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# 大学英语四级考试

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教-48

# CET4

历年真题、预测、冲刺试卷及详解

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书随光盘赠送



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## 2004 年 1 月大学英语四级 (CET - 4) 真题试卷

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

**Example:** You will hear:

- You will read: A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.  
C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This conversation is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A) The man could buy a shirt of a different color.        | B) The size of the shirt is all right for the man. |
| C) The size the man wants will arrive soon.                  | D) The man could come some time later.             |
| 2. A) The woman is watching an exciting film with the man.   | B) The woman can't take a photo of the man.        |
| C) The woman is running toward the lake.                     | D) The woman is filming the lake.                  |
| 3. A) It's quiet in the restaurant.                          | B) The price is high in the restaurant.            |
| C) The restaurant serves good food.                          | D) The restaurant is too far from their school.    |
| 4. A) At a booking office.                                   | B) In a Hong Kong hotel.                           |
| C) On a busy street.   | D) At an airport.                                  |
| 5. A) The woman has been complaining too much.               |  |
| B) The woman's headache will go away by itself.              |  |
| C) The woman should have seen the doctor earlier.            |  |
| D) The woman should confirm her appointment with the doctor. |  |
| 6. A) Help the woman move the items.                         | B) Hurry to Mr. Johnson's office.                  |
| C) Help move things to Mr. Johnson's office.                 | D) Put off his appointment with Mr. Johnson.       |
| 7. A) The man should not dream of being a superstar.         | B) The man didn't practice hard enough.            |
| C) The man should find a new partner.                        | D) The man should not give up.                     |
| 8. A) There is no more left.                                 | B) It doesn't appeal to her.                       |
| C) It's incredibly delicious.                                | D) She has already tasted it.                      |
| 9. A) The man is usually the last to hand in his test paper. | B) The man has made a mess of his midterm exam.    |
| C) The man has bad study habits.                             | D) The man is a diligent student.                  |
| 10. A) The man will drive the woman to school.               | B) The man has finished his assignment.            |
| C) The man is willing to help the woman.                     | D) The man is losing patience with the woman.      |

#### Section B

##### Passage One

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 11. A) The art of saying thank you.                  | B) The secret of staying pretty.                     |
| C) The importance of good manners.                   | D) The difference between elegance and good manners. |
| 12. A) They were nicer and gentler.                  | B) They paid more attention to their appearance.     |
| C) They were willing to spend more money on clothes. | D) They were more aware of changes in fashion.       |

13. A) By decorating our homes. B) By being kind and generous.  
C) By wearing fashionable clothes. D) By putting on a little make-up.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) Children don't get enough education in safety. B) Children are keen on dangerous games.  
C) The playgrounds are in poor condition. D) The playgrounds are overcrowded.
15. A) They should help maintain the equipment.  
B) They should keep a watchful eye on their children.  
C) They should stop their children from climbing ladders.  
D) They should teach their children how to use the equipment.
16. A) They tend to stay within shouting or running distance of their parents.  
B) They should be aware of the potential risks in the playground.  
C) They may panic in front of high playground equipment.  
D) They can be creative when they feel secure.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) It takes skill. B) It pays well.  
C) It's full-time job. D) It's admired worldwide.
18. A) A mother with a baby in her arms. B) A woman whose bag is hanging in front.  
C) A lone female with a handbag at her right side. D) An old lady carrying a handbag on the left.
19. A) The back pocket of his tight trousers. B) The top pocket of his jacket.  
C) A side pocket of his jacket. D) A side pocket of his trousers.
20. A) Theater lobbies with uniformed security guards. B) Clothing stores where people are relaxed and off guard.  
C) Airports where people carry a lot of luggage. D) Hotels and restaurants in southeast London.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

I'm usually fairly skeptical about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago. While any of these statements might be true, they are practically impossible to prove scientifically. Still, I was struck by a report which concluded that today's children are significantly more anxious than children in the 1950s. In fact, the analysis showed, normal children aged 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50 years ago.

Why are America's kids so stressed? The report cites two main causes: increasing physical isolation—brought on by high divorce rates and less involvement in community, among other things—and a growing perception that the world is a more dangerous place.

Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation cope.

At the top of the list is *nurturing* (培育) a better appreciation of the limits of individualism. No child is an island. Strengthening social ties helps build communities and protect individuals against stress.

To help kids build stronger connections with others, you can pull the plug on TVs and computers. Your family will thank you later. They will have more time for face-to-face relationships, and they will get more sleep.

