

MODEL TEST

四六级710分考试 最新大学英语四级 全真模拟试卷

最新题型

4级

十套全真模拟试题，直面四级考试最新题型
题型全面，涵盖考试大纲要求所有题型
专家权威透彻解析，点明最新考试解题技巧

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最新大学英语四级 全真模拟试卷

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前言

★关于本试卷特色

一、题型、题量与真题完全吻合,试题高度仿真。

本试卷共设计 10 套全真模拟试题。试题的材料选取和题目设计完全依据 2006 年 6 月新题型试点考试实考试卷和教育部下发的《大学英语四级考试试点考试样卷》来编写,每套试题都有相应的区分度,其难易程度和考点的覆盖面与实考题和样卷相吻合,具有较高的信度与效度,考生可通过 10 套最新题型的实战模拟训练掌握最新考试的方向和重点。

二、权威讲解,透彻分析,详细释疑。

本试卷的模拟试题后配有详细的答案解析,并明确标出试题类型和解题题眼,便于考生把握出题方向,从而顺利通过考试。详细编写特色如下:

▲**听力内容:**在听力的题材选用上,除一般的记叙文、说明文、议论文外,还选用了大量的对话、讲座等更具真实性的材料,内容包括衣食住行、工作、学习等诸多方面,尽可能为考生提供多种不同形式材料的训练。同时,在听力的录音上,同市场上出售的各种四级试题所不同的是,该套模拟试题的全部听力内容由资深的外籍专家朗读,每一套听力题都有准确的听力的要求和标准的朗读语速,因此,考生不必担心像以往一样在书海中购买的听力内容无法达到测试和训练的目的。

▲**阅读理解和完型填空配有“文章大意”与详细的答案注释:**在此两部分的注释写作中,编者充分考虑了每一个考生的个体情况。即每一套测试题中的每一部分都有详细的注释,以适应不同层次考生需求。如:基础比较差的考生可以参照阅读理解和完型填空部分详细的注释来达到解惑之效果。基础稍好的考生只需参阅“文章大意”即可过关。

▲**答题卡:**每一套试题都按照全真试卷的体例编排,考生可以在每一套试题的末页使用我们精心设计的答题卡,按照各部分的答题时间,完成全部内容。此答题卡同考场上的答题卡完全相同,故考生有如身临其境之感。本试卷最后附有完整的答题卡,故每一套试题末页的答题卡将只给出主观题部分内容。

★关于四级考试新题型

大学英语四级考试新题型已于 2006 年 6 月开始进行试点考试。新题型由写作、快速阅读、听力理解、仔细阅读、完型填空和翻译六部分组成。

试卷总分为 710 分。试题结构、试题内容、时间分配和各项分值比例如下表：

| 试题结构 | 试题内容 | 时间分配 | 分值比例 |
|------|------|-------|------|
| 第一部分 | 写作 | 30 分钟 | 15% |
| 第二部分 | 快速阅读 | 15 分钟 | 10% |
| 第三部分 | 听力理解 | 35 分钟 | 35% |
| 第四部分 | 仔细阅读 | 25 分钟 | 25% |
| 第五部分 | 完型填空 | 15 分钟 | 10% |
| 第六部分 | 翻译 | 5 分钟 | 5% |

▲答题顺序和时间分配：考试的基本顺序为：写作→快速阅读→听力理解→仔细阅读→完型填空→翻译。试题的第一部分和第二部分做在答题卡 1 上，第三至第六部分做在答题卡 2 上。试卷的答题总时间为 125 分钟。具体时间分配：考生首先用 30 分钟的时间完成写作测试；接下来用 15 分钟做快速阅读；然后是听力理解测试，时间为 35 分钟；仔细阅读需 25 分钟；完型填空 15 分钟；翻译 5 分钟，

▲题量比例：新题型加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例，分值由原来的 20% 提高到 35%，听力对话部分由原来的 10 个短对话改为由 2 个长对话和 8 个短对话组成，短文听写（复合式听写）和短文理解部分（选择题型）没有变化。

