

大学英语四级考试  
王长喜点评历年真题

主 编 王长喜

副主编 马玉学

郑 涛

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# 编写说明

《大学英语四级考试王长喜点评历年真题》旨在解决众多学生在大学英语四级考试中所遇到的问题和面临的困惑,若能善用之,则可帮助广大读者顺利通过大学英语四级考试。同时,为了帮助读者在使用本书的过程中能得心应手、渐入佳境,特对本书的编排作如下说明:

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再次,我们特对书中的一些术语作适当的解释。**同义对照**是指两个单词或短语在语义上相同或相近,它们相互补充,前后照应;**反义参照**则指两个单词或短语在语义上相对或相反,但它们在逻辑上是统一的;**词的同现**是指两个或两个以上的单词或短语同时出现在相同的语境或语义场中,它们相互联系,共同形成一个整体;**同义转述**(解释或替换)是指两个句子在意思上相近或相同,只不过是转换为另一种句型或表达方式而已。

总之,我们的理念是:不但授考生以“鱼”,而且授考生以“渔”,最终帮助考生攻克大学英语四级考试难关!

编者

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# 大学英语四级考试 2000 年 1 月真题点评

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

### Section A

1. M: Hello, Mrs. White, what can I do for you?

W: I don't know what's the matter with me? I'm always feeling tired. I'm usually worn out at the end of the day.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

1. A) The woman is a close friend of the man.

B) The woman has been working too hard.

C) The woman is seeing a doctor. (由 what's the matter, what's wrong 作出病人看病的判断)

D) The woman is tired of her work.

【解析】由 "What's the matter with me?" 可知女士身体不适，故 C 正确。A. 男士为 Mrs. White 提供帮助只能说两人认识，不足以说是密友；B. 原文只说 worn out(疲惫不堪)，没有提工作；D. 原文只讲感到累，没有提工作。

2. W: What do you think of the apple pie? I made it myself.

M: Very delicious indeed. Even my mother cannot match this.

Q: What does the man mean?

2. 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.

(match: 匹配, 相配, 相称)

【解析】由 Very delicious indeed, 可知苹果派味道很好，A 为同义转述。B. C. 母亲在原文中只是作为陪衬；D. 文中只讲不能达到这种水平，而不是不会做苹果派。

3. M: The music is so beautiful that I'd like to dance. But I don't know the steps.

W: It doesn't matter. No one will be looking at us in this crowd.

Q: What does the woman suggest they do?

3. A) Take a walk.

B) Give a performance.

C) Listen to the music.

D) Dance to the music.

【解析】男士说想跳舞，但不知舞步；女士说 "doesn't matter"，是鼓励，所以她的建议是 D。A、B、C 与原文无关。

4. M: I'd better read one of the articles for our political science class.

W: You can't read just one. They say each presents a different theory.

Q: What does the woman tell the man he must do?

4. 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.

(not just = not only = more than)

【解析】女士说不能只读一篇文章，C 是同义转述。A. 与原文相反；B. 原文说每篇都有自己的理论，不是每个人应有不同理论；D. 原文只说多读，没说挑好的读。

5. W: Mary is always complaining about her job.

M: Maybe if you try typing letters every day, you'd see what it's like.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. 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.

【解析】男士在指责女士不了解 Mary 的工作，所以选 A。B、C 原文只说 "if"，是假设；D. 原文未提及。

6. M: Good morning. This is John Parker speaking. I'm just ringing to confirm my appointment with Mr. Smith for this afternoon.

6. A) He wants to make an appointment with Mr. Smith.

B) He wants to make sure that Mr. Smith will see him.

W: Yes. Mr. Smith's expecting you at 3 o'clock.

Q: Why is the man making the phone call?

C) He wants to change the time of the appointment.

D) He wants the woman to meet him at three o'clock.

**【解析】**本段对话是典型的确认会见的场景，其中 confirm 是关键词。B 中 make sure 正是其同义转述。A、C 与对话内容不符；D. 会见的是 Mr. Smith. 不是女士。

7. W: Tom looks awfully nervous, doesn't he?

M: Yes. I'm afraid he is not used to making speeches.

Q: What do they think of Tom?

词语替换

7. A) He gets nervous easily. (look ≠ get)

B) He is an inexperienced speaker. (be used to doing sth: 习惯于做..., inexperienced: 没有经验的)

C) He is an awful speaker. (对 awfully 的误解)

D) He hasn't prepared his speech well.

