

大学英语

四级考试全真题详解

全真试题·答案解析

4级

2002年版

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST
BAND FOUR

包括1996-2002年试题

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—— 全真题详解

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前 言

本书《大学英语四级考试——全真题详解》为《征服——大学英语等级考试》系列丛书之一。大学英语四、六级考试大纲不断变化，题型逐年更新，很多考生无以适从。为使考生明其所变、有的放矢，我们在有限的时间内邀请了一名专家，对历年试题及考试结果做了详尽的调查，在此基础上撰写出详细的试题解析，力求帮助读者攻克最薄弱环节。本书特别收录了刚刚结束的2002年1月四级考试的试题，以为为读者提供最新的考试信息和解题思路。

本书共分两大部分：第一部分为四级全真试题；第二部分为全真题的参考答案和每题的解题思路。

本书与其他同类四级辅导书相比，具有以下四大特点：

1. 录音磁带都是现场原声版：本套书全真试题上的听力完全是原始录音，这样有利于考生掌握真实的语速和语调，为上考场做足心理准备。

2. 全真题与详解充分配合：本书收录的试题均是从96年以来四级考试的原题，配以编者从实战角度做出的详尽分析和解释，使得考生在没有教师指导时，也能独立进行复习。

3. 灵活安排，经济实用：本书的每一道题均有详尽的解题点拨，可作为很好的词汇、语法自测书，听力很好或已有听力磁带的同学也可以单独购买此书，方便经济。体现了出版者处处为读者着想的出书原则。

4. 跨度广，容量大：本书收录从1996年6月至2002年1月的共12套全真试题。考试大纲不断修订，很多考生觉得难以适从，只有尽可能多的收集历年考题，才能清楚地看出四级考试的侧重点走向，做到处变不惊，从容应答。

针对本书以上特点，编者建议：

1、测练结合 —— 树立信心

不少考生一进考场就紧张惶恐，这是一种必须消除的心理障碍。当然，适当的紧张感还是有益的，因为这样可以保持高度集中的注意力。为了消除过度的紧张感，除了在考前做各种技术性准备（熟悉怎样用适合自己的铅笔答卷，适应听音设备等），还要通过本书第一部分的全真考题不断训练。本书共12套题，可分成3组进行自测，最后用下面这个公式计算预测成绩：

预测分数=1/12 (前4次测试成绩之和×1.2+中间4次测试成绩之和×1.1+后4次测试成绩之和×1.0)

这里计算成绩的依据是,刚开始考生对试题题型不熟,答题速度跟不上,准备不够充分等因素而导致成绩普遍偏低,所以要乘以较高的系数;尔后的成绩,由于考生通过大量地做题,弥补了上述因素的影响,因此接近参加正式考试的成绩,到做最后一组考题时,考生已经做好充分的准备,所取得的成绩,最能代表在真正应试时的实际成绩。

通过这样的技能和心理训练,当考生正式临考时,自然会在思想上放得开,镇定自若,信心百倍,丝毫不感到紧张和惶惑。心理障碍烟消云散,取得理想成绩便是意料中事。

2、粗细结合 —— 粗中有细

所谓“粗”是指尽量快速的做完整套题目,其目的是训练考生的做题速度。“细”即指在每做一道题时,都尽量保持全神贯注的状态,采取各种可能的技巧,尤其是做听力题时,一定要利用提示时间快速浏览选项,做到心中有数。“粗细结合”即指在进行大量练习的同时,选定某些做错的题进行事后研究,争取将每一个单词、词组或语法知识点彻底弄懂。这样几套题做下来,收益非浅。

这两个学习办法是我们在教学实践和众多获得成功的考生中总结出来的,通过自己做题、自己分析和自己总结,考生定会发现受益非浅。除作为四级考试的必备参考书外,本书也可作为参加出国人员英语水平考试、TOEFL、硕士学位考试等高级英语水平考试者使用的参考书。

预祝广大考生顺利通过四级考试!