▲分值比例：阅读理解部分的分值由原来的 40% 减少到 35%。其中仔细阅读部分占 25%，快速阅读部分占 10%。题型明显增多。快速阅读部分主要是是非判断题、句子填空和选词填空（答案基本都是原文中出现的原词）。仔细阅读部分测试对篇章内容的理解及对篇章中词汇的理解。

总之，本试卷是由多年从事大学外语教学工作、一直潜心大学英语考试研究的高校教师们精心编写而成，相信通过使用本试卷，考生们一定会受益匪浅，使得考前的备考过程同时成为训练提高英语综合水平的过程。当然，编写过程中不妥之处在所难免，恳请广大考生批评指正，我们将不胜感激。

编 者

2006 年 8 月

Model Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

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.

The Rise of Industry

There are no accidents in history. It is impossible to make something out of nothing. History is not made in a vacuum any more than oak tree is made out of thin air. Every historical movement or event is the result of something that happened earlier just as the oak is dependent upon the acorn(橡子), the soil, moisture, and proper weather conditions. And in its turn every such historical movement or event helps to determine the future. This is true of the rise of industry.

The proper roots of American industry extend backward into the past. One of its main roots is that of invention. Factories could not run without the wheel, which was one of the first inventions, and one of the most important inventions, ever made. They could not run efficiently without thousands of other inventions which have been made as the centuries have passed by. Another main root is the idea of interchangeable parts. This meant that instead of making an entire machine, automobile, or rifle as a unit in one factory, largely by hand and at great expense, the small individual parts might be manufactured in separate factories or shops in mass production at a much lower cost. A third main root consists of the discoveries of our scientists who harnessed electricity, found new ways to use petroleum and other natural resources, and unlocked secrets through chemistry. A fourth great root consists of our natural resources. Without iron ore, copper, oil timber, fertile soil, and similar natural resources large industries could not exist.

The result of the rise of industry has been tremendous. The lives of each and every one of us have been affected profoundly by the products of factory machines. Industry has caused the great migration from country to city. We were a nation of farmers before the rise of our industry. In 1790, 95% of the population of the United States lived on farms. But this picture changed rapidly as people living on

farms moved to factory towns to work at the new machines erected there. The work seemed easier than what they had done on the farm, the wages paid looked attractive, and life in the factory towns appeared more exciting. By 1870 there were about as many workers in the factories as there were on the farms. By 1930 about eighty percent of the workers were in the factories and only about twenty percent on the farms. Whereas in 1790 most American workers were engaged in farming, today most workers are employed in industry. Thus there has been almost a complete about-face in the type of work done by the average American—a fundamental change that resulted largely from the rise of industry.

The thousands of new factories have been largely responsible for making us the wealthiest nation that the world has ever seen. All sections of our population have benefited. By 1860 the per capita income of the average had risen to \$ 500; by 1930 it was more than six times as much. The people who owned these factories sometimes made great profits and became very wealthy. During the latter part of the nineteenth century some Americans became millionaires; soon they became common in our larger cities. The workers in the factories also benefited in time. In the early factories it was not unusual for a worker to receive two dollars per week, consisting of six days of employment from dawn to dark. John D Rockefeller, who became one of the wealthiest of Americans, once worked as a bookkeeper at \$ 12.50 per month. Today the income of American laborers for much shorter hours is by far the greatest in the entire world. It is not always easy to compare incomes received in one period of our history with incomes received by some other generations because the value of the dollar varies. Today a dollar will not buy nearly as much as at other times in the past. But, despite these variations, the American worker has much more wealth than he possessed before the rise of industry.

As factories have grown and multiplied, the type of work has changed. Before the days of mass production the individual worker might make a manufactured product all by himself, perhaps at his own forge(铁匠铺). He could take pride in what he had accomplished. When factories were built and the idea of interchangeable parts was introduced, he made only a part of the finished product himself. He could take less pride than before in what he had accomplished. As factories grew even larger the various parts of the manufactured product were made in different factories, sometimes in various cities. The role that he played as an individual worker became less and less until, in many cases, his work seemed unimportant to him. He found difficulty in feeling pride in a finished automobile if he tightened only a few bolts. The work became boring and monotonous (单调的).