**【解析】**对话中“awfully nervous”和“not used to”都表示 Tom 不善于演讲，B 是同义转述。A. 推理过当；C. 原文 awfully 修饰 nervous，不修饰演讲者；D. making speech 是进行演讲，而不是准备。

8. M: I bought a few books at the new bookstore. Would you like to have a look at them?

W: A few? It looks like you bought out the bookstore.

Q: What does the woman mean?

和 a few 相反

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.

**【解析】**“A few?” 对对方的原话加上问号，是否定。此后 bought out the bookstore “买下了整个书店”表明买了好多书，所以 C 正确。A. 原文没提喜欢与否；B. 原文也没提选择的余地；D. 女士只是对男士买的数量感到惊奇，不是想看内容和种类。

9. M: Jane, you won't be able to get to the airport in time to catch the 10 o'clock flight.

W: I realize that now. I'll have to get my ticket changed.

词语解释

Q: What will the woman have to do?

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.

(get sth. done: 让别人做某事)

**【解析】**“get my ticket changed”意为“换票”，D. 为同义转述。A. 原文是换 10 点钟的票；B. get sth. done 并没有指示是谁帮忙换票；C. 原文说来不及去机场，没说马上去。

10. M: Would you get me through to Dr. Lemon please?

W: I'm sorry. He's with a patient.

Q: What does the woman mean?

解释原文

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.

(get sb. through to... 让...接电话)

**【解析】**男士说能否与医生通话，而女士说不能，因为医生“be with a patient (在给病人看病)”，B 是此意的同义转述。A、C、D 都混淆了原文意思。

## Section B

### Passage one

Paul, a salesman from London, was driving past a sports car parked outside a supermarket, when he saw it start to roll slowly down the hill. Inside the car were two young girls on the passenger seat — but no driver. Paul stopped quickly, jumped in front of the sports car and tried to stop it, pushing against the front of the car. Another man who was standing nearby got into the car

细节辨认

11. Which car was badly damaged?

A) A car outside the supermarket.

B) A car at the bottom of the hill.

C) Paul's car. (too...to... 太...而不能)

D) The sports car.

12. Where was the driver of the sports car when the accident happened?

and put on the handbrake, saving the girls from injury.

It was at this point that Paul noticed his own car rolling slowly down the hill and going too fast for him to stop it. It crashed into a bus at the bottom of the hill and was so badly damaged that it had to be pulled away to a garage.

As if this was not bad enough, Paul now found he had no one to blame. He was so busy chasing his car that he didn't get the name of the driver of the sports car, who just came out of the supermarket and drove away without realizing what had happened.

- A) Inside the car.  
B) At the foot of the hill.  
C) In the garage.  
D) **In the supermarket.** (定语从句提供重要信息)
13. Who did Paul think was to blame for the accident?  
A) The driver of the sports car.  
B) The two girls inside the car.  
C) The bus driver. D) Paul.
14. Who was injured in the accident?  
A) Nobody. (save...from... 使...免于遭受...)  
B) The two girls.  
C) The man standing nearby.  
D) The salesman from London.

定语从句中有解

细节

11. 【解析】由问题中的“badly damaged”找到原文第二段最后一句，由此可知是 Paul 自己的车严重受损。A、D 是 Paul 帮忙的车，B 是 Paul 的车撞上的对象。
12. 【解析】“the driver of the sports car”在文章末尾出现，他刚走出超市，所以事故发生时他在商场里面，应选 D。
13. 【解析】“to blame”指向原文第三段。前句说 Paul 找不到责任人，然后作了解释。可见，他认为 sports car 的车主是责任人，应选 A。B. 两个女孩太小，没有行为能力；C. 公交车司机是受害者；D. Paul 自己也是受害者。
14. 【解析】原文没有提到人员受伤，只说 Paul 的车严重被损。故选 A。

## Passage Two

My friend, Vernon Davies kept birds. One day he phoned and told me he was going away for a week. He asked me to feed the birds for him and said that he would leave the key to his front door in my mailbox.

Unfortunately, I forgot all about the birds until the night before Vernon was going to return. What was worse, it was already dark when I arrived at his house. I soon found the key Vernon gave me could not unlock either the front door or the back door. I was getting desperate. I kept thinking of what Vernon would say when he came back. (后一句表明 desperate 的原因)

I was just going to give up when I noticed that one bedroom window was slightly open. I found a barrel and pushed it under the window. As the barrel was very heavy, I made a lot of noise. But in the end, I managed to climb up and open the window.

I actually had one leg inside the bedroom when I suddenly realized that someone was shining a torch up at me. I looked down and saw a policeman and an old lady, one of Vernon's neighbours. “What are you doing up there?” said the policeman. Feeling like a complete fool, I replied, “I was just going to feed Mr. Davies' birds.”

