



大学英语 4 级

# 全真模拟冲刺试卷

重力出击备战 CET-4 考试

李为民 陈俊彦 主编



电子工业出版社  
Publishing House of Electronics Industry  
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北京 · BEIJING

## 内 容 简 介

本书根据近年来大学英语四级考试的命题规律和总体趋势,精心编制了10套全真模拟试卷,分为试卷及试卷详解两部分,难度适中。书中精选最新英语时文,重点复习常考题型,详细解析考点、难点,科学地结合训练与指导,力求在最短时间内最大限度地帮助学生掌握考试要点,助考生全力冲刺四级高分。

本书适合备考大学英语四级考试的考生以及英语培训班学员使用。

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## ★ 前 言 ★

近年来,大学英语四级考试不断变化。对于备战考生而言,则要通过多做题、做新题来适应考试新形式,考前冲刺阶段的复习效果至关重要。为了帮助广大考生在有限时间内最大限度地提高应试水平,我们编写了这本《大学英语4级全真模拟冲刺试卷》。

本书根据近年来大学英语四级考试的命题规律和总体趋势,精心编制了10套全真模拟试卷,分为试卷及试卷详解两部分,力求突出以下特色:

**题型全** 根据历年四级考试规律,试卷合理安排题目,重点复习常考题型,同时涵盖 Translation, Short Answer Questions 等出现频率低的题目,助考生在冲刺阶段科学复习,做到心中有数。

**内容新** 书中精选最新英语时文,避免试题老旧、重复,助考生在最短时间内接触到最多的题目,节省宝贵的考前时间。

**解析细** 每一套试题后都备有详细解析,抓住考试要点,联想历年真题,助考生在最短时间内掌握考试思路,增加实战经验。

本书另配听力磁带一盒,分别由英、美籍人士配录,口音纯正,符合听力考试要求。遵照考试大纲最新规定,在“复合式听写”中,仅保留第二遍朗读中每个句子空格后的停顿。

本书选题全面,针对性和实战性强,尤其适用于大学英语四级考试的备战考生和英语培训班学员。

愿每位考生考试顺利,成绩优异!

编 者  
2004年10月



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## 冲刺试卷 (一)

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

#### Section A

1. A) The film is excellent. B) The film is not good.  
C) She doesn't want to stay at home. D) She wants to see the movie again.
2. A) Sugar. B) Black. C) Nothing. D) Black and sugar.
3. A) To school. B) To the party. C) To the movie. D) Stay at home.
4. A) On a train. B) On a boat. C) In a restaurant. D) On a plane.
5. A) The man should not use pen anymore.  
B) She wants to know how many times she has told the man not to let ink get on his coat.  
C) The man shouldn't put his pen in his coat pocket because ink leakage often happens.  
D) She wants to know how many times the man's pen has leaked.
6. A) They won't go to the disco. B) A car wouldn't be any faster.  
C) The bus is fine with them. D) Her sister should let them use the car.
7. A) 12:30. B) 11:30. C) 12:00. D) 11:00.
8. A) She suggested that his old friend come home to see the man.  
B) She suggested that he be calm.  
C) She suggested that he not be so excited.  
D) She suggested that the man see his old friend at once.
9. A) He has been learning a lot this year, too.  
B) He couldn't make any sense of his course.  
C) He has a friend who majors in computer.  
D) He hasn't taken more than one computer course.
10. A) She isn't speaking to Tom.  
B) She feels unable to say what's happened to Tom.  
C) Tom is always late for appointment.  
D) She finds it difficult to put up with Tom's behavior.

#### Section B

##### Passage One

11. A) A set of curtains and two lamps. B) Two rugs and a table lamp.  
C) A set of curtains and several cushions. D) Both B and C.
12. A) She was disappointed. B) She was angry.  
C) She was pleased. D) No reaction at all.
13. A) The store picked up the wrong items.  
B) The store sent her the correct items she had ordered.  
C) The store ignored her complaint and did nothing about it.  
D) The store apologized for the wrong items.

