



笃志图

英语零距离

CET 4

精研大学英语四级考试 历年真题

..... 历年真题是最好的复习参考资料

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本书优势：

本书含 12 套历年真题，听力采用考场原声，由中国人民大学杨彩霞老师，北京大学罗晓寒老师负责讲解每套试题，分析每一选项的对错原因。



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前言

存在问题

如何才能有效地复习准备大学英语四级考试?使用什么复习资料才能收到最好的效果?这是每一个参加四级考试的学生要问的首要问题。

根据我在人民大学的教学经验以及我在前景培训学校专门给四六级辅导班授课的经验来看,对历年真题的复习无疑是收效最快的途径。

本书特色

本书最大的特色就是解释详细,分别体现在对以下各题型分析中。

听力部分:直接在听力原文中用划线形式标明答题的关键信息,分析各选项对错原因。

阅读部分:对文章中的重点难点词汇和短语给出了音标和中文解释;对文中较难的复杂句进行分析;借助对题眼和命题陷阱的分析,抓住关键句,不仅分析正确选项,同时指明命题人对错误选项经常设置的陷阱,揣摩命题人思路。

词汇部分:不仅讲解本题考点,还分析了虽然不是考点,但与本题有联系,可能成为另一道题的考点内容;针对考点,从题库、考研度题以及历年四六级考题中精选出有代表性的考题,供读者做扩展练习;给出了题中所涉及语法点的详尽全面的语法分析;对选项中的近义、近形词进行辨析。

写作部分:列出写作中可以用到的关键词,其中的不少表达法都是常用的,建议读者最好能背下来;给出多篇范文以利读者比较对照,或者给出样卷点评,分析样卷的得失、优劣,指点写作技巧。

使用建议

1. 复习初期,选做二套题,摸清自己与真题之间的差距,找出自己的弱项,确定复习的重点。复习过程中,每隔一段时间做一套题,呈周期性,用于检测自己复习的效果,不要兴致来了做了六七套,然后又长时间不做。

2. 在过去几年中,四级考试在出题范围、难度以及侧重点方面都有较大的变化,选做真题时要做一套老题(如2000年)再做一套新题(如2004年),这样对真题的把握才全面。

杨彩霞
2004年8月

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1999年1月大学英语四级全真试卷

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) He went to see his schoolmate.
B) He went to see a film with his friend.
2. A) Who are going to attend the meeting.
B) What's to be discussed at the meeting.
3. A) The arrangement of the Wednesday meeting.
B) Where they are going to meet Mr. Johnson.
C) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson.
D) Who is going to contact Mr. Johnson.
4. A) The tape was missing.
B) The tape had been returned to Paul.
C) Jack lent his tape to Paul.
D) Jack brought the tape to the party.
5. A) The man reserved a room some time ago.
B) The man wants to buy a flat on the second floor.
C) The man has booked a room with no bath.
D) The man wants to reserve a room.
6. A) The paperback edition is on sale.
B) Both editions are the same price now.
C) It has two editions with the same cover.
D) The hardcover edition is more expensive.
7. A) He has the best TV sets for sale.
B) His TV sets have a good sale.
C) His TV sets are all of the same brand.
D) He doesn't have the newest models right now.
8. A) He has to read a history book.
B) He is too busy to go with her.
C) He has already visited the museum.
D) He must hand in a report about the museum.
9. A) They are entertaining.
B) They are time-consuming.
C) They are boring.
D) They are rewarding.
10. A) A raincoat.
B) A sunny day.
C) A lovely hat.
D) An attractive hut.

Section B

Passage One

11. A) She sat back and relaxed.
B) She worked out a new English program.
C) She decided to retire.
D) She entered university.
12. A) 8 years.
B) 16 years.
C) 20 years.
D) 30 years.
13. A) Bring a fear of aging among young students on the campus.
B) Bring a great deal of useful experience to the university.
C) Improve human relationships in the university.
D) Improve the reputation of the university.
14. A) She is learning how to teach minority students.
B) She is learning how to make sound judgments.
C) She is learning to perceive, not to judge.
D) She is learning English and Drama.

Passage Two

15. A) How to improve your reasoning ability.
B) Why classical music is popular with math students.

- B) It is in most cases handed down among family members.
 C) It is practised on farms all over England.
 D) It is a collective activity.
23. Thatched houses are still preferred because of _____.
 A) their durability
 B) their easy maintenance
 C) their cheap and ready-made materials
 D) their style and comfort
24. People in developing countries also live under thatch because _____.
 A) they like thatched houses better than other buildings
 B) thatch is an effective defence against the heat
 C) thatched roof houses are the cheapest
 D) thatched cottages are a big tourist attraction
25. We can learn from the passage that _____.
 A) the English people have a special liking for thatched houses
 B) most thatched cottages in England are located on hillsides
 C) thatching is a building craft first created by the English people
 D) thatched cottages in England have been passed down from ancient times

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

President Coolidge's statement, "The business of America is business," still points to an important truth today — that business institutions have more *prestige* (威望) in American society than any other kind of organization, including the government. Why do business institutions possess this great prestige?