15. Why couldn't the man open the door?  
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. Why did the man feel desperate?  
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. Why did the man feel like a fool?  
A) He looked silly with only one leg inside the window.  
B) **He knew the policeman wouldn't believe him.**  
(正确解答此题需要一点推理: 作者给的解释很难向警察说明他破窗而入的原因)  
C) The torch light made him look very foolish.  
D) He realised that he had made a mistake.

not either...or  
既不...又不...  
表明钥匙是错的

同义转述

细节推断

15. [解析] 原文说钥匙既不能开前门，也不能开后门，所以推断钥匙是错的，选A。B、C与原文细节相反；D. 原文讲试过之后才发现不能开门，所以不是太黑而看不见门锁。
16. [解析] “desperate”对应原文第二段倒数第二句，其后一句是解释，即他担心朋友回来之后怎么向朋友交待。B是此意的转述。
17. [解析] 在此场景下，此人感觉很窘迫，而且无言以对，所以应选B。A. 他的姿势只是无言以对的原因；C. 在手电筒照射之后，他才发现是警察，是后者的出现令他窘迫；D. 应该是陷入了无法解释的困境；他没有犯错。

### Passage Three

When Iraqi troops blew up hundreds of Kuwaiti oil wells at the end of Gulf War, scientists feared environmental disaster. Would black powder in the smoke from the fire circle the globe and block out the sun?

Many said “No way”; rain would wash the black powder from the atmosphere. But in America, air sampling balloons have detected high concentrations of particles similar to those collected in Kuwait. Now that the fires are out, scientists are turning their attentions to yet another threat: the oil that didn't catch fire. It has formed huge lakes in the Kuwaiti desert. They trap insects and birds, and poison a variety of other desert animals and plants.

The only good news is that the oil lakes have not affected the underground water resources. So far, the oil has not been absorbed because of the hard sand just below the surface.

Nothing, however, stops the oil from evaporating. The resulting poisonous gases are choking nearby residents.

Officials are trying to organize a quick cleanup, but they are not sure how to do it. One possibility is to burn the oil. Get those black-powder detectors ready.

18. What were the scientists worried about soon after the Gulf War?

- 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. (疑问句转换成陈述句 blow up: 炸毁)

19. What was the good news for scientists?

- 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. What are the officials trying to do at the moment?

- 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. (对关键词 cleanup (清除)进行解释)  
D) To use the oil left in the oil lakes.

18. [解析] “soon after the Gulf War”对应原文“at the end of Gulf War”，其后的分句是答案，D为同义转述。A. 原文只说油井对动植物有害，没有说它们本身有害；B. 原文未提及；C. 是原因，不是结果。
19. [解析] 原文在“The only good news”一句中给出了答案，“affected”可以理解为“polluted”，所以选D。A. 原文讲的是地下水；B. 与原文细节相反；C. 与原文细节相反。
20. [解析] 由最后一段“officials are trying to...”一句可知答案。选项中的“remove”为原文“cleanup”的同义转述。A. 原文未提石油生产；B、D原文未提及。



## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

### Passage One

#### 内容大意

科普文章。小行星是划过夜空的大型流星。大部分小行星远离地球，围绕太阳旋转。但也有成千上万的小行星因其运行轨道而可能会和地球相撞。有些科学家说除非我们现在花钱去侦查并阻止小行星，否则某颗小行星会与地球相撞，并摧毁我们所知道的所有生物。有些科学家赞同现在花五千万美元买一个新望远镜，然后在未来25年的时间内每年花一千万美元来定位太空中的小行星。有的科学家赞同用核武器把小行星推离开有可能与地球相撞的轨道。在考虑了行星撞地球的可能性及事件发生后的严重性后果，专家认为大得足够摧毁地球上许多生物的小行星每五十万年才会撞一次地球。尽管这听起来很罕见，但万一有一颗小行星落下来，就将是世界末日。然而解决这一问题的措施可能会比问题本身更严重。纽约时报的一篇文章写道：“世界对于毁灭性岩石的恐惧远不及对大量核武器的恐惧。”

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 meteorites (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 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 meteorites?

- A) They are heavenly bodies different in composition.
- B) They are heavenly bodies similar in nature. (小行星和流星形状不同，但本质相近)
- C) There are more asteroids than meteorites.
- D) Asteroids are more mysterious than meteorites.

