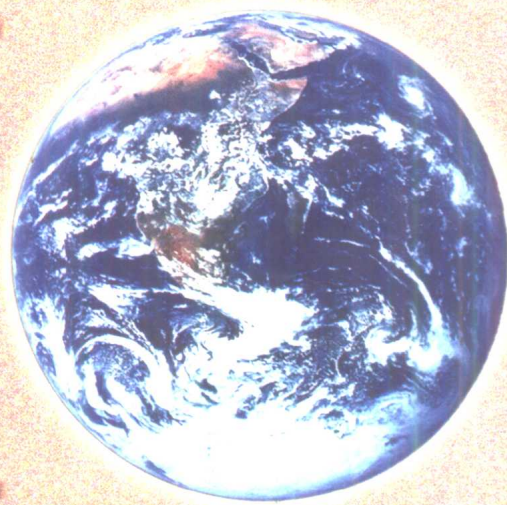


大学英语四级考试  
**真 题**  
详解与译文

(1994 ~ 2000)

主编 韩鹤卿



中国商业出版社

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# 大学英语四级考试

## 真题详解与译文(1994~2000)

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## 前 言

考试如打仗，知己知彼方能百战不殆。近几年来，由于大学英语四级考试的试卷设计几经变更，考生普遍感到难以准确地把握住考试的动向，因而也难以进行最有效的应试准备，“一书在手，四级全有”已成为广大考生所共有的迫切希望。为满足考生的这一需求，本书编者汗湿纸笔、投身荧屏，精心编写了这本凝聚着集体经验和智慧并且独具特色的应试辅导书。

全书包括以下内容：

1. 四级考试的性质、考试题型、命题原则和试题难度；
2. 1994~2000 年大学英语四级考试实考试卷；
3. 试题的答案、注释与译文；
4. 写作和新题型的评分标准。

四级考试的实考试卷是最佳应试材料，不过这些试卷中的试题难度不尽相同，考生宜酌情合理安排使用，1995 年以前的试题可在应试准备的起步阶段用，1995 年以后的试题可在冲刺阶段用。书中提供的试题答案、注释和译文，旨在帮助考生理解原文，克服自学过程中所遇到的语言障碍，从而掌握试题的具体测试内容。考生通过对本书内容的学习，不仅可对大学英语四级考试的命题、题型、难度和评分等各方面的情况一览无余，而且能有效地巩固和加深所学的英语语言知识，切实提高自己的应试能力。

注重实用性是本书的一个鲜明特点。编者在教学中发现，如果教师只是处理语言难点，即使处理得很细，学生往往还会有这样那样的问题，仍不能很好地理解原文，其重要原因之一是由于学生的具体困难各不相同，而教师讲解的语言点却不可能包罗万象。例如，1997 年 1 月四级考试第三篇阅读理解短文的第一句：

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

在本句中，很可能只有 challenges 可作为一个语言难点加以讲解，但经我们实际调查发现，讲解了该语言点之后，四级水平考生、六级水平考生乃至在读研究生均有不同比例的学生不能正确理解全句的含意。由此可见，只处理语言难点并不能令人满意地帮助考生理解原文。基于这样的认识和考虑，我们以有利于考生对原文的理解为原则，即重“信、达”而不强调“雅”，将试卷中阅读理解、完形填空等试题的全部文字译成了中文。

本书的编者均为教学第一线的骨干教师，在大学英语四级教学和应试辅导方面具有较丰富的经验，其中有些教师多次参加了四、六级考试的阅卷工作。我们相信，本书一定会对读者有所帮助，成为广大考生的良师益友。

尽管如此，囿于我们的水平，书中的不妥之处在所难免，敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝赐教。

编 者  
2000 年 11 月

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## 第一部分 概述

### 1. 大学英语四级考试的性质

大学英语四级考试是以教学大纲为依据的教学考试，考试的目的是全面考核已修完大学英语四级的学生是否达到教学大纲所确定的各项目标。因此，就考试的性质而言，大学英语四级考试不同于 TOEFL 或 GRE 等只发成绩证书的英语水平考试。