编 者

2002年1月

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1996年6月大学英语四级考试试题

试 卷 一

CAUCS 044AA
CAUCS 044AA

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Place another order.
B) Call to check on it.
C) Wait patiently.
D) Go and find the furniture.
2. A) She doesn't need the job.
B) She hasn't got a job yet.
C) She has got a good job.
D) She is going to start work soon.
3. A) She got home before 9 o'clock.
B) She had a bad cold.
C) She had a car accident.
D) She was delayed.
4. A) She hasn't gone camping for several weeks.
B) She likes to take long camping trips.
C) She prefers not to go camping on weekends.
D) She often spends a lot of time planning her camping trips.
5. A) A writer.
B) A teacher.
C) A reporter.
D) A student.
6. A) she has not heard of Prof. Johnson.
B) She has not heard of Prof. Johnson's brother.
C) She is a good friend of Prof. Johnson's.
D) She does not know Prof. Johnson's brother.
7. A) Coming back for a later show.
B) Waiting in a queue.
C) Coming back in five minutes.
D) Not going to the movie today.
8. A) He has got a heart attack.
B) He was badly hurt.
C) He was unharmed.
D) He has fully recovered from the shock.
9. A) The man went to Australia during Christmas.
B) The man visited Australia during the summer vacation.
C) The man didn't have a good time because of the different weather.
D) The man remained home while his parents went to see his uncle.
10. A) To attend a party at a classmate's home.
B) To do homework with her classmate.
C) To attend an evening class.
D) To have supper out with her classmate.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) He fell into the river but couldn't swim.
B) He fell into the river together with his bike.
C) He had his foot caught between two posts in the river.
D) He dived into the river but couldn't reach the surface.
12. A) He jumped into the river immediately.
B) He took off his coat and jumped into the water.
C) He dashed down the bridge to save the boy.
D) He shouted out for help.
13. A) He asked what the young man's name was.
B) He asked the young man to take him home.
C) He gave his name and then ran away.
D) He thanked the young man and then ran away.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Alcohol helps develop people's intelligence.
B) Heavy drinking is not necessarily harmful to one's health.
C) Controlled drinking helps people keep their wits as they age.

D) Drinking, even moderately, may harm one's health.

15. A) Worried ~~B) Pleased~~ C) Surprised D) Unconcerned.
 16. ~~A) At a conference~~ B) In a newspaper C) On television D) In a journal.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) To seek adventure there. B) To be with her mother on Christmas.
 C) To see the animals and plants there. ~~B) To join her father on Christmas.~~
 18. A) She was seriously injured. ~~B) She survived the accident.~~
 C) She lost consciousness. D) She fell into a stream.
 19. A) To avoid hostile Indians. B) To avoid the rain.
 ~~C) To avoid the strong sunlight.~~ D) To avoid wild animals.
 20. A) They gave Julia food to eat. B) They drove Julia to a hospital.
 C) They invited Julia to their hut. ~~D) They took Julia to a village by boat.~~

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

21. After the robbery, the shop installed a sophisticated alarm system as an insurance _____ further losses.
 A) for B) form ~~C) against~~ D) towards
 22. _____ the earth to be flat, many feared that Columbus would fall off the edge of the earth.
 ~~A) Having believed~~ B) Believing C) Believed D) Being believed
 23. A healthy life is frequently thought to be _____ with the open countryside and homegrown food.
 A) tied B) bound C) involved ~~D) associated~~
 24. Sir Denis, who is 78, has made it known that much of his collection _____ to the nation.
 A) has left B) is to leave C) leaves ~~D) is to be left~~
 25. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it _____ necessary for all planes to land for refueling.
 A) would be B) has been C) had been ~~D) would have been~~
 26. In Britain today women _____ 44% of the workhorse, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.
 ~~A) build up~~ B) stand for ~~C) make up~~ D) conform to
 27. _____ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.
 ~~A) As~~ B) That C) It D) What
 28. If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one _____.
 A) to correct B) correcting C) having corrected ~~D) being corrected~~
 29. Features such as height, weight, and skin color _____ from individual to individual and from face to face.
 A) change ~~B) vary~~ C) alter D) ~~convert~~
 30. I make notes in the back of my diary _____ things to be mended or replaced.
 A) by B) in C) with ~~D) of~~
 31. The room is in a terrible mess; it _____ cleaned.
 ~~A) can't have been~~ B) shouldn't have been C) mustn't have been D) wouldn't have been
 32. A well-written composition _____ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.
 A) calls on ~~B) calls for~~ C) calls up D) calls off
 33. The traditional approach _____ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.
 ~~A) to dealing~~ B) in dealing C) dealing D) to deal
 34. It has been revealed that some government leaders _____ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves.
 A) employ B) take ~~C) abuse~~ D) overlook
 35. We were struck by the extent _____ which teachers' decisions served the interests of the school rather than those

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of the students.