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 (相撞的可能性极小)
- C) the worry about asteroids can be left to future generations since it is unlikely to happen in our lifetime (文章未提及，而且本篇文章的作者是以认真的态度在关心人类的命运，不会不负责任地把问题留给未来一代)
- D) workable solutions still have to be found to

解释原文是解

转折，表示与上句内容相反

细节推断

同义转述

prevent a collision of asteroids with the Earth.  
(小行星撞地球发生的概率尽管极低,但仍需找到可行的解决措施)

25. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?

- A) Optimistic. (乐观的)
- B) Critical. (批评的)
- C) Objective. (客观的)
- D) Arbitrary. (任意的, 武断的)

(作者引用多方观点比较评论, 是客观的语气)

21. 【解析】原文讲小行星与流星在第二段第一句, 说前者为后者的放大版本, 可见差别只是大小而已, 所以 B 对。A. composition 为“构成”; D. 两者原文都没有提到神秘; C. 原文只讲了大小差别, 没有说数量的差别。
22. 【解析】原文第二段最后一句说小行星的运行轨道使碰撞成为可能, 但第五段又说几率是 50 万年一次, 所以 A 正确。B. 25 年只是观察的时间; C. 原文没有提到大、小行星与地球的碰撞几率; D. 原文讲有数千颗小行星有可能撞击地球, 但不能全面地概括撞击的可能性问题。
23. 【解析】由原文第六段可知, 人们更担心核碎片的威胁, 而且在首句说治疗可能比疾病本身更严重, B 是其同义转述。A. 人们是担心后果, 核武器倒是能阻止小行星的; C. 原文第五段的分析指出了威胁的严重性, 所以浪费钱已被原文否定; D. 原文没提及。
24. 【解析】排除法解题。A. 核武器只是造成环绕地球上空的碎片, 并不直接毁灭地球; B. 未来的情况原文没提; C. 原文未提; D. 由于文中的核武器拦截方案有危险, 所以要找新方法, D 正确。
25. 【解析】本文介绍了小行星的威胁, 引用了科学家的评价以及新闻界的评价, 而没有提出任何主观评论, 所以是客观地介绍问题, 应选 C。A. 问题仍然存在, 不容乐观; B. 原文没有错误的观点, 因此没有抨击; D. 作者没有强行作出任何结论, 因此也不算武断。

## Passage Two

### 内容大意

说明文。信不信由你, 视觉错觉能减少高速公路上的事故。日本就是个很好的例子。他们通过利用一个简单的视觉错觉, 就将路上的汽车交通事故减少了近 75%。漆在路上的人字形图案使司机认为他们比实际车速开得要快, 这样他们就会减慢速度。美国的交通安全协会也打算效仿日本的成功经验。为了减少由超速行驶引起的交通事故, 这个协会将在与速度有关的故事频发地带进行测试。有些研究表明漆在路上的垂直或水平的条纹开始能使司机的平均速度减半, 但当司机习惯了看这些条纹后, 车速又提到全速。而人字形图案不仅能使司机感到他们比实际速度快, 而且会使道路看上去比实际道路要窄。这种图案能使车速持续地减慢, 使交通事故减少。

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**.

结论常考  
同义转述

26. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_.

- A) a new way of highway speed control (中心思想是解)
- 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 \_\_\_\_.



Now the American 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.

- 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 Association Foundation for Traffic Safety plans to \_\_\_\_.

- A) try out the Japanese method in certain areas (test → try out)
- 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.

概括是解

结论常考

转折常考

26. 【解析】全文在提出一种新的交通安全措施之后，讲了它的来源以及效果，所以是在做介绍，因此选A。B. 图案只是安全措施的一个方面，不足以概括全文；C. 新方法的目的不是培训；D. 视觉错觉本身就是新方法。
27. 【解析】由原文第二段最后一句可以知道，人字形图案使司机感觉的速度比实际速度快，因此减速，所以选C。A、D原文只提到对速度的感觉，没有讲危险或速度限制；B. 原文未提及。
28. 【解析】原文第五段讲水平线的效果佳，司机很快就适应了；而在第六段中作了比较，说人字形图案的效果更持久，所以选C。A、D原文未提及；B指水平线的效果。
29. 【解析】在关于协会的计划，即第三段开头，文中提到主要是效仿日本的成功范例。此后又说是在有选择的道路上，所以A正确。B. 全国的范围超过了原文所讲的区域；C. 这是实验后的修正，不是计划本身；D. 不全面，还要包括实验场所。
30. 【解析】关于水平线的效果在第五段最后一句，说因为司机习惯该图案而事故发生率反弹，所以选B。A. 原文未提及是否停用；C. 原文未提及适用场所；D. 原文未提及。