Before the rise of industry the worker was often his own boss. If he did not work for himself, he was one of only a few workers who worked directly with or under their employer. The worker and the employer could understand each other's problems. The rise of industry led to a widening chasm(差距) between industrialists and labor. The time came when the worker and his employer did not know each other. Sometimes the people who owned the factory lived in faraway cities and their only interest was in profits. In such situations the main concern of the workers was often the size of their paychecks without regard to the welfare of the company. Sometimes the struggle between workers and industrialists led not only to friction but to violence, which frequently harmed the general public as well as labor and industry. On the other hand there have been many occasions when workers and industrialists have learned that they need each other and have clasped hands across the chasm. Where there has been har-

mony between workers and industrialists, there have been generally uninterrupted paychecks and profits.

Another indirect but important result of the rise of industry has been the increase of leisure time and the extent to which the average citizen can make use of it. In the early part of the nineteenth century most workers, whether on the farm or in the factory, had little leisure time. It was not unusual for girls in factory towns in New England to live in dormitories belonging to the company. Besides working from dawn to dark they had little time allowed for meals, they had to retire each night at a set time, and their social life was regulated even on Sunday. Today because of the short work week the average worker, even on the farm, has a considerable amount of leisure time. His employer does not require him to go to bed, get up, or eat at a specified time, or to go to church on Sunday. With his greatly increased income and the varied means of transportation which are readily available, he is relatively free to go where, and do as, he pleases. He has much more time to spend at home, to take his family on an outing at the beach, to devote to Boy Scouts or to Little League, or to use for literature, music, or more education. On the other hand, he has more time to spend in ways that are useless, or harmful to others.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. The passage mainly deals with the causes and consequences of the rise of industry.
2. The division of labor is one of the factors leading to the rise of industry.
3. By 1870, about 45 percent of the U.S. population moved to factory towns.
4. The wealth created by the rise of industry has resulted in much that is wasteful and evil.
5. Only American millionaires benefited from the rise of industry.
6. With the division of labor, the individual worker played an increasingly important role in making the finished product.
7. Sometimes friction or even violence occurred between workers and industrialists because they did not know each other by name.
- 8-10 题请见答题卡 1。

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 the 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.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 11. A) It was very expensive. | B) Henry lost it. |
| C) Mary didn't like it. | D) It was very big. |
| 12. A) He is younger than his brother. | |

- B) He no longer resembles his brother.
 C) He does not get along well with his brother.
 D) He doesn't spend much time with his brother's children.
13. A) They don't have to go to the cinema.
 B) His sister will let them use the car.
 C) The bus is fine with her.
 D) They'll have to rent a car as early as possible.
14. A) She's still looking for a topic. B) It's almost finished.
 C) It seems promising. D) It's taking all her time.
15. A) Make some coffee. B) Meet the woman at the library.
 C) Continue to read. D) Go out with some friends.
16. A) Look for a less expensive car. B) Buy a new car.
 C) Help the woman paint her car. D) Buy a car from the woman.
17. A) He doubts the woman will like the novel.
 B) He enjoyed reading the novel.
 C) He'll lend the woman the novel after he has read it.
 D) He hasn't started reading the novel yet.
18. A) In an apartment. B) In a bookstore.
 C) In a classroom. D) In a library.
- Question 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**
19. A) A foreign tourist and his Scottish guide.
 B) An American businessman and a Scottish student.
 C) An American engineer and a Scottish citizen.
 D) An American customer and a Scottish shop-assistant.
20. A) To do some business. B) To see as much of the city as he can.
 C) To visit the Castle and do some shopping. D) To study the history of the city.
21. A) A kilt. B) Sweaters and whiskey.
 C) Souvenirs. D) A kilt and local whiskey.
22. A) He has always lived in Edinburgh. B) He wears a kilt.
 C) He is head of the McDonald clan. D) He is proud of his homeland—Scotland.
- Question 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**
23. A) On Saturday. B) On Sunday. C) On Monday. D) On Friday.
24. A) To ask him if he'd like to meet Tom Welsh.
 B) To invite him to dinner.
 C) To introduce him to some good friends of hers.
 D) To ask him to go on a trip with her.
25. A) He went on a trip. B) He went out shopping.
 C) He went to visit Tom and his wife. D) Both A and B.

