



易考教育
YIKAO JIAOYU

大学英语四、六级等级考试系列

最新大学英语

4级考试

全真模拟试卷与精解

新要求 新大纲

大学英语考试命题研究组 主审

诸允孟 主编

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最新大学英语四级考试 全真模拟试卷与精解 (答案精解与听力原文)

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前 言

为帮助广大参加大学英语四级的考生，本试卷编者根据新大纲要求，精心编写长对话、快速阅读、中译英等新题型的模拟题，在练习以前有代表性的真题同时，全真模拟新四级，做到备考有方，心中有数！

听力部分，精选 22 篇有代表性的长对话段落，覆盖学生相关的全部话题。短文听写部分，不单单给出答案，还总结听写技巧和考点归纳，使学生知道自己的弱点所在，针对性地提高听写能力。

阅读部分，新大纲中分为仔细阅读和快速阅读两大部分。仔细阅读部分多了选词填空题，快速阅读部分增加完成句子、True/False 题型等，在本套讲解中，除了讲正确选项为什么对，还从测试原理角度分析干扰选项错误的原因，帮助考生多得分。

综合部分，改错题答案中总结改错题解题规律和常考语法点，完型题的答案讲解主要讲解“一步到位”的做题方法，只读一遍文章就做完所有完型题，既节省时间，又可以获得高分。

作文部分，根据四级改革的要求，加大了书信类、图表类等应用文体的比重，所给出的范文都是由高级句型结构模版+有代表性的句式变化+高级词汇构成，模版新颖，便于考生借鉴使用。

比如：

One of the problems we are faced with today is that China has become a place of rampant pirated products: pirated books, CDs, VCDs, DVDs... We are so accustomed to it that we are not surprised to see pirated copies of the latest movies even before they are on shown in theatres.

The reasons for the phenomenon, which are obvious to all, can be listed as follows:

To start with, for most people, the original products are too expensive to be afforded. **Secondly**, pirated products are much cheaper and does not necessarily mean low quality. **In addition**, some officials will tolerate anything so long it can bring them financial income.

But the pirated products really do much harm. **Firstly**, they infringe intellectual property rights. **What is more**, they offend against the rules of the market. Due to piracy, companies investing in invention will inevitably run bankruptcy.

In view of the seriousness of the problem, effective measures should be taken: on the one hand, people all over China must realize the harm of piracy; **on the other hand**, the government should issue strict laws and regulations to put the situation under control.

祝大家学习进步！考取优异成绩！

编 者
2005 年 7 月

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大学英语四级考试全真预测题答案及解析 (1)

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

答案: 1—10 CDCCC DCADA

1. M: It's a beautiful day today. Want to go roller-skating?
W: Any other time will be great. But today I'm working on a paper.
Q: What does the woman mean?
2. W: I thought you said you are going to call me last week about that car I'm selling.
M: Oh, I'm so sorry. It completely slipped my mind.
Q: What does the man mean?
3. W: Before we go to the movie theater, I have to stop at the bank and get some money.
M: Don't worry about that. This is my treat.
Q: What does the woman mean?
4. W: How did you like the concert? I found it really moving.
M: I love classical music. But that conductor seemed a bit inexperienced.
Q: What does the man mean?
5. W: I can't find Elm Drive anywhere on this map. I don't think there is any such street.
M: It's probably in the new part of town. We'll have to call for directions.
Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?
6. M: You seem cheerful today.
W: It's nice to see the sun for a change.
Q: What does the woman mean?
7. W: I can't believe that Prof. Lawrence is going to retire.
M: He's still going to lead a graduate seminar on each semester though.
Q: What does the man mean?
8. W: We're having all kinds of troubles finding a new apartment for next year. What about you?
M: My roommate and I decided that this year we'd stay put.
Q: What does the woman mean?
9. M: I fixed the window, painted the bookcase and repaired the desk and chair.
W: Been busy, haven't you?
Q: What does the woman imply about the man?
10. M: Want to go to the library now, Betty?
W: How about an hour or so?
Q: What does Betty mean?

Section B

答案: 11—15 DDB AC

Longer Conversation 1

- W: Hi, Kaven. Your roommate told me that I could find you in the TV lounge. What are you doing here?
M: What does it look like I am doing?
W: Well, it looks like u are watching television. But we have a linear algebra mid-term tomorrow, so I thought you'd be studying for it and maybe I can study with you.
M: Oh, well, I was just taking a break. This linear algebra stuff gives me a headache if I work on it too long.
W: I know what you mean. I've been working on it for three hours through it already. I'm beginning to go cross. I'd been theorizing at the sample problems. I just don't get some of them.
M: But I can't believe you are coming to me. I mean you do know what I got on the last test, don't u?
W: Yeah, I know. You told me. I just thought two heads might be better one.
M: Yeah, that's nice idea. But . . . you know, I wish I knew that person in our class who got a hundred on the last test. She didn't miss a question. Umm . . . was it Elizabeth?
W: Oh yeah, Elizabeth! She is a friend of mine. She'd be a big help right now. Why don't I give her a call?
M: What! At this hour? It's already ten thirty. I don't wanna impose on her.

