



冲击波系列

英语专业四级 考前仿真预测试卷

*A Collection of Simulated
Tests for English Majors*

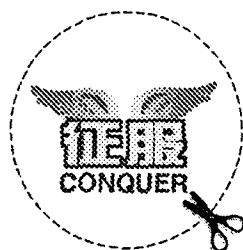
申富英 主编



新大纲



大连理工大学出版社
Dalian University of Technology Press



英语专业四级 考前仿真预测试卷

答案解析与听力原文

主 编 申富英

编 委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

于 洁	王雅萍	叶 燕	申富英
乔修娟	刘智华	李 珩	李立新
陈后亮	徐高楠		

大连理工大学出版社

© 申富英 2005

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级考前仿真预测试卷/ 申富英主编. — 大连 : 大连理工大学出版社, 2005. 9(2005. 11 重印)

ISBN 7-5611-3014-7

I. 英… II. 申… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 103551 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址: 大连市软件园路 80 号 邮政编码: 116023

发行: 0411-84708842 邮购: 0411-84703636 传真: 0411-84701466

E-mail: dutp@dutp.cn URL: <http://www.dutp.cn>

大连理工印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸: 185mm×260mm	印张: 9.25	字数: 280 千字
附件: 光盘 1 张	印数: 6 001~12 000	
2005 年 9 月第 1 版	2005 年 12 月第 2 次印刷	

责任编辑: 张婵云

责任校对: 潇 潇

封面设计: 孙宝福

定 价: 25.80 元

全真预测试卷一

参考答案与解析

PART I

请参见听力文字材料

PART II

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. C
11. D 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. D 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. C 20. A
21. D 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. C 26. D 27. C 28. C 29. A 30. A

PART III

31. [B] expect sth. of sb. 是固定搭配,意思是“希望从某人那里得到某东西”,例如: I was notified that a speech was expected of me. 我接到通知,要我作个演讲。
32. [D] in return 意为“作为(对……的)报答(或回报、交换)”,相当于 as a reward,例如: Life is very much like a mirror: if you smile upon it, it smiles back upon you; but if you frown and look doubtful on it, you will get a similar look in return. 生活很像一面镜子:你对它笑,它也对你笑,你对它皱眉头,没信心,它对你便也如此。
33. [C] 短语 be satisfied with 作“对……满意”讲,例如: A man who is never satisfied with himself and whom therefore nobody can please. 人要是从来不满意自己,就不会有人能够使他满意。
34. [A] 在这里, results 指 40 000 名读者的回答有关的研究结果(请注意第三段中的 survey 一词),即下文的 findings,例如: We have long observed that every neurosis has the result, and therefore probably the purpose, of forcing the patient out of real life, of alienating him from actuality. 长期的观察使我们发现,每一种神经病都会有这样的结果,因而也许可以说是目的,那就是最终迫使病人离开真正的生活,让他回避现实。
35. [D] appear to do 作“看起来……,直观地看上去……”讲,例如: Have patience awhile; slanders are not long-lived. Truth is the child of time; ere long she will appear to vindicate you. 暂且忍耐一时,诽谤不会长存。真理是时间的产物;不久她必会出头为你辩护。
36. [B] human 作“人的,人类的;有人情的,好心肠的”讲,例如: In the human heart new passion is forever being born; the overthrow of one almost always means the rise of another. 在人的内心,新的激情永远在产生;一种激情的消逝几乎总意味着另一种激情的诞生。
37. [A] 众所周知,“纽带”(bond, tie)是用来“连接”(bind)人与人、物与物之间关系的,因此选择[A]。bind 作“捆绑,捆扎;使结合,使黏合”讲,例如: Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together. 善良是把社会连结在一起的金锁链。
38. [B] 根据常识,我们知道婚姻以及父母与孩子之间的关系都是用法律来调整,因此这里要选择 law,例如: Liberty must be limited by law, and its most valuable forms can only exist within a framework

