

历年真题

考前最佳学习资料

权威解析

考生拿分必经之路

# 大学英语 四级

## 真题全新解析

付承梅 仇 慧 主编



電子工業出版社  
Publishing House of Electronics Industry  
<http://www.phei.com.cn>

大学英语 四级  
真题全新解析

付承梅 仇 慧 主编

電子工業出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京 · BEIJING

## 内 容 简 介

本书收集了自2000年以来大学英语四级历年真题,并对每道题都做了详细的讲解,对容易误选的题目进行了重点解释。学习本书使读者无须查字典、语法书即可掌握四级考试常考词汇的词义,以及常出现的语法点。本书对基础薄弱的读者也很有阅读价值,因为本书能帮读者真正做到不仅知其然,而且知其所以然。

本书适合参加大学英语四级考试的考生阅读,同时对参加其他考试的读者也有一定的参考价值。

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。  
版权所有,侵权必究。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级真题全新解析 / 付承梅, 仇慧主编. 北京: 电子工业出版社, 2004.10  
ISBN 7-121-00386-4

I.大... II.①付...②仇... III.英语-高等学校-水平考试-解题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第096835号

责任编辑:王 平

排版制作:华信卓越公司制作部

印 刷:北京东光印刷厂

出版发行:电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱

邮编:100036

经 销:各地新华书店

开 本:787 × 1092

1/16

印张:14

字数:443千字

印 次:2004年10月第1次印刷

定 价:22.00元

凡购买电子工业出版社的图书,如有缺损问题,请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺,请与本社发行部联系。联系电话:(010)68279077。质量投诉请发邮件至zltz@phei.com.cn,盗版侵权举报请发邮件至dbqq@phei.com.cn。

# 前 言

近年来,随着经济的发展,外语尤其是英语越来越受到重视。社会上许多单位把能否过四、六级看做是衡量学生英语水平的标准。随着大学英语四级考试的重要性日益增强,越来越多的四级考试的考生需要有一本比较全面、系统的参考书作为指导,以便顺利地通过四级考试。当然要想把英语学好,不勤学苦练是不行的,但是要通过考试,没有应试技巧有时候也很难发挥出自己的真正水平。这也是社会上各种考试辅导班日益增多的原因。但在现实生活中,由于时间、金钱所限,并不是所有的人都能参加辅导班。针对这种情况我们编写了本书,旨在短期内提高读者的英语水平和应试能力,帮助读者在四级考试中取得良好的成绩。

要使本书真正能够对读者有所裨益,材料的选择至关重要。英语材料之多之广,有时让人无法取舍。我们考虑再三,认为只有把握了四级考试的脉络,了解考试的套路,才能在考试中取得好成绩。因此,历年的真题无疑成了最好的材料。有了材料,如何编写才能使读者最大可能的受益呢?这就是本书的最大特点——讲解十分详细。针对一些读者基础比较薄弱,做真题比较困难,我们的讲解详细、深刻,语言简洁易懂,使读者能够举一反三,越学信心越足。对于每个选项,书中都给出了明确的解释,为什么该选项是答案,为什么该选项不是答案,从而为读者提供了解题思路 and 技巧,并帮助读者在系统复习的同时,巩固英语基础知识,提高语言技能。同时本书的详细解释也为读者节省了不少查字典的时间,实为一本好的参考书。

本书的另外一个特点就是其准确性。本书由多年辅导四级考试的老师精心编写,根据多年的经验和实际体会,对考题进行了多角度、全方位的思考,给出了相应的解释。本书既注重答案的准确性,又注重语言的实用性,使读者应试应用两不误,全面提高英语水平。

本书由付承梅、仇慧主编,由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不足和疏漏之处,恳请读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2004年8月

# 目 录

## 大学英语四级历年试题

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| 2000年1月大学英语四级试题 .....  | 2  |
| 2000年6月大学英语四级试题 .....  | 13 |
| 2001年1月大学英语四级试题 .....  | 23 |
| 2001年6月大学英语四级试题 .....  | 33 |
| 2002年1月大学英语四级试题 .....  | 43 |
| 2002年6月大学英语四级试题 .....  | 53 |
| 2002年12月大学英语四级试题 ..... | 63 |
| 2003年6月大学英语四级试题 .....  | 73 |
| 2003年9月大学英语四级试题 .....  | 83 |
| 2003年12月大学英语四级试题 ..... | 94 |