W: Yeah, I guess you are right. But you know what, she owes me a big favor. Let's at least give her a call and see what she says. Maybe going over some of the problems with us would help her review the material.

M: It's worth a try.

11. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

12. Why is the man surprised that the woman wants to study linear algebra with him?

Longer Conversation 2

Listen to two students talking about their engineering class.

W: Hello?

M: Hi, may, this is bill johns.

W: Oh hi, bill. You weren't in engineering class today, were you?

M: I have the flu. I was wondering if you could tell me what went on.

W: Actually we had an interesting class. Dr. Collin talked about a new type of fuel.

M: Oh, yeah?

W: Uh-hum. It's called dimethylether or DME.

M: Oh, I remember reading something a bout DME. It's mostly used in spray cans, right?

W: Right. DME doesn't destroy the ozone, so it's been environmentally friendly.

M: But doesn't DME pollute the air if it's burned in an engine?

W: Dr. Collin says something about its exhausts being clear, that it doesn't release as much pollutants as diesel fuel. And he mentioned something about DME being more efficient than other alternative fuels.

M: When will it replace diesel fuel?

W: Not for a while. It's not economical to mass produce.

M: Well, thanks for the information. I guess I won't need to borrow your notes.

W: Well, maybe you should look at them. We are having a test next week.

M: Okay, could u give them to Mike Andrews? I think he is in your psychology class. he is my roommate.

W: Sure. I hope you're feeling better soon.

M: Thanks. Me too. Bye!

W: Bye!

13. What is the conversation mainly about?

14. What effect will the increased use of DME instead of diesel fuel probably have?

15. Why does the woman suggest the man look at her notes?

Section C

答案: 16—25 CDDDB CBDBA

Passage 1

A lot of people in the United States are coffee drinkers. Over the last few years, a trend has been developing to introduce premium specially blended coffees known as gourmet coffees into the American market. Boston seems to have been the birthplace of this trend. In fact, major gourmet coffee merchants from other cities like Seattle and San Francisco came to Boston, where today they engaged in a kind of coffee war with Boston's merchants. They are all competing for a significant share of the gourmet coffee market. Surprisingly, the competition among these leading gourmet coffee businesses will not hurt any of them. Experts predict that the gourmet coffee market in the United States is growing and will continue to grow to the point that gourmet coffee will soon capture a half of what is now a 15 million-dollar market and will be an 8 million-dollar market by 1999. Studies have shown that coffee drinkers who convert to gourmet coffee seldom go back to the regular brands found in supermarkets. As a result, these brands will be the real losers in the gourmet coffee competition.

16. What is the main topic of the news story?

17. What probably leads people to choose gourmet coffees over regular brands?

18. What will probably happen in the future to stores that sell only regular brands of coffee?

Passage 2

You may remember that a few weeks ago we discussed the question of what photography is. Is it art, or is it a method of reproducing images? Do photographs belong in museums or just in our homes? Today I want to talk about a

person who tried to make his professional life an answer to such questions. Alfred Stieglitz went from the United States to Germany to study engineering. While he was there, he became interested in photography and began to experiment with his camera. He took pictures under conditions that most photographers considered too difficult. He took them at night, in the rain and of people and objects reflected in windows. When he returned to the United States, he continued these revolutionary efforts. Stieglitz was the first person to photograph skyscrapers, clouds and views from an airplane. What Stieglitz was trying to do in his photographs was what he tried to do throughout his life: make photography an art. He thought that photography could be just as beautiful a form of self-expression as painting or drawing. For Stieglitz, his camera was his brush. While many photographers of the late 1800s and early 1900s thought of their work as a reproduction of identical images, Stieglitz saw his as a creative art form. He understood the power of the camera to capture the moment. In fact, he never retouched his prints or made copies of them. If he were in this classroom today, I'm sure he'd say, "Well, painters don't normally make extra copies of their paintings, do they?"

19. What is the professor mainly discussing?

20. What question had the professor raised in the previous class?

21. What does the professor imply about the photographs Stieglitz took at night?

22. Why did Stieglitz choose not to make copies of his photographs?

Passage 3

If you are in your twenties, you own your first car, your career is more or less launched, and you are starting looking forward to owning a home, but you're worried, too. Perhaps you've got some debt. You probably don't have much in the way of savings. And without your expenses, it doesn't look like you will be able to improve the situation soon. If you wonder how to cut corners, there's an obvious place to look, at your spending habits. Do you buy a soda each weekend? Waste one dollar a day for forty years and when you set to retire, you find your account short by one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. Grab the calculator and you discover that over forty years going out to dinner twice a month at forty dollars each time, a month to have a million. Even a pack-a-day cigarette habit will lighten your retirement account by three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. And the same with cable TV. And those cool earrings. They will probably amount to as much as one million. So, the first clue to accumulating wealth is this focus on your spending habits. Here are a couple of tricks to help you save even if you swear you can't afford to. Start buying things that fall rather than rise in value, pay yourself first. Before you pay the monthly bills, send 25 dollars to a mutual fund. Stop spending coins. From now on, spend only paper currency and keep the change every day. Get your family involved, and you'll double your savings. Use discount tickets at the supermarket, but use them correctly, how? If you really want to make these tickets worthwhile, you actually must invest into your mutual fund the amount you save by using the tickets. Otherwise, you're wasting your time and your money.