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.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 26. A) A porter. | B) A waitress. | C) A nurse. | D) A taxi-driver. |
| 27. A) Exactly \$ 20. | B) Less than \$ 2. | C) About \$ 3. | D) About \$ 30. |
| 28. A) 50 cents. | B) 60 cents. | C) 80 cents. | D) 1 dollar. |

Passage Two

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 29. A) The name of a dog. | B) The name of a flavoring (调味品). |
| C) The name of a person. | D) A way of cooking. |
30. A) The sausage was made from the meat of the dachshund.
B) Both the frankfurter and the dachshund came from Germany.
C) The dachshund had a body similar to the frankfurter.
D) Both B and C).
31. A) A German baker.
B) An American seller.
C) A popular expression.
D) A German dog.

Passage Three

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 32. A) A student. | B) A librarian. | C) A teacher. | D) A part-time assistant. |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|
33. A) Both research and chores.
B) Only to feed the birds.
C) Only to clean cages.
D) To dissect (解剖) pigeons.
34. A) A month later.
B) Saturday.
C) Two hours later.
D) After the class.
35. A) To be comfortable.
B) To see her after the class.
C) To be interested in her lesson.
D) To study pigeons.

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 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.*

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上;请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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 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.

Coffee may counteract alcohol's poisonous 47 on the liver and help prevent cirrhosis (肝硬化), researchers say. In a study of more than 125,000 people, one cup of coffee per day cut the risk of alcoholic cirrhosis by 20 percent. The coffee effect held true for women and men of various 48 backgrounds.

It is 49 whether it is the caffeine or some other 50 in coffee that provides the protection, said study co-author Dr. Arthur Klatsky of the Kaiser Permanente Division of Research in Oakland, Calif. The participants 51 from teetotalers (禁酒主义者), who made up 12 percent of the total, to heavy drinkers, who made up 8 percent. The researchers calculated the risk reductions rate for the whole group, not just the drinkers. Not all heavy drinkers develop cirrhosis, an 52 scarring of the liver that hurts the organ's ability to filter toxins (毒素) from the blood. Klatsky said the new findings may help explain why some people's livers 53 heavy alcohol use.

Hepatitis (肝炎) and some 54 diseases can also cause cirrhosis. But the study found coffee did not 55 the liver against those other causes of scarring.

The same study found coffee drinkers had healthier results on blood tests used to measure liver function, whether or not they were heavy alcohol users. Coffee's effect on reducing liver enzymes (酶) in the blood was more 56 among the heavy drinkers in the study.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A) ingredient | B) religious | C) protect | D) inherited |
| E) covered | F) ranged | G) irreversible | H) ethnic |
| I) unclear | J) effects | K) factors | L) disease |
| M) apparent | N) survive | O) prevent | |

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.

The past ages of man have all been carefully labeled by anthropologists. Descriptions like "Palaeolithic(旧石器时代的)Man", "Neolithic(新石器时代的)Man", etc., neatly sum up whole periods. When the time comes for anthropologists to turn their attention to the twentieth century, they will surely choose the label "Legless Man". Histories of the time will go something like this: "in the twentieth century, people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. There were lifts and escalators in all large buildings to prevent people from walking. This situation was forced upon earth dwellers of that time because of miles each day. But the surprising thing is that they didn't use their legs even when they went on holiday. They built cable railways, ski-lifts and roads to the top of every huge mountain. All the beauty spots on earth were marred by the presence of large car parks."

The future history books might also record that we were deprived of the use of our eyes. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird's-eye view of the world, or even less if the wing of the aircraft happens to get in your way. When you travel by car or train a blurred image of the countryside constantly smears the windows. Car drivers, in particular, are forever obsessed with the urge to go on and on: They never want to stop. Is it the lure of the great motorways, or what? And as for sea travel, it hardly deserves mention. It is perfectly summed up in the words of the old song: "I joined the navy to see the world, and what did I see? I saw the sea." The typical twentieth-century traveler is the man who always says "I've been there." You mention the remotest, most evocative place-names in the world like El Dorado, Kabul, Irkutsk and someone is bound to say "I've been there"—meaning, "I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else."