大学英语四级考试又是一项大规模的标准化考试。考试每年举行两次，与六级考试同时进行，考试合格者由国家统一颁发证书。四级考试自 1987 年开始在我国实施，此后参加考试的学校和报考的人数逐年增加，到 1995 年 6 月参加考试的学校已有 1058 所，报名参加考试的累计人数达 5074643 人，这样大规模的考试在国内堪属罕见，在国外也屈指可数。我们可以参阅下表，对四级考试的规模以及考生的成绩有个大致的了解。

表 1 大学英语四级考试规模概况和考生成绩

考试日期	参加学校数	报名人数	实考人数	60 分以上人数	85 分以上人数
1987. 9	471	105926	102821	53871	3433
1990. 1	639	311974	278197	92210	3710
1993. 1	730	284904	271668	66067	4921
1995. 6	1058	616801	583135	189988	6955

实践证明，大学英语四级考试是一项效度相当高的考试。经过多年的不断探索和改进，四级考试已形成一套比较完善的制度和体系，考试的科学性和权威性、评分的一致性、组织的严密性和成绩的可比性得到了社会的普遍认可，并成为各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一，因此每一位考生都应在平时学习的基础上认真做好应试准备。

### 2. 考试题型

在 1995 年之前，四级考试采用的试卷包括五个考试题型：听力理解、阅读理解、词汇和语法结构、完形填空及短文写作。在五个题型中，除了短文写作部分是主观性试题外，其他试题均采用客观性的多项选择的测试形式，其初衷是保证评分的客观性和统一性，并且便于在大规模考试中实现机器阅卷。考试的题型、计分和考试时间如下表所示。

表 2 1995 年前的四级试卷设计

题号	题型	题目数	计分	考试时间
1-20	听力理解	20 题	20 分	20 分钟
21-40	阅读理解	20 题	40 分	35 分钟
41-70	词汇和语法结构	30 题	15 分	20 分钟
71-90	完形填空	20 题	10 分	15 分钟
91	短文写作	1 题	15 分	30 分钟
合计		91 题	100 分	120 分钟

1995 年之后，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在原有题型的基础上又先后分两批公布了四种新的考试题型，即“英译汉”、“听写填空”、“简短回答题”和“复合式听写”，从而扩大了命题的题型范围，增加了主观性试题的测试比重。考试委员会还决定，在某次考试中采用什么题型事先不通告，其目的是为了提高考试的效度，避免或减少应试教学。

采用新题型后的试卷，只是有可能采用某个新题型替换某个原有题型，试卷的总分不变。比如，1996 年 1 月和 6 月的四级考试以“英译汉”取代了“完形填空”；1997 年 1 月和 1999 年 1 月的四级考试以“简短回答题”取代了“完形填空”；1997 年 6 月和 1998 年 1 月的四级考试以“复合式听写”取代了原“听力理解”题型的 B 节（Section B）。根据现在的四级考试要求，考生必须全面复习，掌握各种考试题型的要求和特点，才能在考试中立于不败之地。

### 3. 命题原则

#### 1) 听力理解

1999 年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》对四级的听的要求是：“能听懂英语讲课，并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 130~150 词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座，掌握其中心大意，抓住要点和有关细节，领会讲话者的观点和态度。”在考试中，试卷的命题将考核听的能力又进一步细分为以下七项技能。

表 3 听力理解试题考核的技能

代 码	技 能
01	理解中心思想
02	听懂重要的或特定的细节
03	进行推论
04	判断话语的交际功能
05	辨别语音特征
06	理解句间关系
07	判断说话人的观点、态度等

据考试委员会统计，在四级听力考试中，考核技能 02，即听懂重要的或特定的细节，占听力试题的 49%；考核技能 03，即通过听来理解没有直接说明的隐含意义，占听力试题的 41%。由此可见，这两项技能是听力理解试题的测试重点。

#### 2) 词汇和语法结构

教学大纲对词汇的四级要求是：“领会式掌握 4200 个单词（其中复用式掌握的单词为 2500 个），以及由这些词构成的常用词组（中学所掌握的单词和词组包括在内），并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。”

