

大学英语四级考试 历年全真试卷

1997 年 6 月

考生学校_____ 考生姓名_____ 考试时间_____月_____日至_____时_____分

考生须知

- 一、将自己的学校名称、姓名、学校代号及准考证号写在答题卡及作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题卡及作文纸放在桌上待教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题卡和作文纸均不可带出考场。
- 二、考生要仔细阅读题目的说明与要求,认真答题。
- 三、严格按照规定时间答题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题答案一律写在答题卡上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选则该题无分。选定后用 HB 铅笔在答题纸上相应字母的中部划一条横线,如[A][B][C][D]采用其它符号均被视为无效。划线要有一定的浓度,要盖住字母底色。
- 六、若需对答案进行改动,必须先用橡皮擦净待改答案上的划线,然后重新答题划线。

提 示

- 一、《大学英语四级考试历年全真试卷与详解》由十八套试卷组成,全为近年考过的真题。试题均配有参考答案和详细的解答,并配录音文字材料和两盘录音带,是参加四级考试的考生临考前实战演练的首选题库。
- 二、同学们通过做历年全真试卷,可以了解历年试卷的演练形式、时间以及要求,从而能更加准确地把握考试动向、命题规律以及试题难易度。
- 三、做题时要科学安排时间,严格按照规定答题。全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 四、做完每套试卷后及时核对参考答案,对于似是而非的题目,要究根到底。对于自己的薄弱环节,要有重点,有针对性地复习提高。

	总计	听力 理解	阅读 理解	词汇	简短 回答	完形 填空	改错	短文 写作
时间分配	2 小时	20'	35'	20'	15'			30'
卷面分值	100 分	20%	40%	15%	10%			15%
自测得分								
自测失分								

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)



Section A

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

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

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

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A) Skating. | B) Swimming. |
| C) Boating and swimming. | D) Boating and skating. |
| 2. A) Put her report on his desk. | B) Read some papers he recommended. |
| C) Improve some parts of her paper. | D) Mail her report to the publisher. |
| 3. A) She takes it as a kind of exercise. | B) She wants to save money. |
| C) She loves doing anything that is new. | D) Her office isn't very far. |
| 4. A) A shop assistant. | B) A telephone operator. |
| C) A waitress. | D) A clerk. |
| 5. A) A railway porter. | B) A taxi driver. |
| C) A bus conductor. | D) A postal clerk. |
| 6. A) Most people killed in traffic accidents are heavy drinkers. | |
| B) She does not agree with the man. | |
| C) Drunk drivers are not guilty. | |
| D) People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving. | |
| 7. A) \$ 1.40 | B) \$ 4.30 |
| C) \$ 6.40 | D) \$ 8.60 |
| 8. A) Collect papers for the man. | B) Do the typing once again. |
| C) Check the paper for typing errors. | D) Read the whole newspaper. |
| 9. A) The woman does not want to go to the movies. | |
| B) The man is too tired to go to the movies. | |
| C) The woman wants to go to the movies. | |
| D) The man wants to go out for dinner. | |
| 10. A) By bus. | B) By bike. |
| C) By taxi. | D) On foot. |



Section B Compound Dictation

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上。现在请取出试卷二。

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each

of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "store in the refrigerator."

In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher(肉商), the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus(剩余的) bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on, food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed — natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing — marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house —while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers, but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

11. The statement "In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily." (Line 1, Para. 2) suggests that

- A) the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties
 - B) the author was not accustomed to use fridges even in his fifties
 - C) there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s
 - D) the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s
12. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of fridges?
- A) People would not buy more food than was necessary.
 - B) Food was delivered to people two or three times a week.
 - C) Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily.
 - D) People had effective ways to preserve their food.
13. Who benefited the least from fridges according to the author?
- A) Inventors.
 - B) Consumers.
 - C) Manufacturers.
 - D) Travelling salesmen.
14. Which of the following phrases in the fifth paragraph indicates the fridge's negative effect on the environment?
- A) "Hum away continuously".
 - B) "Climatically almost unnecessary".
 - C) "Artificially-cooled space".
 - D) "With mild temperatures".
15. What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges?
- A) Neutral.
 - B) Critical.
 - C) Objective.
 - D) Compromising.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software(软件) or by altering the architecture but that too will happen.