When you travel at high speeds, the present means nothing: You live mainly in the future because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place. But actual arrival, when it is achieved, is meaningless. You want to move on again. By traveling like this, you suspend all experience; the present ceases to be a reality: You might just as well be dead. The traveler on foot, on the other hand, lives constantly in the present. For him traveling and arriving are one and the same thing: He arrives somewhere with every step he makes. He experiences the present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body. At the end of his journey he feels a delicious physical weariness. He knows that sound and satisfying sleep will be just reward of all true travelers.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. Anthropologists call the men in modern centuries "Legless" because _____.

- A) people forget how to use his legs and seldom walk anymore
- B) people like to sit in cars, buses and trains
- C) lifts and escalators prevent people from walking
- D) people's legs are injured by modern transportation devices

58. The author intends to imply that _____ by saying "we are deprived of the use of our eyes".
 A) people are lazy to use their eyes
 B) eyes become useless in traveling at high speed
 C) people fail to see anything on his way of travel
 D) people want to sleep during traveling
59. Travelling at high speed means _____.
 A) people's focus on the future
 B) enjoyment
 C) satisfying drivers' great thrill
 D) distance is not a problem at all
60. The expression "a bird's-eye view" means _____.
 A) to see with bird's eyes
 B) a bird looks at a beautiful view
 C) a survey from a high position looking down
 D) a famous place with beautiful scenery
61. According to the author it is not desirable to _____ by traveling on foot.
 A) lose the kind of experience
 B) enjoy the present as a reality
 C) have a sound and satisfying sleep
 D) become physically tired

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Food which is kept too long decays because it is attacked by yeasts (酵母菌), moulds (霉) and bacteria (细菌). The canning process, however, seals the product in a container so that no infection can reach it, and then it is sterilized (消毒) by heat. Heat sterilization destroys all infections present in food inside the can. No chemical preservatives are necessary, and properly canned food does not deteriorate during storage.

Today vegetables, fish, fruit, meat and beer are canned in enormous quantities. Foods that were previously seasonal may now be eaten at any time, and strange foods are available far from the countries where they are grown. The profitable crops many farmers now produce often depend on the proximity (邻近) of a canning factory.

The first stage in the canning process is the preparation of the raw food. Diseased and waste portions are thrown away; meat and fish are cleaned and trimmed; fruit and vegetables washed and graded for size. The jobs are principally done by machine.

The next stage, for vegetables only, is blanching. This is immersion (浸洗) in very hot or boiling water for a short time to remove air and soften the vegetable. This makes it easier to pack into cans for sterilization. Some packing machines fill up to 400 cans a minute. Fruit, fish and meat are packed raw and cold into cans, and then all the air is removed. When the cans are sealed, the pressure inside each can is only about half the pressure of the outside air. This is "vacuum" packing.

During the sterilization process which follows, the cans are subjected to steam or boiling water, with the temperature and duration varying according to the type of food. Cans of fruit, for example,

take only 5-10 minutes in boiling water, while meat and fish are cooked at higher temperature for longer periods. After sterilization, the cans are cooled quickly to 32℃, to prevent the contents from becoming too soft.

The final stage before dispatch to the wholesale or retail grocer is labeling, and packing the tins into boxes. Nowadays, however, labeling is often printed on in advance by the can maker and no paper labels are then required.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. Food deteriorates during storage because _____.