of law. 自由必须受到法律的限制,最有价值的自由只能存在于法律范围之内。

39. [D] play a role in 是固定搭配,作“在……中发挥作用,扮演……角色”讲,例如: Ideals, of course, play a great role in the attainment of happiness. They are at once the motivating force and the guiding star in life. 当然,理想在得到幸福方面起着巨大作用。理想既是生活的动力,又是生活的指南。
40. [C] 根据上文的 professional societies 可以看出这里需要选用 other, 例如: The sun, the moon and other stars are made of the same kind of matter as exists on the earth. 太阳、月亮以及其他恒星是由和存在于地球上的物质相同的物质构成的。
41. [C] 众所周知, warmth, trust, love, and affection 均为人的各种感情(feeling), 例如: Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity. 诗歌是强烈感情的自然流溢;它渊源于平静中重新积聚起来的情感。
42. [A] 在“两个人之间”当然要用介词 between, 例如: There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool. 幸福和智慧之间有一个差别:认为自己最幸福的人确实幸福,但是认为自己最聪明的人通常是最愚蠢的。
43. [C] 我们不难看出, *Psychology Today* (《今日心理学》)是一本杂志,杂志的第多少期或几月号当然要用 issue, 例如: He has read every issue of the magazine of this year. 这本杂志的每一期他都看了。
44. [C] confirm 作“证实,肯定进一步确定,确认”讲,相当于 verify, testify, 例如: His trembling hands and blank stare confirmed her earlier perception that he was extremely ill at ease. 他颤抖的双手和茫然的眼神进一步证实了她早先的感觉:他感到极不自在。
45. [D] be central to (for) 作“对……来说是至关重要的,对……极为重要”讲,例如: Exercise, fresh air and sleep are central to (for) the preservation of health. 锻炼、新鲜空气和睡眠是保持身体健康必不可少的因素。
46. [D] 答案是 look for, 意思是“寻找”, 例如: The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for circumstances they want, and if they cannot find them, make them. 在这个世界上取得成功的人,是那些努力寻找他们想要的机会的人,如果他们找不到机会,就会自己去创造。
47. [A] 根据下句,我们可以肯定这里要用 most, 在这里 most 前没有定冠词 the 时,相当于 very much, 例如: By ignorance is pride increased: those most assume who know the least. 骄傲随无知而增长;越是知识浅薄的人,越是目空一切。
48. [B] who 在这里作关系代词,用来引导定语从句修饰 many (people), 例如: He conquers twice, who upon victory overcomes himself. 在获得胜利之后而能克制自己的人,获得了双重的胜利。
49. [A] 从资料中得出的肯定是结论(conclusion), 例如: Life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient premises. 从不充分的前提中推断出充分的结论,这就是人生的艺术。
50. [B] however 作副词时,意为“然而,可是,仍然;无论如何”,相当于 in spite of this, nevertheless, 例如: There is, however, a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. 然而,克制也有个限度,超过了限度就不再是美德。

PART IV

51. [C] 这里主句是 there be 句型,而且主句是肯定句,加上主句使用了现在完成时,因此,反意疑问部分要使用 hasn't there. 例如: There have been a lot of explanations as to the causes of panic attacks, haven't there? 关于恐惧症的起因,有好多解释,不是吗? There has been notable progress in economic cooperation between the two countries, hasn't there? 两国间的经济合作有了显著进展,不是吗?

52. [A] resist 后可跟动名词,而不跟不定式作宾语。由于非谓语动词 tell 和句子主语是逻辑动宾关系,因此[A]正确。例如: One cannot help being old, but one can resist being aged. 人无法不老,但是可以抵制衰老。I cannot resist going up with this every night, and trying his door. 我禁不住每天晚上带着这个东西上楼,去敲他的门。
53. [B] 根据平行结构原则,在这里要选择一个与动词 left 同为过去分词的动词,例如: Where indeed the greatest and most honorable love exists, it is much better to be joined by death than separated by life. 只要有最伟大、最荣耀的爱存在,宁可相聚死,而不愿分离生。
54. [D] 在“how is it that”句型中,它是形式主语,而真正的主语是 that 从句。例如: It so chanced that I was not in when she called on me. 她来拜访我的时候,我碰巧不在家。It is considered a shame that a healthy young man begs on the streets. 一个健康的年轻人沿街乞讨,是可耻的。
55. [A] worth 后面可以接动名词,需要注意的是:该动名词须用主动形式来表示被动含义,如: An aim in life is the only fortune worth finding. 人生的目标,是惟一的值得寻找的财富。True wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing, and to do what is best worth doing. 真正的智慧是知道什么是最值得知道的事情和什么是最值得做的事情。
56. [D] would rather 或 would sooner 后跟宾语从句,该从句的主语和主句的主语不是同一个(些)人时,从句中使用过去时或过去完成时分别表示对现在或一般过去的虚拟,意为“宁愿某人做某事”,例如: I would rather you didn't come tomorrow. 我希望你明天不要来。I would rather you didn't do it for the time being. 我宁愿你此刻不做这件事。Linda went there by bus and I'd sooner she hadn't. 琳达乘公共汽车去那儿,我宁愿她不坐汽车去。
57. [C] 由 and 连接的并列结构作主语指的是同一个人或物时,谓语仍用单数,该结构的特征是, and 后的名词前没有任何冠词,例如: His lawyer and former university friend, Henry Ford, was with him at his death. 他的律师同时也是他大学时的朋友——亨利·福特,在他死时一直陪伴着他。If law and order is not preserved, neither the citizen nor his property is safe. 如果法律和秩序得不到维护,公民的人身和财产就得不到安全。
58. [B] “there + being + 名词”是一个独立分词结构,可以作状语,需要注意的是,此时 being 不可省略,例如: There being no work, they decided to go to the movies. 由于无事可做,他们决定去看电影。There being no bus, they had to set out on foot. 由于没有公共汽车,他们只好步行前往。
59. [A] all that 短语中 all 在此作主语,that 引导修饰 all 的定语从句。例如: To do all that one is able to do, is to be a man; to do all that one would like to do, is to be a god. 做一切能做的事,是人;做一切想做的事,是神。It is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it. 与其难以满足随之而来的种种要求,不如简单地克制住第一个欲望。
60. [D] whose 在这里引导定语从句,whose 在从句中作定语。例如: Time, whose tooth paws away everything else, is powerless against truth. 时间的利齿可以吞噬一切别的东西,对真理却无能为力。The best books are those whose readers think they could have written them. 最好的书使读者觉得这些书好像就是他们自己所写。The well-dressed man is he whose clothes you never notice. 服饰得体的人,你永远也不会注意到他的穿着。
61. [C] must have done 用来表示对过去某动作的肯定推测,作“肯定,一定是”讲,例如: He must have been to England for he knows so much about that country. 他一定去过英国,因为他了解那么多有关那个国家的事情。He must have forgotten to wind the clock last night. 他昨晚准是忘记给表上弦了。
62. [C] 动名词作主语,表示某个一般性的动作,或表示说话者的亲身经历: Thinking is the talking of the soul with itself. 思想是灵魂在同自己交谈。Learning in old age is like writing on sand; learning in