## Passage Three

### 内容大意

说明文。美国铁路客运公司的客运量正在减少，其西部长途线路客运量的减少尤为显著。火车曾一度是穿越西部广大地区惟一的实用方式。然而时代变了，汽车因其方便性成为美国最为普遍的交通工具。飞机也因其速度而成为最为快捷的交通工具。因此美国铁路客运公司的广告代理DDB Needham 面临的任务就是要鼓励消费者考虑乘火车旅游的其他方面的好处，从而改变消费者的态度，使他们有可能考虑在西部旅行时乘火车。广告针对两类目标消费者开展。一类是关心旅途安全、舒适和清洁的人；一类是爱好旅游的人。广告着眼于旅游经历，例如自由、消遣、舒适和对西部户外风景的享受。它强调乘火车旅游所获得的经历，把西部火车旅途描绘成精彩的探险活动。广告展示了火车沿途可以欣赏到的美丽风景，突出一些火车浪漫的名字。为了最有效地接触目标消费者，广告被战略性地放在体现家庭温馨的电视节目及有关自然和美国的节目中播出，效果很显著。

Amtrak (美国铁路客运公司) was experiencing a downswing in *ridership* (客运量) 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 changed and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of travelling 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. (DDB Needham 不是旅行社, 文章围绕广告公司的活动来展开, 而不是关于广告公司的作用。)
  - D) To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer attitudes. (主旨类题目, 需略读全文, 了解广告公司是如何使铁路旅行吸引顾客的, 这在于它有效的交流方式)
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 (汽车和飞机的优越性)
  - 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 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 (上文提到了两类目标铁路消费者, 家庭型电视观众属于前者 (anxious fliers), 有关美国与自然的电视节目的观众属于第二类消费者, 即 travel-lovers).
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

细节归纳

定位关键词

概括是解

隐蔽处有解

同义替换

outdoors

D) it was widely advertised in newspapers and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

31. 【解析】全文第一段指出铁路运输的一个不利变化；第二段指出问题的起因，后面两段针对措施及其效果。D. 讲的正是广告的效果，所以是正确答案。A. 属于细节，不足以概括全文；B. 原文只讲汽车对火车的影响，选项过度概括；C. 本文的市场营销是由广告商操作的，不是旅行社。
32. 【解析】火车客运量下降的原因在第二段提到，主要是由汽车的方便和飞机的速度引起的，所以选B。A. 原文只提到火车是长途运输的有效方式，没有说它在短途运输方面的作用；C. 火车的弱点是与汽车、飞机比，而不是跟过去比；D. 原文中两者的比较总是速度，不是舒适度和方便性。
33. 【解析】DDB的广告重点在原文第三段最后一句“stressed”之后，是火车旅行的冒险经历，C正是此意的转述。A. D都是不完整的概括，而且不是广告的重点；B. practical是火车在过去具有的特点，现在已经受到了挑战。
34. 【解析】广告设计的原因在最后一段第二句，其中的“in order to”提示后面的内容为目的，也就是原因，是为了更有效地吸引目标观众。D中提到的两类观众正是目标观众，所以正确。A. 这是广告方式，不是原因；B. 太笼统，过度概括；C. 15%只是Empire Builder的利润增长，不是广告的全部效益。
35. 【解析】在最后一段第一句中介绍广告展示的美丽风景时举例说Empire Builder的特点是知名度和浪漫的名字，这正是它的价值所在，所以是利润增长的原因。B、C太笼统；D. Chicago and Seattle是它的行程，不是广告发行区域。

## Passage Four

### 内容大意

说明文。有研究人员发现奶油比黄油更易变质的原因在于食物的结构，而不是食物的化学组成，这一发现有助于在加工食品时避免使用化学防腐剂。这项研究的领导者Brocklehurst认为奶油和黄油的区别就在于两种物质小球中的成份及其周围液体中的成分不同。奶油中含脂肪较多的小球在周围的液体中浮游。黄油中含有水溶性物质的小球被围困在脂肪中。使食物变坏的细菌喜欢生活在混合物中有水的区域。这就意味着在奶油中，细菌可以自由生长。而在黄油中，细菌被包围在密封仓中。孤立的细菌群不能展开，并且很快就耗尽养料。同时他们自身的废物对自己也有毒害。研究人员现在正和食品公司合作，看是否能够通过改变食物的结构，使它们的产品不受细菌的攻击。

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. 同义转述

36. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that \_\_\_\_.

- A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives (研究与现实的联系)
- B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter
- C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter
- D) it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition

37. According to the researchers, cream sours faster than butter because bacteria \_\_\_\_.

- A) are more evenly distributed in cream
- B) multiply more easily in cream than in butter (grow multiply)
- 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

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. 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**.

by\_\_\_.