## 大学英语四级历年试题解析

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 2000年1月大学英语四级试题解析 ..... | 106 |
| 2000年6月大学英语四级试题解析 ..... | 117 |
| 2001年1月大学英语四级试题解析 ..... | 127 |

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 2001年6月大学英语四级试题解析 .....  | 138 |
| 2002年1月大学英语四级试题解析 .....  | 148 |
| 2002年6月大学英语四级试题解析 .....  | 159 |
| 2002年12月大学英语四级试题解析 ..... | 170 |
| 2003年6月大学英语四级试题解析 .....  | 182 |
| 2003年9月大学英语四级试题解析 .....  | 193 |
| 2003年12月大学英语四级试题解析 ..... | 204 |

大学英语 四级

历年试题

# 2000年1月大学英语四级试题

## 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 line through the centre.

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]

- A) The woman is close friend of the man.      B) The woman has been working too hard.  
C) The woman is seeing a doctor.      D) The woman is tired of her work.
- A) This apple pie tastes very good.      B) His mother likes the pie very much.  
C) This pie can't match his mother's.      D) His mother can't make apple pies.
- A) Take a walk.      B) Give a performance.  
C) Listen to the music.      D) Dance to the music.
- A) Read an article on political science.      B) Present a different theory to the class.  
C) Read more than one article.      D) Choose a better article to read.
- A) The woman would understand if she did Mary's job.  
B) The woman should do the typing for Mary.  
C) The woman should work as hard as Mary.  
D) The woman isn't a skillful typist.
- A) He wants to make an appointment with Mr. Smith.  
B) He wants to make sure that Mr. Smith will see him.  
C) He wants to change the time of the appointment.  
D) He wants the woman to meet him at three o'clock.
- A) He gets nervous very easily.      B) He is an inexperienced speaker.  
C) He is an awful speaker.      D) He hasn't prepared his speech well.



8. A) She didn't like the books the man bought.  
 B) There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore.  
 C) The man bought a lot of books.  
 D) She wanted to see what the man bought.
9. A) Buy a ticket for the ten o'clock flight.  
 B) Ask the man to change the ticket for her.  
 C) Go to the airport immediately.  
 D) Switch to a different flight.
10. A) Dr. Lemon is waiting for a patient.  
 B) Dr. Lemon is busy at the moment.  
 C) Dr. Lemon has lost his patience.  
 D) Dr. Lemon has gone out to visit a patient.

Section B

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Passage One Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) A car outside the supermarket.                      B) A car at the bottom of the hill.  
 C) Paul's car.    D) The sports car.
12. A) Inside the car.    B) At the foot of the hill.  
 C) In the garage.    D) In the supermarket.
13. A) The driver of the sports car.                        B) The two girls inside the car.  
 C) The man standing nearby.                              D) The salesman from London.
14. A) Nobody.                      B) The two girls.                      C) The bus driver.                      D) Paul.

**Passage Two Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

15. A) His friend gave him the wrong key.  
 B) He didn't know where the back door was.  
 C) He couldn't find the key to his mailbox.  
 D) It was too dark to put the key in the lock.
16. A) It was getting dark.  
 B) He was afraid of being blamed by his friend.  
 C) The birds might have flown away.  
 D) His friend would arrive any time.
17. A) He looked silly with only one leg inside the window.  
 B) He knew the policeman wouldn't believe him.

- C) The torchlight made him look very foolish.
- D) He realized that he had made a mistake.

**Passage Three** Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 18. A) The threat of poisonous desert animals and plants.
  - B) The exhaustion of energy resources.
  - C) The destruction of oil wells.
  - D) The spread of the black powder from the fires.
- 19. A) The underground oil resources have not been affected.
  - B) Most of the desert animals and plants have managed to survive.
  - C) The oil lakes soon dried up and stopped evaporating.
  - D) The underground water resources have not been polluted.
- 20. A) To restore the normal production of the oil wells.
  - B) To estimate the losses caused by the fires.
  - C) To remove the oil left in the desert.
  - D) To use the oil left in the oil lakes.

**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 center.*

**Passage One** Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

"Unless we spend money to spot and prevent asteroids (小行星) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it," say some scientists.