youth is like engraving on stone. 年老时学习就像在沙上写字,年轻时学习就像在石上刻字。

63. [D] by the time 可以引导一个时间状语从句,相当于 before。从句中使用一般现在时时,可表示一般将来的动作,因此主句一般要使用将来完成时。例如: I shall have left by the time you return. 等你回来时我可能已经走了。The railway will have been completed by the time they come next time. 那条铁路将在他们下次回来前建成。
64. [A] 本题中所填谓语动词是宾语从句中时间状语从句中的谓语动词,不受主句谓语动词的影响。由于该时间状语从句表示的是一种客观情况,因此选用一般现在时。例如: Life has a value only when it has something valuable as its object. 当一个人的人生目标有价值时,人生才具有价值。It's the artist's job to create sunshine when there isn't any. 在没有阳光的时候创造出阳光来,这是艺术家的职责。
65. [B] have trouble (in) doing sth. 是固定搭配,作“做某事有困难”讲,短语中介词 in 可以省略。例如: Andy is one of the students who have trouble making up their mind. 安迪是一个优柔寡断的学生。Northerners usually have trouble understanding the southerners' accents. 通常北方人难以听懂南方人的口音。
66. [B] derive 意为“取得,得到;追溯……的起源(或来由)”,同 get, obtain, 例如: We are so made that we can derive intense enjoyment only from a contrast and very little from a state of things. 我们是如此的不理智,以至于我们只能从事物的比较中,而不是从事物的本来状况中获得充分的享受。deduce 意为“推论,推断,演绎”,例如: We deduced this formula on the basis of many experiments. 我们在许多试验的基础上推导出这个公式。detach 意为“(from)拆卸,使分开,使分离”,与 attach 相反,例如: He detached the bayonet from his rifle. 他把刺刀从步枪上拆下来。decline 作及物动词,意为“谢绝,拒绝”,同 refuse, reject, 例如: She declined to have lunch with us, saying that she wasn't feeling well. 她说身体不适而婉言谢绝与我们共进午餐。
67. [D] fragile 意为“易碎的,脆的,易损坏的;虚弱的,脆弱的”,例如: There is a tall fragile vase on the table. 桌子上有一只高大而易碎的花瓶。crisp 意为“脆的,(果蔬等)鲜脆的”,同 breakable, brittle, frail, fresh, sharp, 例如: She prefers crisp potato chips. 她更喜欢松脆土豆片。intricate 意为“错综复杂的,复杂精细的”,同 complicated, complex, 例如: I never blame failures—there are too many intricate situations in life, but I am absolutely merciless toward lack of effort. 我从不责备失败——生活中的情况错综复杂;但是对于不肯努力,我绝不讲情面。subtle 意为“微妙的,难于捉摸的;诡秘的,狡诈的;隐约的”,例如: Men always want to be a woman's first love; that is their clumsy vanity. Women have a more subtle instinct about things; what they like is to be a man's last romance. 男人总想成为女人的第一位心上人,那是他的虚荣心在作祟;女人则有更微妙的本能,她们喜欢成为男人最后的恋人。
68. [C] grope 意为“(for, around)暗中摸,摸索;(for)探索,搜寻”,例如: He groped for the door handle in the dark. 他在黑暗中摸索着找门把手。converge 意为“(在一点上)会合,互相靠拢;聚集,集中;(思想、观点等)趋近”,例如: The two armies converged on the enemy capital for the last battle of the war. 两军聚集在敌方首府,准备决一胜负。wrench 一般作及物动词,意为“猛拧,猛扭;挣脱;使扭伤”,例如: It wrenched her to watch them go. 看着他们离开,她很难受。strive 意为“努力,奋斗,力求”,同 make effort, 例如: To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield. 要奋斗,要探索,要有所发现,而不要屈服。
69. [A] vision 意为“想像(力)”,同 eyesight, 例如: With such poor vision he really needs glasses. 他视力这么差,真需要配副眼镜。horizon 意为“地平线;眼界,见识”,例如: The horizon of life is broadened chiefly by the enlargement of the heart. 生活的地平线主要是随着心灵的开阔而变宽广的。out-

look 意为“展望,前景”,例如:The employment outlook for the next year is based on in part contracts signed this year. 今年签订合同的多少部分上决定明年的就业前景。perspective 意为“透视画法,透视图”,例如:The painting provides us with one of the earliest examples of the use of perspective. 那幅画给我们提供了最早采用透视画法的范例。