I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon(硅) will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they exceed us they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce themselves. Silicon will have ended carbon's long control. And we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe.

As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we

may use them to expand our frontiers, first on earth through their ability to withstand environments, harmful to ourselves. Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined. Further ahead, by a combination of the great wealth this new age will bring about the technology it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power.

16. In what way can we make a machine intelligent?

- A) By making it work in such environments as deserts, oceans or space.
- B) By working hard for 10 or 20 years.
- C) By either properly programming it or changing its structure.
- D) By reproducing it.

17. What does the writer think about machines with human-like ability?

- A) He believes they will be useful to human beings.
- B) He believes that they will control us in the future.
- C) He is not quite sure in what way they may influence us.
- D) He doesn't consider the construction of such machines possible.

18. The word "carbon" (Line 3, Para. 2) stands for _____.

- A) intelligent robots
- B) a chemical element
- C) an organic substance
- D) human beings

19. A robot can be used to expand our frontiers when _____.

- A) its intelligence and cost are beyond question
- B) it is able to bear the rough environment
- C) it is made as complex as the human brain
- D) its architecture is different from that of the present ones

20. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) after the installation of a great number of cells and connections, robots will be capable of self-reproduction
- B) with the rapid development of technology, people have come to realize the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability
- C) once we make a machine as complex as the human brain, it will possess intelligence
- D) robots will have control of the vast, man-made world in space

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

After the violent earthquake that shook Los Angeles in 1994, earthquake scientists had good news to report: The damage and death toll (死亡人数) could have been much worse.

More than 60 people died in this earthquake. By comparison, an earthquake of similar intensity that shook America in 1988 claimed 25,000 victims.

Injuries and deaths were relatively less in Los Angeles because the quake occurred at 4:31 a. m. on a holiday, when traffic was light on the city's highways. In addition, changes made to the construction codes in Los Angeles during the last 20 years have strengthened the city's buildings and highways, making them more resistant to quakes.

Despite the good news, civil engineers aren't resting on their successes. Pinned to their drawing boards are blueprints (蓝图) for improved quake-resistant buildings. The new designs should offer even greater security to cities where earthquakes often take place.

In the past, making structures quake-resistant meant firm yet flexible materials, such as steel and wood, that bend without breaking. Later, people tried to lift a building off its foundation, and insert rubber and steel between the building and its foundation to reduce the impact of ground vibrations. The most recent designs give buildings brains as well as concrete and steel supports. Called smart buildings, the structures respond like living organisms to an earthquake's vibrations. When the ground shakes and the building tips forward, the computer would force the building to shift in the opposite direction.

The new smart structures could be very expensive to build. However, they would save many lives and would be less likely to be damaged during earthquakes.

21. One reason why the loss of lives in the Los Angeles earthquake was comparatively low is that _____.

- A) new computers had been installed in the buildings
- B) it occurred in the residential areas rather than on the highways
- C) large numbers of Los Angeles residents had gone for a holiday

- D) improvements had been made in the construction of buildings and highways
22. The function of the computer mentioned in the passage is to _____.
 A) counterbalance an earthquake's action on the building
 B) predict the coming of an earthquake with accuracy
 C) help strengthen the foundation of the building
 D) measure the impact of an earthquake's vibrations
23. The smart buildings discussed in the passage _____.
 A) would cause serious financial problems
 B) would be worthwhile though costly
 C) would increase the complexity of architectural design
 D) can reduce the ground vibrations caused by earthquakes
24. It can be inferred from the passage that in minimizing the damage caused by earthquakes attention should be focused on _____.
 A) the increasing use of rubber and steel in capital construction
 B) the development of flexible building materials
 C) the reduction of the impact of ground vibrations
 D) early forecasts of earthquakes
25. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
 A) compare the consequences of the earthquakes that occurred in the U. S.
 B) encourage civil engineers to make more extensive use of computers
 C) outline the history of the development of quake-resistant building materials
 D) report new developments in constructing quake-resistant buildings