Limit the amount of *virtual* (虚拟的) violence your children are exposed to. It's not just video games and movies; children see a lot of murder and crime on the local news.

Keep your expectations for your children reasonable. Many highly successful people never attended Harvard or Yale.

Make exercise part of your daily routine. It will help you cope with your own anxieties and provide a good model for your kids. Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable. But it doesn't have to ruin your life.

21. The author thinks that the conclusions of any research about people's state of mind are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) surprising                      B) confusing                      C) illogical                      D) questionable

22. What does the author mean when he says, "we can't turn the clock back" (Line 1, Para. 3)?

- A) It's impossible to slow down the pace of change.  
B) The social reality children are facing cannot be changed.  
C) Lessons learned from the past should not be forgotten.  
D) It's impossible to forget the past.

23. According to an analysis, compared with normal children today, children treated as mentally ill 50 years ago \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) were less isolated physically                      B) were probably less self-centered  
C) probably suffered less from anxiety                      D) were considered less individualistic

24. The first and most important thing parents should do to help their children is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to provide them with a safer environment                      B) to lower their expectations for them  
C) to get them more involved socially                      D) to set a good model for them to follow

25. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

- A) Anxiety, though unavoidable, can be coped with.  
B) Children's anxiety has been enormously exaggerated.  
C) Children's anxiety can be eliminated with more parental care.  
D) Anxiety, if properly controlled, may help children become mature.

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational *constraints* (约束) influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth's story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had *cubicle* (小隔间) offices and window offices. I sat in the cubicles with several male colleagues. One by one they were moved into window offices, while I remained in the cubicles, several males who were hired after me also went to offices. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but "nice" isn't a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you'll probably have to ask for it.

Performance is your best bargaining *chip* (筹码) when you are seeking a raise. You must be able to demonstrate that you deserve a raise. Timing is also a good bargaining chip. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

Use information as a bargaining chip too. Find out what you are worth on the open market. What will someone else pay for your services?

Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

26. According to the passage, before taking a job, a person should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) demonstrate his capability B) give his boss a good impression  
 C) ask for as much money as he can D) ask for the salary he hopes to get
27. What can be inferred from Beth's story?  
 A) Prejudice against women still exists in some organizations.  
 B) If people want what they deserve, they have to ask for it.  
 C) People should not be content with what they have got.  
 D) People should be careful when negotiating for a job.
28. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) unfairness exists in salary increases B) most people are overworked and underpaid  
 C) one should avoid overstating one's performance D) most organizations give their staff automatic pay raises
29. To get a pay raise, a person should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) advertise himself on the job market B) persuade his boss to sign a long-term contract  
 C) try to get inside information about the organization D) do something to impress his boss just before merit pay decisions
30. To be successful in negotiations, one must \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) meet his boss at the appropriate time B) arrive at the negotiation table punctually  
 C) be good at influencing the outcome of the interaction D) be familiar with what the boss likes and dislikes

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When families gather for Christmas dinner, some will stick to formal traditions dating back to Grandma's generation. Their tables will be set with the good dishes and silver, and the dress code will be Sunday-best.

But in many other homes, this china-and-silver elegance has given way to a *stoneware* (粗陶) -and-stainless informality, with dresses assuming an equally casual-Friday look. For hosts and guests, the change means greater simplicity and comfort. For makers of fine china in Britain, it spells economic hard times.

Last week Royal Doulton, the largest employer in Stoke-on-Trent, announced that it is eliminating 1,000 jobs—one-fifth of its total workforce. That brings to more than 4,000 the number of positions lost in 18 months in the *pottery* (陶瓷) region. Wedgwood and other pottery factories made cuts earlier.

Although a strong pound and weak markets in Asia play a role in the downsizing, the layoffs in Stoke have their roots in earthshaking social shifts. A spokesman for Royal Doulton admitted that the company "has been somewhat slow in catching up with the trend" toward casual dining. Families eat together less often, he explained, and more people eat alone, either because they are single or they eat in front of television.

Even dinner parties, if they happen at all, have gone casual. In a time of long work hours and demanding family schedules, busy hosts insist, rightly, that it's better to share a takeout pizza on paper plates in the family room than to wait for the perfect moment or a "real" dinner party. Too often, the perfect moment never comes. Iron a fine-patterned tablecloth? Forget it. Polish the silver? Who has time?