- A) to B) for C) in D) with

36. Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first

- A) intention B) attempt C) purpose D) desire

37. The ancient Egyptians are supposed ____ rockets to the moon.

- A) to send B) to be sending C) to have sent D) to have been sending

38. The store had to ____ a number of clerks because sales were down.

- A) lay out B) lay off C) lay aside D) lay down

39. All the students in this class passed the English exam ____ the exception of Li Ming.

- A) on B) in C) for D) with

40. Young adults ____ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.

- A) other than B) more than C) less than D) rather than

41. Writing is a slow process, requiring ____ thought, time, and effort.

- A) significant B) considerable C) enormous D) numerous

42. ____ right now, she would get there on Sunday.

- A) Would she leave B) If she leaves C) Were she to leave D) If she had left

43. It's already 5 o'clock now. don't you think it's about time ____?

- A) we are going home B) we go home C) we went home D) we can go home

44. Lightning is a ____ of electrical current from a cloud to the ground or from one cloud to another.

- A) rush B) rainbow C) rack D) ribbon

45. Today, ____ major new products without conducting elaborate market research.

- A) corporations hardly introduce ever B) corporations hardly ever introduce
C) hardly corporations introduce ever D) hardly corporations ever introduce

46. I've already told you that I'm going to buy it, ____.

- A) however much it costs B) however does it costs much
C) how much does it cost D) no matter how it costs

47. New York ____ second in the production of apples, producing 850,000,000 pounds this year.

- A) ranked B) occupied C) arranged D) classified

48. Melted iron is poured into the mixer much ____ tea is poured into a cup from a teapot.

- A) in the same way like B) in the same way which
C) in the same way D) in the same way as

49. By success I don't mean ____ usually thought of when that word is used.

- A) what is B) that we C) as you D) all is

50. I caught a ____ of the taxi before it disappeared around the corner of the street.

- A) vision B) glimpse C) look D) scene

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up (打量) and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction. You need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving

Goffman (1963) calls "a dimming of the lights". You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, "I know you", "I am interested in you," or "You look peculiar and I am curious about you." This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

51. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
☒ A) every glance has its significance
☐ B) staring at a person is an expression of interest
☐ C) a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable
☐ D) a glance conveys more meaning than words
52. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is _____.
☐ A) to look into another passenger's eyes
☒ B) to avoid eye contact with other passengers
☐ C) to signal you are not a threat to anyone
☐ D) to keep a distance from other passengers
53. By "a dimming of the lights" (Para. 1, Line 8) Erving Goffman means "_____".
☐ A) closing one's eyes
☐ B) turning off the lights
☐ C) ceasing to glance at others
☐ D) reducing gaze-time to the minimum
54. If one is looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel _____.
☐ A) depressed
☐ B) uneasy
☐ C) curious
☐ D) amused
55. The passage mainly discusses '_____.
☐ A) the limitations of eye contact
☐ B) the exchange of ideas through eye contact
☐ C) proper behavior in situations
☒ D) the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication.

Questions 57 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The picnics, speeches, and parades of today's Labor Day were all part of the first celebration, held in New York City in 1882. Its promoter was an Irish-American labor leader named Peter J. McGuire. A carpenter by trade, McGuire had worked since the age of eleven, and in 1882 was president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (UBCJ). Approaching the City's Central Labor Union that summer, he proposed a holiday that would applaud (赞许) "the industrial spirit-the great vital force of every nation." On September 5 his suggestion bore fruit, as an estimated 10,000 workers, many of them ignoring their bosses' warnings, left work to march from Union square up Fifth Avenue to 42nd Street. The event gained national attention, and by 1893 thirty states had made Labor Day an annual holiday.