在试卷设计中，词汇部分的命题包括：根据上下文选择正确的词、词组或习惯用法；判断正确的用法和合适的搭配。其中，对于领会式掌握的词汇，测试的重点是词义的认知，旨在考核考生掌握词汇的宽度和广度，即词汇量；对于复用式掌握的词汇，即教学大纲要求能正确拼写并掌握其基本词义和用法的词汇，测试的重点是词汇的细微差别、用法和搭配关系，旨在考核考生理解和掌握词汇的深度。据统计，在词汇部分中，考词语义的试题占 73.9%；考词语用法与搭配关系的占 26.1%，但后者的测试比重呈逐渐加大的趋势。

词汇是应试的基础。每一位考生都应努力掌握教学大纲词汇表中规定的四级词汇，词

汇过关，考试才可能过关。考生在日常学习和考前复习时，应特别注意词汇的用法和搭配关系，尤其是动词的搭配关系，这些搭配关系不当是产生词汇和语法错误的主要原因。此外，考生还应注意对同义词、近义词、近形词的分辨。

教学大纲对语法的四级要求是：“巩固和加深基本语法知识，提高在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力。”许多考生认为，语法在考试中的重要性主要是体现在“词汇和语法结构”的题型上，这种看法是片面的。实际上，语法也是学习和应试的基础，语法在阅读理解、完形填空等题型中潜含的分值是不容低估的，很多句子都需要考生借助于语法能力去理解。在试卷设计中，语法部分的命题包括：

- 01 动词（时态、语态、用法、省略、一致性等）
- 02 非谓语动词
- 03 情态动词
- 04 虚拟语气
- 05 主语、宾语的补足语
- 06 名词（数、格；冠词）
- 07 形容词
- 08 代词
- 09 介词
- 11 名词性从句
- 12 定语从句
- 13 状语从句
- 14 比较级和最高级
- 15 否定
- 16 倒装
- 17 强调
- 18 语序

四级考试的语法试题覆盖了上述的全部内容。如同研究生入学英语考试和许多其他英语考试一样，四级考试的语法测试重点是时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词和各种从句，从句的测试内容也可称之为连接结构，包括连接词、关系代词和关系副词，在语法测试中占有突出的比重。

### 3) 阅读理解

培养学生的阅读能力在教学大纲中被列为第一层次的要求，是英语教学的首要目标。教学大纲对阅读的四级要求为：“能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章，掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节，并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断，领会作者的观点和态度，阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数 3% 的材料时，能掌握中心大意，抓住主要事实和有关细节，阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。”

在考试的各个题项中，阅读理解一项的得分权重最大，每小题 2 分，这部分的分数占试卷总分的 40%。阅读理解试题考核考生的下述能力：掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节；既理解字面的意思，也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论；既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系，理解文章的深层含义。在试卷



命题中, 这些能力又进一步细分为九项技能:

- 01 理解明确表达的概念或细节;
- 02 理解隐含表达的概念或细节; 通过判断句子的交际功能来理解文章;
- 03 辨别文章的中心思想;
- 04 理解作者的观点和态度;
- 05 猜测词和短语的意思;
- 06 句子层次的理解;
- 07 篇章层次的理解;
- 08 通过略读了解文章大意;
- 09 通过查阅寻找某一信息。

历次的阅读理解试题全面地覆盖了上述的各项技能, 其中, 技能 01 的测试题占总题量的 30.3%, 技能 05 和 06 的测试题占总题量的 11.7%; 15 次考试中有 11 次采用涉及对文章总体性理解的试题。

阅读理解短文的选择必须与教学大纲确定的培养目标相一致, 并且要充分考虑选材的内容和语言的适宜性。阅读理解的考核包括三个层次: 句子层次、语篇层次和推理判断层次, 并且遵循下列选材原则。

- (1) 题材广泛, 可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等, 但是所涉及背景知识应能为学生所理解;
- (2) 体裁多样, 可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等, 应体现学术英语 (English for Academic Purposes) 的特点;
- (3) 语言难度及词汇量符合教学大纲规定的范围。