**Passage Two**

14. A) People can achieve personal excellence from it.  
 B) The winner will be greatly honored.  
 C) It can realize the dream of an entire nation.  
 D) Children can have fun from it.
15. A) Because he has become older. B) Because he has no money.  
 C) Because he is responsible for the nation. D) Because he has no time.
16. A) Because there was always wonderful football matches in Brazil.  
 B) Because Brazil won the World Cup.  
 C) Because the most famous footballer lived in Brazil.  
 D) Because they wanted to learn the best football skills.
17. A) To prove that football is the world's most important sport.  
 B) To show that Brazil is better than all the others.  
 C) To compare Scotland with Brazil.  
 D) To explain the essence of sport.

**Passage Three**

18. A) They couldn't find a porter. B) They couldn't find a policeman.  
 C) They couldn't find a taxi. D) They couldn't find the entrance.
19. A) On a plane. B) At a waiting room.  
 C) In a car. D) At a check desk.
20. A) They missed the plane. B) They went to New York by air.  
 C) They found their suitcase. D) They met the young man.

**Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)****Passage One**

Americans love pets. Many pet owners treat these lovely friends as a part of the family. Sometimes they spice up (为……增添趣味) their pets' lives with entertaining videos and amusing toys. If they have an eye for fashion, pet owners can dress their pets in stylish clothes. You might say Americans treat their pets like they treat their children — sometimes even better. In America, there are more households with pets than those with children. At least 43 percent of U.S. homes have pets of some sort. The creatures, such as monkeys, snakes and even wolves can find a home with some Americans, but the all-time favorites are cats and dogs. Americans sometimes have strong feelings about whether dogs or cats make better pets. "Dog people" and "cat people" often enjoy friendly rivalries (竞争, 竞赛).

Leading a dog's life in America isn't such a bad thing. Many grocery stores sell various pet foods to owners eager to please their pets. In Houston, Texas, dogs can have their dinners delivered to their homes. Well-to-do dogs can attend doggy daycare centers while their owners are at work.

Beneath all these things, there lies a basic American belief: pets have a right to be treated well. At least 75 animal welfare organizations exist in America and they provide care and adoption services for homeless and abused animals. Veterinarians (兽医) can give animals an incredible level of medical care for an incredible price. People can even buy health insurance for their pets. The average American enjoys having pets around, and for good reason. Researchers have discovered that interaction with animals lowers a person's blood pressure. Dogs can offer protection from burglars and unwelcome visitors. Pets of all shapes and sizes can provide companionship and love, what's more, they can even encourage social relationships: they give their owners an appearance of friendliness, and they provide

a good topic of conversation.

Pets are as basic to American culture as hot dogs or apple pie. To Americans, pets are not just property, but a part of the family. After all, pets are "people", too.

21. The expression "have an eye for" (Line 2, Para.1) probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A) look down upon
- B) look at
- C) have a proper sense of
- D) watch carefully

22. Dogs can even attend doggy daycare centers if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) their owners are very rich
- B) their owners are eager to please their pets
- C) they do well while their owners are at work
- D) they are homeless

23. Pets in America can get very good medical care because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) medical care for animals is free
- B) the price of medical care for pets is extremely low
- C) Americans believe that pets have a right to be treated well
- D) there are many animal welfare organizations in America

24. It can be learned from the passage that dogs \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) can deliver dinner to their homes in Houston
- B) are more loved by Americans than cats
- C) can offer burglars and unwelcome visitors protection
- D) can provide companionship and love for people

25. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Americans have good reasons to love pets.
- B) Pets are a part of American family.
- C) Pets' comfortable life in America.
- D) Childish love for pets of Americans.

### Passage Two

Recent stories in the newspapers and magazines suggest that teaching and research contradict each other, that research plays too prominent a part in academic promotions, and that teaching is badly under-emphasized. There is an element of truth in these statements, but they also ignore deeper and more important relationships.