One reason is that Americans view business as being more firmly based on the ideal of competition than other institutions in society. Since competition is seen as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are respected. Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means by which other basic American values such as individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and hard work are protected.

Competition protects the freedom of the individual by ensuring that there is no *monopoly* (垄断) of power. In contrast to one, all-powerful government, many businesses compete against each other for profits. Theoretically, if one business tries to take unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its customers more fairly. Where many businesses compete for the customers' dollar, they cannot afford to treat them like inferiors or slaves.

A contrast is often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly. Because business is competitive, many Americans believe that it is more supportive of freedom than government, even though government leaders are elected by the people and business leaders are not. Many Americans believe, then, that competition is as important, or even more important, than democracy in preserving freedom.

Competition in business is also believed to strengthen the ideal of equality of opportunity. Competition is seen as an open and fair race where success goes to the swiftest person regardless of his or her social class background. Competitive success is commonly seen as the American alternative to social rank based on family background. Business is therefore viewed as an expression of the idea of equality of opportunity rather than the *aristocratic* (贵族的) idea of inherited privilege.

26. The statement "The business of America is business" probably means "_____".
 A) America is a great power in world business
 B) Business is of primary concern to Americans
 C) The business institutions in America are concerned with commerce
 D) Business problems are of great importance to the American government
27. Americans believe that they can realize their personal values only _____.

- A) by protecting their individual freedom
 B) when given equality of opportunity
 C) by way of competition
 D) through doing business
28. Who can benefit from business competition?
 A) People with ideals of equality and freedom.
 B) Both business institutions and government.
 C) Honest businessmen.
 D) Both businessmen and their customers.
29. Government is believed to differ strikingly from business in that government is characterized by _____.
 A) its role in protecting basic American values
 B) its absolute control of power
 C) its democratic way of exercising leadership
 D) its function in preserving personal freedom
30. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes _____.
 A) in many countries success often depends on one's social status
 B) businesses in other countries are not as competitive as those in America
 C) American businesses are more democratic than those in other countries
 D) Americans are more ambitious than people in other countries

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects. Consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement. For example, some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. A few years ago a brand of bread was offered to *dieters* (节食者) with the message that there were fewer *calories* (热量单位, 大卡) in every slice. It turned out that the bread was not *dietetic* (适合于节食的), but just regular bread. There were fewer calories because it was sliced very thin, but there were the same number of calories in every loaf.

On the positive side, emotional appeals may respond to a consumer's real concerns. Consider fire insurance. Fire insurance may be sold by appealing to fear of loss. But fear of loss is the real reason for fire insurance. The security of knowing that property is protected by insurance makes the purchase of fire insurance a worthwhile investment for most people. If consumers consider the quality of the insurance plans as well as the message in the ads, they will benefit from the advertising.

Each consumer must evaluate her or his own situation. Are the benefits of the product important enough to justify buying it? Advertising is intended to appeal to consumers, but it does not force them to buy the product. Consumers still control the final buying decision.

31. Advertising can persuade the consumer to buy worthless products by _____.
 A) maintaining a balance between quality and price
 B) convincing him of their low price
 C) appealing to his buying motives
 D) stressing their high quality
32. The reason why the bread advertisement is misleading is that _____.
 A) the total number of calories in the loaf remained the same
 B) thin slices of bread could contain more calories
 C) the loaf was cut into regular slices
 D) the bread was not genuine bread
33. The passage tells us that _____.
 A) advertisements occasionally force consumers into buying things they don't need
 B) the buying motives of consumers are controlled by advertisements

- C) sometimes advertisements really sell what the consumer needs
 - D) fire insurance is seldom a worthwhile investment
34. It can be inferred from the passage that a smart consumer should _____.
- A) be familiar with various advertising strategies
 - B) think carefully about the benefits described in the advertisements
 - C) guard against the deceiving nature of advertisements
 - D) avoid buying products that have strong emotional appeal
35. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) ways to protect the interests of the consumer
 - B) how to make a wise buying decision
 - C) the function of advertisements in promoting sales
 - D) the positive and negative aspects of advertising

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

So long as teachers fail to distinguish between teaching and learning, they will continue to undertake to do for children that which only children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not passing reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading. Douglas insists that "reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible."

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also a public activity; it can be seen and observed.

Learning to read involves all that each individual does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If teacher and learner roles are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the quest (探索) for knowledge? Smith has one principal rule for all teaching instructions. "Make learning to read easy, which means making reading a meaningful, enjoyable and frequent experience for children."