关于短文的题材和体裁, 我们可以通过参阅已采用过的 60 篇阅读理解短文的统计数据, 给予一般性的了解。

表 4 1987~1995 年四级考试阅读理解部分短文分析

题材 \ 体裁	人 文 管 理	科 学 技 术	生 物 医 学	总 计
议 论 文	30	25	4	59
叙 述 文	1	0	0	1
说 明 文	0	0	0	0
总 计	31	25	4	60

从表中可以看出, 阅读理解短文的体裁以议论文为主, 题材以人文管理和科学技术为主。阅读理解试题之所以不选小说、诗词等体裁的阅读材料, 主要是为了有利于培养学生用英语交流信息的能力, 这是由大学英语的教学目的所决定的。

在命题原则中, 值得注意的是阅读理解短文的语言属于学术英语性质。无论是大学英语四、六级考试, 还是研究生入学英语考试, 阅读理解短文均采用学术英语, 其特点是语言的结构和难度比较均衡, 具有测试上的可取性。这样的短文虽然含有科技成分, 但不涉及过深的专业知识, 不会由于考生所学专业的不同而影响试题的效度。

综上所述, 考生要想取得优异成绩, 不仅应提高自己的语言能力, 还应全面地进行阅读技能的训练; 不仅应注意句子层次的训练, 还应注意加强语篇水平以及推理判断能力的训练。在阅读中, 考生要熟悉和体会学术英语的特点, 而且对阅读材料的处理要有粗细之

分、快慢之分,要深入到阅读材料中去,以切实提高自己的能力,否则,所进行的阅读可能近乎于瞎读乱猜,而所作出的推理判断则可能是无源之水、无本之木。

#### 4) 完形填空

Cloze 一词来源于 Closure (完形),是欧洲格式塔心理学派(Gestalt Psychology)的一个术语,其含意是人类具有一种把不完美的东西变完美的倾向。完形填空试题的设计者借这一含意,要求考生通过对上下文的分析和判断,把短文中空去的词填上,恢复短文的原来面貌。在以往的四级考试中,完形填空题一直采用设选择项的测试方法,今后有可能作出某些改变,取消选择式,使完形填空成为主观性的题型。

完形填空题的短文选材原则与阅读理解试题相同,不过其测试宗旨是从语篇的水平上测试考生综合运用语言的能力,尤其是词汇能力。在完形填空试题中,要求填入的实词和虚词各占一定的比例,并且要含有若干个必须在正确理解全文后才可能答对的试题;完形填空试题应与以句子为单位来命题的词汇或语法试题有所区别,避免那种只需要根据词形或语法的正误便可以找到答案的题目。

鉴于完形填空题的命题原则和特点,考生做题时应从语篇的水平上进行理解和判断,根据语言的逻辑搭配、结构搭配、惯用搭配和语义搭配加以考虑,选择出最佳答案。从考生的考试成绩上看,考生完形填空试题的得分与其阅读理解、词汇和语法结构试题的得分是密切相关的。

#### 5) 短文写作

1999 年颁布的教学大纲对写的能力的四级要求是:“能在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题、写提纲,能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120~150 词的短文,能写短信和便条,表达意思清楚,无重大语言错误。”与原教学大纲的“在半小时内写出 100 词”的四级要求相比,新大纲的要求有所提高。

短文写作试题的命题原则是:写作要求明确,使考生能展开思想,有内容可写;不含背景知识方面的困难,避免设置构思方面的障碍,以便达到考核书面表达能力的目的。短文写作的测试形式可能是给出题目、规定情景、看图作文、给出段首句要求续写、给出关键词或提纲要求写成短文等等。

在四级考试初期,写作试题多采用给出段首句的测试形式,而近年的试题则多采用给出汉语写作提纲的测试形式。根据新大纲的要求,指令性的短信写作也在测试形式之列。从文体来说,到目前为止短文写作的基本文体是议论文,记叙文只是在四级考试的初期考过一次。

写作是考生的弱项。在历次的考试中,考生的写作试题的得分率始终是最底的,远远地低于其他试题的得分率,与相应的及格标准(9 分)有很大的差距。无论是四、六级考试,还是研究生入学考试,情况都是如此,考生的写作成绩并没有因为考试级别的不同而产生显著的成绩差异。对此,我们可参阅以下成绩表进行比照。