Yet the loss of formality has its down side. The fine points of *etiquette* (礼节) that children might once have learned at the table by observation or instruction from parents and grandparents ("Chew with your mouth closed." "Keep your elbows off the table.") must be picked up elsewhere. Some companies now offer etiquette seminars for employees who may be competent professionally but clueless socially.

31. The trend toward casual dining has resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) bankruptcy of fine china manufacturers B) shrinking of the pottery industry  
 C) restructuring of large enterprises D) economic recession in Great Britain
32. Which of the following may be the best reason for casual dining?  
 A) Family members need more time to relax.  
 B) Busy schedules leave people no time for formality.

- C) People want to practice economy in times of scarcity.  
 D) Young people won't follow the etiquette of the older generation.
33. It can be learned from the passage that Royal Doulton is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a retailer of stainless steel tableware  
 B) a dealer in stoneware  
 C) a pottery chain store  
 D) a producer of fine china
34. The main cause of the layoffs in the pottery industry is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the increased value of the pound  
 B) the economic recession in Asia  
 C) the change in people's way of life  
 D) the fierce competition at home and abroad
35. Refined table manners, though less popular than before in current social life \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) are still a must on certain occasions  
 B) are bound to return sooner or later  
 C) are still being taught by parents at home  
 D) can help improve personal relationships

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Some houses are designed to be smart. Others have smart designs. An example of the second type of house won an Award of Excellence from the American Institute of Architects.

Located on the shore of Sullivan's Island off the coast of South Carolina, the award-winning cube-shaped beach house was built to replace one smashed to pieces by *Hurricane* (飓风) Hugo 10 years ago. In September 1989, Hugo struck South Carolina, killing 18 people and damaging or destroying 36,000 homes in the state.

Before Hugo, many new houses built along South Carolina's shoreline were poorly constructed, and enforcement of building codes wasn't strict, according to architect Ray Huff, who created the cleverly-designed beach house. In Hugo's wake, all new shoreline houses are required to meet stricter, better-enforced codes. The new beach house on Sullivan's Island should be able to withstand a Category 3 hurricane with peak winds of 179 to 209 kilometers per hour.

At first sight, the house on Sullivan's Island looks anything but hurricane-proof. Its redwood shell makes it resemble "a large party lantern (灯笼)" at night, according to one observer. But looks can be deceiving. The house's wooden frame is reinforced with long steel rods to give it extra strength.

To further protect the house from hurricane damage, Huff raised it 2.7 meters off the ground on timber pilings—long, slender columns of wood anchored deep in the sand. Pilings might appear insecure, but they are strong enough to support the weight of the house. They also elevate the house above storm surges. The pilings allow the surges to run under the house instead of running into it. "These swells of water come ashore at tremendous speeds and cause most of the damage done to beach-front buildings," said Huff.

Huff designed the timber pilings to be partially concealed by the house's ground-to-roof shell. "The shell masks the pilings so that the house doesn't look like it's standing with its pant legs pulled up," said Huff. In the event of a storm surge, the shell should break apart and let the waves rush under the house, the architect explained.

36. After the tragedy caused by Hurricane Hugo, new houses built along South Carolina's shore line are required \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to be easily reinforced  
 B) to look smarter in design  
 C) to meet stricter building standards  
 D) to be designed in the shape of cubes
37. The award-winning beach house is quite strong because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it is strengthened by steel rods  
 B) it is made of redwood  
 C) it is in the shape of a shell  
 D) it is built with timber and concrete
38. Huff raised the house 2.7 meters off the ground on timber pilings in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) withstand peak winds of about 200 km/hr  
 B) anchor stronger pilings deep in the sand  
 C) break huge sea waves into smaller ones  
 D) prevent water from rushing into the house
39. The main function of the shell is  
 A) to strengthen the pilings of the house  
 B) to give the house a better appearance  
 C) to protect the wooden frame of the house  
 D) to slow down the speed of the swelling water

40. It can be inferred from the passage that the shell should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) fancy-looking B) waterproof  
 C) easily breakable D) extremely strong