Research experience is an essential element of hiring and promotion at the research university. It is because it is the emphasis on research that distinguishes such a university from an arts college. Some professors, however, neglect teaching for research, and that presents a problem.

Most research universities reward outstanding teaching, but the greatest recognition is usually given for achievements in research. Part of the reason is the difficulty of judging teaching. A highly responsible and tough professor is usually liked by top students who want to be challenged, but disliked by those whose records are less impressive. The mild professor gets overall ratings that are usually high. However, there is a sense of disappointment on the part of the best students, exactly those for whom the system should present the greatest challenges. Thus, a university trying to promote professors primarily on the basis of teaching qualities would have to face this confusion.

As modern science moves faster, two forces are exerted on professors. One is the time needed to keep up with the profession. The other is the time needed to teach. The training of new scientists requires outstanding teaching at the research university as well as the arts college. Although scientists are usually "made" in the elementary schools, scientists can be "lost" by poor teaching at the college and

graduate school levels. The solution is not to separate teaching and research, but to recognize that the combination is difficult but vital. The title of professor should be given only to those who profess. And it is perhaps time for universities to reserve it for those willing to be an earnest part of the community of scholars. Professors unwilling to teach can be called "distinguished research investigators" or something else.

The pace of modern science makes it increasingly difficult to be a great researcher and great teacher. Yet many are described in just those terms. Those who say we can separate teaching and research simply do not understand the system, but those who say the problem will disappear are not fulfilling their responsibilities.

26. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that the author thinks \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) teaching and research are contradictory to each other  
 B) the relationship between teaching and research should not be simplified  
 C) it is wrong to overestimate teaching  
 D) research deserves the attention
27. In academic promotions most research universities still attach more importance to research partly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) students who want to be challenged appreciate research professors  
 B) research is a decisive factor in improving the quality of teaching  
 C) professors with achievements in research are usually popular among the students  
 D) it is difficult to evaluate teaching objectively
28. Which of the following statements is probably true according to the fourth paragraph?  
 A) It is of vital importance to improve teaching in elementary schools in order to train new scientists.  
 B) Distinguished professors at research universities should concentrate on research only.  
 C) The rapid development of modern science makes it impossible to combine teaching and research.  
 D) The separation of teaching from research can lower the quality of future scientists.
29. The author thinks that the title of professor should be given only to those who do \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) teaching  
 B) scientific research  
 C) investigation  
 D) outstanding achievements
30. "The problem" in the last paragraph most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the combination of teaching with research  
 B) the separation of teaching from research  
 C) improving the status of research  
 D) raising the status of teaching with research

### Passage Three

Some people would say that the Englishman's home is no longer his castle but rather his workshop. This is partly because the average Englishman is keen on working with his hands and partly because he feels, for one reason or another, that he must do for himself many household jobs for which, some years ago, he would have hired professional help. The main reason for this is a financial one: the high cost of labour has meant that builders' and decorators' costs have reached a level which makes them prohibitive for house-proud English people of modest means. So, if they wish to keep their houses looking bright and smart, they have to tackle some of the repairs and decorating themselves. As a result, there has grown up in the post-war years what is sometimes referred to as the "Do-It-Yourself Movement".

The "Do-It-Yourself Movement" began with home decorating but has spread into a much wider field. Nowadays there seems to be very few things that cannot be made by the "do-it-yourself" method. A



number of magazines and handbooks exist to show hopeful handymen of all ages, just how easy it is to build anything from a coffee table to a fifteen-foot (4.5 metres) sailing boat. All you need, it seems, is a hammer and a few nails. You follow the simple instructions step-by-step and, before you know where you are, the finished article stands before you, complete in every detail.

Unfortunately, however, it is not always quite as simple as it sounds! Many a budding "do-it-yourself" has found to his cost that an amateur cannot learn a skilled craftsman's job overnight. How quickly one realizes, when doing it himself, that a job which takes the skilled man an hour or so to complete takes the amateur handyman five or six at least. And then there is the question of tools. The first thing the amateur learns is that he must have the right tools for the job. But tools cost money; and what's more, there is also the wear and tear on the nerves. It is not surprising then that many people have come to the conclusion that the expense of paying professionals to do the work is, in the long run, more economical than "doing it oneself".