23. According to the speaker, what should one pay special attention to if he wants to save up?

24. How much can a person save by retirement if he gives up his pack-a-day habit?

25. What should one do before paying monthly bills, if he wants to accumulate wealth?

Section D

S1. choose

S2. maintain

S3. communication

S4. blocked

S5. embarrassment

S6. deepest

S5. memory

S8. When you open an old box of letters and read them years later, a lot of beautiful memories

S9. This feeling is something that you can definitely never experience through several phone calls

S10. Phones can never kill it, neither will anything else.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Passage 1

1. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题要求回答引号中内容的具体含义，是一道细节题。首先确定出引号中文字在文中的具体位置第一段的末句，用来陈述了一个观点：“因此，在美国经济体制中，消费者个人的需求，加上商人获取最大利润的追求及消费者想最大限度提高购买力的愿望三者共同决定应该生产什么和如何利用资源来生产这些产品。”看具体选项：

A. 美国人对其收入水平不满。属于乱借题发挥，想要“maximize their incomes”并不能就推出对收入水平不满。解题中要小心这种乱联系，乱推理的选项。

B. 美国人想夸大其收入水平。“overstate”是夸大的意思，与“maximize”更没有什么联系。关键要把握好这些重要词语的意思，就能各个击破。

C. 美国人想要增加其收入。这里还是要提到对于原文中“maximize their incomes”的理解，根据原文中提到的并列项“商人获取最大利润”，正确的理解应该是使购买力最大化，按照这一理解就不会出现增加收入的说法。

D. 美国人想要增加其购买力。根据上述分析为正确选项。本题的解题关键是根据具体句子环境理解核心词的意思。

2. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题是有关段落主旨的主旨题。文章第2段第1、2句所表达的内容是该段的主题：价格（的波动是供求关系（生产者与消费者的关系）的反映。把握了这一主旨，就可以来挨个挑选选项。

A. 生产者可以通过机械化生产来满足消费者。本选项误解了原文中关键词“mechanism”的意思，其原意是机制，而本选项把它理解成了“mechanized”，即机械化的。

B. 消费者通过生产者表达需求。本句话的句意显然有问题，关键是没有理解原文的句子意思是讲消费者需求是通过该机制表达的。

C. 生产者决定产品价格。同样没有理解主旨句的意思。

D. 供给和需求决定价格。符合主旨句的意思。

本题难度并不大，主要是读懂主旨句的意思。

3. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题是一个细节题，关键在于准确的定位。根据本题的提干，同时在经过阅读对文章大意有所了解的基础上，可以将本题定位于第三段。逐个看选项：

A. 私有财产的拥有和相应的权利。本选项概括的较完整，且符合第三段的大意。

B. 劳动力及自然资源的控制。本选项只是涉及到第三段的一个方面，不完整。

C. 生产资源的所有权。本选项也只是涉及一个方面，不完整。

D. 自由签署合约和定价。同样的失之片面。

由本题的B, C, D选项的见，这三个选项都只涉及到第三段陈述的一个方面，所以解细节题时，对原文完整的把握是十分重要的。

4. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题是一道态度题。通读全文，就会发现，通篇文章作者都是在客观地叙述有关美国经济体制的一些基本情况，并没有在主观上表明自己的观点。所以A项“客观的”为正确选项。

A. 客观的。

B. 乐观的。作者并没有说这一经济体系是否是乐观的。

C. 漠然的。作者只是在客观地叙述它，文中看得出来作者对它是并不关心的。

D. 合情合理的。显然，在文章中看得出来作者对这一经济体系的肯定。

5. 答案【C】。

【解析】本题是一个主旨题，考查的是对于全文主旨的把握。做这类题关键是对全文大意有一个总体的把握，可以通过找出并理解各段主旨句并理解相互间关系来实现。而本文前两段主要讲供给和需求是如何决定价格的，第三段是讲私有经济特征，可见全文都是在讲美国的经济及其运作。

A. 美国的商品是如何生产的。显然本文并没有这方面的内容，本选项纯粹是干扰视线的。

B. 美国消费者如何购买商品。本文同样没有涉及。

C. 美国经济如何运行。根据上面分析为正确选项。

D. 美国的商人是如何获取利润的。同样不是原文主要内容。

本题还有个解题方法就是排除法，本题的A, B, D三个选项显然不是本文主旨，可以用排除法得到正确答案。

Passage 2

6. 答案【B】。

【解析】本题是一个细节推断题，考查对于文章细节的理解程度。做这个题的关键是定位出本题在文章中的出题位置，并理解文章中的意思，以作出合理的推断。本题考查的内容可以在第一段中找到：“More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open.”意即用户不管当地的银行是否开业都可以支出或者存进款项。

- A. 从银行取任意多的钱。显然与句意不符。
- B. 比其他人获得更多便利的服务。这种说法与不管是否开业都可以运作的说法相符。
- C. 从商家获取更多的信任。原文并没有涉及。