表 5 1993 年 6 月四级考试各题型的考生平均得分率

考试题型	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇和语法	完形填空	短文写作
满 分	20	40	15	10	15
考生平均分	11. 69	25. 92	9. 48	6. 12	6. 48
得 分 率	59%	65%	63%	61%	43%

表6 1993~1998年研究生入学考试的考生写作平均得分率

考试年份	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
写作满分	15	15	15	15	15	15
考生得分率	39%	43%	40%	45%	43%	42%

显而易见,各个级别考生的平均写作水平都没有达到相应的及格要求,写作成绩过低是许多考生在考试中屡战屡败的重要原因之一。从卷面上看,考生的主要问题是表达思想不清楚,写作中的错误俯拾即是,错误的普遍性和严重性均系惊人。在短文写作评分设立最低分制(6分)后,写作成绩变得更为利害相关。考生要想在写作上取得明显的质的进步,不仅应在考前做些富有针对性的写作训练,更重要的是应在平时重视写作,加强日常写作训练,从根本上提高自己的写作能力。

#### 4. 试题难度

##### 1) 试题难度的计算公式

根据 J. B. Heaton 所著“Writing English Language Tests”一书提出的测算方法,试题难度的计算公式为:

$$F.V = R / N$$

公式中,F.V 表示难度系数,R 表示试题答对的人数,N 表示参加考试的人数。一般地说,难度系数低于 0.4,说明试题偏难;高于 0.6,说明试题偏易。

##### 2) 大学英语四级考试的试题难度

根据大学英语四级考试的命题难度要求,试题的难度系数应控制在 0.3~0.7 之间,整个试卷的难度系数应控制在 0.6 左右。但从考后的统计情况上看,有些试题的难度系数超过 0.8,而有些试题的难度系数低于 0.3,也就是说,试卷中含一定量的明显偏易或偏难的试题。我们以 1997 年两次四级考试中的词汇和语法结构试题为例,举例说明试题的难度,考生可从中了解和体会不同试题的不同难度。

###### (1) 1997 年 6 月, 42 题

Had he worked harder, he \_\_\_\_\_ the exams.

- A) must have got through      B) would have got though  
C) would get though      D) could get though

[答案] B

[难度系数] 0.87

###### (2) 1997 年 6 月, 34 题

Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to \_\_\_\_\_ the color of his skin.

- A) with the exception of      B) in the light of  
C) by virtue of      D) regardless of

[答案] D

[难度系数] 0.74

###### (3) 1997 年 6 月, 38 题

The old couple decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a boy and a girl though they had three of their own.

- A) adapt      B) bring      C) receive      ☒ D) adopt

[答案] D

[难度系数] 0.66

(4) 1997 年 6 月, 32 题

You cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ careful when you drive a car.

- A) very      B) so      ☒ C) too      D) enough

[答案] C

[难度系数] 0.51

(5) 1997 年 6 月, 52 题

He will agree to do what you require \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- ☒ A) of      B) from      C) to      D) for

[答案] A

[难度系数] 0.41

(6) 1997 年 6 月, 54 题

John seems a nice person. \_\_\_\_\_, I don't trust him.

- A) Even though      ☒ B) Even so      C) Therefore      D) Though

[答案] B

[难度系数] 0.30

(7) 1997 年 1 月, 25 题

There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.

- A) making      ☒ B) to make      C) to have made      D) having made

[答案] B

[难度系数] 0.25

(8) 1997 年 1 月, 38 题

You see the lightning \_\_\_\_\_ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.