70. [D] intense 意为“强烈的,剧烈的,紧张的”,例如:A feeling of intense bitterness snatched me. 一阵极度的痛苦涌上我的心头。intrinsic 意为“固有的,本质的,内在的”,例如:The intrinsic value of a coin is the value of the metal it is made of. 一枚钱币的内在价值是造这枚钱币的金属的价值。intentional 作“有意图的,故意的”,例如:His insult was intentional. 他的侮辱是有意的。intermittent 意为“间歇的,断断续续的”,例如:You can hear intermittent noises from the next door. 你可以听到隔壁断断续续的吵闹声。
71. [C] compatible 意为“兼容的;能和睦相处的,合得来的”,例如:Honesty is incompatible with amassing a large fortune. 诚实与积聚大量财富是不可调和的。competitive 意为“竞争的,比赛的;好竞争的,求胜心切的;(价格等)有竞争力的”,例如:There is no resting place for an enterprise in a competitive economy. 在竞争的经济中,没有企业休息的地方。cooperative 意为“有合作意向的,乐意合作的;合作的,协作的”,例如:After many years' cooperative efforts, they have transferred wasteland into fertile fields. 经过多年的共同努力,他们已把荒地变成良田。comparable 意为“(with, to)可比较的,类似的;比得上的”,例如:No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the ground of truth. 站在真理高峰上,其乐无比。
72. [A] eject 意为“驱逐,逐出;喷射,排出”,强调,“由内及外”,同 drive out, expel, remove, 例如:The fire ejected yellow flames into the night sky. 大火向夜空喷出黄色的火焰。inject 意为“注射(药液等),给……注射;注入,引入,投入”,同 fill, insert, 例如:We hope to inject new life into our business. 我们希望使我们的业务工作充满朝气。propel 意为“推进,推动;激励,驱使”,例如:The ship is propelled by screws. 这条船是用螺旋桨推进的。fling 意为“(用力地)扔,掷,丢”,例如:Habit is habit, and not to be flung out of the window by any man, but coaxed downstairs a step at a time. 习惯就是习惯,谁也不能将其扔出窗外,只能把它一步一步地引下楼。
73. [B] originate 作及物动词,意为“创造,创始,开创”,例如:It was he who originated the scheme. 是他发起的这个计划。generate 意为“生成,产生(光、热、电等);引起,导致”,例如:Solar energy should be utilized in this area to generate electricity for houses. 这一地区应充分利用太阳能发电以供家庭使用。speculate 作及物动词,意为“推测,推断”,例如:It was speculated that high cholesterol was a contributing factor to the patient's health problems. 推测高胆固醇含量是影响病人健康的一个因素。manufacture 意为“(大量)制造,加工”,同 make, 例如:These are industrialized nations that can manufacture their own machines. 这是些能自行制造机器的工业化国家。
74. [C] adhere 意为“(to)粘附,附着;遵守,坚持;追随,支持”,例如:Every work of art adheres to some system of morality. But if it be really a work of art, it must contain the essential criticism of the morality to which it adheres. 每一种艺术品都依附于某种道德体系。但它若真是艺术品,就一定包含着对它所依附的道德的必要批评。ascribe 意为“(to)把……归因于;把……归属于”,同 owe...to, 例如:She ascribed difficulties to overspending. 她把困难归因于费用超支太大。subscribe 意为“(to)订阅,订购(书籍等);同意,赞成”,例如:I subscribe to your opinion. 我赞成你的意见。cater 意为“(for, to)满足需要(或欲望),迎合;(for)提供饮食及服务,承办酒席”,同 coddle, indulge, oblige, 例如:The restaurant caters only to the Muslims. 这是一家专供穆斯林就餐的饭店。
75. [D] relieve 意为“使轻松,使宽慰;缓解,减轻,解除”,同 lessen, 例如:Her comforting words relieved

him from the agony. 她的一席安慰话把他从痛苦中解脱出来。reclaim 意为“要回;开垦(荒地);回收”,例如:No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether irreclaimably bad. 只要他曾发自内心地和尽情地笑过,他就不可能是个不可教化的坏人。reconcile 意为“使协调;使和解;(to)使顺从(于),使甘心(于)”,例如:The estranged couple reconciled after a year. 翻脸的那对夫妻一年以后又和好了。rectify 意为“纠正,修复”,同 restore, revise, better, 例如:The mistakes in my bill should be rectified. 我账单上的错误应该改正。

76. [D] accelerate 意为“(使)加快,(使)增速”,同 speed up, 例如:A rocket must accelerate for some time before escaping the earth's gravity. 火箭必须加速一段时间才能摆脱地球的引力。precede 意为“在……之前,先于”,例如:The final performance, which may take a minute, has been preceded by many hours of rehearsal. 最终的演出,也许只有一分钟,在这之前要有许多小时的排练。prevail 意为“流行,盛行;(over)获胜,占优势;(on, upon)说服,劝说,诱使”,例如:The poet's voice need not merely be the record of man; it can be one of the props, the pillars to help him endure and prevail. 诗人的声音不应只是人类的记录,而应是使人类永存并得到胜利的支柱和栋梁。ascend 意为“渐渐上升,升高”,同 rise, 例如:If a jewel falls into the mire it remains as precious as before; and though dust should ascend to heaven, its former worthlessness will not be altered. 宝石即使落在泥潭里,仍是一样可贵;尘土虽然扬到天上,还是没有价值。