When the roles of teacher and learner are seen for what they are, and when both teacher and learner fulfill them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.

36. The problem with the reading course as mentioned in the first paragraph is that _____.
- A) too much time is spent in teaching about reading
 - B) reading tasks are assigned with little guidance
 - C) it is one of the most difficult school courses
 - D) students spend endless hours in reading
37. The teaching of reading will be successful if _____.
- A) teachers can make their teaching activities observable
 - B) teachers can devise the most efficient system for reading
 - C) teachers can improve conditions at school for the students
 - D) teachers can enable students to develop their own way of reading
38. The word "scrutiny" (Line 3, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
- A) suspicion
 - B) control
 - C) observation
 - D) inquiry
39. According to the passage, learning to read will no longer be a difficult task when _____.

- A) teaching helps children in the search for knowledge
 - B) teacher and learner roles are interchangeable
 - C) reading enriches children's experience
 - D) children become highly motivated
40. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
- A) reading is more complicated than generally believed
 - B) reading ability is something acquired rather than taught
 - C) teachers should encourage students to read as widely as possible
 - D) teachers should do as little as possible in helping students learn to read

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

41. A person's calorie requirements vary _____ his life.
- A) within
 - B) over
 - C) throughout
 - D) across
42. A survey was carried out on the death rate of new-born babies in that region, _____ were surprising.
- A) the results of which
 - B) as results
 - C) the results of it
 - D) which results
43. Generous public funding of basic science would _____ considerable benefits for the country's health, wealth and security.
- A) result from
 - B) settle down
 - C) lie in
 - D) lead to
44. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
- A) step
 - B) pace
 - C) touch
 - D) progress
45. _____ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for.
- A) The girl to be educated
 - B) The girl's being educated
 - C) The girl educated
 - D) The girl was educated
46. _____ the calculation is right, scientists can never be sure that they have included all variables and modeled them accurately.
- A) If only
 - B) So long as
 - C) Even if
 - D) As far as
47. My train arrives in New York at eight o'clock tonight. The plane I would like to take from there _____ by then.
- A) will have left
 - B) would leave
 - C) had left
 - D) has left
48. The speech which he made _____ the project has bothered me greatly.
- A) concerned
 - B) being concerned
 - C) concerning
 - D) be concerned
49. Harry was _____ by a bee when he was collecting the honey.
- A) scratched
 - B) bitten
 - C) stuck
 - D) stung
50. The thief tried to open the locked door but _____.
- A) in vain
 - B) in no way
 - C) at a loss
 - D) without effect
51. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
- A) were canceled
 - B) having been canceled
 - C) had been canceled
 - D) have been canceled
52. _____ seeing the damage he had done, the child felt ashamed.
- A) At
 - B) By
 - C) On
 - D) For
53. Remember that customers don't _____ about prices in that city.
- A) debate
 - B) dispute
 - C) bargain
 - D) consult
54. Research findings show we spend about two hours dreaming every night, no matter what we _____ during the day.

- A) must have done C) should have done
 B) would have done D) may have done
55. I hope that you'll be more careful in typing the letter. Don't _____ anything.
 A) omit B) leak C) lack D) withdraw
56. This crop does not do well in soils _____ the one for which it has been specially developed.
 A) beyond B) rather than C) outside D) other than
57. "You are very selfish. It's high time you _____ that you are not the most important person in the world," Edgar said to his boss angrily.
 A) have realized B) should realize C) realize D) realized
58. These two areas are similar _____ they both have a high rainfall during this season.
 A) except that B) in that C) besides that D) to that
59. The tomato juice left a brown _____ on the front of my jacket.
 A) track B) trace C) spot D) point
60. If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you _____ now.
 A) couldn't have smiled C) didn't smile
 B) wouldn't be smiling D) won't smile
61. The committee is totally opposed _____ any changes being made in the plans.
 A) of B) against C) on D) to
62. We'll visit Europe next year _____ we have enough money.
 A) provided B) unless C) until D) lest
63. My father seemed to be in no _____ to look at my school report.
 A) feeling B) attitude C) emotion D) mood
64. When he realized the police had spotted him, the man _____ the exit as quickly as possible.
 A) made for B) made off C) made up D) made out
65. I was advised to arrange for insurance _____ I needed medical treatment.
 A) so that B) in case C) although D) nevertheless
66. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
 A) have done B) haven't done C) don't do D) didn't do
67. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately, but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you _____.
 A) in a moment B) for a moment C) at the moment D) for the moment
68. The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness _____ by his lack of talent.
 A) more than B) than C) so much as D) as
69. Our new house is very _____ for me as I can get to the office in five minutes.
 A) adaptable B) convenient C) available D) comfortable
70. Our journey was slow because the train stopped _____ at different villages.
 A) continually B) continuously C) gradually D) unceasingly

Part IV Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Would-be language teachers everywhere have one thing in common; they all want some recognition of their professional status and skills, and a job. The former requirement is obviously important on a personal level, but it is vital if you are to have any chance of finding work.

