

# 详解版

## 英语四级历年真题

(附赠3套高仿真模拟试题及MP3光盘)

2011年12月 — 2006年6月

主编 ◎ 刘金龙

- 挑战四级 重在阅读
- 全文翻译 重点解析

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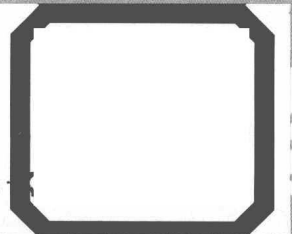
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上海外国语大学 **高莉敏** 主审




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## 写在前面

亲爱的读者,转眼又要到备考季了。跨入大学校园,迎接新生活中的一个又一个挑战。是不是觉得既兴奋又紧张?对于大学英语四级考试,是不是既向往又忐忑? Take it easy. 看我们的编者如何帮您化繁为简、化难为易,让大学英语四级考试这道坎儿,变成 a piece of cake。

去年购买过我们《**详解版·英语四级历年真题(活页 MP3 版)**》的不少读者,曾来信表达过谢意,认为我们这本书的确有助于他们更全面、更真实地了解大学英语四级考试。今年,我们在原书的基础上,出版了《**详解版·英语四级历年真题(附赠 3 套高仿真模拟试题及 MP3 光盘)**》,一如既往地为广大读者朋友提供更新的真题,更详尽的解析。

这本修订版涵盖了自 2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试实行新题型改革以来的全部 12 套真题及对历年真题进行的深刻剖析与解答。本书通过分析真题,既能帮助大家理解题目,还可以延伸复习相关知识点。此外,我们的编者们为了帮助大家更好地理解大学英语四级考试中的重点题型——阅读理解,还特别提供了阅读文章的译文。这样做,也是为了方便亲爱的读者更好地理解题目。当然,您也可以把这个栏目作为一个翻译练兵的好地方。因为,真题中所选的这些文章,有些其实都是很不错的文章。喜欢的可以背下来,说不定下次作文考试中用得上。

做完这 12 套真题,您对大学英语四级考试是不是有了一定的理解?看了我们的编者为您一步步解答、剖析四级考试常见的题型,您会不会有种醍醐灌顶的感觉,认为大学英语四级考试,其实不过如此!如果您已经有所感悟,那么恭喜您,大学英语四级考试的证书对您而言,已经是唾手可得。

如果做完这 12 套真题,您还觉得意犹未尽,那么,我们向您推荐我社同步出版的《**阅读理解加强版·英语四级全真预测试题及详解(附送 MP3 光盘及 2008—2010 年真题)**》。乍一看书名,也许您会觉得这本书已经 out 了,因为里面缺少了 2011 年的真题。但是这本书中有我们的编者为您精心编写的 10 套全真预测试题。其中,每套题目都附带详尽的答案解析及篇章翻译。对于既想多做题目,又想有针对性地攻克四级考试中分值最高的阅读理解题型的读者而言,这会是个不错的选择。所以,我们的编者还是禁不住向您推荐此书。当然,对于缺少 2011 年的真题这个小遗憾,我们也有相应的补救办法,即:只要您购买了这本书,我们会免费赠送您 2011 年的真题及解析。您只要按下面的 email 地址发来邮件,我们一定会在第一时间将最新真题赠送与您。

如果您还觉得自己对某个题型不是特别有把握,需要对此“进补”,那么,我们向您推荐我社同步出版的《**技巧提高版·英语四级 710 分全真预测卷(附送 MP3 光盘)**》。这本书里



除了配套5套全真预测试卷和10套真题以外,还特别针对大学英语四级考试中的写作、快速阅读、听力理解、仔细阅读、完型填空与改错以及翻译题型,进行了有针对性的技巧点拨,并配备高频率的考题训练。技巧十实战,应对大学英语四级考试,轻松自如!

最后,临近考试了。如果您还希望对所学的知识有所巩固,但是又不想做太多的题目,那么,我们向您推荐我社同步出版的《**详解版·英语四级高仿真预测试题十全新真题(附送MP3光盘)**》。这本书里除了5套附带详解的全真预测试题外,还有5套附带详尽解析的最新真题,既可以复习真题,又可以多做模拟题。

我们做以上种种努力,最终的结果就一个——助您顺利通过大学英语四级考试,趁早拿到那本证书。在这个唯证书论的时代,多一个证,就多了一份保证,在人生的征途上,也就为您的天平添了一个砝码。如果您已经顺利拿到了那本小小的证书,希望接受更大的挑战,参加大学英语六级考试,我们还有以上同系列的大学英语六级考试辅导书,为您加油,助您马到成功!