77. [B] 短语 in collaboration with 作“与……合作[合著],与……勾结”讲,例如:She wrote the book in collaboration with her sisters. 她和她的姐妹们合作写成此书。in combination with 作“与……联[结]合;与……协力;与……共”将,例如:The firm is working on a new product in combination with several overseas partners. 公司正在联合海外合伙人制造一种新产品。in connection with 作“关于……,与……有关”讲,例如:The premier stressed the problems in connection with agriculture. 总理强调了关于农业的一些问题。英语中没有 in collection with 短语。collection 意为“收藏品,收集的东西;收取,收集;聚集,积聚”,例如:He gradually accumulated an impressive collection of oil paintings. 他逐渐地积攒了大量的油画。

78. [B] disaster 意为“灾难,大祸;彻底的失败”,例如:Those who mistake their good luck for their merit are inevitably bound for disaster. 那些错把好运当作自己长处的人必然会遇到灾难。dismay 意为“使失望,使气馁;使惊恐,使惊愕”,例如:The thought of having to earn her own living dismayed her. 一想到不得不自己去谋生她就感到沮丧不安。expedition 意为“(为特定目的而组织的)旅行,出行,远征”,例如:To solve the energy crisis, many scientists are making an expedition in rural areas. 为了解决能源危机,许多科学家在荒凉的地区探险。controversy 意为“争论,辩论”,例如:The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy. 最终衡量一个人,不是看他在舒适和顺利的時刻的表现,而是看他在受到非难和有争议的時刻的表现。

79. [D] luminous 意为“发光的,发亮的,光明的”,例如:It's difficult to select from his luminous works short passages that are really representative. 在他卷帙浩瀚的著作中要选出真正有代表性的片段相当困难。audible 作“(声音足够大)可以听得见的”讲,例如:The speaker was scarcely audible. 讲话人的声音小得几乎听不见。amplified 意为“(声音)放大的,增强了的;扩大劳动”,例如:His amplified voice was heard by the audience even at the last row. 他那放大的声音即使最后一排的听众也听得到。supersonic 意为“超声的,超音速的”,例如:Jet plane can fly at supersonic or hypersonic speeds as distinct from the 600 M.P.H. maximum speed of a propeller driven plane. 与最高时速 600 英里的螺旋桨推进器飞机不同,喷气式飞机能以超音速或特超音速飞行。

80. [C] fluctuate 意为“波动,涨落,起伏”,例如:There is something queer about the way his temperature

fluctuates these days. 近些日子他的体温时高时低,这事有点奇怪。vibrate 意为“(使)振动,(使)摇摆”,例如:The ground vibrated during an earthquake. 地震时大地剧烈地颤动。swing 意为“(使)摇摆,(使)摇荡”,例如:A pendulum swings. 钟摆来回摆动。flutter 意为“(鸟等)振翼,拍翅而飞”,例如:The bird fluttered its wings wildly but it could not get off the ground. 鸟儿拼命扑打着翅膀,但仍不能飞离地面。

PART V

81. [A] 根据第一段的最后一句话“but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the misery lasts.”就可断定[A](shorten the duration of the illness)为正确答案。
82. [D] 文章倒数第二段第一句话指出“Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well.”这与选项[D](over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or flu)的意思相同。
83. [C] 根据第二段中的“That’s because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in.”就可以肯定选项[C](one should take medicine upon catching the disease)正确。
84. [B] 作者在文章倒数第四段指出“...adults and teens (with a cold) often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages.”故可根据[B](A high temperature)来区分病人患的是感冒还是流感。
85. [A] 文章倒数第二段指出:无论是患感冒还是流感都不要服用阿司匹林,因此孩子出现流感症状时,是不应该服用阿司匹林的,故[A]正确。
86. [B] 根据第一段中的“They offer a new way to probe how the brain generates and understands language”,并结合第三段中的“Stokoe’s idea was academic heresy.”,以及最后一段中的“For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese.”就可断定答案为[B]。
87. [C] 根据第一段中的“The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C.”,以及第二段中的“When Bill Stokoe went to Gallaudet to teach English,”就可以肯定[C]为答案。
88. [B] 根据第三段中的“It was 1955, when even deaf people dismissed their signing as ‘substandard’.”,就可排除[A]。根据最后一段中的“For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese”,就可排除[C]。[D]在文章中并未提及,也应排除。正确答案应为[B],这一点也可以从第三段中的两个疑问句“Might deaf people actually have a genuine language? And could that language be unlike any other on Earth?”得到肯定,这正是 Bill Stokoe 的研究课题和发现。
89. [D] 根据最后一段中的“They (educators) assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation of sound”,就可得出答案[D]。
90. [D] 根据最后一段中的 Stokoe 所言“What I said... is that language is not mouth stuff—it’s brain stuff.”,便可肯定[D]为正确答案。
91. [D] 文章开门见山表明了作者的态度:“I’m usually fairly skeptical about any research...”,这里 skeptical 意为“怀疑的,倾向于怀疑的”,所以选[D]。另外,也可根据下文作者的叙述得出这样一个结论。
92. [B] 根据常识,我知道“we can’t turn the clock back”表示“过去的事情不再来”,在这里,作者表示我们虽然不能够回到过去,去营造一个不同于现在的适合孩子成长的环境,但是我们却可以帮助下

