

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND-4

# 大学英语四级

考试

## 全真卷详解

(含 2005 年 6 月卷)

(第二版)

余高峰 华燕 / 主编



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## 前 言

《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》规定,语言测试应着眼于考核学生的语言能力和交际能力,语言运用的准确性和流利程度。大纲指出,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力和译的能力,以及初步的写与说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业学习所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下坚实的基础。

大学英语四级考试的目的是要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语的掌握程度。根据大学英语考试大纲,目前的四级考试每次所考的总题型保持不变,试卷形式相对稳定。

四级考试的试题形式相对简单,但一套科学的试题,其命题是一项专业性极强的工作,每道题都是经过命题、审题、测试、计算机试题项目分析、复审等一系列复杂的程序,在确保试卷的难易度、区分度等方面都达到了规定的要求后才能实际进入施考,以保证其测试点的科学、合理性,力求对学生能力进行客观、科学的评价。

因此,在应考之前使用历年的全真卷进行模拟,是非常有效的复习方法,一是可以熟悉考题形式,二是可以准确把握考试的难度。本书收集了10套历年考过的四级全真题卷,每套题后除了附参考答案外,还编写了简单扼要的注解,以帮助考生进一步掌握语言点,了解四级考试的重点,从容备考。

本书编者都是多年从事大学英语教学的教师,具有丰富的教学经验和相当的培训经验。参加本书的编者还有:何靖文、李明、李江海、钱敏、赵雷、姜璇、张樱、郭恬恬、俞亮、陈雨豪、李萌、韩蔚、吴建虹、周栋、李可等。

因编者水平有限,不足之处请同行与读者批评指正。

编 者

2005年1月



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## 2000年6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 center.

1. A) She is not interested in the article.  
B) She has given the man much trouble.  
C) She would like to have a copy of the article.  
D) She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.
2. A) He saw the big tower he visited on TV.  
B) He has visited the TV tower twice.  
C) He has visited the TV tower once.  
D) He will visit the TV tower in June.
3. A) The woman has trouble getting along with the professor.  
B) The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.  
C) The woman knows the professor has been busy.  
D) The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.
4. A) He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.  
B) He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.  
C) He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.  
D) He wants to spend more time with his family.
5. A) The man thought the essay was easy.  
B) They both had a hard time writing the essay.  
C) The woman thought the essay was easy.  
D) Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.
6. A) In the park.  
B) Between two buildings.  
C) In his apartment.  
D) Under a huge tree.
7. A) It's awfully dull.  
B) It's really exciting.  
C) It's very exhausting.  
D) It's quite challenging.
8. A) A movie.  
B) A lecture.  
C) A play.  
D) A speech.
9. A) The weather is mild compared to the past years.

- B) They are having the coldest winter ever.  
 C) The weather will soon get warmer.  
 D) The weather may get even colder.
10. A) A mystery story. B) The hiring of a shop assistant.  
 C) The search for a reliable witness. D) An unsolved case of robbery.

## 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) They want to change the way English is taught.  
 B) They learn English to find well-paid jobs.  
 C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.  
 D) They know clearly what they want to learn.
12. A) Professionals. B) College students.  
 C) Beginners. D) Intermediate learners.
13. A) Courses for doctors. B) Courses for businessmen.  
 C) Courses for reporters. D) Courses for lawyers.
14. A) Three groups of learners.  
 B) The importance of business English.  
 C) English for Specific Purposes.  
 D) Features of English for different purposes.

### Passage Two

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

15. A) To show off their wealth. B) To feel good.  
 C) To regain their memory. D) To be different from others.
16. A) To help solve their psychological problems.  
 B) To play games with them.  
 C) To send them to the hospital.  
 D) To make them aware of its harmfulness.
17. A) They need care and affection.  
 B) They are fond of round-the-world trips.  
 C) They are mostly from broken families.  
 D) They are likely to commit crimes.

**Passage Three**

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

18. A) Because it was too heavy. B) Because it did not bend easily.  
C) Because it did not shoot far. D) Because its string was short.
19. A) It went out of use 300 years ago.  
B) It was invented after the short bow.  
C) It was discovered before fire and the wheel.  
D) It's still in use today.
20. A) They are accurate and easy to pull. B) Their shooting range is 40 yards.  
C) They are usually used indoors. D) They took 100 years to develop.