如需进一步沟通,可与我联系:16620465@qq.com。

**温馨提示:**对于上述含有“最新真题”的图书,如您购买的图书缺少最新真题,均可发邮件与我们免费索取。

## 前 言

大学英语四级考试改革的目标是更准确地测试我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力,以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。

许多考生由于对大学英语四级考试改革的理解不够透彻,在备考过程中往往具有一定的盲目性,缺乏针对性的训练。为了帮助广大考生更好地应对改革后的各种新题型,破解四级考试过程中的种种难题,笔者组织了长期奋战在大学英语教学和四级培训一线的教师,合力编写了该书。

本书由12套真题组成,即从大学英语四级考试改革后的2006年6月至2011年12月的所有真题,该书均为编者在对历年真题研究的基础上编写而成。通过对这12套真题的详细讲解和评析,让学生熟悉考试题型、了解考试难度,迅速把握考点和测试要求。另外,本书还在所附的MP3光盘中,附送三套高仿真模拟试题,内容涵盖全套题目、详细的参考答案、听力原文及听力录音。精心设计的模拟题旨在帮助考生巩固、强化考试所需的技能。在练习材料的难度方面,兼顾不同水平的考生,设置了不同难度的练习。通过解题技巧的讲解,难度适中练习的操练,可帮助考生达到触类旁通的娴熟境地。

### 本书特色

亮点1——作文部分,既有写作指南作指点,又有经典范文作参考,外加亮点解析,指出范文点睛之处;

亮点2——快速阅读和完型填空部分,均配有文章大意,帮助考生理解全文;

亮点3——阅读理解 Section A 部分,每小题答案详解部分均配有句子译文;

亮点4——阅读理解 Section B 部分,均配有全文译文,有助于考生更好地解题;

亮点5——翻译部分不仅给出详细的解析,还根据题目特点,对相应语法、词法、句法点均给出拓展性讲解。考生既学习了翻译技巧,又重温了相关语法知识,一举两得。

总之,本书侧重在讲解过程中,除了对考点提供详细的解析外,并发散性地对考点进行了预测点拨,以期达到举一反三、触类旁通之功效。使学生通过练习,“渔”和“鱼”兼得。

本书结合了编者多年教学、辅导和培训的实践经验,有的编者还多次参加四级考试阅卷工作,对四级考试具有一定的实战经验。书中真题和模拟题的解题技巧均是他们在教学培训过程中使用过并得到学员一致认同的。可以说,有了他们的加盟使得本书具有一定的实战性和指导性。

此外,在本书的整个编写过程中,得到了上海外国语大学高莉敏博士的精心指导,在本书定稿时,她还拨冗审阅了全书,并提出了不少宝贵的修改意见,在此谨表感谢。由于编者学识和水平有限,书中错误之处在所难免,恳请广大同仁和读者批评指正。

编 者

上海工程技术大学

2011年12月





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## 2006年6月大学英语四级考试真题

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of students selecting their lecturers. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 有些大学允许学生自由选择某些课程的任课教师
2. 学生选择教师时所考虑的主要因素
3. 学生自选任课教师的益处和可能产生的问题

**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.

**Highways**

Early in the 20th century, most of the streets and roads in the U.S. were made of dirt, brick, and cedar wood blocks. Built of horse, carriage, and foot traffic, they were usually poorly cared for and too narrow to accommodate (容纳) automobiles.

With the increase in auto production, private *turnpike* (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs. During World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, after serving in the U.S. Army's first transcontinental motor convoy (车队), he noted: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land."

It would take another war before the federal government would act on a national highway system. During World War II, a tremendous increase in trucks and new roads were required. The war demonstrated how critical highways were to the defense effort. Thirteen percent of defense plants received all their supplies by truck, and almost all other plants shipped more than half of their products by vehicle. The war also revealed that local control of highways had led to a confusing variety of design standards. Even federal and state highways did not follow basic standards. Some states allowed trucks up to 36,000 pounds, while others restricted anything over 7,000 pounds. A government study recommended a national highway system of 33,920 miles and Congress soon passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, which called for strict, centrally controlled design criteria.