- ☒ A) the instant      B) for an instant      C) on the instant      D) in an instant

[答案] A

[难度系数] 0.21

从以上试题的不同难度系数可以看出, 并非四级考试所有试题的难度都是一样的。事实上, 四级考试中的难题与六级考试、研究生入学考试中的一般难度试题没有多大区别, 各种水平考试的主要差异是体现在试题的总体难度上。考生要想在四级考试中取得优秀成绩, 必须具备答对较难试题的能力。

## 第二部分 试题和试题详解与译文

### 1. 1994 年 1 月试题

#### 试卷一

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes) Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.      B) In the waiting room  
C) At the airport.      D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

#### Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

1. A) Once a week.    B) Twice a week.    C) Three times a week.    D) Four times a week.
2. A) He left his notes at home.  
B) He doesn't know where his notes are.  
C) He doesn't want to lend his notes to the woman.  
D) He agrees to lend her his notes.
3. A) He will go in spite of the cold weather.    B) He won't go since he is not feeling well.  
C) He will go when he feels better.    D) He won't go as he hasn't finished his work.
4. A) Check the timetable.    B) Go to the railway station earlier.  
C) Travel on a later train.    D) Cancel the trip earlier.
5. A) In New York.    B) In Boston.    C) In Newport.    D) In Washington
6. A) A clerk at the airport information desk.  
B) A clerk at the railway station information desk.



- C) A policeman.  
D) A taxi-driver.
7. A) A guest and a receptionist.                      B) A passenger and an air hostess.  
C) A customer and a shop assistant.                D) A guest and a waitress.
8. A) He's better.    B) He's feeling worse.  
C) He's sick in bed.                                        D) He has recovered.
9. A) The man didn't want the woman to have her hair cut.  
B) The woman followed the man's advice.  
C) The woman is wearing long hair now.  
D) The man didn't care if the woman had her hair cut or not.
10. A) He will return from Paris in two weeks.  
B) He is studying French in Paris.  
C) He is having a vacation in Paris.  
D) He is planning to go back to Paris in a year.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B , C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Washing plates.                                      B) Clearing tables.  
C) Shining shoes.                                         D) Sweeping the floor.
12. A) He must work six days a week.  
B) He should never be late for work.  
C) He must study hard in his spare time.  
D) He should not bring his friends to the restaurant.
13. A) To pay him for his work..  
B) To let him have 3 meals a day in the restaurant.  
C) To give his friends free drinks.  
D) To allow him to have more free time.
14. A) Because the boy was not a full-time worker.  
B) Because the boy had made some mistakes.  
C) Because he thought the boy had failed to meet his requirements.  
D) Because he thought it was his son who should pay him.

### Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Watching traditional plays.                      B) Visiting the magnificent libraries.  
C) Boating on the river.                                      D) Cycling in narrow streets.

16. A) There are many visitors there. B) There are many students there.  
 C) There are many old streets there. ~~B)~~ There are many bicycles there.  
 17. A) He thinks the city is too crowded.  
~~B)~~ He likes the place very much.  
 C) He thinks the streets are too narrow.  
 D) He admires the comfortable life of the students there.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) He was good at writing about interesting people.  
 B) It was much easier to write stories about people.  
~~C)~~ He believed that people are always easier to learn about other people.  
 D) He thought people played an important role in world events.  
 19. ~~A)~~ Action. B) World News.  
 C) Enterprise. D) Faces and places.  
 20. A) He is a sportsman. B) He is an actor .  
 C) He is a photographer . ~~D)~~ He is a publisher

## Part II Reading Comprehension ( 35 minutes)

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

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Suppose we built a *robot* (机器人) to explore the planet Mars. We provide the robot with seeing detectors to keep it away from danger. It is powered entirely by the sun. Should we program the robot to be equally active at all times? No. The robot would be using up energy at a time when it was not receiving any. So we probably program it to cease its activity at night and to wake up at dawn the next morning.

According to the *evolutionary* (进化的) theory of sleep , evolution equipped us with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking for the same reason . The theory does not *deny* ( 否认 ) that sleep provides some important restorative functions. It merely says that evolution has programmed us to perform those functions at a time when activity would be inefficient and possibly dangerous. However, sleep protects us only from the sort of trouble we might walk into; it does not protect us from trouble that comes looking for us. So we sleep well when we are in a familiar, safe place, but we sleep lightly, if at all, when we fear that bears will nose into the tent.