- A) removing its fat
- B) killing the bacteria
- C) reducing its water content

D) **altering its structure** (名词→动词)

39. The word "colonies"(Line 3, 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 (错, 参考第一段)
- B) by turning it into a solid lump
- C) while keeping its structure unchanged
- D) **while retaining its liquid form**

紧接上文  
指细菌群  
词语替换

判断B错  
判断C错  
词语替换

36. 【解析】第二段破折号后对这一发现的功能做了介绍, 实际上就是讲研究成果的重要意义, 即它有助于在加工食品时避免使用化学防腐剂。A 是对此句的同义转述。B. 这个发现导致了最终发现奶油腐化快的原因; C. 原文未提细菌滋生的原因; D. 不是最终发现。
37. 【解析】由第三段的引言可知, 基于奶油与黄油中小球粒的分布不同, 细菌更容易在奶油中生存。B 中 multiply 为 grow 的近义词, 所以 B 正确。A. 原文只说更易生长, 没有说细菌的存在方式; C. 原文未提细菌的食物; D. 原文未提及。
38. 【解析】"fresh" 对应最后一段第一句中的 "be made resistant to bacteria attack", "though" 之后是方式, 即改变食物的结构, D 正是此意的转述。A、B、C 原文均未提及。
39. 【解析】原文中 "individual colonies" 实际上指的是前一句中被密封仓分割开的细菌群, 所以 C 正确。A. 没有指出细菌的成群结构; B、D 都是细菌的生存环境, 不是菌群本身。
40. 【解析】具体的防腐办法在文章最后一句, 即保持奶油的液态。D 正合此意。A. 改变化学结构不可行, 已在第一段加以否定; B. 在最后一句被否定; C. 与最后一句相反。

## Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she \_\_\_ too long.

动词时态

A) **has been reading** (主句用一般现在时, 原因状语从句用现在完成进行时, 表示动作的持续及与现在的联系)

- B) had read
- C) is reading
- D) read

【解析】主句谓动词 "has" 是现在时, 且 because 引导的原因状语从句中含时间状语 too long, 故从句的谓动词要用现在完成进行时, 表示持续的动作对现在的影响, 选 A。

42. Niagara Falls is a great tourist \_\_\_ drawing millions of visitors every year.

词义辨析

- A) attention (注意力)
- B) **attraction** (吸引点)
- C) appointment (约会)
- D) arrangement (安排)

【解析】attraction 是吸引人的事物、景点; A、C、D 都不符合题意。

43. I don't mind \_\_\_ the decision as long as it is not too late.

惯用法

- A) you to delay making
- B) your delaying making
- C) your delaying to make
- D) you delay to make

**【解析】** I don't mind 后用动名词形式。这里用的是动名词复合结构。而动词 delay 常用 delay doing sth. 结构，所以选 B。

44. The hopes, goals, fears and desires \_\_\_ widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor.

语义参照

- A) alter (改变)
- B) shift (转移)
- C) transfer (移动)
- D) vary (因情况而不同)

**【解析】** vary 表示有差异。而 A. alter 修改；B. shift 由此换到彼；C. transfer 移动，调动。

45. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it \_\_\_ in Cuba.

非谓动词作宾补

- A) being cultivated
- B) been cultivated
- C) having cultivated
- D) cultivating

**【解析】** cultivate 与 it 是动宾关系；而 found 后用现在分词作宾补，表示进行时态，所以选 A。B、C、D 形式不正确。

46. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience \_\_\_ on benches, chairs or boxes.

独立主格结构

- A) having seated
- B) seating
- C) seated
- D) having been seated

**【解析】** seat 使入座，是及物动词，常用被动语态形式。在 with+ 名词 + 分词结构中，audience 是 seat 的宾语，用过去分词形式，所以选 C。A、B、D 形式不正确。

47. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen \_\_\_ comfortably.

不及物动词的特殊用法

- A) is worn
- B) wears
- C) wearing
- D) are worn

**【解析】** wears 在这里属于不及物动词，用主动的形式表达被动的意义，表示“穿起来”，类似的动词还有 feel, wash, write 等，所以选 B。

48. Some diseases are \_\_\_ by certain water animals.

词的同现

- A) transplanted(移植)
- B) transformed(改变，使变化)
- C) transported(运输)
- D) transmitted (传播，传染)