31. The most important reason why many Englishmen now "do it themselves" is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they like working with their hands
- B) they feel that they must do for themselves many household jobs
- C) people with modest means want to save money
- D) they have no financial resources

32. The "Do-It-Yourself Movement" developed at a time when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the Second World War grew up unfavourably
- B) the cost of labour was very high for the average Englishman
- C) there were no professional builders and decorators
- D) the Englishman's home was no longer his castle

33. The author mentions the magazines and handbooks on making things to mean that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they play an important role in the "Do-It-Yourself-Movement"
- B) how popular the "Do-It-Yourself-Movement" is
- C) working with hands is a thing easy to say but difficult to perform
- D) the instructions in the books are easy to follow

34. Which of the following statements is the disadvantage of "Do-It-Yourself"?

- A) It is an energy-consuming work.
- B) It is a waste of time.
- C) It makes people nervous.
- D) People have to tackle some of the repairs themselves.

35. The passage points out at the end that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the cost of labour would go down
- B) many British people would prefer to pay the high cost of labour
- C) many British people would do the decorating themselves
- D) the "Movement" would spread into a much wider field

#### Passage Four

For most British people, most days begin with a look at the morning newspaper. In the evening, many would settle down with an evening paper after supper. In other developed countries, like Japan and the United States, newspaper reading is mainly a middle-class habit, but in Britain the "lower classes" are also regular readers. On an average day, 90 percent of British people over the age of 15 read a national or local paper.

In Britain, there are 10 daily national newspapers, that is, papers which are available throughout the country and cover issues of national importance. These papers are usually classified into two groups —

the quality press and popular newspapers.

Quality newspapers, also referred to as "the quality press" or "the broadsheets (大幅报纸)", were mostly founded before 1896. They mainly carry serious and in-depth articles of particular political and social importance. They also have pages for book reviews, the latest happenings in theater, cinema and the world of art. The quality press, for instance, *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Guardian*, usually sell in thousands.

Popular national newspapers are mainly established since 1896 and are largely tabloid (小型报), half the size of broadsheets. The most famous popular newspapers are *Daily Mail*, *The Sun* and *The Daily Mirror*. Such papers publish sensational (耸人听闻的) stories with color photos and catchy headlines to excite the reader. They deal with scandals and gossip (闲话), usually about famous people, and carry lots of crime and sports. Scandals involving the Royal Family often first appear in popular papers. Popular newspapers are highly successful commercial operations, for they have a circulation of several million.

Until the 1980s, Fleet Street in London was the center of newspaper printing and publishing in Britain, because almost all the national newspapers had their headquarters, on or around it. Now all the national newspapers have moved to other parts of London or away from the capital. And some papers which are available internationally are printed abroad.

36. In Japan and the United States \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) lower-class people do not read newspapers  
 B) lower-class people are not regular readers of newspapers  
 C) only middle-class people have the habit of newspaper reading  
 D) most people do not have the habit of newspaper reading
37. In Britain, quality newspapers may carry the following articles EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) political events  
 B) the latest events in the world of art  
 C) book reviews  
 D) detailed reports of sports games
38. The articles about the private life and death of British Princess Diana would probably appear in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) *The Times*      B) *The Daily Telegraph*      C) *The Guardian*      D) *The Daily Mirror*
39. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about popular national newspapers?  
 A) They were not established until 1896.  
 B) They have a large circulation.  
 C) They report events of national importance.  
 D) British people can buy them throughout the country.
40. Fleet street in London \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) is the center of newspaper printing and publishing in Britain  
 B) was not the center of British newspaper printing and publishing until 1980s  
 C) is so called because it used to be the center of British newspaper printing and publishing  
 D) is no longer the center of British newspaper printing and publishing

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

41. Today housework has been made much easier by electrical \_\_\_\_\_, such as washing machines and clothes dryer.  
 A) instruments      B) appliances      C) applications      D) equipment
42. He was driving very fast because he was \_\_\_\_\_ of the fact that there was a speed limit.