Ten years ago, the situation was very different. In virtually every developing country, and in many developed countries as well, being a native English speaker was enough to get you employed as an English teacher.

Now employers will only look at teachers who have the knowledge, the skills and attitudes to teach Eng-

lish effectively. The result of this has been to raise non-native English teachers to the same status as their native counterparts(相对应的人) — something they have always deserved but seldom enjoyed. Non-natives are now happy — linguistic discrimination(语言上的歧视) is a thing of the past.

An ongoing research project, funded by the University of Cambridge, asked a sample of teachers, teacher educators and employers in more than 40 countries whether they regard the native/non-native speakers distinction as being at all important. "NO" was the answer. As long as candidates could teach and had the required level of English, it didn't matter who they were and where they came from. Thus, a new form of discrimination — this time justified because it singled out the unqualified — liberated the linguistically oppressed(受压迫的). But the Cambridge project did more than just that; it confirmed that the needs of native and non-native teachers are extremely similar.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. The selection of English teachers used to be mainly based on _____.

S2. What did non-native English teachers deserve but seldom enjoy?

S3. What kind of people can now find a job as an English teacher?

S4. What is the result of the "new form of discrimination" (Line 4, Para. 4)?

S5. The phrase "the linguistically oppressed" (Line 5, Para. 4) refers to those who were _____.

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Don't Hesitate to say "No"*. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 别人请求帮助时,在什么情况下我们会说“不”。
2. 为什么有些人在该说“不”的时候不说“不”。
3. 该说“不”时不说“不”的坏处。

Don't Hesitate to Say "No"

1999年1月大学英语四级试题详解

参考答案

Part I DBCAA BABDC DCBC DCA ADB

Part II ABDCD BCDBA CACBD ADCDB

Part III CADBB CACDA BCCDA DDBC B DADAB DACBA

Part IV S1. whether or not one was a native speaker. S2. The same status as their native counterparts.

S3. Ones who can teach and have the required English level. / He has the required English level and teaching skills. S4. It singled out the unqualified. 或 It liberated non-native English teachers.

S5. qualified English teachers but non-native speakers.

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: Did you see last night's film on channel 4?

M: Well, I meant to see it, but a friend of mine came to see me. We had a nice long talk about our school days.

Q: What did the man do last night?

[D]

【题眼】D) 本题是隐含否定。man 的回答中用 but 引出他的真正内容，“We have a nice long talk”。男士说：“我想看，但是有朋友过来了，我们畅谈了当学生那段日子”，言外之意是没看。

【陷阱】A) 从 man 的回答中可以看出，是他的一个朋友来看他，并非他出去拜访。B) man 和他的朋友畅谈了他们在学校的日子，而不是一起去看电影。C) 颠倒黑白，根据对话的转折语气很容易判断 man 没有 watch TV。

2. W: Did you get my message about the meeting on Monday?

M: Yes, I did. But I'm still not quite sure what the meeting is about. Not bad news, I hope.

Q: What does the man wish to know most?

[B]

【题眼】B) 从 man 的回答中看出，他希望了解“what the meeting is about”，B 选项正是这个意思的改写。

【陷阱】A) C) D) man 想了解的是会议主题，而非会议的时间、地点和参加人物。

3. W: You have arranged to meet Mr. Johnson on Wednesday. So I don't have to write to him, do I?

M: There's no need to write to him.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

[C]

【题眼】C) woman 说你已经定了在周三会见 Johnson 先生，所以不用再写信了。这个意见得到 man 的确认。所以推断对话在讨论是否写信问题。

【陷阱】A) B) 针对 arranged 设计，但对话并非是在讨论会面的安排，更没有讨论在哪里见面，而是是否写信的问题。D) 对话并没有提到要派人联系 Mr. Johnson，那选项的内容就是无本之末了。

4. W: Did Jack find the tape he borrowed from Paul? Do you know?

M: He looked everywhere for it, but in the end he had to go to the party without it.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

[A]

【题眼】A) 从 man 的回答看来，虽然 Jack 到处都找了，但是还是没有找到 tape，最后空手参加聚会，说明 tape 弄丢了。

【陷阱】B) 针对 woman 的话设计的干扰，但从对话看不出有已经归还的意思。C) 张冠李戴，恰好相反，是 Paul 把 tape 借给了 Jack。D) 颠倒黑白，从 man 的回答中“go to the party without it”可以知道，选项意思和对话相反。

5. M: Hello, my name is Carlson. I believe you have a room booked(预订) for me.

W: Carlson? Oh, yes, Mr. Carlson. It's a single room with a bath(带浴室的单人房间), on the second floor. I hope it will suit you, sir.