**Part II****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.

21. As we can no longer wait for the delivery of our order, we have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A) postpone B) refuse C) delay D) cancel
22. These books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you \_\_\_\_\_ you need.  
A) all the information B) all the informations  
C) all of information D) all of the informations
23. Not until the game had begun \_\_\_\_\_ at the sports ground.  
A) had he arrived B) would he have arrived  
C) did he arrive D) should he have arrived
24. Young people are not \_\_\_\_\_ to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in.  
A) conservative B) content C) confident D) generous
25. Most broadcasters maintain that TV has been unfairly criticized and argue that the power of the medium is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) granted B) implied C) exaggerated D) remedied
26. These surveys indicate that many crimes go \_\_\_\_\_ by the police, mainly because not all victims report them.  
A) unrecorded B) to be unrecorded  
C) unrecording D) to have been unrecorded
27. I have no objection \_\_\_\_\_ your story again.  
A) to hear B) to hearing C) to having heard D) to have heard
28. The clothes a person wears may express his \_\_\_\_\_ or social position.  
A) curiosity B) status C) determination D) significance
29. By law, when one makes a large purchase, he should have \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity to change his mind.



- A) accurate      B) urgent      C) excessive      D) adequate
30. You will see this product \_\_\_\_\_ wherever you go.  
A) to be advertised    B) advertised    C) advertise    D) advertising
31. The early pioneers had to \_\_\_\_\_ many hardships to settle on the new land.  
A) go along with    B) go back on    C) go through    D) go into
32. The suggestion that the mayor \_\_\_\_\_ the prizes was accepted by everyone.  
A) would present    B) present    C) presents    D) ought to present
33. Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, \_\_\_\_\_ overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.  
A) whose    B) which    C) that    D) what
34. Peter, who had been driving all day, suggested \_\_\_\_\_ at the next town.  
A) to stop    B) stopping    C) stop    D) having stopped
35. I didn't know the word. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary.  
A) look out    B) make out    C) refer to    D) go over
36. The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds \_\_\_\_\_ his arguments in favor of the new theory.  
A) to be based on    B) to base on    C) which to base on    D) on which to base
37. There are signs \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants are becoming more popular with families.  
A) that    B) which    C) in which    D) whose
38. I think I was at school, \_\_\_\_\_ I was staying with a friend during the vacation when I heard the news.  
A) or else    B) and then    C) or so    D) even so
39. It is said that the math teacher seems \_\_\_\_\_ towards bright students.  
A) partial    B) beneficial    C) preferable    D) liable
40. In order to show his boss what a careful worker he was, he took \_\_\_\_\_ trouble over the figures.  
A) extensive    B) spare    C) extra    D) supreme
41. — "May I speak to your manager Mr. Williams at five o'clock tonight?"  
— "I'm sorry. Mr. Williams \_\_\_\_\_ to a conference long before then."  
A) will have gone    B) had gone    C) would have gone    D) has gone
42. You \_\_\_\_\_ him so closely; you should have kept your distance.  
A) shouldn't follow    B) mustn't follow    C) couldn't have been following    D) shouldn't have been following
43. The growth of part-time and flexible working patterns, and of training and retraining schemes, \_\_\_\_\_ more women to take advantage of employment opportunities.  
A) have allowed    B) allow    C) allowing    D) allows
44. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ in the hall where they were welcomed by the secretary.  
A) assembled    B) accumulated    C) piled    D) joined
45. Putting in a new window will \_\_\_\_\_ cutting away part of the roof.

- A) include      B) involve      C) contain      D) comprise
46. Living in the western part of the country has its problems,            obtaining fresh water is not the least.
- A) with which      B) for which      C) of which      D) which
47. In the            of the project not being a success, the investors stand to lose up to \$ 30 million.
- A) face      B) time      C) event      D) course
48. The manager would rather his daughter            in the same office.
- A) had not worked      B) not to work  
C) does not work      D) did not work
49.           , he does get annoyed with her sometimes.
- A) Although much he likes her      B) Much although he likes her  
C) As he likes her much      D) Much as he likes her
50. The British constitution is            a large extent a product of the historical events described above.
- A) within      B) to      C) by      D) at

## Part III

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:**

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed *refereeing* (裁判) decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

The researcher organized an experimental *tournament* (锦标赛) involving four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees were in charge.

Observers noted down the referees' errors, of which there were 61 over the tournament. Converted to a standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a remarkably high number.

The researcher then studied the videotapes to analyze the matches in detail. Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research shows the *optimum* (最佳的) distance is about 20 meters.

There also seemed to be an optimum speed. Correct decisions came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The average speed for errors was 4

meters per second.

If FIFA, football's international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the next World Cup, it should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

He also says that FIFA's insistence that referees should retire at age 45 may be misguided. If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical.

51. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) review the decisions of referees at the 1998 World Cup  
B) analyze the causes of errors made by football referees  
C) set a standard for football refereeing  
D) reexamine the rules for the football refereeing
52. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) slightly above average  
B) higher than in the 1998 World Cup  
C) quite unexpected  
D) as high as in a standard match
53. The findings of the experiment show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) errors are more likely when a referee keeps close to the ball  
B) the farther the referee is from the incident, the fewer the errors  
C) the more slowly the referee runs, the more likely will errors occur  
D) errors are less likely when a referee stays in one spot
54. The word "officials" (Line 3, Para. 4) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the researchers involved in the experiment  
B) the inspectors of the football tournament  
C) the referees of the football tournament  
D) the observers at the site of the experiment
55. What is one of the possible conclusions of the experiment?  
A) The ideal retirement age for an experienced football referee is 45.  
B) Age should not be the chief consideration in choosing a football referee.  
C) A football referee should be as young and energetic as possible.  
D) An experienced football referee can do well even when in poor physical condition.

## Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states — at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent — twice the national average.

For advocates (代言人) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy

Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a *toxin* (毒素) that was poisoning the family," says Robert Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. "The reform is changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work *ethic* (道德观), which is much more important."

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked", then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

56. From the passage, it can be seen that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) believes the reform has reduced the government's burden  
B) insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor  
C) is overenthusiastic about the success of welfare reform  
D) considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful
57. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?  
A) Because many families are divorced.  
B) Because government aid is now rare.  
C) Because their wages are low.  
D) Because the cost of living is rising.
58. What is worth noting from the example of Athens County is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) greater efforts should be made to improve people's living standards  
B) 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years  
C) 50 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare  
D) the living standards of most people are going down
59. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) saving welfare funds  
B) rebuilding the work ethic  
C) providing more jobs  
D) cutting government expenses
60. According to the passage, before the welfare reform was carried out, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the poverty rate was lower  
B) average living standards were higher  
C) the average worker was paid higher wages  
D) the poor used to rely on government aid

### Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people



they look more professional than *civilian* (百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional *identity* (身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are *tax-deductible* (可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

61. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) still judge a man by his clothes
- B) hold the uniform in such high regard
- C) enjoy having a professional identity
- D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform

62. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) suggests quality work
- B) discards his social identity
- C) appears to be more practical
- D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes

63. The chief function of a uniform is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) provide practical benefits to the wearer
- B) make the wearer catch the public eye
- C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
- D) provide the wearer with a professional identity

64. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are usually helpful
- B) have little or no individual freedom
- C) tend to lose their individuality
- D) enjoy greater popularity

65. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Uniforms and Society
- B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
- C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform
- D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

## Passage Four

Question 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under stressful circumstances. Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to cope with major life changes and daily hassles (困难). People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a range of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, reveal that the presence of social support helps people fend off (挡开) illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives, and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others despite our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting (转移……的注意力) us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support — financial aid, material resources, and needed services — that reduces stress by helping us resolve and cope with our problems.

66. Interpersonal relationships are important because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they are indispensable to people's social well-being  
B) they waken people's desire to exchange resources  
C) they help people to cope with life in the information era  
D) they can cure a range of illnesses such as heart disease, etc.
67. Research shows that people's physical and mental health \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) relies on the social welfare systems which support them  
B) has much to do with the amount of support they get from others  
C) depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles  
D) is closely related to their strength for coping with major changes in their lives
68. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "cushions" (Line 1, Para. 2)?  
A) Adds up to. B) Does away with.  
C) Lessens the effect of. D) Lays the foundation for.
69. Helping a sick neighbor with some repair work is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) instrumental support B) informational support  
C) social companionship D) the strengthening of self-respect
70. Social companionship is beneficial in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it helps strengthen our ties with relatives  
B) it enables us to eliminate our faults and mistakes  
C) it makes our leisure-time activities more enjoyable  
D) it draws our attention away from our worries and troubles

## Part IV

## Translation

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, there are four items, each consisting of one or two sentences for you to translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part Three of Test Paper One. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meaning in the context.

S1. (Lines 1 - 2, Para. 1, Passage 1)

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing (裁判) decisions that denied victory to their team.

S2. (Lines 1 - 2, Para. 6, Passage 2)

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

S3. (Lines 5 - 6, Para. 2, Passage 3)

What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

S4. (Lines 3 - 4, Para. 1, Passage 4)

Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties.

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Is A Test of Spoken English Necessary?** You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 很多人认为有必要举行英语口语考试, 理由是……
2. 也有人持不同的意见, ……
3. 我的看法和打算。

## Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET).