- A) innocent B) aware C) ignorant D) incapable
43. I have no objection A your adventure in the mountains again. *have objection to doing sth.*  
A) to hearing B) to have heard C) to hear D) to having heard
44. Chinese customs regulations A taking precious works of art out of China.  
A) prohibit *from doing sth.* B) forbid sb to do sth C) appreciate D) repel
45. She is so easily hurt because her feelings are very B.  
A) sensible *(明智)* B) sensitive C) sensational D) sentimental
46. The man who murdered his neighbor was D by shooting, according to law.  
A) punished B) executed *(处决)* C) captured *(捕捉)* D) arrested *(逮捕)*
47. The doctor said she had a 50/50 chance of C.  
A) surrender B) survey C) survival D) surprise
48. My roommates are very D on bridge cards among other things.  
A) knee B) knowing C) knowledgeable D) keen
49. They took A measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.  
A) effective *(有效)* B) influential C) efficient *(效率)* D) informal
50. The police A the criminals to a jail cell.  
A) restricted *(限制)* B) controlled C) confined *(限制)* D) restrained
51. Beijing officials said they were finally taking into A the SARS patients undergoing treatment in the city's military hospitals.  
A) account B) count C) content D) accord
52. We should AB to the publisher permission to reprint an extract.  
A) apply ... to *(运用)* B) apply ... for *(申请)* C) apply ... with D) apply ... of
53. He A his house against fire for ten million Yuan.  
A) insured *(保险)* B) assured C) ensured D) reassured
54. The birth of a star is a C slow event, all but a very few of the stars visible to the naked eye have existed longer than mankind.  
A) seldom B) least C) rare D) scarce
55. There are signs B restaurants are becoming more popular with families.  
A) whose B) that C) which D) in which
56. The joys of travel, having long C the disabled, are opening up to virtually anyone who has the means.  
A) omitted B) missed C) neglected D) ignored
57. When they visited the refugee shelter in some African countries, they found A the sick and the starved.  
A) none but B) none other than C) nothing but D) no other than
58. We must rise to the A in order to win this game.  
A) occasion B) opportunity C) chance D) possibility
59. She D her coat by sewing pieces of leather on the elbows.  
A) accelerated *(加速)* B) intensified *(加强)* C) protested *(反对)* D) reinforced *(加固)*
60. Although the professor gave a very B explanation on how the black holes come into being, I still got confused. *(能理解的)*  
A) comprehensible B) comprehensive *(全面的)* C) understanding D) understandable
61. The government decided to AD its gold reserves to get over the financial crisis.  
A) draw up B) draw on *(动用)* C) draw off D) draw in *(引诱)*
62. Church as we use the word refers to all religious institutions, BD they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.

63. I'm sure your constructive suggestion will A the problem.  
 A) being B) were C) are D) be  
 A) contribute to solve B) devote to solve  
 C) contribute to solving D) devote to solving
64. Your A at the meeting yesterday afternoon hurt me very much.  
 A) behavior B) conduct C) action D) benefit
65. A(n) D check is a check given by a bank and which the bank promises is good.  
 A) identified B) certified C) clarified D) purified
66. Many people were hurt in the D between the bus and the car.  
 A) expression B) extension C) conclusion D) collision
67. She is a(n) A student who finished the assignment at the top of her class.  
 A) outstanding B) intellectual C) precious D) smart
68. The man who gave a short D on the new sales campaign was our new manager.  
 A) performance B) exhibition C) stress D) presentation
69. They B a new city where there was only desert four decades ago.  
 A) invented B) designed C) created D) composed
70. The students B the exercises, the teacher went on to explain the text.  
 A) doing B) did C) having done D) to do



#### Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

To apply the word "system" to anything the Americans do is a bit optimistic. For example, the term "health care system" masks the 71 that the provision of health care in the United States is 72 but systematic. Many people 73 afford to go to the doctor 74 pay for private insurance. Then again, the "criminal justice system" 75 that criminals are treated fairly and justice is served, 76 anyone who has been involved with the courts knows that this is far 77 the truth.