Q: What does the conversation tell us?

[A]

【题眼】A) 从语境可以看出应该是宾馆服务人员和顾客的谈话。man 说应该为他保留着房间，然后 woman 说为他保留了一间有浴室的单人房。

- 【陷阱】B) 针对 second floor 设计,对话是在交代房间的位置,并非选项 B 的意思。C) 从 woman 的回答可以看出,man 预定的房间是带有浴室的,与选项相反。D) 从对话看来,man 已经预定过房间了,并非准备 reserve。
6. M: Do you have the paperback edition(平装版本) of this dictionary?
 W: Yes, We do. But the hard cover(精装版本) is on sale(降价卖) for the same price as the paperback.
 Q: What does the woman say about the dictionary? [B]
 【题眼】B) woman 的回答中明确说出了由于精装版本减价,两种版本现在价钱一样。
 【陷阱】A) 张冠李戴,对话中明确指出,减价的是 hard cover(精装版本)。C) 针对 paperback edition(平装版本)和 hard cover(精装版本)设计,但它们内容是否相同不是 woman 说话的内容。D) 颠倒黑白,本来 hard cover 更贵,但是由于减价,现在和 paperback edition 价格一样。
7. W: Are these TV sets the newest models?
 M: Sure. They represent the latest technology. Actually, we sell nothing but the best(我们只卖最好的)。
 Q: What does the man mean? [A]
 【题眼】A) 在 actually 后面,man 说:“we sell nothing but the best.”即他们只卖最好的电视机。
 【陷阱】B) 囫囵吞枣,对话是说只卖最好的电视机,并不是说电视机的销量很好。C) 无中生有,对话并没有说他们的电视机都是一个品牌。D) 颠倒黑白,从 man 回答“sure”可以看出,他们有 the newest models。
8. W: Are you coming with me to the history museum, Josh?
 M: I already have my hands full(忙得腾不出手来) with this book report.
 Q: What does the man mean? [B]
 【题眼】B) woman 问是否与她一起到博物馆去。Man 没正面回答,而是说他正忙于写关于这本书的报告。关键理解词组 have my hands full with some thing 与 too busy to do something 意思相同。
 【陷阱】A) D) 将 history museum 和 book report 拼凑到一起,迷惑对话意思一知半解的考生。C) 无中生有,man 委婉的表示自己不能去,是因为忙着 book report,并非他已经去过 history museum 了。
9. M: How are your piano lessons going?
 W: Very well. My teacher thinks I'm making progress. And I find lessons well-worth the time and trouble.
 Q: What does the woman think of her piano lessons? [D]
 【题眼】D) woman 回答说这课程是 well-worth。即 rewarding,值得的。
 【陷阱】A) woman 是否觉得钢琴课程 entertaining,对话中没有提及,只说这是值得 time and trouble。B) C) 从 woman 说课程是 well-worth the time,可以看出她觉得花时间值得,并非 time-consuming,也并不 boring。
10. M: Is that nice-looking straw hat(草帽) light and strong?
 W: Yes, you can wear it rain or shine.
 Q: What are they talking about? [C]
 【题眼】C) man 的话是在问 hat(草帽),这就是对话讨论的事物。
 【陷阱】A) 针对 rain 设计的干扰,但对话说天晴下雨都可以用,显然不可能是雨衣。B) 针对 shine 设计,但对话并非在讨论天气。D) hut(小屋,棚屋)和 hat 发音相近,但意思不同。

Section B

Passage One

After retiring from 30 years of teaching, Ethell Pepper could easily have decided to sit back and relax and enjoy a peaceful retirement. But that kind of life is not for Ethell Pepper. “I just wanted to do something different. If you are going to participant in life, do it. Don't just sit down and look out the window.” She says. (11) At 68, she decided to become one of the pioneer participation in a program at the university of California. The program offers campus housing and classes to people over sixty. She enrolled in a class called Human Relationships and a Diverse society. “I taught my minority students in my English and drama classes in high school for (12) 20 years. But in this course, I found out a lot about other cultures that I didn't know them. (14) One of the more important lessons that I'm learning is to perceive(感知,理解), not to judge.” Older adults can add to the educational resources of university by (13) bringing with them a lot of valuable experience. Their presence on campus helps break some long believes on

aging. Young students may have fears of growing older. But that kind of fear can be reduced as they see that older people can be active, healthy, and continue to contribute to society. The younger students can begin to see aging as a natural part of living.