**【解析】** 疾病传播用动词 transmit，是惯用法。A. transplant 指人体器官的移植；B. transform 指改变，变化；C. transport 运输，指通过交通工具完成的位移。

49. Wouldn't you rather your child \_\_\_ to bed early?

would rather 后用虚拟语气

- A) go
- B) went
- C) would go
- D) goes

**【解析】** would rather 后用虚拟语气，谓语动词用一般过去时，故选 B。

50. Although Anne is happy with her success she wonders \_\_\_\_\_ will happen to her private life. A) that  
宾语从句 B) what (充当宾语从句的主语, 表疑问)  
C) it  
D) this

**【解析】** what 引导的从句作 wonder 的宾语, 且 what 和 wonder 均含疑问语气, 故选 B。

51. The words of his old teacher left a \_\_\_\_\_ impression on his mind. He is still influenced by them. A) long  
同义参照 B) lively  
C) lasting (持久的)  
D) liberal

**【解析】** 第二句为第一句的解释, 其中的 “still” 确定空格处意思为 “持久的”, 所以选 C。A. long 不符合搭配习惯; B、D 不合句意。

52. Mike's uncle insists \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel. A) staying not  
虚拟语气: (should) + 动词原形 B) not to stay  
C) that he would not stay  
D) that he not stay

**【解析】** insist 后面的从句用虚拟语气, should 可省略, 所以选 D。A、B、C 的结构均不正确。

53. We agreed to accept \_\_\_\_\_ they thought was the best tourist guide. A) whatever  
宾语从句 B) whomever  
C) whichever  
D) whoever

**【解析】** tourist guide 指人, 所以不能用 A、C; 空格处缺主语, 用主格形式, 所以选 D; 句中的 “they thought” 是插入语。

54. It is our \_\_\_\_\_ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means. A) consistent (指政策、言行的一致性和连贯性)  
惯用搭配 (构中 it 是形式主语, 代替 that 后面的从句) B) continuous (连续不断的)  
C) considerate (体贴的)  
D) continual (连续的, 可能有间断)

**【解析】** policy 通常与 consistent 搭配, 表示 “一贯的政策”; B、D 只表示形式的连续与否, 不表示政策和精神的一致性; C 是词形上的混淆。

55. Between 1974 and 1977, the number of overseas visitors expanded \_\_\_\_\_ 27%. A) by  
表示数字增长、减少的幅度、大小时要用介词 by B) for  
C) to  
D) in

**【解析】** 增加的幅度用介词 by; B、C、D 均不能用作此功能, 其中 to 表示增加到, 与句意不符。

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  
前后两部分是因果关系 B) to which  
C) in that (在于, 由于, 因为)  
D) so that

**【解析】** in that 相当于 because, 是固定搭配。



57. He is            about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year. 搭配及语义同现
- A) optimistic(乐观的)  
B) optional(选择性的)  
C) outstanding(杰出的)  
D) obvious(明显的)

**【解析】** 他对于获得金牌的机会，一般来说是持乐观的或悲观的态度，所以选A。B、C、D都不表示主观态度。

58. Sometimes I wish I            in a different time and a different place. wish 后从句中用虚拟语气，与现在事实相反，用过去式
- A) be living  
B) were living  
C) would live  
D) would have lived

**【解析】** wish 后的从句中要用虚拟语气，本句中表示与现在事实相反的虚拟，所以B正确；C表示与将来事实相反的虚拟；D表示与过去事实相反的虚拟。

59. The director was critical            the way we were doing the work. 固定搭配
- A) at  
B) in  
C) of  
D) with

**【解析】** be critical of 意为“对…挑剔”，是固定搭配。

60. In a sudden            of anger, the man tore up everything within reach. 惯用搭配
- A) attack (攻击，袭击)  
B) burst (愤怒、笑、哭等突然爆发)  
C) split (撕裂，裂出)  
D) blast(一股强烈的风、热等)

**【解析】** burst 指强烈情感的爆发，所以选B；A. attack 攻击；C. split 撕裂，D. blast 强烈的风等，也指猛烈的批评，A、C、D都不能用于表示恼怒的场景。

61.            she realized it was too late to go home. 强调结构
- A) No sooner it grew dark than(No sooner...than...需用倒装结构)  
B) Hardly did it grow dark that (hardly 与 when 搭配)  
C) Scarcely had it grown dark than(scarcely 与 when 搭配)  
D) It was not until dark that

**【解析】** 用排除法。A. no sooner... than，要用倒装结构；B. hardly... when 才是正确的结构；C. scarcely ... when 才是正确结构；D. 正确，是强调句型。

62. In Britain people            four million tons of potatoes every year. 词义辨析
- A) swallow(吞咽)  
B) dispose(处理)  
C) consume(消费)  
D) exhaust(消耗，耗尽)