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away — straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared (红外线) scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide (杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pest (害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States," says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

26. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are _____.
 A) sprayed with pesticides
 B) facing an infrared scanner
 C) in poor physical condition
 D) exposed to excessive sun — rays
27. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to _____.
 A) estimate the damage to the crops
 B) draw a color-coded map
 C) measure the size of the affected area
 D) locate the problem area
28. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by _____.
 A) resorting to spot-spraying
 B) consulting infrared scanning experts
 C) transforming poisoned rain
 D) detecting crop problems at an early date
29. The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties due to _____.
 A) the lack of official support
 B) its high cost
 C) the lack of financial support
 D) its failure to help increase production

30. Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of _____.
A) the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce
B) growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops
C) the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture
D) full support from agricultural experts

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

31. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
A) each B) some C) certain D) any
32. You cannot be _____ careful when you drive a car.
A) very B) so C) too D) enough
33. In general, the amount that a student spends for housing should be held to one-fifth of the total _____ for living expenses.
A) acceptable B) available C) advisable D) applicable
34. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to, _____ the color of his skin.
A) with the exception of B) in the light of
C) by virtue of D) regardless of
35. Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____.
A) capacity B) strength C) length D) possibility
36. I hate people who _____ the end of a film that you haven't seen before.
A) reveal B) rewrite C) revise D) reverse
37. He's watching TV? He's _____ to be cleaning his room.
A) known B) supposed C) regarded D) considered
38. The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three children of their own.
A) adapt B) bring C) receive D) adopt
39. The government is trying to do something to _____ better understanding between the two countries.
A) raise B) promote C) heighten D) increase
40. The newspaper did not mention the _____ of the damage caused by the fire.
A) range B) level C) extent D) quantity
41. The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.
A) scolded B) charged C) accused D) punished
42. Had he worked harder, he _____ the exams.
A) must have got through B) would have got through
C) would get through D) could get through
43. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.
A) are freshmen permitted B) freshmen are permitted
C) permitted are freshmen D) are permitted freshmen
44. I had just started back for the house to change my clothes _____ I heard voices.
A) as B) when C) after D) while
45. It seems oil _____ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.
A) had leaked B) is leaking C) leaked D) has been leaking
46. When he arrived, he found _____ the aged and the sick at home.
A) none but B) none other than
C) nothing but D) no other than
47. The pressure _____ causes Americans to be energetic, but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain.
A) to compete B) competing C) to be competed D) having competed
48. Your hair wants _____. You'd better have it done tomorrow.
A) cut B) to cut C) cutting D) being cut
49. As teachers we should concern ourselves with what is said, not what we think _____.

- A) ought to be said B) must say C) have to be said D) need to say
50. Once environmental damage _____, it takes many years for the system to recover.
A) has done B) is to do C) does D) is done
51. Studies show that the things that contribute most to a sense of happiness cannot be bought, _____ a good family life, friendship and work satisfaction.
A) as for B) in view of C) in case of D) such as
52. He will agree to do what you require _____ him.
A) of B) from C) to D) for
53. The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
A) what B) which C) that D) why
54. John seems a nice person. _____, I don't trust him.
A) Even though B) Even so C) Therefore D) Though
55. I don't think it advisable that Tom _____ to the job since he has no experience.
A) is assigned B) will be assigned C) be assigned D) has been assigned
56. _____, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.
A) Other things being equal B) Were other things equal
C) To be equal to other things D) Other things to be equal
57. _____ that my head had cleared, my brain was also beginning to work much better.
A) For B) Now C) Since D) Despite
58. The man in the corner confessed to _____ a lie to the manager of the company.
A) have told B) be told C) being told D) having told
59. By 1929, Mickey Mouse was as popular _____ children as Coca-Cola.
A) for B) in C) to D) with
60. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he _____ his opinion.
A) struck at B) strove for C) stuck to D) stood for