The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1956 and has been hailed as one of the greatest public works projects of the century. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridges, and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Consider the many geographic features of the country: mountains, steep grades, wetlands, rivers, deserts, and plains. Variables included the slope of the land, the ability of the pavement to support the load, the intensity of road use, and the nature of the underlying soil. Urban areas were another problem. Innovative designs of roadways, tunnels, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges that could run through or bypass urban areas soon began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Long-span, segmented-concrete, cable-stayed such as Hale Boggs in Louisiana and the Sunshine Skyway in Florida, and remarkable tunnels like Fort McHenry in Maryland and Mt. Baker in Washington, met many of the nation's physical challenges. Traffic control systems and methods of construction developed under the interstate program soon influenced highway construction around the world, and were invaluable in improving the condition of urban streets and traffic patterns.

Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U. S., and the U. S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U. S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in terms of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

By the end of the century there was an immense network of paved roads, residential streets, expressways, and freeways built to support millions of vehicles. The highway system was officially renamed for Eisenhower to honor his vision and leadership. The year construction began he said: "Together, the united forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name we bear — United States. Without them, we would be a mere alliance of many separate parts."

1. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.
2. General Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways made more sense than the two-lane highways of America.
3. It was in the 1950s that the American government finally took action to build a national highway system.
4. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
5. In spite of safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads.
6. The interstate highway system provides access between major military installations in America.
7. Service stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.
8. The greatest benefit brought about by the interstate system was \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Trucks using the interstate highways deliver more than \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The interstate system was renamed after Eisenhower in recognition of \_\_\_\_\_.

### 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 section 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 centre.

11. A) The girls got on well with each other. B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.  
C) She was angry with the other young stars. D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.
12. A) The woman does her own housework. B) The woman needs a housekeeper.  
C) The woman's house is in a mess. D) The woman works as a housekeeper.

13. A) The Edwards are quite well-off.  
B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.  
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.  
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
14. A) The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon.  
B) The woman is sensitive to weather changes.  
C) The weather forecast was unreliable.  
D) The weather turned cold all of a sudden.
15. A) At a clinic.  
B) In a supermarket.  
C) At a restaurant.  
D) In an ice cream shop.
16. A) The woman did not feel any danger growing up in the Bronx.  
B) The man thinks it was quite safe living in the Bronx district.  
C) The woman started working at an early age to support her family.  
D) The man doesn't think it safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
17. A) The man has never seen the woman before.  
B) The two speakers work for the same company.  
C) The two speakers work for the same floor.  
D) The woman is interested in market research.
18. A) The woman can't tolerate any noise.  
B) The man is looking for an apartment.  
C) The man has missed his appointment.  
D) The woman is going to take a train trip.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) To make a business report to the woman.  
B) To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.  
C) To resign from his position in the woman's company.  
D) To exchange stock market information with the woman.
20. A) He is head of a small trading company.  
B) He works in an international insurance company.  
C) He leads a team of brokers in a big company.  
D) He is a public relations officer in a small company.
21. A) The woman thinks Mr. Saunders is asking for more than they can offer.  
B) Mr. Saunders will share one third of the woman's responsibilities.  
C) Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more paid vacations.  
D) The woman seems to be satisfied with Mr. Saunders' past experience.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

22. A) She's worried about the seminar.  
B) The man keeps interrupting her.  
C) She finds it too hard.  
D) She lacks interest in it.
23. A) The lecturers are boring.  
B) The course is poorly designed.  
C) She prefers Philosophy to English.  
D) She enjoys literature more.
24. A) Karen's friend.  
B) Karen's parents.  
C) Karen's lecturers.  
D) Karen herself.
25. A) Changing her major.  
B) Spending less of her parents' money.  
C) Getting transferred to the English Department.  
D) Leaving the university.

## 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 centre.

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Rent a grave. B) Burn the body.  
C) Bury the dead near a church. D) Buy a piece of land for a grave.
27. A) To solve the problem of lack of land. B) To see whether they have decayed.  
C) To follow the Greek religious practice. D) To move them to a multi-storey graveyard.
28. A) They should be buried lying down. B) They should be buried standing up.  
C) They should be buried after being washed. D) They should be buried when partially decayed.
29. A) Burning dead bodies to ashes. B) Storing dead bodies in a remote place.  
C) Placing dead bodies in a bone room. D) Digging up dead bodies after three years.

### Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Many foreign tourists visit the United States every year.  
B) Americans enjoy eating out with their friends.  
C) The United States is a country of immigrants.  
D) Americans prefer foreign foods to their own food.
31. A) They can make friends with people from other countries.  
B) They can get to know people of other cultures and their lifestyles.  
C) They can practice speaking foreign languages there.  
D) They can meet with businessmen from all over the world.
32. A) The couple cook the dishes and the children help them.  
B) The husband does the cooking and the wife serves as the waitress.  
C) The mother does the cooking while the father and children wait on the guests.  
D) A hired cook prepares the dishes and the family members serve the guests.