## Part III

## Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. He asked us to \_\_\_\_\_ them in carrying through their plan.  
 A) provide B) arouse C) assist D) persist
42. A good many proposals were raised by the delegates, \_\_\_\_\_ was to be expected.  
 A) that B) what C) so D) as
43. He was such a \_\_\_\_\_ speaker that he held our attention every minute of the three-hour lecture.  
 A) specific B) dynamic C) so D) diplomatic
44. Arriving home, the boy told his parents about all the \_\_\_\_\_ which occurred in his dormitory.  
 A) occasions B) matters C) incidents D) issues
45. The opening between the rocks was very narrow, but the boys managed to \_\_\_\_\_ through.  
 A) press B) squeeze C) stretch D) leap
46. They are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the waste discharged by the factory for profit.  
 A) expose B) exhaust C) exhibit D) exploit
47. The manager urged his staff not to \_\_\_\_\_ the splendid opportunity.  
 A) drop B) miss C) escape D) slide
48. \_\_\_\_\_ I admire David as a poet, I do not like him as a man.  
 A) Much as B) Only if C) If only D) As much
49. Because of a \_\_\_\_\_ engagement, Lora couldn't attend my birthday party last Saturday.  
 A) pioneer B) premature C) prior D) past
50. The continuous rain \_\_\_\_\_ the harvesting of the wheat crop by two weeks.  
 A) set back B) set off C) set out D) set aside
51. Not having a good command of English can be a serious \_\_\_\_\_ preventing you from achieving your goals.  
 A) obstacle B) fault C) offense D) distress
52. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ of you not to talk aloud while the baby is asleep.  
 A) concerned B) careful C) considerable D) considerate
53. Many a player who had been highly thought of has \_\_\_\_\_ from the tennis scene.  
 A) disposed B) disappeared C) discouraged D) discarded
54. She's fainted. Throw some water on her face and she'll \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) come round B) come along C) come on D) come out
55. All their attempts to \_\_\_\_\_ the child from the burning building were in vain.  
 A) regain B) recover C) rescue D) reserve
56. Computer technology will \_\_\_\_\_ a revolution in business administration.  
 A) bring around B) bring about C) bring out D) bring up
57. The university has launched a research center to develop new ways of \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria which have become resistant to drug treatments.  
 A) regulating B) halting C) interrupting D) combating
58. The \_\_\_\_\_ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly the gap between researchers and teachers.  
 A) joint B) intensive C) overall D) decisive

59. The rapid development of communications technology is transforming the \_\_\_\_\_ in which people communicate across time and space.  
A) route                      B) transmission                      C) vision                      D) manner
60. When I go out in the evening I use the bike \_\_\_\_\_ the car if I can.  
A) rather than                      B) regardless of                      C) in spite of                      D) other than
61. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ evidence that people can control their dreams, at least in experimental situations in a lab.  
A) rigid                      B) solid                      C) smooth                      D) harsh
62. Every culture has developed \_\_\_\_\_ for certain kinds of food and drink, and equally strong negative attitudes toward others.  
A) preferences                      B) expectations                      C) fantasies                      D) fashions
63. It is reported that Uruguay understands and \_\_\_\_\_ China on human rights issues.  
A) grants                      B) changes                      C) abandons                      D) backs
64. Only a few people have \_\_\_\_\_ to the full facts of the incident.  
A) access                      B) resort                      C) contact                      D) path
65. His trousers \_\_\_\_\_ when he tried to jump over the fence.  
A) cracked                      B) split                      C) broke                      D) burst
66. So far, \_\_\_\_\_ winds and currents have kept the thick patch of oil southeast of the Atlantic coast.  
A) governing                      B) blowing                      C) prevailing                      D) ruling
67. The author was required to submit an \_\_\_\_\_ of about 200 words together with his research paper.  
A) edition                      B) editorial                      C) article                      D) abstract
68. As the old empires were broken up and new states were formed, new official tongues began to \_\_\_\_\_ at an increasing rate.  
A) bring up                      B) build up                      C) spring up                      D) strike up
69. Many patients insist on having watches with them in hospital, \_\_\_\_\_ they have no schedules to keep.  
A) even though                      B) for                      C) as if                      D) since
70. Some plants are very \_\_\_\_\_ to light; they prefer the shade.  
A) sensible                      B) flexible                      C) objective                      D) sensitive

## Part IV

## Cloze

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

It's an annual back-to-school routine. One morning you wave goodbye, and that 71 evening you're burning the late-night oil in sympathy. In the race to improve educational standards, 72 are throwing the books at kids. 73 elementary school students are complaining of homework 74. What's a well-meaning parent to do?