Part IV 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything that is offered them and a child rarely dislikes food (61) _____ it is badly cooked. The (62) _____ a meal is cooked and served is most important and an (63) _____ served meal will often improve a child's appetite. Never ask a child (64) _____ he likes or dislikes a food and never (65) _____ likes and dislikes in front of him or allow (66) _____ else to do so. If the father says he hates fat meat or the mother (67) _____ vegetables in the child's hearing he is (68) _____ to copy this procedure. Take it (69) _____ granted that he likes everything and he probably (70) _____. Nothing healthful should be omitted from the meal because of a (71) _____ dislike. At meal times it is a good (72) _____ to give a child a small portion and let him (73) _____ back for a second helping rather than give him as (74) _____ as he is likely to eat all at once. Do not talk too much to the child (75) _____ meal times, but let him get on with his food; and do not (76) _____ him to leave the table immediately after a meal or he will (77) _____ learn to swallow his food (78) _____ he can hurry back to his toys. Under (79) _____ circumstances must a child be coaxed (哄骗) (80) _____ forced to eat.

61. A) if B) until C) that D) unless
62. A) procedure B) process C) way D) method
63. A) adequately B) attractively C) urgently D) eagerly
64. A) whether B) what C) that D) which
65. A) remark B) tell C) discuss D) argue
66. A) everybody B) anybody C) somebody D) nobody
67. A) opposes B) denies C) refuses D) offends
68. A) willing B) possible C) obliged D) likely
69. A) with B) as C) over D) for
70. A) should B) may C) will D) must

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 71. A) supposed | B) proved | C) considered | D) related |
| 72. A) point | B) custom | C) idea | D) plan |
| 73. A) ask | B) come | C) return | D) take |
| 74. A) much | B) little | C) few | D) many |
| 75. A) on | B) over | C) by | D) during |
| 76. A) agree | B) allow | C) force | D) persuade |
| 77. A) hurriedly | B) soon | C) fast | D) slowly |
| 78. A) so | B) until | C) lest | D) although |
| 79. A) some | B) any | C) such | D) no |
| 80. A) or | B) nor | C) but | D) neither |

试 卷 二



Section B Compound Dictation

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. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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.

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working day is identical to any other, so there is no "(S1) _____" day for a police officer. Some days are (S2) _____ slow, and the job is (S3) _____; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. I think I can (S4) _____ police work in one word; (S5) _____. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover; that is, I was on the job, but I was wearing (S6) _____ clothes, not my police (S7) _____. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, (S8) _____. Another policeman arrived, and together, we arrested three of the men; but the other four ran away. Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. (S9) _____. I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, (S10) _____.

Part V

Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Getting to Know the World outside the Campus*. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 大学生了解社会的必要性;
2. 了解社会的途径(大众媒介, 社会服务等);
3. 我打算怎么做。

Getting to Know the World outside the Campus

大学英语四级考试

历年全真试卷

1998 年 1 月

考生学校_____ 考生姓名_____ 考试时间_____月_____日_____时至_____时

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- 二、同学们通过做历年全真试卷,可以了解历年试卷的演练形式、时间以及要求,从而能更加准确地把握考试动向、命题规律以及试题难易度。
- 三、做题时要科学安排时间,严格按照规定答题。全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 四、做完每套试卷后及时核对参考答案,对于似是而非的题目,要究根到底。对于自己的薄弱环节,要有重点,有针对性地进行复习提高。

	总计	听力 理解	阅读 理解	词汇	简短 回答	完形 填空	改错	短文 写作
时间分配	2 小时	20'	35'	20'	15'			30'
卷面分值	100 分	20%	40%	15%	10%			15%
自测得分								
自测失分								

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)