7. 答案【C】。

【解析】本题是一个推断题，即从第一段的最后一句能推出什么结论。解答这种推断题必然是要建立在对所句子的理解的基础之上，分析具体句子：“For many of us, the “cashless society” is not on the horizon — it’s already here.”是说：对许多美国人来说，“无现金社会”已经来到，而不是将要来到(on the horizon)。即已经有很多美国人使用信用卡。

- A. 将来所有美国人会使用信用卡。这在原文中并未提及，属于胡乱推测。这种选项决定不能选。
- B. 如今信用卡主要在美国使用。事实上，第一段中已经提及信用卡的使用不受时间地点的限制，所以本选项是错误选项。
- C. 有很多美国人使用信用卡。与原文句意相符。
- D. 如今使用信用卡比以前更为方便。这在文中并没提及，做这种推断题切忌在原文没有提及的情况下作胡乱推测。

从正确选项 C 看，就是对原句换一种简单的说法，并且一定是忠实于原句的。

8. 答案【B】。

【解析】本题是一个词汇题，也可以看作是一个细节题。本题考查短语“ring up sales”在文中的特殊意思，一般必须通过上下文来理解。注意到后文指出：除了记录销售额以外，计算机在商业上还有更广泛的用途，从而记录销售额是电子收款机最基本的功能。

- A. 索要货物。
- B. 记录销售额。
- C. 给销售经理打电话。
- D. 记录存货。

根据上面的分析，A，C，D 三个选项没有理解文中的意思，而只是根据“ring up”的字面意思做出了错误理解。

9. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题是一道宏观题。同时也是一道结构题。其实在考察第一段的内容和全文主旨之间的关系。通读全文，就会发现全文的主旨是“计算机带给商业的种种便利”，在文章的开篇，作者就写到计算机给信用卡的使用所带来的种种便利。由此可知，作者写信用卡的目的还是为了引出文章的主旨。A 项“引出文章的主旨”为正确选项。

- A. 引出文章的主旨。
- B. 展示如何使用信用卡。这仅仅是文章的表面意思，二不是作者的真实意图。
- C. 说明信用卡的重要性。全文的主旨并没有一直在说信用卡的重要性。第一段也只是在描述使用它的方便性，但作者并没有它很重要。
- D. 给出一些有关信用卡的信息。

10. 答案【B】。

【解析】本题是一个主旨题。解这类题时常犯的一个错误是错把段落的主旨当成文章的主旨；避免这种错误的方法是在理解的各段主旨的基础上理解它们相互间关系从而得出全文主旨。

- A. 计算机在商业上应用的方法。本选项有很强的迷惑性，因为本文确实讲述了很多计算机在商业上的应用。但是本文讨论的并不是应用的方法，而是计算机在商业上应用的结果。
- B. 计算机带给商业的种种便利。本选项符合全文的主旨。
- C. 商业自动化的意义。本选项同 A 选项一样，混淆了全文的真正主旨，因为全文虽然讲述了商业的自动化，但并没有涉及其意义。
- D. 信用卡在商业中的种种好处。这是第一段的主旨，不能作为全文的主旨。

解这类题一定要小心错误选项在承认一部分全文主旨的基础上，把重点导向别处。

Section B

Passage 3

11. F 12. B 13. H 14. D 15. E

Section C

Passage 4

16. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题问 Ricci 为何计划在美国版的 FMR 上登载更多美国艺术品？本题是一道细节题。短文第二段倒数第二句说“The English-language edition will include more American works, Ricci says, to help Americans get over ‘an inferiority complex about their art’.”由此可知，登载更多美国艺术品是为了帮助美国人树立自信心，因为他们对其没有太长历史的文化艺术而感到自卑。故选项 A 为正确答案。

17. 答案【B】。

【解析】本文将 Ricci 和哥伦布相比的主要原因是什么？本题是一道推理题。众所周知，哥伦布是一位探家，他发现了美洲大陆，而 Ricci 是想要开拓美国 的艺术杂志市场，是一位商业探索者。因此他们同是探索者，故答案选 B。

18. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题问我们对美国杂志 FMR 的印象如何？本题是一道推理题。短文倒数第二段说“In addition, he seems to be pursuing his won eclectic vision without giving a moment’s thought to such established competitors as Co nnoisseur and Horizon.”即该杂志的编辑方式不同于其他艺术杂志，故选项 D“追求自己独特的艺术风格”为正确答案。

Passage 5

19. 答案【Three】。

【解析】参看文章第三段的内容“Sponsored by China National Culture and Art Company Ltd., the dancing troupe will give three performances at the Century Theatre”所以该舞团将表演三场。

20. 答案【B】。

【解析】参看第七，第八段的内容“Piano solos: twenty Chinese and foreign piano music works will be played by three young, promising pianists from the China Central Conservatory of Music”。“Programmes include: “Consolation No 3 in D-flat major” by Liszt, “For Elise” by Beethoven, “Turkish March” by Mozart, Waltz in C-sharp minor and A Minute Waltz by Chopin, and Hungarian Dance by Brahms”。由此可知，舒曼的作品没有计划被演奏。