**【参考答案】****Part I Listening Comprehension**

1—5 CCBDB 6—10 DACDD 11—15 DABCB 16—20 AACBA

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure**

21—25 DACBC 26—30 ABBDB 31—35 CBABC 36—40 DAAAC

41—45 ADDAB 46—50 CCDDB

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

51—55 ACACB 56—60 DCABD 61—65 BADCD 66—70 ABCAD

**Part IV Translation**

- S1. 1998 年世界杯足球赛早已尘埃落定,但失望的球迷们仍在责骂那些颇有争议的判罚,声称正是那些判罚使他们的球队没能获胜。
- S2. 但是穷人在没有政府救济的情况下,生活照样过得很好,对很多人来说,这一事实本身就是一个巨大的胜利。
- S3. 对于一名护士、理发师或是一名侍者而言,还有什么比脱掉制服更加便利的方法能让他们失去职业身份呢?
- S4. 社会资助是由人与人之间的资源交换所构成的,而这种交换乃是建立在他们人际关系的基础之上。

**Part V Writing****Is a Test of spoken English Necessary?****Model**

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET). Some people think it is necessary to hold a test of spoken English because they think the main function of language is communication. If you can't speak or understand spoken English, the language will become a dead language or useless language. What's the sense of learning the language? However, there are also some people who think differently. They doubt the reliability and objectivity of the marking system, which may depend mainly on human (and thus subjective) scoring instead of on machine scoring, as in the case of a standardized objective test such as CET4 and CET6.

In my opinion, a test of spoken English will do more good than harm. Since China will continue its policy of opening and reform, the ability to speak fluent English is a must for anyone who wants to surpass others in a highly competitive society. I am determined to practice my spoken English more often, and if I am qualified for such a test, I will not hesitate a moment to apply for it.



**【试题解析】****Part I Listening Comprehension (略)****Part II Vocabulary and Structure**

21. 答案为 D。本题测试动词辨析。四个选项的意思分别为“延期,推迟”,“拒绝”,“耽搁,延误”和“取消”。根据句意可知 D 项为正确答案,其余三项均不合句意。

【译文】 由于我们定的货迟迟未到,我们不能再等了,所以只好取消订单。

22. 答案为 A。本题测试不可数名词。选项中的 information 为不可数名词,可首先排除 B, D 二项, C 项中的 information 缺少定冠词, A 项符合语法要求,故为正确答案。

【译文】 这些书可以给你提供你需要的所有信息,你可以在任何一家书店买到这些书。

23. 答案为 C。本题测试否定词置于句首时,句子的倒装。not until 置于句首时,句子要用倒装结构,再由于在他到达运动场前比赛已经开始,因此空格处要用一般过去时。故 C 项为正确答案。其余三项不合语法要求。

【译文】 直到比赛开始后,他才到达运动场。

24. 答案为 B。本题测试形容词辨析。四个选项的意思分别为“保守的,守旧的,谨慎的”,“满意的,满足的”,“有信心的,自信的”和“慷慨的”。分析句意可知 B 项为正确答案。

【译文】 年轻人不满足站在一边观看艺术品,他们需要自己能参与其中的艺术品。

25. 答案为 C。本题测试动词辨析。四个选项的意思分别为“同意,准许,承认”,“暗示”,“夸大,夸张”和“治疗,修正,补救”。根据句意可知 C 项为正确答案。

【译文】 大多数广播公司认为电视一直受到不公正的批评,并争辩说这一媒体的作用被夸大了。

26. 答案为 A。本题测试系表结构。这里“go + 过去分词”构成系表结构。因此 A 项为正确答案。

【译文】 这些调查表明:很多犯罪行为没有被警方记录下来,原因是不是所有的受害者都报警。

27. 答案为 B。本题测试动名词作宾语。名词“objection to + 动名词”为一固定搭配,意思为“反对……”,因此 B 项为正确答案。

【译文】 我不反对再听一遍你的故事。

28. 答案为 B。本题测试名词辨析。四个选项的意思分别为“好奇心”,“地位,身份”,“决心,决定”和“意义,重要性”。根据句意可知 B 项为正确答案。

【译文】 一个人的穿着可以体现其身份或社会地位。

29. 答案为 D。本题测试形容词辨析。四个选项的意思分别为“准确的”,“紧急的,迫切的”,“过多的,大量的”和“足够的,适量的,适当的”。根据句意,显然 D 项为正确答案。

【译文】 按规矩,当一个人大批购货时,他应该有足够的机会反复斟酌。

30. 答案为 B。本题测试分词作宾语补足语。分析句子可知空格处应为 this product 的补足语,由于 product 和 advertise 之间为被动关系,因此需要用过去分词作宾语补足语。故 B 项为正确答案。其余三项不合语法。

【译文】 无论你走到哪里,你都能看到这个商品的广告。

31. 答案为 C。本题测试动词短语辨析。四个选项的意思分别为“陪伴,同意”,“违背,毁约”,“经历,经受,完成,被批准”和“调查,研究,从事”。根据句意可知 C 项为正确答案。

【译文】 早期的开拓者不得不经历千辛万苦,以便在新的土地上定居。

32. 答案为 B。本题测试虚拟语气。名词 suggestion 后跟同位语从句时,其从句中的谓语动词要