The evolutionary theory accounts well for differences in sleep among creatures. Why do cats, for instance, sleep so much, while horses sleep so little? Surely cats do not need five times as much repair and restoration as horses do. But cats can afford to have long periods of inactivity, because they spend little time eating and are unlikely to be attacked while they sleep. Horses

must spend almost all their waking hours eating, because what they eat is very low in energy value. Moreover, they cannot afford to sleep too long or too deeply, because their survival depends on their ability to run away from attackers.

21. The author uses the example of the robot in space exploration to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the differences between robots and men      B) the reason why men need to sleep ✓  
C) about the need for robots to save power      D) about the danger of men working at night
22. Evolution has programmed man to sleep at night chiefly to help him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) maintain a regular pattern of life      B) prevent trouble that comes looking for him.  
C) avoid danger and inefficient labour      D) restore his bodily functions ✓
23. According to the author, we cannot sleep well when we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are worrying about our safety ✓      B) are overworked  
C) are in a tent      D) are away from home
24. Cats sleep much more than horses do partly because cats \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) need more time for restoration ✓  
B) are unlikely to be attackers  
C) are more active than horses when they are awake ✕  
D) spend less time eating to get enough energy
25. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?  
A) Evolution has equipped all creatures with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking. ✓  
B) The study of sleep is an important part of the evolutionary theory.  
C) Sleeping patterns must be taken into consideration in the designing of robots. ✕  
D) The sleeping pattern of a living creature is determined by the food it eats. ✕

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

"Congratulations, Mr. Jones, it's a girl."

Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning and bring forth a different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel pride when they receive the news, while others worry, wondering whether they will be good fathers. Although there are some men who like children and may have had considerable experience with them, others do not particularly care for children and spend little time with them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking forward to children for some time. For other couples, *pregnancy* (怀孕) was an accident that both husband and wife have accepted willingly or unwillingly.

Whatever the reaction to the birth of a child, it is obvious that the shift from the role of husband to that of father is a difficult task. Yet, unfortunately, few attempts have been made to educate fathers in this resocialization process. Although numerous books have been written about American mothers, only recently has literature focused on the role of a father.

It is argued by some writers that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not nearly as great as the transition the wife must make to the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a complete transformation in daily routine (生活规律) and highly innovative (创新的) adaptation, on the other hand, the father's role is less demanding and immediate. However,

even though we mentioned the fact that growing numbers of women are working outside the home, the father is still thought by many as breadwinner in the household.

26. According to the author, being a father \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) brings a feeling of excitement to some men
- B) has a different meaning for those who have daughters
- C) makes some men feel proud and others uneasy ✓
- D) means nothing but more responsibilities

27. It is stated in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) some parents are not prepared to have a child ✓
- B) young couples do not like children at all ✗
- C) working couples do not have much time to take care of their children ✗
- D) many parents look forward to having a boy as their first child .

28. In the second paragraph, the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) criticizes fathers for not taking enough responsibilities in bringing up their children
- B) excuses the American writers for ignoring the difficulties of being a father
- C) supports the idea that the chief role of a father is to earn money for the family ✗
- D) complains about the lack of social programs to help husbands adjust themselves to being a father ✓

29. The transition to the mother's role requires that the wife \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) change her life style in a highly innovative way
- B) make a complete change in her everyday life to deal with the new situation ✓
- C) stay at home to take care of the baby ✗
- D) help her husband in his resocialization process ✗

30. Some writers argue that with respect to the change of roles, fathers, compared with mothers,

- A) have to shoulder more burdens
- B) have to make more difficult adaptations ✗
- C) have an easier job to do ✓
- D) can usually do a better job ✗

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Reading is thought to be a kind of conversation between the reader and the text. The reader puts questions, as it were, to the text and gets answers. In the light of these he puts further questions, and so on.

For most of the time this "conversation" goes on below the level of consciousness. At times, however, we become aware of it. This is usually when we are running into difficulties, when mismatch is occurring between expectations and meaning. When successful matching is being experienced, our questioning of the text continues at the unconscious level.

Different people converse with the text differently. Some stay very close to the words on the page; others take off imaginatively from the words, interpreting, criticizing, analyzing and examining. The former represents a kind of comprehension, which is written in the text. The latter represents higher levels of comprehension. The balance between these is important.