一代勇敢面对社会现实和生存环境,所以正确答案应为(B)。

93. [C] 根据文中第一段最后一句“normal children aged 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50 years ago”,就可推理出[C]。
94. [C] 作者在文章第四段明确指出“At the top of the list is nurturing a better appreciation of the limits of individualism. ...Strengthening social ties helps build communities and protect individuals against stress.”,由此可以推断出“让孩子更多地参与到社会中对父母来说是至关重要的”,正确答案应为[C]。
95. [A] [B]未提及,[C]过于绝对,[D]未提及,均可排除。作者在文章最后5段中给出了很多建议,不言而喻“Anxiety can be coped with”,另外,结合最后一段中的“Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable.”便可肯定正确答案为[A]。
96. [A] 根据第一段中第二句的后半部分“a finding... could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives”,就可知答案为[A]。
97. [B] 根据第三段的“The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture.”以及“This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture”,就肯定[B]正确。另外,考生根据生活常识和科技知识也可以得出正确的结论。
98. [D] 根据最后一段第一句中的“...their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure.”,可知答案为[D]。
99. [C] 在这四个选择项中只有“bacteria communities”可以作 spread and rapidly run out of nutrients 的主语,而其他三个选择项作主语,均不符合逻辑。由此[C]是正确答案。
100. [D] 根据最后一段最后一句“The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.”我们就可肯定,该发现的商业应用的前提是[D]。

PART VI (略)

听力文字材料

PART I DICTATION

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

Now listen to the passage.

THE BLIND ATTENDING UNIVERSITY

The World Health Organization says almost forty million people around the world are blind. /There are about one million blind people in the United States. / The largest and most influential organization of blind people in this country is the National Federation of the Blind. / Officials say the nation does not have any colleges or universities/ that serve only blind students. /They say the reason for this is that blind people must learn to live among people who can see. /

American colleges and universities do accept blind and visually impaired students./ And they provide services to help these students succeed./ For example, colleges find people who write down what the professors say in class./ And they provide technology that can help blind students with their work./ However, experts say colleges can best help blind students/ by making it clear that the students should learn to help themselves./

The second and third readings. You should begin writing now.

The last reading. Now, you have two minutes to check through your work.

(a 2-minute interval)

This is the end of the Dictation.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

M: Excuse me, I wonder if you could tell me how to find a place I can have my shoes fixed. I'm new in town.

W: Well of course, you can always look in the yellow pages in the back of the telephone book under "Shoe Repair." But I think there's a good shop not far from here. Take the first street to the left and walk about three blocks. I can't remember the name of the shop, but you'll run into it. It's near the police station. By the way, do you know about the "Town Guide"? It has all kinds of useful information. I think you'll find it in any bookstore.

M: Thanks a lot, you've been very helpful and I'll look for that 'Town Guide' next time I'm in a bookstore. Let's see, you said the repair shop was three blocks on the right?

W: No, first street on the left then three blocks.

M: Thanks again.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

M: I'm really shocked at the air quality of the inland valley. Look at it.

W: Yes, over the last few decades there has been an enormous emphasis on development with hardly any concern for the environmental consequences.

M: I can certainly see the problems it has caused. I remember watching the stars at night as a child; it was so bright and beautiful. What do you think caused all of this?

W: It wasn't one single source like a power plant or some large industry. I'm sure there were a number of contributing factors. I bet cars were one of the major causes of damage, though.

M: I remember now. Haven't I heard something about high levels of nitrous oxides emitted from cars?

W: Precisely. There are too many nitrous oxides coming out of cars. Anytime something is burned in the atmosphere at high temperature, it causes the nitrogen in the air to combine with oxygen—forming nitrous oxide radicals. Radicals are combinations of elements that behave as if they were a single element. Nitrous oxides also tend to be rather heavy.

M: Well, what's wrong with that?

W: When heavy gasses are released, they don't float away and mix with the atmosphere, they hover above the area in which they are produced causing the air to stagnate. Eventually other pollutants such as dust and soot are also mixed into the air, and a big brown cloud hangs over the city.

M: Oh, I see. Then as a result of all the trapped particles, the air becomes ugly, and it is difficult to see very far.

W: Not only that, the nitrous oxides themselves are dangerous. Nitrous oxide radicals are highly active. They cause damage to concrete, and they are believed to create many health problems. Some people even say that certain forms of cancer may be developed from living in areas with high levels of nitrous oxides.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

W: I haven't seen you for a while. Have you been away?