- A) necessary chemical preservatives are totally absent from it
- B) it is infected with yeasts, moulds and bacteria
- C) heat sterilization destroys infections present in it
- D) it isn't fit for storage

63. Food canning technology makes it possible to _____.

- A) increase the amount of food products.
- B) make food more delicious
- C) eat previously seasonal food at any time
- D) grow strange plants

64. Vacuum packing is to _____.

- A) immerse food in very hot or boiling water
- B) sterilize food
- C) remove air from the cans
- D) subject food to steam or boiling water

65. All of the following are the steps of canning food except _____.

- A) cleaning and trimming raw food
- B) sterilizing canned food
- C) blanching vegetables that are to be canned
- D) printing labels and packing the tins into boxes

66. This passage mainly deals with _____.

- A) food storage
- B) advantages of canned food
- C) the art of canning
- D) canning food

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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Children often have 67 more sense than their 68. This simple truth was demonstrated rather dramatically during a civil defence exercise in a small town in Canada. Most of the 69 were asked to take part in the exercise during which they had to 70 that their city had been bombed. Air-raid warnings 71 and thousands of people went into special air-raid shelters. Doctors and nurses remained 72 ground while police patrolled the streets 73 anyone tried to leave the 74 too soon.

The police did not have much to do 75 the citizens took the exercise seriously. They stayed underground for twenty minutes and waited for the siren to sound again 76 leaving the air-raid shelters. They saw that doctors and nurses were 77. A great many people had 78 to act as casualties. Theatrical make-up and 79 blood had been used to make the injuries look realistic. A lot of people were lying 80 in the streets. The living helped to carry the dead and the wounded to special stations. A child of six was 81 in by two adults. The child was 82 to be dead. With theatrical make-up on his face, he looked 83 he had died 84 shock. Some people were 85 moved by the sight that they began to cry. However, the child suddenly sat up and a doctor asked him to comment on his death. The child looked around for a moment and said, "I think they are all 86."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 67. A) less | B) far | C) many | D) so |
| 68. A) adults | B) parents | C) elders | D) teachers |
| 69. A) inhabitants | B) inhabits | C) visitors | D) students |
| 70. A) believe | B) pretend | C) say | D) think |
| 71. A) began | B) listened | C) felt | D) sounded |
| 72. A) under | B) below | C) on | D) above |
| 73. A) so that | B) in case | C) in event of | D) for the sake of |
| 74. A) city | B) room | C) shelter | D) ground |
| 75. A) as | B) so | C) if | D) but |
| 76. A) with | B) till | C) on | D) as soon as |
| 77. A) leaving | B) idle | C) busy | D) worried |
| 78. A) by themselves | B) volunteered | C) chosen | D) wanted |
| 79. A) fake | B) false | C) fresh | D) artificial |
| 80. A) dead | B) died | C) death | D) asleep |
| 81. A) taken | B) brought | C) moved | D) bought |
| 82. A) going | B) supposed | C) about | D) certain |
| 83. A) as if | B) as long | C) as far as | D) if |
| 84. A) from | B) for | C) of | D) by |
| 85. A) much | B) such | C) a lot | D) so |
| 86. A) dead | B) interesting | C) gone | D) crazy |

答题卡 2

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Some living creatures may (36)_____ the effects of cold by moving elsewhere (e. g. birds, fish) or by (37)_____ movement (e. g. bees). Others may die when the cold weather (38)_____ (e. g. land insects). Many mammals (39)_____ the winter through the process of hibernation (from the Latin word meaning winter). One type of hibernation is known as (40)_____ hibernation. This is brought about by the activation of a (41)_____ called H. I. T. in the animal's blood. The temperature of the animal falls and metabolism is (42)_____. The respiratory and heart (beat) rates (43)_____ dramatically and the temperature falls (44)_____. However, the animal will be awakened by a special control system if it is danger of freezing and may also wake for a short to excrete waste substances or to eat.

(45)_____. Energy is provided at the end of hibernation by the animal's store of brown fat. Some creatures do not actually hibernate, but enter a state of torpor. They show similar metabolic changes, (46)_____.

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上;请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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

87. They wouldn't give up trying even if _____ (他们再次失败).
88. Her mother would be coming in soon, and would expect to find _____ (土豆去了皮, 饭桌摆好了).
89. Copernicus(哥白尼) showed that, _____ (远非宇宙的中心), the earth is just one of many small worlds.
90. According to a report, _____ (多达 75% 的暴力犯罪与毒品有关).
91. On the way home the knife _____ (一定是从口袋的洞中掉出去了).