21. 答案【True】。

【解析】参看文章第三段的内容“Sponsored by China National Culture and Art Company Ltd, the dancing troupe will give three performances at the Century Theatre”所以这句话是正确的。

Passage 6

22. 答案【The Dutch】。

【解析】本题是一道综合概括题。参看文章最后一句话“Everyone agreed that the Dutch are hardworking, thrifty, good-natured, tolerant and business-minded”即在介绍荷兰人说，每一个人都认为荷兰人工作努力，节俭，容忍人有商业头脑。等等。所以答案是 The Dutch。

23. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题是一道细节题。有关英国人，文章谈到人们对他们有各不相同的评价。所以答案应该是 D。

24. 答案【True】。

【解析】本题是一道细节题。参看文章倒数第三段“The Italians admired the French. Hardly anyone loved the Italians except the French”所以，这句话的意思是正确的。

25. 答案【False】。

【解析】参见第一段的第二行话“Most Europeans agreed that the Germans had the highest proportion of good qualities”由此可见，“是许多欧洲人赞成德国人有……”而不是本句话中德国人赞成欧洲人有……。主语和宾语从句中的主语位置弄错了。

Part III Synthesize Test

Section A

1. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题考察固定词语的知识。根据文意，空格所在的句子说：报界付款给那些牵到大案要案（诸如 Rosemary West 案件）的证人，以图买断。“such as”用来表示举例时有两个含义：“像……这样的”和“诸如……这类”，“such as”前无逗号，所以 D 项“诸如……这类”符合句意；“as to”“关于”；“for instance”意为“例如”，置于句中时，前后应用逗号分开；C 项意为“in particular”意为“尤其是”。

2. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题考察词义辨析。根据句意，空格所在的句子意思说：为了更有效地对新闻界实施合法监控 tightening“使坚固，变紧”与 controls 构成固定搭配，所以 A 项正确；intensifying“加紧，加剧”主要指“加强力量，强烈生动”的程度；focusing“使聚焦，使注视”，常与 on 连用；fastening“扎牢，把……集中于”，主要指“把绳子扎牢”或“把目光、注意力、思想等集中”。

3. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题考察词汇的基本用法。根据句子的意思，空格所在的句子说：大法官 Irvine 勋爵将草拟的法案，由此可见，draft“草案，草稿”，draft bill 惯用搭配为正确的选项；A 项 sketch“草图，素描”，通常指画家所作的草图或指简单的计划；rough 粗糙的，粗鲁的”，主要指物体表面凹凸不平或某人言谈举止比较粗鲁；preliminary“初步的，预备的”，通常指某些重大行动或重要问题的前期、初步准备。

4. 答案【B】。

【解析】本题考察考生在语篇层次上理解做题的能力。根据题意，making payments to witnesses 意为“向证人付款”显然是不合法的行为，所以应选 illegal“不合法的”；A 项 illogical 意为“不合逻辑的”；improbable“未必会的，不太可能的”，improper“不适当的”。

5. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题考察上下文的逻辑关系。本段的开头说“……政府将禁止向证人提供报酬”本题所在句子的意思为“将严格控制对案件的宣传报道”所以 A 项 publicity“宣传，宣扬”为正确的选项；penalty“惩罚”；popularity“普及，流行，声望”；peculiarity“独特性，特色”。

6. 答案【C】。

【解析】本题考察连词的用法。根据第 35 题，正确答案应该是“before a trial begins”。

7. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题考察动词短语。所给四个选项都可与空格后的 with 连用，由题意：“Lord Irvine 说他同意当年委员会的报告”，所以应选 D；side with“与……一起”；Share with“与……一起分享”；comply with“遵守”。

8. 答案【B】。

【解析】本题考察词汇的基本知识。供某物根据句子的意思，空格所在处的意思为：“自我管制未能提供足够的控制力”。offer“主动提出，提供”为正确的选项；present“呈递，提出”；“present sb. with sth.”或“present sth. to sb.”意为“向某人提供”；manifest“表明，征服”；indicate“指示；暗示”。

9. 答案【B】。

【解析】本题考察词义项。release“释放，豁免”，主要指“释放犯人或免除某项义务”；publication“发表，公开”正好与 letter 搭配，指“那封信的发表”；printing“印刷”，exposure“揭露，暴露”，根据题意，B 项为正确选项。

10. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题考察词义项。storm“风暴”；rage“愤怒”；flare“闪耀，闪烁”；flash“闪亮；飞驰”。根据句意，与 media protest“新闻媒体的抗议”相符合的只有 A 项。

11. 答案【B】。

【解析】本题考察考生对词义的准确理解。空格所在的句子意思说：“Lord Irvine 说隐私权由法官解释而不是由议会解释，由此引发了新闻的抗议”，所以，此空应选 B，interpretation“解释；阐明”；translation“翻译”；exhibition“展览”；demonstration“表明；论证”。

12. 答案【C】。

【解析】本题考察几个词组的用法。better than“比……更好”；other than“不同于，除了”；rather than“而不是”；sooner than“比……更早；比……更快”；显然，通过了解句意，正确答案应该为 C 项。