Asteroids are bigger versions of the meteoroids (流星) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands of asteroids whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth.

Buy \$ 50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. "By the time we spot a fatal one," the scientists say, "we'll have a way to change its course."

Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap.

Is it worth it? Two things experts consider when judging any risk are: 1) How likely the event is; and 2) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500 000 years. Sounds pretty rare but if one did fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of us," says one scientist. "It's that simple."

The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth? "The world has less to fear from doomsday (毁灭性的) rocks than from a

great nuclear fleet set against them," said a *New York Times* article.

21. What does the passage say about asteroids and meteoroids?
  - A) They are heavenly bodies different in composition.
  - B) They are heavenly bodies similar in nature.
  - C) There are more asteroids than meteoroids.
  - D) Asteroids are more mysterious than meteoroids.
22. What do scientists say about the collision of an asteroid with Earth?
  - A) It is very unlikely but the danger exists.
  - B) Such a collision might occur once every 25 years.
  - C) Collisions of smaller asteroids with Earth occur more often than expected.
  - D) It's still too early to say whether such a collision might occur.
23. What do people think of the suggestion of using nuclear weapons to alter the course of asteroids?
  - A) It sounds practical but it may not solve the problem.
  - B) It may create more problems than it might solve.
  - C) It is a waste of money because a collision of asteroids with Earth is very unlikely.
  - D) Further research should be done before it is proved applicable.
24. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) while pushing asteroids off course nuclear weapons would destroy the world
  - B) asteroids racing across the night sky are likely to hit Earth in the near future
  - C) the worry about asteroids can be left to future generations since it is unlikely to happen in our lifetime
  - D) workable solutions still have to be found to prevent a collision of asteroids with Earth
25. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?
  - A) Optimistic.
  - B) Critical.
  - C) Objective.
  - D) Arbitrary.

**Passage Two Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**

Believe it or not, optical illusion (错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons (人字形) painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D.C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bars.

"Chevrons," scientists say, "not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they

really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower." The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

26. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a new way of highway speed control      B) a new pattern for painting highways  
C) a new approach to training drivers      D) a new type of optical illusion
27. On roads painted with chevrons drivers tend to feel that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they should avoid speed-related hazards  
B) they are driving in the wrong lane  
C) they should slow down their speed  
D) they are approaching the speed limit
28. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) can keep drivers awake      B) can cut road accidents in half  
C) will have a longer effect on drivers      D) will look more attractive
29. The American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety plans to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) try out the Japanese method in certain areas  
B) change the road signs across the country  
C) replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons  
D) repeat the Japanese road patterns
30. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads?
- A) They are falling out of use in the United States.  
B) They tend to be ignored by drivers in a short period of time.  
C) They are applicable only on broad roads.  
D) They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles.

**Passage Three Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Amtrak (美国铁路客运公司) was experiencing a downswing in ridership (客流量) along the lines comprising its rail system. Of major concern to Amtrak and its advertising agency DDB Needham, were the long-distance western routes where ridership had been declining significantly.

At one time, trains were the only practical way to cross the vast areas of the west. Trains were fast, very luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation existing at the time. However, times change and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of traveling great distances. Therefore, the task for DDB Needham was to encourage consumers to consider other aspects of train travel in order to change their attitudes and increase the likelihood that trains would be considered for travel in the west.

Two portions of the total market were targeted: 1) anxious fliers—those concerned with safety, relaxation, and cleanliness and 2) travel-lovers—those viewing themselves as relaxed, casual, and interested in the travel experience as part of their vacation. The agency then developed a campaign that focused on travel experiences such as freedom, escape, relaxation, and enjoyment of the great western outdoors. It stressed experiences gained by using the trains and portrayed western train trips as wonderful adventures.

Advertisements showed pictures of the beautiful scenery that could be enjoyed along some of the more famous western routes and emphasized the romantic names of some of these trains (Empire Builder, etc.). These ads were strategically placed among family-oriented TV shows and programs involving nature and America in order to most effectively reach target audiences. Results were impressive. The Empire Builder, which was focused on in one ad, enjoyed a 15 percent increase in profits on its Chicago to Seattle route.

31. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- A) To show the inability of trains to compete with planes with respect to speed and convenience.
  - B) To stress the influence of the automobile on America's standard of convenience.
  - C) To emphasize the function of travel agencies in market promotion.
  - D) To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer's attitudes.
32. It can be inferred from the passage that the drop in Amtrak ridership was due to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) trains were not suitable for short distance passenger transportation
  - B) trains were not the fastest and most convenient form of transportation
  - C) trains were not as fast and convenient as they used to be
  - D) trains could not compete with planes in terms of luxury and convenience
33. To encourage consumers to travel by train, DDB Needham emphasized \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the freedom and convenience provided on trains
  - B) the practical aspects of train travel
  - C) the adventurous aspects of train trips
  - D) the safety and cleanliness of train trips
34. The train ads were placed among family-oriented TV programs involving nature and America because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they could focus on meaningful travel experiences
  - B) they could increase the effectiveness of the TV programs
  - C) their profits could be increased by some 15 percent
  - D) most travel-lovers and nervous fliers were believed to be among the audiences
35. According to the passage, the Empire Builder enjoyed an increase in ridership and profits because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the attractiveness of its name and route was effectively advertised
  - B) it provided an exciting travel experience
  - C) its passengers could enjoy the great western outdoors
  - D) it was widely advertised in newspapers and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

**Passage Four Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.**

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition—a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much

faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions — tiny globules ( 小球 ) of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. "The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid," says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in compartments ( 密封仓 ) buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of nutrients( 养料 ). They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. "In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

36. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives  
 B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter  
 C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiplied in cream and butter  
 D) it found that cream and butter shared the same chemical composition
37. According to the researcher, cream sours faster than butter because bacteria \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) are more evenly distributed in cream  
 B) multiply more easily in cream than in butter  
 C) live on less fat in cream than in butter  
 D) produce less waste in cream than in butter
38. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) removing its fat  
 B) killing the bacteria  
 C) reducing its water content  
 D) altering its structure
39. The word "colonies" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) tiny globules  
 B) watery regions  
 C) bacteria communities  
 D) little compartments
40. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) by varying its chemical composition  
 B) by turning it into a solid lump  
 C) while keeping its structure unchanged  
 D) while retaining its liquid form

### 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 center.*

41. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she \_\_\_\_\_ too long.  
 A) has been reading                      B) had read  
 C) is reading                                D) read
42. Niagara Falls is a great tourist \_\_\_\_\_, drawing millions of visitors every year.  
 A) attention                      B) attraction                      C) appointment                      D) arrangement
43. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ the decision as long as it is not too late.  
 A) you to delay making                      B) your delaying making  
 C) your delaying to make                      D) you delay to make
44. The hopes, goals, fears and desires \_\_\_\_\_ widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor.  
 A) alter                      B) shift                      C) transfer                      D) vary
45. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it \_\_\_\_\_ in Cuba.  
 A) being cultivated                      B) been cultivated  
 C) having cultivated                      D) cultivating
46. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience \_\_\_\_\_ on benches, chairs or boxes.  
 A) having seated                      B) seating                      C) seated                      D) having been seated
47. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen \_\_\_\_\_ comfortably.  
 A) is worn                      B) wears                      C) wearing                      D) are worn
48. Some diseases are \_\_\_\_\_ by certain water animals.  
 A) transplanted                      B) transformed                      C) transported                      D) transmitted
49. Wouldn't you rather your child \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early?  
 A) go                      B) went                      C) would go                      D) goes
50. Although Anne is happy with her success she wonders \_\_\_\_\_ will happen to her private life.  
 A) that                      B) what                      C) it                      D) this
51. The words of his old teacher left a \_\_\_\_\_ impression on his mind. He is still influenced by them.  
 A) long                      B) lively                      C) lasting                      D) liberal
52. Mike's uncle insists \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel.  
 A) staying not                      B) not to stay  
 C) that he would not stay                      D) that he not stay
53. We agreed to accept \_\_\_\_\_ they thought was the best tourist guide.  
 A) whatever                      B) whomever                      C) whichever                      D) whoever
54. It is our \_\_\_\_\_ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.  
 A) consistent                      B) continuous                      C) considerate                      D) continual
55. Between 1994 and 1997, the number of overseas visitors expanded \_\_\_\_\_ 27%.  
 A) by                      B) for                      C) to                      D) in
56. Although many people view conflict as bad, conflict is sometimes useful \_\_\_\_\_ it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes and behaviors.  
 A) by which                      B) to which                      C) in that                      D) so that