11. What did Ethell do when she was 68? [D]
12. How long did Ethell teach minority students? [C]
13. What do elderly people do to the university? [B]
14. What's the most important lesson Ethell is learning? [C]

Passage Two

Do you have a tough math test coming up? Then listen to some classical piano music just before the test. You might end up with a higher score. Researchers at a university in California conducted an experiment. They asked a group of college students to listen to some piano music by a famous 18th century composer before taking a math test. They were surprised to find that the students' scores jumped 8 to 9 points. (16) The music seems to excite nerve activities in the brain; similar to the activity that occurs when a person is figuring out a math problem. However, the scientists warn that before you get too excited about applying this method to your math test, you should remember that (17) brain exciting effects last(持续) only 10 to 15 minutes. Would rock music work as well as the piano music did? No, the scientists say. In fact, the less complex music might even interfere with the brains reasoning ability.

15. What is this passage mainly about? [D]
16. Why can classical music play a positive(积极的,正面的) role in problem solving? [C]
17. What is one of the findings of the research? [A]

Passage Three

When a sleepy driver has trouble with keeping his eyes on the road and gets too close to another car, (19) an alarm sound will warn the driver. If nothing is done, the car will automatically come to a stop and in this way (18) prevent an accident. This is a new device which will soon be tested in an experimental car in Japan. The computer warning system keeps track of a driver's condition by monitoring(监视,监测) his heart beat with signals transmitted from a band around his wrist. (20) The wrist band records the driver's pulse which measures the heart beat. Each pulse in the wrist sends a signal to the computer. By analyzing the pulse rate, the computer can determine whether a driver is drunk, sleeping or ill. Devices in other parts of the car can also tell the computer if the car is too close to another vehicle or is moving dangerously. (19) The computer will sound the alarm when a problem arises, and will automatically stop the car if the driver ignores the warning.

18. Why is a computer system installed in an experimental car? [A]
19. What does the computer system do first when a problem arises? [D]
20. What is special about the new computer system? [B]

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

【词语注释】

- thatched [θætʃd] *adj.* 草盖的 cottage [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] *n.* 村舍,小别墅
craft [krɑ:ft] *n.* 工艺,手艺 solitary [ˈsɒlɪtəri] *adj.* 孤独的
defiance [dɪ'faɪəns] *n.* 挑战,蔑视,挑衅

【难句点拨】

The craft of thatching as it is practiced today has changed very little since the Middle Ages.

本句是一个复杂句,其中主句的主语是 The craft of thatching,谓语是 has changed;as 引导的方式状语从句对主句的主语起补充说明作用。

【试题分析】

21. 【题眼】A) 细节判断题。答题依据是第1段最后一句“Most people will agree that the thatched roof is an essential part of the attraction of the English countryside.”,茅草屋顶是英国乡村的魅力所在,选项 A) 与之完全相符。

【陷阱】B) 无中生有,文中提到过 church,但没说过 Churches with cottages around them,不可主观臆断,也不要被这种选项迷惑。C) D) 以假乱真,这两个选项是第1段的描述而出的干扰项,注意问问题的是什么是现代英国农村的特殊风景,文中肯定有评价性的话来点明答案,而这两个选项仅仅只是描述,没有体现作者观点,体现作者观点的是第1段最后一句。

22. 【题眼】B) 细节判断题。答题依据为第3段第1句“Thatching is a solitary craft, which often runs in families”,这句话中的 runs in families 和选项中的 handed down among family members 意思相同,完全对应,所以选项 B) 正确。

【陷阱】A) 违背原意,该项与第3段第2句 the craft of thatching as it is practiced today has changed very little since the Middle Ages. 的意思背道而驰,显然错误。C) 添枝加叶,该项是对第3段第3句 Over 800 full-time thatchers are employed in England and Wales today 的误解,800的绝对数量不小,但是不是分布在英国境内的所有地方呢?文中并没有说过,属于主观臆断的回答。D) 无中生有,文中没有说过 collective activity,不可主观臆断,一定要到原文中找答案。

23. 【题眼】D) 细节判断题。答题依据是第3段第4句话“Many property owners choose thatch not only for its beauty but because they know it will keep them cool in summer and warm in winter.”。这句话中说了人们选择 thatch 的两个理由,一是 beauty,这和选项中的 style 对应,二是冬暖夏凉,这和选项中的 comfort 对应,选项就是该句话的概括,所以正确。

【陷阱】A) B) C) 均属于 无中生有,在文章中找不到相应的描述。

24. 【题眼】C) 细节判断题。答题依据为最后一段中“However, they may lack the money to allow them to import the necessary materials.”,表明发展中国家选择 thatch 的原因,不是因为他们喜欢 thatch,而是没有钱用其他的材料,也就是说 thatch 是最便宜的。

【陷阱】A) 以假乱真,选项与文意不符。B) 以假乱真,该陈述本身没错,但不是题目所问的意思。D) 无中生有,文中没有相关的内容,不可主观臆断。

25. 【题眼】D) 推理题。文章第2段第1句话“Thatching is in fact the oldest of all the building crafts practiced in the British Isles(英伦诸岛).”和第3段第2句话“The craft of thatching as it is practiced today has changed very little since the Middle Ages.”都可表明 thatch house 是从古代传承下来的,选项 D) 正好符合这个意思。