### Passage Three

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

33. A) He took them to watch a basketball game.  
B) He trained them to play European football.  
C) He let them compete in getting balls out of a basket.  
D) He taught them to play an exciting new game.
34. A) The players found the basket too high to reach.  
B) The players had trouble getting the ball out of the basket.  
C) The players had difficulty understanding the complex rules.  
D) The players soon found the game boring.
35. A) By removing the bottom of the basket. B) By lowering the position of the basket.  
C) By simplifying the complex rules. D) By altering the size of the basket.

### 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.

For Americans, time is money. They say, "You only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it wisely." The (36) \_\_\_\_\_ will not be better than the past or present, as Americans are (37) \_\_\_\_\_ to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activities. Thus, Americans (38) \_\_\_\_\_ a "well-organized" person, one who has a written list of things to do and a (39) \_\_\_\_\_ for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and is (40) \_\_\_\_\_ of other people's time. They do not (41) \_\_\_\_\_ people's time with conversation or other activity that has no (42) \_\_\_\_\_ beneficial outcome.



The American attitude toward time is not (43) \_\_\_\_\_ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as (44) \_\_\_\_\_. One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the States is the notion that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In this context (45) \_\_\_\_\_. McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald's restaurants (46) \_\_\_\_\_, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

# Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are requested 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

El Nino is the name given to the mysterious and often unpredictable change in the climate of the world. This strange 47 happens every five to eight years. It starts in the Pacific Ocean and is thought to be caused by a failure in the trade winds (信风), which affects the ocean currents driven by these winds. As the trade winds lessen in 48, the ocean temperatures rise, causing the Peru current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5°C.

The warming of the ocean has far-reaching effects. The hot, humid (潮湿的) air over the ocean causes severe 49 thunderstorms. The rainfall is increased across South America, 50 floods to Peru. In the West Pacific, there are droughts affecting Australia and Indonesia. So while some parts of the world prepare for heavy rains and floods, other parts face drought, poor crops and 51.

El Nino usually lasts for about 18 months. The 1982 - 1983 El Nino brought the most 52 weather in modern history. Its effect was worldwide and it left more than 2,000 people dead and caused over eight billion pounds 53 of damage. The 1990 El Nino lasted until June 1995. Scientists 54 this to be the longest El Nino for 2,000 years.

Nowadays, weather experts are able to forecast when an El Nino will 55, but they are still not 56 sure what leads to it or what affects how strong it will be.

- |               |                |                 |               |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A) estimate   | B) strength    | C) deliberately | D) notify     |
| E) tropical   | F) phenomenon  | G) stable       | H) attraction |
| I) completely | J) destructive | K) starvation   | L) bringing   |
| M) exhaustion | N) worth       | O) strike       |               |

## 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 centre.

### Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded — and can come back to haunt (困扰) you — appears to be the key to the finding.



Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted that number of conversations or email exchange they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 percent of emails, 21 percent of instant messages, 27 percent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 percent of phone calls.

His results, to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practised at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time — in an instant message or phone call, say — than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are *spontaneous* (脱口而出的) responses to an unexpected demand, such as: "Do you like my dress?"

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his results, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

57. Hancock's study focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A) the consequences of lying in various communications media  
☐ B) the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas  
☒ C) people's preferences in selecting communications technologies  
☐ D) people's honesty levels across a range of communications media
58. Hancock's research finding surprised those who believe that \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ A) people are less likely to lie in instant messages  
☒ B) people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions  
☐ C) people are most likely to lie in email communication  
☒ D) people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations
59. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?  
☒ A) They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.  
☐ B) They believe that honesty is the best policy.  
☐ C) They tend to be relaxed when using those media.  
☒ D) They are most practised at those forms of communication.
60. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A) salesmen can talk directly to their customers  
☒ B) salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate  
☒ C) salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy  
☐ D) salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively
61. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A) honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications  
☒ B) more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees  
☐ C) suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes  
☐ D) email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In a country that defines itself by ideals, not by shared blood, who should be allowed to come, work and live here? In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks these questions have never seemed more pressing.

On Dec. 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14 states staged "Operation Safe Travel" — raids on airports to arrest employees with false identification.