The quick adoption of the scheme may have indicated less about the state lawmakers' respect for working people than about a fear of risking their anger. In the 1880s the United States was a land sharply divided between the immensely wealthy and the very poor. Henry George was accurate in describing the era as one of "progress and poverty." In a society in which factory owners rode in private Pullmans while ten-year-olds slaved in the mines, strong anti-capitalist feeling ran high. Demands for fundamental change were common throughout the labor press. With socialists demanding an end to "wage slavery" and anarchists (无政府主义者) singing the praises of the virtues of dynamite (炸药), middle-of-roaders like Samuel Gompers and McGuire seemed attractively mild by comparison. One can imagine practical capitalists seeing Labor day as a bargain: A one-day party certainly cost them less than paying their workers decent wages.

56. Judging from the passage, McGuire was _____.
☒ A) a moderate labor leader
☐ B) an extreme-anarchist in the labor movement
☐ C) a devoted socialist fighting against exploitation of man by man
☐ D) a firm anti-capitalist demanding the elimination of wage slavery.
57. We can see from the first paragraph that the first Labor Day march _____.
☐ A) immediately won nationwide support
☒ B) involved workers from 30 states

C) was opposed by many factory owners

☒ D) was organized by the UBCJ

58. Which of the following is the key factor in the immediate approval of labor Day as a national holiday?

☒ A) The lawmakers' respect for the workers

B) The workers' determination to have a holiday of their own.

C) The socialists' demands for thorough reform.

D) The politicians' fear of the workers' anger

59. We learn from the passage that the establishment of Labor Day _____.

A) was accepted by most bosses as a compromise

B) marked a turning point in the workers' struggle for more rights

C) indicated the improvement of the workers' welfare

D) signaled the end of "wage slavery"

60. McGuire proposed Labor Day in order to _____.

A) draw people's attention to the striking contrast between the rich and the poor

B) make prominent the important role of the working class in society

C) win for the workers the right to shorter working hours

D) expose the exploitation of the workers by their bosses

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In the old days, children were familiar with birth and death as part of life. This is perhaps the first generation of American youngsters (年轻人) who have never been close by during the birth of a baby and have never experienced the death of a family member.

Nowadays when people grow old, we often send them to nursing homes. When they get sick, we transfer them to a hospital, where children are forbidden to visit terminally ill patients — even when those patients are their parents. This deprives (剥夺) the dying patient of significant family members during the last few days of his life and it deprives the children of an experience of death, which is an important learning experience.

Some of my colleagues and I once interviewed and followed approximately 500 terminally ill patients in order to find out what they could teach us and how we could be of more benefit, not just to them but to the members of their families as well. We were most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

It is important for family members, and doctors and nurses to understand these patients' communications in order to truly understand their needs, fears, and fantasies (幻想). Most of our patients welcomed another human being with whom they could talk openly, honestly, and frankly about their trouble. Many of them shared with us their tremendous need to be informed, to be kept up-to-date on their medical condition and to be told when the end was near. We found out that patients who had been dealt with openly and frankly were better able to cope with the approach of death and finally to reach a true stage of acceptance prior to death.

61. The elders of contemporary Americans _____.

A) were often absent when a family member was born or dying

B) were quite unfamiliar with birth and death

C) usually witnessed the birth or death of a family member

D) had often experienced the fear of death as part of life

62. Children in America today are denied the chance _____.

A) to learn how to face death

B) to visit dying patients

C) to attend to patients

D) to have access to a hospital

63. Five hundred critically ill patients were investigated with the main purpose of _____.

A) observing how they reacted to the crisis of death

B) helping them and their families overcome the fear of death

C) finding out their attitude towards the approach of death

D) learning how to best help them and their families

64. The need of a dying patient for company shows _____.

A) his desire for communication with other people

B) his fear of approaching death

C) his pessimistic attitude towards his condition

D) his reluctance to part with his family

65. It may be concluded from the passage that _____.

A) dying patients are afraid of being told of the approach of death

B) most doctors and nurses understand what dying patients need

C) dying patients should be truthfully informed of their condition

D) most patients are unable to accept death until it is obviously inevitable

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child — or even an animal, such as a pigeon — can learn to recognize faces, we all take this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person", you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon Allport, an American psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms, conservatives, military types — people are described with such terms.