13. 答案【B】。

【解析】本题考察动词的用法区别。本题必须结合 44 题一起考虑，可以看出，这里考查的是“动词+名词（或代词）+形容词”这一固定结构，A、D 两项不能接宾语和现在分词，只有 make 和 turn 属于这类动词，而进一步根据上下文意，B 为最佳选择。

14. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题涉及词汇基本知识。空格所在句子的意思是说：法官说，引入《人权法案》使得《欧洲人权公约》在英国有了法律效力。binding“具有约束力的”；convincing“令人信服的”；restraining“抑制的”；sustaining“支持的，维持的”；“make binding”的意思是“使……具有约束力”，与上下文相符合，故选A。

15. 答案【C】。

【解析】本题考察词汇的基本知识。空格所在的句子意思是说：按照规定，人都享有个人隐私权，公众人物可以到法庭去保护自己及其家人。由此可见，entitle“使有权利，给予权利”；“be entitled to sth.”意为“有权得到”为正确选项；authorize“委任；认为正当”；“be authorized to do sth”意为“被授权做某事”；credit“信托；信任；汇入贷方”，“be credited to sth.”意为“归因于……”；qualify“使合格；限制；修饰”，“be qualified to do sth.”意为“有资格做某事”。

16. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题测试惯用搭配。空格前“be in safe hands.”是固定习语，而且形容词 safe 后经常接介词 with 意思为“有某人管理或者持有很安全”，A 项符合句意。

17. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题涉及词汇的基本知识。impact“影响；冲击；冲突”；incident“小事件；插曲”，Inference“推论；推理”；issue“问题；辩论”；根据句子的意思，四个选项中，只有 issue 符合题意。

18. 答案【C】。

【解析】本题考察词组的固定用法。A、B、D 均不符合题意此三项均无法代入。“be said to do sth”为固定用法，意思是“据说做了某事”，代入后句子意思为“据说曾经……”。

19. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题测试语法结构搭配。空格至句末应为 that 的同位语来说明先行词 concerns，所以 D 为正确的选项。

20. 答案【C】。

【解析】本题考察词义辨析。根据句子的意思，四个选项中，与 guilty verdicts 搭配的只有 ensure “使确信，向……保证”，所以 C 项正确。confide 常用做“confide sth to sb”；assure“保证；承诺”；guarante“保证；担保”。

Section B

21. What John cares is how much profit he can get from the project.

22. The belief that failure is the mother of success has kept him go on experimenting.

23. Smith jumped to the conclusion that all our flights out of China had been made from Beijing.

24. The children find it difficult to be pleased by compliments because they believe they are unworthy of praise.

25. It is clear that, while self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is detrimental, or harmful.

Part IV Writing

The Changes In Expenses In Shanghai

As is shown in the table above, dramatic changes have taken place in family expenses in the City of Shanghai between 1980 and 2000. The most obvious change is in the cost of food and clothing, which has dropped by 48%, while those on recreation, education and health care have increased by 5%, 16% and 10% respectively. Expenses on other things keep rising from 17% to 35%.

So what are actually behind these changes? Economic growth comes first. It increases people's income, which in turn lowers percentage of the total income spent on food and clothing. Then comes the changes of people's mindset. Well fed and dressed, they begin to pay more attention to recreation and education. Moreover, they are more aware of the importance of their health. Hence the expenses on recreation, education and health also increased. Besides, the government gradually stopped offering houses to its citizens without charges. People have to save a large proportion of their money for housing. That's partly why the expenses for "others" doubled.

In conclusion, the changes reflect the development of the city and indicate that people are enjoying more.

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

答案: 1—10 DDACD BDABC

1. W: I invited your mother to lunch yesterday. But she said she didn't have any free time.
M: Yeah. She's just got a new job.
Q: What does the man mean?
2. M: The sound of all that traffic is driving me out of my mind.
W: It is bad. But the highway will reopen tomorrow. Then we won't have all those cars passing by any more.
Q: What does the woman imply?
3. M: I don't understand why I received such a low grade on my term paper.
W: You should make an appointment with the professor to discuss it.
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?
4. M: I'm going to the vegetable stand today. Can I pick up anything for you?
W: No, thanks. I just came back from the market myself.
Q: What does the woman mean?
5. M: I've been running a mile every afternoon for the past month. But I still haven't been able to lose more than a pound or two. I wonder if this worth it.
W: Oh, don't give up now. It always seems hard when you just starting out.
Q: What does the woman mean?
6. W: We're having a party at our house on the weekend of the thirtieth. Would you like to join us?
M: That sounds like a lot of fun. But I'll need to check my calendar first.
Q: What does the man imply?
7. M: Just one person in the whole class got an A on the test. You!
W: All right!
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. W: Would you like to go to the movies with us tonight?
M: To the movies? Tonight's the biggest concert of the year.
Q: What does the man mean?
9. W: Did you pick up my books from Ron's house?
M: Sorry. It slipped my mind.
Q: What does the man mean?
10. W: Could you lend me your biology notes?
M: Do you think you'll be able to make out my handwriting?
Q: What does the woman imply about the notes?