Section A

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

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

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

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

1. A) The man wants to attend tomorrow's show.
B) There aren't any tickets left for tonight's show.
C) There aren't any tickets left for tomorrow's show.
D) The man doesn't want to attend tomorrow's show.
2. A) Detective stories.
B) Stories about jail escapes.
C) Love stories.
D) Stories about royal families.
3. A) It was a long lecture, but easy to understand.
B) It was not as easy as she had thought.
C) It was as difficult as she had expected.
D) It was interesting and easy to follow.
4. A) To put him through to the director.
B) To have a talk with the director about his work.
C) To arrange an appointment for him with the director.
D) To go and see if the director can meet him right now.
5. A) Margaret wanted to return some magazines to the man.
B) Margaret wanted to lend some magazines to the woman.
C) Margaret wanted to borrow some magazines from the woman.
D) Margaret wanted to get some magazines back from the man.
6. A) He doesn't care much about it.
B) He enjoys it very much.
C) He doesn't mind even though it's tedious.
D) He hates working overtime.
7. A) The woman doesn't think it exciting to travel by air.
B) They'll stay at home during the holidays.
C) They are offered some plane tickets for their holidays.
D) They'll be flying somewhere for their vacation.
8. A) Something went wrong with the bus.
B) She took somebody to hospital.
C) Something prevented her from catching the bus.
D) She came on foot instead of taking a bus.
9. A) Do her homework.
B) Clean the backyard.
C) Wash clothes.
D) Enjoy the beautiful day.
10. A) The man is looking for a place to live in.
B) The man has a house for rent.
C) The woman is a secretary.
D) The two speakers are old friends.



Section B Compound Dictation

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上。现在请取出试卷二。

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition (学会) of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters, others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality (道德). Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not practise what they preach (说教), their children may grow confused, and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

11. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills _____.
 A) should be avoided B) is universal among parents
 C) sets up dangerous states of worry in the child D) will make him lose interest in learning new things
12. In the process of children's learning new skills parents _____.
 A) should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
 B) should not expect too much of them
 C) should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own
 D) should create as many learning opportunities as possible
13. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
 A) parents should be strict with their children
 B) parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community
 C) parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone
 D) parents vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation
14. The word "precept" (Line 3, Para. 3) probably means _____.
 A) idea B) punishment C) behaviour D) instruction
15. In moral matters, parents should _____.
 A) observe the rules themselves
 B) be aware of the marked difference between adults and children
 C) forbid things which have no foundation in morality
 D) consistently ensure the security of their children

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It's remarkable first for what it contains; the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sports to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features (特写) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always

by jumping from here to there, in and out, glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its topicality (时事性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than transient (短暂的) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper; what each person does is to put together, out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

16. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its _____.
 A) wide coverage B) uniform style C) speed in reporting news D) popularity
17. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the "same newspaper" is that _____.
 A) people scan for the news they are interested in
 B) different people prefer different newspapers
 C) people are rarely interested in the same kind of news
 D) people have different views about what a good newspaper is
18. It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers _____.
 A) apply reading techniques skillfully B) jump from one newspaper to another
 C) appreciate the variety of a newspaper D) usually read a newspaper selectively
19. A good newspaper offers "a variety" to readers because _____.
 A) it tries to serve different readers
 B) it has to cover things that happen in a certain locality
 C) readers are difficult to please
 D) readers like to read different newspapers
20. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 A) The Importance of Newspaper Topicality
 B) The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper
 C) The Variety of a Good Newspaper
 D) Some Suggestions on How to Read a Newspaper

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

American society is not nap(午睡)-friendly. In fact, says David Dinges, a sleep specialist at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, "There's even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep." Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote a proverb: "Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven."

Wrong. The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need them. "We have to totally change our attitude toward napping," says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the godfather of sleep research.

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an "American sleep debt" which one member said was as important as the national debt. The commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness; people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, President Clinton is trying to take a half-hour snooze (打瞌睡) every afternoon.

About 60 percent of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have "a mid-afternoon quiet phase," also called "a secondary sleep gate." Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap.

We, Superstars of Snooze, don't nap to replace lost shut-eye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we "snack" on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.

21. It is commonly accepted in American society that too much sleep is _____.
 A) unreasonable B) criminal C) harmful D) costly
22. The research done by the Dement Commission shows that Americans _____.
 A) don't like to take naps B) are terribly worried about their national debt
 C) sleep less than is good for them D) have caused many industrial and traffic accidents