People have always tried to "type" each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the villain's (坏人) or the hero's role. In fact, the words "person" and "personality" come from the Latin persona, meaning "mask". Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the "good guys" from the "bad guys" because the two types differ in appearance as well as actions.

66. By using the example of fingerprints, the author tells us that _____.

A) people can learn to recognize faces

B) people have different personalities

C) people have difficulty in describing the features of finger prints

D) people differ from each other in facial features.

67. According to this passage, some animals have the gift of _____.

A) telling people apart by how they behave

B) typing each other

C) telling good people from bad people

D) recognizing human faces

68. Who most probably knows best how to describe people's personality?

A) The ancient Greek audience

B) The movie actors

C) Psychologists

D) The modern TV audience

69. According to the passage, it is possible for us tell one type of person from another because _____.

A) people differ in their behavioral and physical characteristics

B) human fingerprints provide unique information

C) people's behavior can be easily described in words

D) human faces have complex features

70. Which of the following is the major point of the passage?

A) Why it is necessary to identify people's personality

B) Why it is possible to describe people

C) How to get to know people

D) How best to recognize people

试卷二

Part IV Translation (15 minutes)

71. (Passage 1, Lines 6-7, Para. 1)

You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no threat.

72. (Passage 2, Lines 2-3, Para. 2)

In the 1880s the United States was a land sharply divided between the immensely wealthy and the very poor.

73. (Passage 3, Lines 3-4, Para. 3)

We were most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

74. (Passage 4, Lines 1-2, Para. 1)

Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

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

- 1.人们以为淡水是取之不尽的（提示：雨水、河水、井水）
- 2.实际上淡水是非常紧缺的（提示：人口增加，工业用水增加，污染）
- 3.我们应该怎么办

Global Shortage of Fresh Water

1997 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Look for a more expensive hotel.
B) Go to another hotel by bus.
2. A) They're talking about nice children.
B) The man has a house for sale.
3. A) In a hotel.
B) At a dinner table.
4. A) Relatives. B) Roommates.
5. A) 5:00 B) 5:15
6. A) He wants to have more sleep.
B) His wife doesn't sleep well.
7. A) A student. B) A reporter.
8. A) To the school. B) To a friend's house.
9. A) He is afraid he won't be chosen for the trip.
B) The boss has not yet decided where to trip.
C) Such a trip is necessary for the company.
D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place.
10. A) It was boring. B) It was entertaining.
C) It was touching. D) It was encouraging.
11. A) Try to find a quiet place.
D) Take a walk around the city.
12. C) The woman lives in a nice house.
D) The man has three children.
13. C) In the street.
D) At the man's house.
14. C) Colleagues. D) Neighbors.
15. C) 5:30 D) 5:45
16. C) Women need more sleep than men.
D) He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife.
17. C) A visitor. D) A lecturer.
18. C) to the post office. D) Home.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) He wanted to find a place to read his papers.
C) He felt thirsty and wanted some coffee.
12. A) Toys for children.
B) Important documents.
13. A) The woman took his case on purpose.
B) All his papers had been stolen.
14. B) He wanted to kill time before boarding the plane.
D) He went there to meet his friends.
15. C) Food and coffee.
D) Clothes and scientific papers.
16. C) Food and coffee.
D) The woman played a joke on him.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) The liberation movement of British women.
C) Changing attitudes to family life.
15. A) Because millions of men died in the war.
C) Because women were more skillful than men.
16. A) The concept of "the family" as a social unit.
C) The attitudes to religion.
17. B) Rapid economic development in Britain.
D) Reasons for changes in family life in Britain.
18. B) Because women had proved their worth.
D) Because factories preferred to employ women.
19. B) The attitudes to birth control.
D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Those who are themselves spoiled and self-centered.
 B) Those who expected to have several children but could only have one.
 C) Those who like to give expensive jewels to their children.
 D) Those who give birth to their only children when they are below 30.
18. A) Because their parents want them to share the family burden.
 B) Because their parents are too strict with them in their education.
 C) Because they have nobody to play with.
 D) Because their parents want them to grow up as fast as possible.
19. A) Two types of only children. B) Parents' responsibilities.
 C) The necessity of family planning. D) The relationship between parents and children.
20. A) They have no sisters or brothers. B) They are overprotected by their parents.
 C) Their parents expect too much of them. D) Their parents often punish them for minor faults.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