Section B

答案: 11—15 CADAD

Longer Conversation 1

M: How did you like yesterday's astronomy class?

W: It was interesting. But the point she was trying to make seemed a little far-fetched.

M: Oh, that new theory that ocean water came from comets?

W: Yeah. Do you remember what it was based on?

M: Some recent satellite photos, I think. Apparently, Space satellites recently detected thousands of small comets colliding with earth's outer atmospheres, almost 40,000 per day.

W: Ok, so they're collided with atmosphere. So that's what created the water?

M: It's not that the collision created water. Comets contain water. They're made up mostly of cosmic dust and water. When they collide with the atmosphere, they break up. And the water they contain rains down to earth. Ocean water came from that rain.

W: Oh well, this morning I asked my geology professor about that. He said that most geologists don't accept it.

M: Why not?

W: All very research indicates that most of the water molecules from the comet would've burned up as they fell through the atmosphere. Enough rain couldn't have reached the earth to fill up the ocean.

M: Well, did the geologists have an alternative theory to explain where ocean water came from?

W: Yeah, he said the more traditional view is that the ocean water came from volcanoes.

M: From volcanoes?

W: Right. They say volcanic fumes are mostly steam. And they claimed that it was the volcanic steam that created the oceans, not rain from comets.

11. What are speakers mainly discussing?

12. According to the new theory, where did ocean water come from?

13. What aspect of volcanoes does the woman mention?

Longer Conversation 2

M: Hi, Sarah, what's up?

W: Oh, hi. I just got out of a history class. I had to give a presentation.

M: How did it go?

W: Terribly. I'm sure I made a fool of myself.

M: Why? Weren't you prepared?

W: No, it's not that. I just get so embarrassed and nervous whenever I have to speak in front of a group of people. I stand up and my face gets red and... then I get even more nervous because I know everyone can see me blushing.

M: It is not so bad to blush.

W: But it happens all the time. If the professor asks a question and I know the answer, I'll blush like crazy if he calls on me. Doesn't that ever happen to you?

M: No, not really. Maybe you should try to forget about the people. Look at something else in the room, like the exit sign.

W: I guess I could try that. But I doubt that it'll help.

M: You know we talked about this in psychology class. Blushing, even though it's involuntary, is more or less a learned behavior.

W: What do you mean?

M: Oh, children hardly ever blush at all. And, among adults, supposedly women blush more than men.

W: I wonder why.

M: I don't know. But I'd a friend in high school, Brian Smith. It was really easy to make him blush. He turned red whenever a waitress would ask him for his order.

W: I'm not that bad. Well, I've got to get going for my next class. I'll talk you later.

14. What was the woman's problem?

15. What does the man say about children?

Section C

答案: 16—25 DBACC DBADB

Passage 4

I'm sure almost every one of you looked at your watch or at a clock before you came to class today. Watches and clocks seem as much part of our life as breathing or eating. Any yet, do you know that watches and clocks were scarce in the United States until the late 1850s. In the late 1700s people didn't know the exact time unless they were near a clock. Those delightful clocks in the squares of European towns were built for the public.

After all, most citizens simply couldn't afford a personal timepiece. Well, until the 1800s, in Europe and the United States, the main purpose of a watch, which by the way was off and on a gold chain, was to show others how wealthy you were. The word "wrist watch" didn't even enter the English language until nearly 1900. By then, the rapid pace of industrialization in the United States meant that measuring time had become essential. How could the factory worker get to work on time, unless he or she knew exactly what time it was. Since efficiency was now measured by how fast the job was done, everyone was interested in time. And since industrialization made possible the manufacture of large quantities of goods, watches became fairly inexpensive. Furthermore, electric lights kept factories going around the clock. Being "on time" had entered the language and life of every citizen.

16. What does the professor mainly discuss?

17. What was true of watches before the 1850s?

18. According to the speaker, why did some people wear watches in the 1800s?
19. What effect did industrialization have on watch making?

Passage 5

This room is devoted to electric fish. The eel in the tank behind me can produce a strong jolt of electricity to stun its prey. But most of the fish in here produce only weak electrical impulses that are useful for navigating, locating food and even for communicating.

The knife fish is a good example. This fish navigates using tiny receptors in the skin that are sensitive to electrical impulses. The knife fish produces an electrical signal and the receptors in its skin let it know when the signal is distorted by a tree root or other obstacle, so it can go around it. Fish also use the ability to produce and detect electrical impulses to communicate.

They can tell each other what species they belong to, how big they are and whether they are male or female. We had a tank here that's specially equipped to convert the inaudible signals that fish produce into sounds you can hear when you put on these headphones. I urge you all to listen in when I'm done speaking.

Now have a look at the electric rays. Rays are specially interesting to medical researchers because of the organs they use to produce electricity. These organs contain a chemical that carries signals from one nerve ending to the next, not only in rays but also in people. By studying these organs, scientists hope to learn more about diseases that interrupt the transmission of impulses from one nerve to another.

20. What is the talk main about?
21. What does the knife fish use electricity for?
22. Why does the speaker suggest putting on headphones?
23. According to the speaker, what medical benefits might result from studying electrical rays?