23. The purpose of this article is to _____.
 A) warn us of the wickedness of napping B) explain the danger of sleepiness
 C) discuss the side effects of napping D) convince the reader of the necessity of napping
24. The "American sleep debt" (Line 1, Para. 3) is the result of _____.
 A) the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep
 B) the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration
 C) the rapid development of American industry
 D) the Americans' worry about the danger of sleepiness
25. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is _____.
 A) preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift
 B) good practice to eat something light before we go to bed
 C) essential to make up for lost sleep
 D) natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Violin prodigies (神童), I learned, have come in distinct waves from distinct regions. Most of the great performers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were born and brought up in Russia and Eastern Europe. I asked Isaac Stern, one of the world's greatest violinists, the reason for this phenomenon. "It is very clear," he told me. "They were all Jews (犹太人), and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill-treated in that part of the world. They were not allowed into the professional fields, but they were allowed to achieve excellence on a concert stage." As a result, every Jewish parent's dream was to have a child in the music school because it was a passport to the West.

Another element in the emergence of prodigies, I found, is a society that values excellence in a certain field and is able to nurture (培养) talent. Nowadays, the most nurturing societies seem to be in the Far East. "In Japan, a most competitive society with stronger discipline than ours," says Isaac Stern, "children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. When Western music came to Japan after World War II, that music not only became part of their daily lives, but it became a discipline as well." The Koreans and Chinese, as we know, are just as highly motivated as the Japanese.

That's a good thing, because even prodigies must work hard. Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. J. S. Bach, for example, was the top of several generations of musicians, and four of his sons had significant careers in music.

26. Jewish parents in Eastern Europe longed for their children to attend music school because _____.
 A) it would allow them access to a better life in the West
 B) Jewish children are born with excellent musical talent
 C) they wanted their children to enter into the professional fields
 D) it would enable the family to get better treatment in their own country
27. Nurturing societies as mentioned in the passage refer to societies that _____.
 A) enforce strong discipline on students who want to achieve excellence
 B) treasure talent and provide opportunities for its full development
 C) encourage people to compete with each other
 D) promise talented children high positions
28. Japan is described in the passage as a country that attaches importance to _____.
 A) all-round development B) the learning of Western music
 C) strict training of children D) variety in academic studies
29. Which of the following contributes to the emergence of musical prodigies according to the passage?
 A) A natural gift. B) Extensive knowledge of music.
 C) Very early training. D) A prejudice-free society.
30. Which of the following titles best summarises the main idea of the passage?
 A) Jewish Contribution to Music B) Training of Musicians in the World
 C) Music and Society D) The Making of Prodigies

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and

D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

31. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture.
A) to have students B) for students' being
C) for students to be D) to students' being
32. You should have been more patient _____ that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.
A) of B) with C) for D) at
33. Neither of the young men who had applied for a position in the university _____.
A) has been accepted B) have been accepted
C) was accepted D) were accepted
34. This box is too heavy, _____ give me a hand?
A) would you mind B) would you please
C) will you like to D) will you please to
35. _____ he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.
A) As soon as B) As well as C) So far as D) So long as
36. As early as 1647 Ohio made a decision that free, tax-supported schools must be established in every town _____ 50 households or more.
A) having B) to have C) to have had D) having had
37. People appreciate _____ with him because he has a good sense of humor.
A) to work B) to have worked C) working D) having worked
38. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____ himself.
A) injure B) had injured C) injured D) would injure
39. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield _____ any military threat.
A) up B) to C) in D) at
40. Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded _____ other more well-informed experiments failed.
A) which B) that C) what D) where
41. If tap water were as dangerous as some people think, _____ would be getting sick.
A) a lot of more us B) more a lot of us C) a lot of us more D) a lot more of us
42. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
A) for which B) to which C) of which D) in which
43. Which sport has the most expenses _____ training equipment, players' personal equipment and uniforms?
A) in place of B) in terms of C) by means of D) by way of
44. They are going to have the serviceman _____ an electric fan in the office tomorrow.
A) install B) to install C) to be installed D) installed
45. I'm sure he is up to the job _____ he would give his mind to it.
A) if only B) in case C) until D) unless
46. The car _____ halfway for no reason.
A) broke off B) broke down C) broke up D) broke out
47. The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.
A) suit B) adapt C) regulate D) coordinate
48. A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long.
A) result B) response C) settlement D) solution
49. You have nothing to _____ by refusing to listen to our advice.
A) gain B) grasp C) seize D) earn
50. As a result of careless washing, the jacket _____ to a child's size.
A) compressed B) shrank C) dropped D) decreased
51. He hoped the firm would _____ him to the Paris branch.
A) exchange B) transmit C) transfer D) remove
52. Having decided to rent a flat, we _____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.
A) set about B) set down C) set out D) set up
53. The relationship between employers and employees has been studied _____.