M: Yes, I just got back from vacation. I took a tour around the Great Lakes. Have you ever been there?

W: Oh yes! When I was young, I lived in Erie County, New York, and I used to go swimming in Lake Erie all the time. We also went to Lake Ontario in Canada.

M: But I thought that Lake Erie was so polluted that almost everything living in it had died.

W: At one time Lake Erie was almost dead. There was so many algae that the oxygen supply was practically used up.

M: It was the amount of phosphates and detergents that caused this excessive growth of algae, wasn't it?

W: Yes, but since both the United States and Canada have now limited phosphates and detergents, there has been tremendous gain in the fight against water pollution. In fact, all the Great Lakes will be ninety percent improved within the next generation.

M: I'm glad to hear an environmental success story at last.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

A friend of mine told me that when he was a young man, he went to work as a teacher in one of the states of India. One day, he received an invitation to dinner at the ruler's palace. Very pleased, he went to tell his colleagues. They laughed, and told him the meaning of the invitation. They had all been invited, and each person who was invited had to bring with him a certain number of silver and gold coins. The number of coins varied according to the person's position in the service of the government. My friend's income was not high, so he did not have much to pay. Each person bowed before the ruler, his gold went onto one hip, his silver went onto another hip. And in this way he paid his income tax for the year. This was a simple way of collecting income tax. The tax on property was also collected simply. The ruler gave a man the power to collect a tax from each owner of land or property in a certain area, if this man promised to pay the ruler a certain amount of money. Of course, the tax collector managed to collect more money than he paid to the ruler. The difference between the sum of money he collected and the sum of money he gave to the ruler was his profit.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

If your children cannot find a salaried summer job, or he or she is too young to find one that's suitable, volunteer activities might fill those long summer days. The payoff, according to one adult volunteer worker, "comes with reference, learning, and a greater understanding of people—the youngsters themselves, as well as others." Usually the lower age limit for volunteer work is 13 or 14.

In just about every community, volunteer referral services will help junior high or senior high school students find the right volunteer spot. Recreation departments, boards of education, United Way agencies, hospitals, and even city governments can help, too.

Your child might be assigned to escort toddlers through a zoo or visit patients in a hospital. He or she might work in a day camp or a day-care center, a botanical garden, a school or nursing home.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the passage.

On the area weather map, most stations in southern Michigan are still reporting sunny skies. It's seventy-nine degrees at Detroit, seventy-three degrees at Lansing. Chicago is reporting light showers. South Bend is cloudy as the cloudiness moves in from the southwest.

The temperature at Ann Arbor Airport in degrees Celsius is twenty-three point three. That's seventy-four degrees on the Fahrenheit scale. Sixty-six degrees is the water temperature of the lake with winds gusting at twenty knots. The relative humidity is fifty-five percent and the barometric pressure is thirty point eleven inches of mercury and falling.

The pollution index today is seventy-five. The quality of our air is fair. Sunrise will be at six o'clock tomorrow morning.

And now for the extended forecast. For tonight, we expect partly cloudy conditions and mild temperatures with tonight's low about sixty degrees and only a twenty percent chance of any showers this evening.

Tomorrow morning, look for mostly cloudy conditions with a seventy percent chance of showers and thundershowers continuing into the evening. It looks as if it will be a mild, but rainy weekend.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld delivered the news Friday that everyone here had been fearing: the Pentagon's recommendation that Fort Monmouth be closed along with 32 other major installations as part of a plan to save billions of dollars and make the military more modern.

The reaction to the announcement by the communities affected—from New Jersey to California, Wisconsin to Texas—was first disappointment, then determination to fight for their livelihoods.

Fort Monmouth is the home of the Army's Communications and Electronics Command. The installation contributes \$3 billion to the local and state economies; its closing would put about 6,000 people out of work, deal a blow to area businesses and close the book on a base that's been part of the community since 1917.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

Canada's minority Liberal government, under heavy pressure over a corruption scandal, looks set to lose a confidence vote next week, government and opposition officials said on Friday.

Prime Minister Paul Martin has proposed Parliament vote on his budget next Thursday and says he will call an election if he loses.

"Of course we'll lose the vote," a junior cabinet member told Reuters. If the Liberals fall next Thursday it would open the way to a June 27 election.

The Liberals and their left-leaning New Democrat allies have 151 seats in the 308-seat parliament, while the Conservatives and the separatist Bloc Quebecois have 153. The speaker of Parliament is a Liberal but he only votes in case of a tie. One seat is vacant.

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

Thousands of terrified Uzbeks trying to flee into Kyrgyzstan burned a government building Saturday and attacked border guards, a second day of violence triggered by a brazen jail break to free accused Islamic militants and a massive demonstration against economic conditions under the iron-fisted rule of President Islam Karimov.

There was no immediate word on casualties in the latest violence in the former republic of the ex-Soviet Union, but witnesses to Friday's mayhem said more than 200 people were killed in gunfire after government troops confronted the huge demonstration.