57. He is \_\_\_\_\_ about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year.  
 A) optimistic      B) optional      C) outstanding      D) obvious
58. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in a different time and a different place.  
 A) be living      B) were living      C) would live      D) would have lived
59. The director was critical \_\_\_\_\_ the way we were doing the work.  
 A) at      B) in      C) of      D) with
60. In a sudden \_\_\_\_\_ of anger, the man tore up everything within reach.  
 A) attack      B) burst      C) split      D) blast
61. \_\_\_\_\_ she realized it was too late to go home.  
 A) No sooner it grew dark than      B) Hardly did it grow dark that  
 C) Scarcely had it grown dark than      D) It was not until dark that
62. In Britain people \_\_\_\_\_ four million tons of potatoes every year.  
 A) swallow      B) dispose      C) consume      D) exhaust
63. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.  
 A) take into account      B) account for  
 C) make up for      D) make out
64. It is essential that these application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back as early as possible.  
 A) must be sent      B) will be sent      C) are sent      D) be sent
65. She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it \_\_\_\_\_ enough to eat.  
 A) mild      B) slight      C) light      D) tender
66. We take our skin for granted until it is burned \_\_\_\_\_ repair.  
 A) beyond      B) for      C) without      D) under
67. The computer revolution may well change society as \_\_\_\_\_ as did the Industrial Revolution.  
 A) certainly      B) insignificantly  
 C) fundamentally      D) comparatively
68. \_\_\_\_\_ in this way, the situation doesn't seem so disappointing.  
 A) To look at      B) Looking at      C) Looked at      D) To be looked at
69. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) nuisance      B) trouble      C) worry      D) anxiety
70. Some women \_\_\_\_\_ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.  
 A) must make      B) should have made  
 C) would make      D) could have made

**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). 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.*



In a telephone survey of more than 2000 adults, 21% said they believed the sun revolved( 旋转 ) around the earth. An 71 7% did not know which revolved around 72. I have no doubt that 73 all of these people were 74 in school that the earth revolves around the sun; 75 may even have written it 76 a test. But they never 77 their incorrect mental models of planetary( 行星的 ) 78 because their everyday observations didn't support 79 their teachers told them: People see the sun "moving" 80 the sky as morning turns to night, and the earth seems stationary( 静止的 ) 81 that is happening.

Students can learn the right answers 82 heart in class, and yet never combined them 83 their working models of the world. The objectively correct answer the professor accepts and the 84 personal understanding of the world can 85 side by side, each unaffected by the other.

Outside of class, the student continues to use the 86 model because it has always worked well 87 that circumstance. Unless professors address 88 errors in students' personal models of the world, students are not 89 to replace them with the 90 one.

- |                  |               |                |               |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 71. A) excessive | B) extra      | C) additional  | D) added      |
| 72. A) what      | B) which      | C) that        | D) other      |
| 73. A) virtually | B) remarkably | C) ideally     | D) preferably |
| 74. A) learned   | B) suggested  | C) taught      | D) advised    |
| 75. A) those     | B) these      | C) who         | D) they       |
| 76. A) on        | B) with       | C) under       | D) for        |
| 77. A) formed    | B) altered    | C) believed    | D) thought    |
| 78. A) operation | B) position   | C) motion      | D) location   |
| 79. A) how       | B) which      | C) that        | D) what       |
| 80. A) around    | B) across     | C) on          | D) above      |
| 81. A) since     | B) so         | C) while       | D) for        |
| 82. A) to        | B) by         | C) in          | D) with       |
| 83. A) with      | B) into       | C) to          | D) along      |
| 84. A) adult's   | B) teacher's  | C) scientist's | D) student's  |
| 85. A) exist     | B) occur      | C) survive     | D) maintain   |
| 86. A) private   | B) individual | C) personal    | D) own        |
| 87. A) in        | B) with       | C) on          | D) for        |
| 88. A) general   | B) natural    | C) similar     | D) specific   |
| 89. A) obliged   | B) likely     | C) probable    | D) partial    |
| 90. A) perfect   | B) better     | C) reasonable  | D) correct    |

## 试 卷 二

### Part V Writing (30 minutes)

*Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic How I Finance My College Education. You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*