54. _____ their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.
 A) But for B) For all C) Above all D) Except for
55. One day I _____ a newspaper article about the retirement of an English professor at a nearby state college.
 A) came across B) came about C) came after D) came at
56. She was complaining that the doctor was _____ too much for the treatment he was giving her.
 A) expending B) offering C) costing D) charging
57. The manager spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.
 A) virtues B) features C) properties D) characteristics
58. Since the matter was extremely _____, we dealt with it immediately.
 A) tough B) tense C) urgent D) instant
59. You don't have to be in such a hurry. I would rather you _____ on business first.
 A) would go B) will go C) went D) have gone
60. When I try to understand _____ that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me that there are two causes.
 A) why it does B) what it does C) what it is D) why it is

Part IV 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

During recent years we have heard much about "race": how this race does certain things and that race believes certain things and so on. Yet, the 61 phenomenon of race consists of a few surface indications.

We judge race usually 62 the colouring of the skin: a white race, a brown race, a yellow race and a black race. But 63 you were to remove the skin you could not 64 anything about the race to which the individual belonged. There is 65 in physical structure, the brain or the internal organs to 66 a difference.

There are four types of blood. 67 types are found in every race, and no type is distinct to any race. Human brains are the 68. No scientists could examine a brain and tell you the race to which the individual belonged. Brains will 69 in size, but this occurs within every race. 70 does size have anything to do with intelligence. The largest brain 71 examined belonged to a person of weak 72. On the other hand, some of our most distinguished people have had 73 brains.

Mental tests which are reasonably 74 show no differences in intelligence between races. High and low test results both can be recorded by different members of any race. 75 equal educational advantages, there will be no difference in average standings, either on account of race or geographical location.

Individuals of every race 76 civilization to go backward or forward. Training and education can change the response of a group of people, 77 enable them to behave in a 78 way.

The behavior and ideals of people change according to circumstances, but they can always go back or go on to something new 79 is better and higher than anything 80 the past.

61. A) complete B) full C) total D) whole
 62. A) in B) from C) at D) on
 63. A) since B) if C) as D) while
 64. A) speak B) talk C) tell D) mention
 65. A) something B) everything C) nothing D) anything
 66. A) display B) indicate C) demonstrate D) appear
 67. A) All B) Most C) No D) Some
 68. A) same B) identical C) similar D) alike
 69. A) remain B) increase C) decrease D) vary
 70. A) Only B) Or C) Nor D) So
 71. A) ever B) then C) never D) once
 72. A) health B) body C) mind D) thought
 73. A) big B) small C) minor D) major
 74. A) true B) exact C) certain D) accurate

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 75. A) Provided | B) Concerning | C) Given | D) Following |
| 76. A) make | B) cause | C) move | D) turn |
| 77. A) and | B) but | C) though | D) so |
| 78. A) ordinary | B) peculiar | C) usual | D) common |
| 79. A) that | B) what | C) whichever | D) whatever |
| 80. A) for | B) to | C) within | D) in |

试 卷 二



Section B Compound Dictation

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. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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 just written.

Very few people can get a college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception. He started high school when he was 5, finishing in just nine months. He became the (S1) _____ youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an (S2) _____ degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) _____ intelligence.

But Michael's (S4) _____ hasn't always come easy. (S5) _____ his intelligence, he still lacks important life (S6) _____.

In one class, he had to struggle to understand (S7) _____ novels, because, he says, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before."

Another challenge was his size. (S8) _____

He likes computers so much (S9) _____
He wants to make robots do all the heavy tasks.
(S10) _____

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Harmfulness of Fake Commodities**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 目前社会上有不少假冒伪劣商品 (fake commodities)。为什么会有这种现象?
2. 举例说明假冒伪劣商品对消费者个人、社会等的危害。

Harmfulness of Fake Commodities