The Americans need to talk to each other means that the 78 system is the best in the world. 79, the American love for the automobile has driven all 80 forms of transportation into the ground, and the average city's public transportation is expensive, slow, and 81.

Another system that really 82 in the United States is the highway system. When General Eisenhower was commanding the U.S. forces in the European 83, he saw Hitler's autobahns (高速公路) and said to himself, "What a nifty (迅速敏捷的) way to move 84 equipment around the country. I 85 America had such nice big roads." Once he was President, he made his dream a reality. 86 was born the Interstate Highway System, now the atherosclerotic arteries (动脉粥样硬化) of American commerce.

In the beginning, families 87 go for weekend drives and end the day by going to a drive-in restaurant so they could eat while still 88 their wonderful car. These 89, suburban mothers battle through fierce traffic for hours as they shuttle their children from soccer practice to piano lessons, eating sandwiches behind the wheel out of 90 necessary.

71. A) fact B) promise C) code D) regulation  
 72. A) anything B) something C) nothing D) everything  
 73. A) mustn't B) needn't C) can't D) shouldn't  
 74. A) to B) but C) or D) shouldn't  
 75. A) refers B) implies C) masks D) confirms  
 76. A) wherever B) whereas C) whereupon D) whereby

- |                       |                  |                |                 |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 77. A) for            | B) of            | C) from        | D) to           |
| 78. A) transportation | B) air           | C) telephone   | D) highway      |
| 79. A) Accordingly    | B) Certainly     | C) Fortunately | D) Conversely   |
| 80. A) these          | B) those         | C) other       | D) the          |
| 81. A) comfortable    | B) uncomfortable | C) convenient  | D) satisfactory |
| 82. A) sways          | B) reverses      | C) results     | D) works        |
| 83. A) court          | B) theatre       | C) cinema      | D) concert      |
| 84. A) agriculture    | B) industrial    | C) military    | D) technical    |
| 85. A) hope           | B) wish          | C) dream       | D) order        |
| 86. A) That           | B) This          | C) Thus        | D) There        |
| 87. A) would          | B) could         | C) should      | D) might        |
| 88. A) behind         | B) in            | C) outside     | D) beside       |
| 89. A) months         | B) weeks         | C) seasons     | D) days         |
| 90. A) little         | B) rough         | C) sheer       | D) no           |

**Part V Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *My View on Chatting on the Internet*. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 上网聊天的现状 (优点 / 缺点);
2. 我的观点。

## 冲刺试卷 (一) 详解

### 听力原文

#### Section A

1. M: Was the film as good as you expected?  
W: It was a waste of time and money. We should have stayed at home.  
**Q: How does the woman feel about the film?**
2. W: Do you take sugar in your coffee?  
M: I've had enough today, so I'd better take it black.  
**Q: What does the man take in his coffee?**
3. M: I must go to school because I have an experiment, but if I could, I'd go with you to the party.  
W: That's too bad. I wish that you could come along.  
**Q: Where is the man going?**
4. M: This is your captain speaking. Please fasten your seat belts and no smoking please.  
W: And here is your meal, sir. What would you like to drink?  
**Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?**
5. M: I put my pen in my pocket today, and it leaked ink all over my coat.  
W: I have told you many times not to do that. I wish you'd listen to me.  
**Q: What does the woman mean?**
6. W: I'd like to drive to the disco, but my sister has the car tonight.  
M: Who needs a car? We can take the bus if we go a little earlier.  
**Q: What does the man mean?**
7. W: When is the movie to start?  
M: Don't worry. It doesn't start until 12:30, we've still got 30 minutes.  
**Q: What's the time now?**
8. M: It has been two years since I last saw Jane. I can't wait to see her.  
W: If I were you, I'd not be so excited.  
**Q: What does the woman mean?**
9. W: I have learnt a lot in my computer class. Have you ever taken any courses in that department?  
M: Only the one last year, none since then.  
**Q: What does the man mean?**
10. M: Tom is already two hours late. Do you think he has changed his mind about joining us?  
W: That's hard for me to say.  
**Q: What conclusion can be drawn from the woman's words?**