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

The US military wrapped up a major offensive in a remote desert region near the Syrian border Saturday, saying it had cleaned out the insurgent haven and killed more than 125 militants during the weeklong campaign against followers of Iraq's most wanted terrorist Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

Nine U. S. Marines were killed and 40 injured during Operation Matador—one of the largest American campaigns since militants were driven from Fallujah six months ago. The number of civilian casualties was not immediately known.

American troops, backed by warplanes and helicopter gunships, swept through desert outposts along ancient smuggling routes, believed to be staging areas for foreign fighters who slip over the border and collect weapons to launch deadly attacks in Iraq's major cities.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

Police charged a 21-year-old man with the murder of 16-year-old Mary Ann Leneghan whose body was found in a park in Reading, Thames Valley Police said on Saturday.

Jamaile Morally, from Balham, south London, was also charged with attempted murder, rape and kidnap.

He was remanded in custody after appearing before Reading magistrates and will appear before Reading Crown Court on May 19.

Leneghan was found dead on May 7 after suffering a single stab wound to the neck.

A witness reported that the girl was abducted from a car park in Reading on May 6 by a group of up to six young men in their late teens or early twenties and taken to a guesthouse where she was violently and sexually assaulted.

THIS IS THE END OF LISTENING COMPREHENSION. NOW PLEASE PROCEED TO THE NEXT PART.

全真预测试卷二

参考答案与解析

PART I

请参见听力文字材料

PART II

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B | 6. D | 7. D | 8. A | 9. D | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. A | 14. B | 15. C | 16. C | 17. D | 18. B | 19. C | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. D | 23. D | 24. B | 25. C | 26. A | 27. A | 28. C | 29. D | 30. B |

PART III

31. [C] 根据上文的“21%”及下文的“7% did not...”可知此“7%”不同于彼“21%”,所以应该选[C]。additional 作“另外的,附加的”讲,例如:The additional work put a great strain on him. 额外的工作使他压力很大。
32. [B] 根据上文中的“which”可知,该处应选择“which”,例如:Money is a bottomless sea, in which honor, conscience, and truth may be drowned. 金钱是无底的海洋,荣誉、良心和真理都可能淹没在其中。
33. [A] virtually 意为“实际上,几乎”,例如:Virtually the queen rules the kingdom instead of the king. 实际上是王后而不是国王统治着这个王国。
34. [C] 由下文的“in school”可知应选择“taught”。
35. [D] 根据上文中的分号,可知此处为并列关系,由“all of these people”推理出此处应选 they。
36. [A] on a test 是固定搭配,例如:He received an acceptable mark on the test but his sister won honors. 他这次考试成绩平平,他妹妹却成绩优秀。
37. [B] 根据上文中的 but 及下文中的 incorrect 可知此处应选择 altered,例如:Everyone alters and is altered by everyone else. 每个人都在改变自己,也在被别人改变。
38. [C] 根据上文可知本文主要讨论的是太阳与地球哪者绕哪者运转的问题,所以[C]为正确答案。motion 作“(物体的)运动;手势,眼色,动作”讲,例如:The idea of using steam to set a locomotive in motion originated from Watt. 用蒸汽驱动火车头的想法来源于瓦特。
39. [D] 通过分析可知要填入此处的词既作 support 一词的宾语,又作 told 的直接宾语,四个选择项中只有 what 符合这一要求,例如:Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country. 不要问国家能为你做些什么——问一问你能为国家做些什么。
40. [B] 四个选项中只有 across 可以与 the sky 搭配。across the sky 作“划过天空”讲,例如:Beams of light moved across the sky and focused on the aircraft. 束束光线扫过天空,都对准了空中的飞机。
41. [C] 根据下文的 that is happening 可推理出上文应选择一个表示动作持续一段时间的词,所以[C]为正确答案,例如:A lie can travel half way around the world while the truth is putting on its shoes. 当真理刚刚穿上鞋子,谎言就可能已经走了半个世界。
42. [B] learn something by heart 为固定搭配,意思是“将……记住,背诵”,例如:She has learned the poem by heart. 她已经能背下这首诗了。
43. [A] 四个词中只有 with 可以与 combine 连用,意为“与……结合,与……相联合”。例如:Miss Temple knows how to combine reason with strictness, comfort with economy, compassion with uprightness. 泰普尔小姐知道如何将理性与严谨、舒适与节俭、激情与正直结合起来。
44. [D] 由 and 一词可知该词前后为并列成分,根据 professor 可知此处应选择 student's。
45. [A] 根据下文的“side by side, each unaffected by the other”,可知此处应选择 exist,该词作“存在,生存”讲,例如:Facts do not cease to exist just because they are ignored. 事实并不因为人们忽视而不再存在。
46. [C] 由“continues to use”及下文中的“errors in students' personal models of the world”可知,此处应选 personal 一词,personal 作“个人的,私人的;亲自的;针对个人的,有关私人的,涉及隐私的”讲,例如:No personal valor is significant; the important aspect lies in self-subordination to the universal. 个人勇敢是没有意义的,重要的是使个人从属于全体。
47. [A] 能与 circumstance 搭配的只有介词 in,例如:Everything can be taken from a man but one thing: the freedom to choose his attitude in any given set of circumstances. 我可以拿走人的任何东西,但