist
- D) the burden she bears in a male-dominated society

64. What did the author constantly fight against while doing her Ph. D. and post-doctoral research?

- A) Lack of confidence in succeeding in space science.
- B) Unfair accusations from both inside and outside her circle.
- C) People's stereotyped attitude towards female scientists.
- D) Widespread misconceptions about nature and nurture.

65. Why does the author feel great satisfaction when talking about her class?

- A) Female students no longer have to bother about gender issues.

- B) Her students' performance has brought back her confidence.
 C) Her female students can do just as well as male students.
 D) More female students are pursuing science than before.
56. What does the image the author presents to her students suggest?
 A) Women students needn't have the concerns of her generation.
 B) Women have more barriers on their way to academic success.
 C) Women can balance a career in science and having a family.
 D) Women now have fewer problems pursuing a science career.

Part V

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

An earthquake hit Kashmir on Oct. 8, 2005. It took some 75,000 lives, <u>67</u> 130,000 and left nearly 3.5 million	A) injured C) destroyed	B) ruined D) damaged
without food, jobs or homes. <u>68</u> overnight, scores of tent	A) Altogether C) Scarcely	B) Almost D) Surely
villages bloomed <u>69</u> the region, tended by international aid	A) among C) amid	B) above D) across
organizations, military <u>70</u> and aid groups working day and	A) ranks C) personnel	B) equipment D) installations
night to shelter the survivors before winter set <u>71</u> .	A) out C) on	B) in D) forth
Mercifully, the season was mild. But with the <u>72</u> of	A) falling C) arrival	B) emergence D) appearing
spring, the refugees will be moved again. Camps that <u>73</u>	A) strengthened C) transferred	B) aided D) provided
health care, food and shelter for 150,000 survivors have begun	A) never C) ever	B) once D) yet
to close as they were <u>74</u> intended to be permanent.	A) puzzled C) doubled	B) contrasted D) mixed
For most of the refugees, the thought of going back brings	A) like C) so	B) as D) too
<u>75</u> emotions. The past six months have been difficult.	A) by C) under	B) below D) with
Families of <u>76</u> many as 10 people have had to shelter	A) facilities C) implements	B) instruments D) appliances
<u>77</u> a single tent and share cookstoves and bathing <u>78</u>	A) seeking C) longing	B) dreaming D) searching
with neighbors. "They are looking forward to the clean water		
of their rivers," officials say. "They are <u>79</u> of free fresh		

- fruit. They want to get back to their herds and start 80 ~~80~~. A) producing B) cultivating
again." But most will be returning to 81 but heaps ~~81~~. A) anything B) something
of ruins. In many villages, electrical 82 have not been ~~82~~. A) lines B) channels
repaired, nor have roads. Aid workers 83 that it will take ~~83~~. A) account B) measure
years to rebuild what the earthquake took 84. And for the ~~84~~. A) aside B) away
thousands of survivors, the 85 will never be complete. ~~85~~. A) reservation B) retreat
Yet the survivors have to start somewhere. New homes can ~~85~~. C) replacement D) recovery
be built 86 the stones, bricks and beams of old ones. ~~86~~. A) from B) through
Spring is coming and it is a good time to start again. ~~86~~. C) upon D) onto

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

87. The finding of this study failed to take people's sleeping quality into consideration (将人们的睡眠质量考虑在内).
88. The prevention and treatment of AIDS is the field in which we can cooperate (我们可以合作的领域).
89. Because of the leg injury, the athlete decided to give up the contest match (决定退出比赛).
90. To make donations or for more information, please contact with us at the following address (按以下地址和我们联系).
91. Please come here at ten tomorrow morning if you are free (如果你方便的话).
if it's convenient to you

KEYS

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

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

8. unwelcome e-mails 9. names and contact information 10. economic gain

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. D 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. B 21. A 22. C
23. B 24. A 25. C

Section B

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

Section C

36. meaning 37. adjusting 38. aware 39. competition 40. standards 41. Accustomed
42. semester 43. inquire
44. At their worst, they may threaten to take their children out of college or cut off funds
45. think it only right and natural that they determine what their children do with their lives
46. who are now young adults must be the ones responsible for what they do and what they are

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

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

Section B

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

Part V Cloze

67. A 68. B 69. D 70. C 71. B 72. C 73. D 74. A 75. D 76. B
77. C 78. A 79. B 80. C 81. D 82. A 83. C 84. B 85. D 86. A

Part VI Translation

87. take people's sleeping quality into account 或 take people's sleeping quality into consideration
88. the field in which we may cooperate(/work with) 或 where we may cooperate(/work with)
89. decided to quit/withdraw the competition/match
90. contact us at the following address
91. if it is convenient to you

NOTES

Part I Writing

Welcome to Our Club

Welcome to join our club. The primary aim of the Erudition Reading Club is to enrich the extracurricular life, cultivate our love for learning, and promote campus culture. We will organize a series of lectures and

seminars every weekend to exchange ideas and feelings of reading of some great books or bestsellers. Every month we will invite a famous writer to talk about his latest work or share his critique of some classics. And the guest speaker for this month is Yi Zhongtian, who is expected to offer his remarkable comment on the Three Kingdoms.

①There are a lot of benefits if you join the club. First of all, you can make a lot of new friends who will share with you what they are reading. Secondly, you can buy books at much lower prices. ②To be specific, the membership of the club entitles you to a 40 percent discount of whatever books you buy. ③Most important of all, you will mine the accumulated wisdom and insight in the books recommended by the club, thereby making your life more meaningful and worthwhile.

If you want to join our club and be one of us, just complete the application form and send it to our office in Room 105 of the Main Teaching Building. Or you may contact us by calling the number (025) 85885454 or email us via the address www.erc@163.com.