#### Section B

#### Passage One

A couple of months ago, I went to a department store to buy a few things for the house. I needed a set of curtains for the living room, a table lamp, two rugs and several cushions. I asked the store to deliver



the things as soon as possible, but they said that they were unable to send them out until 20 days later. After about 3 weeks, I received only the curtains and the table lamp. I was a little disappointed when I didn't receive all the items I had bought. But nevertheless, I was eager to see what the curtains and the lamp look like. I first opened the package of the curtains. I had bought a lovely light yellow, but instead they had sent me a horrible dark blue. Well, you can just imagine how angry I was. Then I opened the boxes of the lamp. It was exactly what I'd ordered. But the shade was damaged. The next thing I did was to telephone the store to complain. They promised to come to pick up the wrong things immediately and also to replace them with the correct order. It has been two weeks since my complaint. They have neither picked up the wrong items nor sent me the rest of my order.

11. What did the woman order a couple of months ago?
12. What was the woman's reaction when she saw the items the store delivered?
13. What was the store's solution to the woman's complaint?

### Passage Two

Some people argue that the pressure on international sportsmen and sportswomen kills the nature of sport — the pursuit of personal excellence.

Children kick a football around for fun. When they get older and play for local school teams, they become competitive but they still enjoy playing. However, the individual representing his country can no longer afford to think about enjoying himself. He has to think only about winning. He is responsible for an entire nation's hopes, dreams and reputation.

A good example is the football World Cup. Football is the world's most important sport. Winning the World Cup is perhaps the summit of international sporting success. Mentioning "Brazil" to someone and the chances are that he'll think of football. In a sense, winning the World Cup "puts Brazil on the map".

Sports fans and supporters get quite irrational about the World Cup. People in England feel that their country is somehow important after they won in 1966. Last year thousands of Scots sold their cars, and even their houses, and spent all their money traveling to Brazil, whose team finally won the cup.

14. What is the most important thing about sports?
15. Why cannot the individual national player afford to think about enjoying himself when playing the game?
16. Why did thousands of Scots spend all their money traveling to Brazil?
17. What is the speaker's main purpose in the talk?

### Passage Three

Mary and Sam went to the airport. They got out off the taxi, but the suitcase was too heavy for Sam to carry. There was no porter at all. Finally, a young man came and offered to help them.

"Where are you going?" the young man asked.

"To New York," Mary told him. "Our son is going to get married and we have received many gifts. That's why the case is so heavy."

The young man suggested that they drink some tea before the plane took off, and he would meet them at the check-in desk. They agreed and ten minutes before the plane took off they went to the check-in desk. The young man was not there, and the plane had taken off.

"Oh! My God!" cried Mary, "We have to find a policeman."

18. What was the problem Mary and Sam had at first?
19. Where were they supposed to meet the young man?
20. What had happened in the end?

## Part I Listening Comprehension

1. B 观点态度题。男士问电影是否和期望的一样。女士回答说那是浪费时间和金钱,他们本该待在家里。解题的关键是要抓住 waste (浪费) 和 should have done (本应该做而未做)。由此可以推测电影不好看。故答案是 B。
2. C 细节题。解题的关键是要听懂 black 的意思,此处指 black coffee, 即黑咖啡,也就是咖啡里什么也不加。所以答案是 C。
3. A 信息明示题 / 虚拟语气题 / 计划行动题。男士说他有一个实验,必须去学校,但是如果可能的话,他希望能和女士一起去舞会,此处容易造成误解。但是从女士回答“那太糟糕了,真希望你能和我一