Passage 6

Next time you bring your youngsters in for a checkup, don't be surprised if the doctor asks about their tastes and entertainment. The American Academy of Medicine suggested last week that doctors work with parents to evaluate how much TV kids watch and what they see, what video and computer games they play, which websites they visit on the Internet, whether they play, whether they view R-rated videos with the company of their parents, what music they like and what books they read. Doctors are worried that kids who spend too much time in front of the tube don't get enough exercise and can become overweight. The Academy is also concerned that the message the kids get from entertainment media can make them more violent and sexually active.

The Academy recommends that children under age two not watch any TV. "Children need activities to stimulate the brain during the first two years of life", says Doctor Marien Barren, who chairs the Academy's Committee on public education. "They need feedback and socialization. Older children," she says, "should watch TV in a common area. bedrooms should be electronic media free zones where they could have a quiet place to read, study, play or just relax."

24. What unusual question may doctors ask when giving kids a checkup next time?
25. What suggestion does the academy give to the children under age two?

Section D

答案:

- S1. alternation
- S2. modified
- S3. matter
- S4. normally
- S5. reversed
- S6. Unfortunately
- S7. routine
- S8. One answer would seem to be longer periods on each shift, a month, or even three months.
- S9. During the week-end and that this is quite enough to destroy any adaptation to night work built up during the week.
- S10. Comfort permanent night workers whose habit persist through all week-ends and holidays.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Passage 1

1. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题是一个考查写作意图的细节题。要理解作者的意图必须回到原文中去考察，首先做到精确定位，然后联系上下文理解句意。本题在句子中的位置是第二段的第二句话：“While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself.”旨在强调配角的重要性。以此说明有些其他因素对特殊儿童的成长有重要影响。

- A. 特殊儿童的成长和家庭及社会有很大关系。这同分析一致，同时也与原文第二段第三句话相符。
 - B. 特殊儿童比普通儿童更受家庭影响。这并非文章意思。
 - C. 特殊儿童是家庭和社会的主要兴趣所在。同样不符合文章意思。
 - D. 社会的要求比特殊儿童的要求重要的多。又是一种想当然的说法。
- 由上可见，体察作者的写作意图，关键是回到原文，理解句意。

2. 答案【C】。

【解析】本题又是一个考查文章主旨的细节题。同样回到原文：“The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.”即社会对特殊儿童接受普通教育的关注表明他们的主张：任何公民都应该得到使其潜能充分发展的机会。这也是整篇文章的主旨：教育应该有利于特殊儿童的成长。

- A. 人们期待特殊儿童成为社会的领导者。这与原文仅仅要充分培养特殊儿童的原意不符，属于胡乱发挥。
- B. 他们可能成为社会的负担。这并不是社会要关注特殊儿童的原因。
- C. 他们应该充分发挥自己的潜力。这同文章的主旨是相符，即让特殊儿童充分发挥自己的潜力。
- D. 残疾儿童应该获得特殊关注。注意本选项混淆了特殊儿童和残疾儿童，两者是不一样的。

3. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题是一个主旨题，考查全文的主旨。由上题的分析已经可以知道本文主要强调教育应该有利于特殊儿童的成长，即本文主要在于说明改革目前的教育方式使之更有利于特殊儿童的成长的重要性。

- A. 儿童在学习能力上的差别。而文章是探讨教育方式的，本选项不符。
- B. 现代社会对特殊儿童的定义。本文并没有讲述何为特殊儿童。
- C. 对于特殊儿童的特殊教育项目。文章只是说要加强对特殊儿童的教育，但并没有提及有哪些特殊项目。
- D. 应该改造教育模式使之适合特殊儿童。这正是文章一直强调的。

4. 答案【A】。

【解析】本题是一个细节题。对于各个选项，应该尽量回到原文中去定位，判断。

- A. 受到法律支持。这可以回到原文第四段第四句话“Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children”表明法律是支持教育对特殊儿童的关注的。
- B. 与国家的传统不一致。这同样可以回到原文去定位，第四段中第三句话“That concept implies educational opportunity for all children”说明不一致的说法是错误的。
- C. 被国家的建立者清楚地表达了。国家的创始者们的人人平等这一思想也包含了儿童平等受教育的权利但这并不意味着他们业已明确地表达了(clearly stated)对特殊儿童的教育关怀。
- D. 将会对法庭裁决施加影响。儿童平等受教育的权利已获得法律上的认可，但是法庭裁决也必须依法行事，因此，该项所表达的内容（将会对法庭的裁决起很大影响）是不正确的。

5. 答案【D】。

【解析】本题是同样是一道主旨题。通读全文，就会发现作者始终在讨论教育系统需要适应特殊儿童的发展，由此可知，作者写这篇文章的目的是号召教育模式应该改进，以便于它能够适应儿童的发展，D项正确。

- A. 说明应该重视特殊儿童。范围太光，不符合文章的解。
- B. 说明教育改革的重要性。选项的范围太光，没有针对本文所提出来的实质性问题。
- C. 说明特殊儿童的情况。作者的确描述了一些有关他们情况，但作者的真实意图是说明教育模式应该适合特殊儿童。