(身份证明)。In Salt Lake City there were 69 arrests. But those captured were anything but terrorists, most of them illegal immigrants from Central or South America. Authorities said the undocumented workers' illegal status made them open to *blackmail* (讹诈) by terrorists.

Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods.

Mayor Anderson said those feeling were justified to a certain extent. "We're saying we want you to work in these places, we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are, and then when it's convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you're disposable. There are whole families being uprooted for all of the wrong reasons," Anderson said.

If Sept. 11 had never happened, the airport workers would not have been arrested and could have gone on quietly living in America, probably indefinitely. Ana Castro, a manager at a Ben & Jerry's ice cream shop at the airport, had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid. Now she and her family are living under the threat of *deportation* (驱逐出境). Castro's case is currently waiting to be settled. While she awaits the outcome, the government has granted her permission to work here and she has returned to her job at Ben & Jerry's.

62. According to the author, the United States claims to be a nation \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) composed of people having different values  
 B) encouraging individual pursuits  
 C) sharing common interests  
 D) founded on shared ideals
63. How did the immigrants in Salt Lake City feel about "Operation Safe Travel"?  
 A) Guilty. B) Offended. 生气的  
 C) Disappointed. D) Discouraged.
64. Undocumented workers became the target of "Operational Safe Travel" because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) evidence was found that they were potential terrorists  
 C) most of them worked at airports under threat of terrorist attacks  
 B) terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status  
 D) they were reportedly helping hide terrorists around the airport
65. By saying "... we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are" (Line 2, Para. 4), Mayor Anderson means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A) we will turn a blind eye to your illegal status  
 B) we will examine the laws in a different way  
 C) there are other ways of enforcing the law  
 D) the existing laws must not be ignored
66. What do we learn about Ana Castro from the last paragraph?  
 D) A) She will be deported sooner or later. B) She is allowed to stay permanently.  
 C) Her case has been dropped. D) Her fate remains uncertain.

## 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 centre.

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and waits 67 you to be in your

lightest phase of sleep 68 rousing you. Its

67. A) beside B) near  
 C) for D) around  
 68. A) upon B) before  
 C) towards D) till

wait for 等候.

pass through 经历

makers say that should 69 you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass 70 a sequence of sleep states — light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep — that 71 approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake can 72 how you

feel later, and may 73 have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being roused during a light phase 74 you are more likely to wake up energetic.

SleepSmart 75 the distant pattern of

brain waves 76 during each phase of sleep,

via a headband equipped with AI-电极 electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures the electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the 78 way as some machines used for some medical and research 79, and communicates

wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You 80 the clock with the latest time at

81 you want to be wakened, and it

82 duly (适时地) wakes you during the last light sleep phase before that.

The 83 was invented by a group of students at

Brown University in Rhode Island 84 a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test. "as sleep-deprived people ourselves, we started thinking of 86 to do about it," says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea.

69. ☒ A) ensure B) assure  
C) require D) request

70. ☒ A) through B) into  
C) about ☒ D) on

71. A) reveals B) reverses

☒ C) resumes D) repeats

72. A) effect ☒ B) affect 影响, 侵袭  
C) reflect D) perfect

73. ☒ A) already B) ever

☒ D) C) never D) even

74. ☒ A) means ☒ B) marks

☒ A) C) says D) dictates

75. A) removes B) relieves

☒ C) C) records ☒ D) recalls

76. A) proceeded ☒ B) produced

☒ C) pronounced D) progressed

77. ☒ A) by B) of

☒ C) C) with D) over

78. A) familiar ☒ B) similar

☒ D) C) identical D) same

79. ☒ A) findings B) prospects

☒ D) C) proposals D) purposes

80. A) prompt ☒ B) program

☒ C) plug D) plan

81. A) where B) this

☒ C) C) which ☒ D) that

82. A) then ☒ B) also

☒ A) C) almost D) yet

83. A) claim ☒ B) conclusion

☒ C) C) concept D) explanation

84. ☒ A) once B) after

☒ B) C) since D) while

85. A) Besides ☒ B) Despite

☒ D) C) To D) As

86. A) what ☒ B) how

☒ A) C) whether D) when

## Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

87. Having spent some time in the city, he had no trouble finally the way to the history museum (找到去历史博物馆的路).

88. in order to support my education (为了挣钱供我上学), Mother often takes on more work than is good for her.

89. The professor required that we should hand in our research report (我们交研究报告) by Wednesday.

90. The more you explain, the more confused. 2 am (我愈糊涂).

91. Though a skilled worker, he was fired by the company (他被公司解雇了) last week because of the economic crisis.