**【解析】** 土豆的消耗用 consume 一词。A. swallow 有吃的意思，但表示吃的具体动作；B. 处理；D. exhaust，耗尽，主要指精力等。

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. 固定短语辨析
- A) take into account(考虑在内)  
B) account for(解释)  
C) make up for(弥补，补偿)  
D) make out(弄清楚，弄明白)

**【解析】** 句中 make a decision 暗示“his reputation”是考虑因素之一，所以空格处应用动词短语 take into account。B、C、D的意思都不符合句意。

64. It is essential that these application forms \_\_\_ back as early as possible. 虚拟语气: (should) + 动词原形
- A) must be sent      B) will be sent  
C) are sent      D) be sent

**[解析]** It is essential 后的从句要用虚拟语气, 谓语动词的形式为: (should) + 动词原形, 所以选 D。

65. She cooked for a long time so as to make it \_\_\_ enough to eat.
- A) mild(温和的)  
B) slight(脆弱的、轻微的)  
C) light(轻的、柔和的)  
D) tender(嫩的, 纤弱的, 敏感的)
- 表示肉的软硬程度, 只能用 tender “软的”

**[解析]** 关于肉的软硬程度用 tender; A. mild 表示气候或脾气; B. slight 轻微, 相对于强烈而言; C. light 轻的。A、B、C 不符合句意。

66. We take our skin for granted until it is burned \_\_\_ repair.
- A) beyond(超出…范围)  
B) for  
C) without  
D) under
- beyond + 名词表 “为…所不能及”

**[解析]** take... for granted 指不以为然, 暗示不好的结果。beyond 表示 “超出…范围”。B、C、D 不能表达此意。

67. The computer revolution may well change society as \_\_\_ as did the Industrial Revolution.
- A) certainly(当然地)  
B) insignificantly(不重要地)  
C) fundamentally  
D) comparatively(相对地, 比较地)
- (只有 C) 才能修饰动词 change, 表明变化的程度之大。)

**[解析]** 由 Industrial Revolution 的类比可知, 其造成的变化是根本性的, 所以选 C。A. certainly 表示确定地; B. 不重要地, 与句意相反; D. 相对地, 原句实际上没有比较, 而是在绝对地描述改变的程度。

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
- 非谓语动词

**[解析]** 分词短语放在句首作方式状语, Look 与 the situation 是动宾关系, 所以用过去分词形式表被动。A、B、D 形式不正确。

69. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough \_\_\_.
- A) nuisance  
B) trouble(烦恼)  
C) worry(担忧)  
D) anxiety(焦虑)
- 句意推断
- (nuisance 是一个常用词, 表示 “令人讨厌的人或事物”, 需重点掌握。)

**[解析]** 第一句的现在进行时表示憎恶的情绪; 第二句是对第一句进一步解释, 所以选 A。B、C、D 不符合句意。

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
- 虚拟语气

**[解析]** 题干中为 but 连接的并列句, 表转折关系; could have done sth. 表示某事在过去本有可能发生, 但事实上并未发生, 故选 D。A 表示对现在情况的肯定推测; C 属过去将来时; should have done sth. 表示 “本应该做某事, 而实际上并没有做到”, 但题干中只是客观地陈述事实的发生与否, 并无 “埋怨, 责备” 的意味, 故排除 B。

# Part IV

# Cloze

In a telephone survey of more than 2,000 adults, 21% said they believed the sun *revolved* around the earth. An 71 7% did not know which revolved around

*表示除了21%以外, 另外的7%*

*地球和太阳中的任何一个*

*词语解释*

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.

*场景同现 在学校被“教”*

*在...(考试时)*

*同源词复现*

*结构衔接*

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.

*逻辑关系*

*固定搭配*

*原词复现*

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.

*固定搭配*

*除非...*

*才很有可能... 反义复现*

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 (指上文提到的人)

76. A) on(固定搭配) B) with C) under D) for

77. A) formed B) altered(改变) C) believed D) thought

78. A) operation (操作, 运转) B) position(位置, 地位) C) motion 同义词(运动) D) location(位置)

79. A) how B) which C) that D) what (既作 support 的宾语, 又作从句的直接宾语)

80. A) around B) across C) on D) above

81. A) since B) so C) while(在...期间) D) for

82. A) to B) by(learn...by heart: 背诵...) 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 (与 professor 相对应)

85. A) exist(存在) B) occur(出现) C) survive(存活) D) maintain(维持)

86. A) private B) individual C) personal D) own

87. A) in (in that circumstance: 在那种情况下) 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(完美的) B) better C) reasonable(合理的) D) correct (正确的)