【陷阱】A) 无中生有, Thatch house 在英国常见,但这个和人们对 thatch house 有 special liking 没有必然联系,不能牵强附会。B) 以偏概全,文中一开始提到的 hill 只是一个例子,而不是说 thatch house 基本上都建在 hill 旁边。C) 无中生有,文中没有提到 thatch house 是谁发明的,不能因为其在英国流行,就认为是英国发明的。

Passage Two

【词语注释】

prestige [pres'ti:ʒ] n. 声望,威望 base on 在……基础上
monopoly [mə'nɒpəli] n. 垄断 theoretically [θiə'retikəli] adv. 理论上,理论地
aristocratic [ˌæristə'krætik] adj. 贵族的,贵族化的
inherited [in'heritid] adj. 通过继承得到的,遗传的;继承权的

【难句点拨】

One reason is that Americans view business as being more firmly based on the ideal of competition than other institutions in society.

本句是一个复杂句,由 that 引导的表语从句中,介词短语“as being more...than other institutions”充当宾语 business 的补足语,而在此宾语补足语中,有一个比较结构“more firmly based than other institutions.”

【试题分析】

26. 【题眼】B) 语义理解题。正确回答本题的关键在于理解句中的两个 business 含义不同。business 作为名词其意思除“商业,营业(commerce, industry, trade)”外,还指“事务,职责(affair, duty)”。柯立芝的这句名言应理解为“美国人的头等大事是商业”,前一个 business 可理解为“主要事务,头等大事”,后一个 business 则意为“商业,生意”。而选项中“primary concern”正是“首要关注的问题”,符合文意。

【陷阱】A) 无中生有,文中没有提到美国在世界商务中的地位问题,文章讨论的范围都局限在美国国内。

C) 无中生有,文中没有提到选项的内容,不可主观臆断。D) 以假乱真,文中说 business 是在美国人心目中是很重要的,并没有说在政府中是不是很重要。

27. 【题眼】C) 细节判断题。答题依据是文章第2段第2句话“Since competition is seen as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are respected.”和第3句话“Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means by which other basic American values …”。竞争不仅是好事,而且是维护美国人的价值观念的手段,也就是说美国人可以通过竞争实现个人价值。

【陷阱】A) B) 因果倒置,选项中的内容其实是 competition 的结果,而不是原因。D) 囫圇吞枣,选项的说法太过笼统,没有说到关键点上。

28. 【题眼】D) 细节判断题。判断依据在第三段中寻找。文章第3段的意思就是说 competition 在保护顾客利益的同时也保护的公司的利益。

【陷阱】A) C) 无中生有,文中没有提到过这两种人会获利,不可主观猜测。B) 以假乱真,文中提到了和 government 相关的很多内容,但是并没有和 benefit 相关的内容。

29. 【题眼】B) 细节判断题。答题依据是第4段第1句话“A contrast is often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly.”,表明了商家和政府的不同:商家彼此竞争,政府则是权力垄断,而 monopoly(垄断)和选项中的 absolute control(绝对控制)对应。

【陷阱】A) C) D) 无中生有,这三个选项中说都不是 government 和 business 的不同之处,文中没有比较相关的内容。

30. 【题眼】A) 推理题。答题依据为末段第2句话“Competition is seen as an open and fair race where success goes to the swiftest person regardless of his or her social class background.”。其中“social class background”与选项中“social status”对应。结合整篇文章的内容可以推出在其他国家,个人发展和 social status 有关,与选项相符。

【陷阱】B) C) D) 无中生有,选项中的三方面在文中没有根据,文中只指出了美国人的优点,但并不表示其他国家的人没有。

Passage Three

【词语注释】

appeal 到 请求,求助 dieter [ˈdaɪətə] n. 节食者,减肥者
 calorie [ˈkæləri] n. 卡路里 slice [slaɪs] n. 薄片,切片
 dietetic [ˌdaɪəˈtɛtɪk] adj. 有关饮食卫生的

【难点点拨】

For example, some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage.