21. Until then, his family ____ from him for six months.
 A) didn't hear B) hasn't been hearing C) hasn't heard D) hadn't heard
22. The conference ____ a full week by the time it ends.
 A) must have lasted B) will have lasted C) would last D) has lasted
23. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular ____.
 A) gaps B) rate C) length D) intervals
24. Physics is ____ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.
 A) alike B) equivalent C) likely D) uniform
25. There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means ____ trouble.
 A) making B) to make C) to have made D) having made
26. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys ____ to go to school.
 A) to be encouraged B) been encouraged C) being encouraged D) be encouraged
27. The new appointment of our president ____ from the very beginning of next semester.
 A) takes effect B) takes part C) takes place D) takes turns
28. The president made a ____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.
 A) vigorous B) tedious C) flat D) harsh
29. It is useful to be able to predict the extent ____ which a price change will affect supply and demand.
 A) from B) with C) to D) for
30. Finding a job in such a big company has always been ____ his wildest dreams.
 A) under B) over C) above D) beyond
31. It is not easy to learn English well but if you ____, you will succeed in the end.
 A) hang up B) hang about C) hang on D) hang onto
32. It is reported that ____ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.
 A) the most B) most of C) most D) the most of
33. Last year the advertising rate ____ by 20 percent.
 A) raised B) aroused C) arose D) rose
34. ____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
 A) Had they arrived B) Would they arrive C) Were they arriving D) Were they to arrive
35. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats were ____ and many houses collapsed.
 A) wrecked B) spoiled C) torn D) injured

36. The little man was ____ one meter fifty high.
 A) almost more than B) hardly more than C) nearly more than D) as much as
37. As ____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.
 A) being B) is C) to be D) been
38. You see the lightning ____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
 A) the instant B) for an instant C) on the instant D) in an instant
39. The manager lost his ____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
 A) mood B) temper C) mind D) passion
40. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas ____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.
 A) are to challenge B) may be challenged C) have been challenged D) are challenging
41. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you ____ the new carpet.
 A) crash B) pollute C) spot D) stain
42. I'd rather read than watch television: the programs seem ____ all the time.
 A) to get worse B) to be getting worse C) to have got worse D) getting worse
43. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are ____ in grocery stores.
 A) ready B) approachable C) probable D) available
44. When I caught him ____ me I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.
 A) cheating B) cheat C) to cheat D) to be cheating
45. It is vital that enough money ____ to fund the project.
 A) be collected B) must be collected C) is collected D) can be collected
46. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't ____ so much noise.
 A) resist B) sustain C) tolerate D) undergo
47. If only the committee ____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.
 A) approve B) will approve C) can approve D) would approve
48. ____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.
 A) On B) By C) At D) Of
49. ____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
 A) Believe B) To believe C) Believing D) Believed
50. Mr. Morgan can be very sad ____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.
 A) by himself B) in person C) in private D) as individual

Part III Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change through our life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume (服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook (钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made,

but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statues too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

51. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statues can help us ____.

- A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
- B) behave appropriately in relation to other people
- C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
- D) make friends with other people

52. According to the writer, people often assume different statues ____.

- A) in order to identify themselves with others
- B) in order to better identify others
- C) as their mental processes change
- D) as the situation changes

53. The word "appraisal" (Line 4, Para. 2) most probably means ____.

- A) involvement
- B) appreciation
- C) assessment
- D) presentation

54. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to ____.

- A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
- B) identification of other people's statues
- C) selecting one's own statues
- D) constant mental process

55. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince" (Line 2, Para. 3), the writer means ____.

- A) different people have different styles of clothes
- B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
- C) statues come ready made just like clothes
- D) our choice of statues is limited

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a freelance writer (自由撰稿人), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering, What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test — even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadow land of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

56. The passage is meant to ____.

- A) warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
- B) advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
- C) show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
- D) encourage young people to pursue a writing career.

57. What can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
- B) A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
- C) Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
- D) The chances for a writer to become successful are small.

58. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?

- A) He wasn't able to produce a single book.
- B) He hadn't seen a change for the better.
- C) He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
- D) He found his dream would never come true.