替换句: ① It will benefit you a lot

② Specifically

③ Above all

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

- Y 本题表述的是一种事件(即身份盗窃)的特征(即很难察觉和防范)。关键词为: difficult to detect; to prevent it. 通过关键词不难定位于原文第三段最后一句,意思是:身份盗窃(犯罪)影响到每一个人,而且你很难做什么去防范它,最糟糕的是也许等你察觉到它时,一切已经太迟了。因此,本题表述正确。
- Y 本题涉及身份盗窃所能带来的后果。定位于文章第四段的最后一句“In many cases, ...for which the criminal is responsible.”题目中的“immediate financial losses”对应于文章中的“out-of-pocket financial losses”,因为口袋(钱夹)里被偷的钱当然就是直接的(immediate)损失。同时,还提到了身份盗窃给受害者带来的另外一个后果——“努力地恢复名誉(trying to restore reputation)”。因此,本题表述正确。
- N 本题定位处分散,需要考生具备一定的概括能力。首先我们来看文章第四段最后一句,意思是:在许多的案例中,受害者的损失不仅包括衣袋里的经济损失,还有为恢复社会名誉、更正罪犯导致的错误信息而产生的大量的额外的损失。其次,我们从该句前面来看,盗窃者盗走受害者的身份后大量举债(running up vast debts),用他们的名义进行犯罪(这些犯罪的后果即便不是由受害者全部承担,也必然给他们带来很多麻烦)。可见,身份盗窃给受害者不仅带来不小的经济损失,还给他们带来很大的麻烦。因此,本题所表述的“身份盗窃是种轻罪,其危害性有点被高估了”显然与文章原意不符。
- Y 题干的意思是“求职者的简历不应在网上停留超过必要的时间”。该题定位在第一个小标题下的最后两句话,意思是“如果你的工作已经有了着落,那么不必让你的简历在网上继续停留。记住,你的简历在求职栏张贴的时间越长,曝光程度就越高(从隐私保护角度来看,曝光超过必要的程度显然是对求职者不利的)”。因此,该题表述正确。
- NG 本题定位在第二个小标题下,考生不难发现该部分给求职者提出了三条建议,但三条建议只是针对不同情况所可采取的措施,文章并没有着重推荐哪一条建议。因此,本题所表述的内容文章没有给出。
- N 本题定位在文章最后一段。该段的第二、三句指出“诚信的招聘单位在求职者的求职之初并不需要这方面的信息。即便是招聘单位声称他们需要这方面的信息来核查一下求职者的背景,也不要提供此类信息”。由此可见,本题的表述“招聘单位因核查求职者背景的需要而要求求职者提交私人信息”与文章表述不符。需要考生特别注意的是:快速阅读题目的设计通常都遵循题目与文章前后顺序对应一致的原则,而本题是快速阅读顺序原则的一个例外,所以,考生在今后的考试中通过题目的信息词定位到原文寻找答案的依据时,应该更为细致全面。

7. **Y** 本题定位在第三条建议的小标题下,考查考生对第三个小标题内容的概括。该标题下第一段和第二段分别提到了“在自己的简历上使用泛指的身份表示替代自己的姓名(Replace your name on your resume with a generic identifier)”,“使用宽泛的语言来描述自己任职的公司(Use a general description of the company)”。题目中的“generic”与“general”同义。关键词:generic name。
8. **unwelcome e-mails** 本题定位在第四个小标题第二段第一句。文章提到“为求职而专门注册的邮箱排除了使用原来的邮箱而收到垃圾邮件的可能性”,即帮助求职者阻止“垃圾邮件”。因此,本题的空格处应填入unwelcome e-mails。关键词:a special e-mail address。
9. **names and contact information** 本题定位在第五个小标题下。该标题的第一句话指出,“If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out.”其中“take it out”指把你的推荐者或证明人的姓名或联系方式从简历中剔除,意即不要把他们的“姓名与联系方式”贴在网。关键词:decision-making。
10. **economic gain** 本题定位在第一段最后,文章在第一段对身份盗窃犯罪进行了定义,考查身份盗窃犯罪的目的,是一种概括性陈述。从快速阅读的考题设计来看,概括性或总结性陈述一般置于第一题或最后一题,答题的关键在于通过关键词在文中认真搜索,而并不拘泥于顺序原则的形式。关键词:committed typically for...。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. **W**: Did you watch the 7 o'clock program on Channel(频道)2 yesterday evening? I was about to watch it when someone came to see me.
M: Yeah, it reported some major *breakthrough* (突破) in cancer research. People over 40 would find the program worth watching.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the TV program?
12. **W**: I won the 1st prize in the National Writing Contest and I got this camera as an *award* (奖品).
M: It's a good camera. You can take it when you travel. I had no idea you were a marvelous writer. (真想不你还是个优秀的写作者呢!)
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
13. **M**: I wish I hadn't thrown away that reading list!
W: I thought you might regret it. That's why I picked it up from the waste paper basket and left it on the desk.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
14. **W**: Are you still teaching at the junior high school?
M: Not since June. My brother and I opened a restaurant as soon as he got out of the army.
Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?
15. **M**: Hi, Susan! Have you finished reading the book Professor Johnson recommended?
W: Oh, I haven't read it through the way I read a novel. I just read a few *chapters* (章节) which interested me.
Q: What does the woman mean?
16. **M**: Jane missed class again, didn't she? I wonder why.
W: Well, I knew she had been absent all week. So I called her this morning to see if she was sick. It turned out that her husband was badly injured in a car accident.
Q: What does the woman say about Jane?
17. **W**: I'm sure the Smiths' new house is somewhere on this street, but I don't know exactly where it is.
M: But I'm told it's two blocks from their old home.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
18. **W**: I've been waiting here almost half an hour. How come it took you so long?