本句是一个复杂句,在主句中,介词短语 by advertising 充当方式状语,说明谓词语动词 appealed,此状语中的宾语 products 又有一个由关系代词 that 引导的宾语从句。

【试题分析】

31. 【题眼】C) 细节判断题。答题依据是第1段第1句“The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects.”,说明广告的作用是激起消费者的购买欲,与选项内容完全符合。

【陷阱】A) 无中生有,文中提到了 quality 和 price,但是并没有说要 maintain 一个 balance,不要先入为主的加进自己的看法。B) D) 以偏概全,选项中说都是广告手段的一个方面,不全面,不具有概括性。

32. 【题眼】A) 细节判断题。该题涉及广告的有意误导问题,解题依据在第2段末句“but there were the same number of calories in every loaf”,广告商称这种面包包含很少热量,但故意不提每片的大小以及整条面包的热量与一般面包无异,属于有意误导。选项只是把这句话换一个说法而已,所以正确。

【陷阱】B) 以假乱真,第2段中说正因为切薄了,所以每片含热量少了,选项意思明显错误。C) 以假乱真,第2段中 it was sliced very thin,选项意思与原文相反。D) 以假乱真,第2段中 but just regular bread 这一短语与选项意思正好相反。

33. 【题眼】C) 综合判断题。第1段说根据广告买东西有时有积极作用,有时有消极作用,而第3段的论述

和事例就在说其积极作用,与选项意思相符合。

【陷阱】A) 无中生有,文中没有说是广告强迫消费者购买的,occasionally 用词没有依据。B) 以假乱真,文中最后一句话说的就是购买不购买还是由顾客自己决定的,选项意思正好相反。D) 以假乱真,文中说 fire insurance 是值得的,选项明显错误。

34. 【题眼】B) 推理题。在论述了广告的正、负两方面影响后,作者在第4段写道“Each consumer must evaluate her or his own situation”,消费者应当有自己的评判。这正是选项的意思。

【陷阱】A) 无中生有,文中找不到相关描述。C) 夸大其辞,表述过于绝对,本文并未否认广告有其积极的一面,不能说欺骗是广告的本质特征。D) 表述绝对化,带有强烈感情诱惑的产品不见得就一定是不好的产品。

35. 【题眼】D) 主旨题。本文开宗明义:广告具有积极、消极两方面的影响。而且从论证过程和结论来看,整篇文章都在证明这一观点,选项D)包括了这两方面意思,所以正确。

【陷阱】A) 无中生有,选项是文中没有提到的内容,不要主观臆断,过度联想,看到广告的负面影响就想到保护消费者权益,要根据文意选择答案。B) 无中生有,文中只是在陈述内容,而没有回答 how to make a wise buying decision。C) 以假乱真,文中的确说到广告的功能,但是不是 in promoting sale 方面的功能,而是总体上正反两方面的功能。

Passage Four

【词语注释】

distinguish [dis'tɪŋgwɪʃ] *v.* 区别,辨别

scrutiny ['skru:tɪni] *n.* 详细审查

interchangeable [ɪntə'tʃeɪndʒəbl̩] *adj.* 可互换的

quest [kwɛst] *n.* 寻求,探索 *vt./vi.* 寻找

eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] *vt.* 排除,消除

【难句点拨】

The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read.

这是一个复杂句,主句的表语由不定式短语“to create the conditions and the climate”充当,而由 that 这一关系代词引导的定语从句修饰并列宾语“the conditions and the climate”,其中的“it”是形式宾语,逻辑宾语则是后面的不定式短语“to devise the most efficient system...”。此句话的意思是:教的作用在于为孩子们创造条件和环境,使他们可能设计出最有效的体系,来教自己阅读。

【试题分析】

36. 【题眼】A) 细节判断题。答题依据为文章第1段第3句话:“It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading.”,其中 endless 与选项中的 too much 是同义替换。这里 it 指代上文的 Teaching children to read。

【陷阱】B) 无中生有,文中没有相应描述,明显和整篇文章中论述的主题不符合。C) 无中生有,文中没有相应表述。D) 移花接木,学生花很多时间来阅读不能说不对,不对的是老师花很多时间来让学生完成阅读任务。

37. 【题眼】D) 细节判断题。答题依据是第二段第三句话“The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read.”文中主要就是说教师不要过多的干预学生的阅读,而是要授之以“渔”。

【陷阱】A) 以假乱真,选项的陈述与第2段最后一句话不符,而且 can be seen and observed 是 The teaching 的一个特点,而非其成功的原因或标志。B) 移花接木,文中说老师应该营造氛围让孩子们 devise the most efficient system 来自主阅读,而不是老师去 devise the most efficient system。C) 囫囵吞枣,condition 太过笼统,而且不全面,还有 climate; at school 属于 无中生有,先入为主。

38. 【题眼】C) 词义判断题。文章对 learning 和 teaching 做了比较,指出二者具有不同的特点:“Teaching is a public activity; It can be seen and observed”,而 learning “is not open to public scrutiny”。可见,scrutiny 与 be seen and observed 的含义近似,故可以推知 observation 为正确答案。

【陷阱】A) suspicion 猜疑,怀疑;B) control 控制;D) inquiry 质询,调查。

39. 【题眼】D) 推理题。根据文章第4、第5段的内容,尤其是第5段最后一句话“Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.”,可以看出D)项表述与这句话一致,故为正确答案。