As hard as 75 may be, sit back and chill, experts advise. Though you've got to get them to do it, 76 helping too much, or even examining 77 too carefully, you may keep them 78 doing it by themselves. "I wouldn't advise a parent to check every 79 assignment," says psychologist John Rosemond, author of *Ending the Tough Homework*. "There's a 80 of appreciation for trial and error. Let your children 81 the grade they deserve."

Many experts believe parents should gently look over the work of younger children and ask them to rethink their 82. But "you don't want them to feel it has to be 83," she says.

That's not to say parents should 84 homework—first, they should monitor how much homework their kids 85. Thirty minutes a day in the early elementary years and an hour in 86 four, five, and six is standard, says Rosemond. For junior-high students it should be "87 move than an hour and a half," and two for high-school students. If your child 88 has more homework than this, you may want to check 89 other parents and then talk



to the teacher about 90 assignment

- |                   |              |              |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 71. A) very       | B) exact     | C) right     | D) usual        |
| 72. A) officials  | B) parents   | C) experts   | D) schools      |
| 73. A) Also       | B) Even      | C) Then      | D) However      |
| 74. A) fatigue    | B) confusion | C) duty      | D) puzzle       |
| 75. A) there      | B) we        | C) they      | D) it           |
| 76. A) via        | B) under     | C) by        | D) for          |
| 77. A) questions  | B) answers'  | C) standards | D) rules        |
| 78. A) off        | B) without   | C) beyond    | D) from         |
| 79. A) single     | B) piece     | C) page      | D) other        |
| 80. A) drop       | B) short     | C) cut       | D) lack         |
| 81. A) acquire    | B) earn      | C) gather    | D) reach        |
| 82. A) exercises  | B) defects   | C) mistakes  | D) tests        |
| 83. A) perfect    | B) better    | C) unusual   | D) complete     |
| 84. A) forget     | B) refuse    | C) miss      | D) ignore       |
| 85. A) have       | B) prepare   | C) make      | D) perform      |
| 86. A) classes    | B) groups    | C) grades    | D) terms        |
| 87. A) about      | B) no        | C) much      | D) few          |
| 88. A) previously | B) rarely    | C) merely    | D) consistently |
| 89. A) with       | B) in        | C) out       | D) up           |
| 90. A) finishing  | B) lowering  | C) reducing  | D) declining    |

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter in reply to a friend's inquiry about applying for admission to your college or university. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 建议报考的专业及理由
2. 报考该专业的基本条件
3. 应当如何备考

### A Letter in Reply to a Friend

December 27th, 2003

Dear

# 2004 年 1 月大学英语四级 (CET - 4) 真题试卷答案详解

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

### Section A

1. A 原文: M: I like the color of this shirt, do you have a larger size?  
W: This is the largest in this color, other colors come in all sizes.  
Q: What does the woman imply?  
女士说这就是这种颜色的最大号了, 其他颜色的号码很全。言下之意就是这个颜色没有合适男士的号码, 别的颜色的就有。因此选择 [A]。
2. B 原文: M: Look, the view is fantastic. Could you take a picture for me with the lake in the background?  
W: I am afraid I just ran out of film.  
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?  
语言点: Run out of 用完  
关键在于明白女士说的 ran out of the film “底片用完了”, 因此不能给男士照相了。选项 [B] 与此意一致。
3. A 原文: M: The food in this restaurant is horrible. If only we got to Ray's school dining home.  
W: But the food isn't everything. It isn't nice just to get away from all the noise?  
Q: What can we learn from the conversation?  
语言点: If only...要是……就好了  
需要注意 but 后的内容。男士说饭店里的食物很糟糕, 女士却认为食物不是一切, 远离噪音不也是很好? 言下之意是饭店里至少很安静。选项 [A] 为正确选项。
4. D 原文: W: Can I help you sir?  
M: Yes, can you show me the way to gate nine for flight 910 to Hong Kong? I am quite confused here.  
Q: Where is the conversation probably taking place?  
场景题。有 Gate 9 for Flight 901 可知谈话发生在机场。因此选 [D]。B 是干扰项; Hong Kong 是出现了, 但是男士飞机的目的地。
5. C 原文: W: My headache is killing me. I thought it was going away. But now it is getting worse and worse  
M: I told you yesterday to make an appointment.  
Q: what does the man mean?  
男士说: I told you yesterday to make an appointment. 通过语气可知内容是表示男士责备女士昨天就应该去看病了。确定选项 [C] 正确, 即女士早该去看病了。
6. B 原文: W: Can you give me a hand, Mike? I want to move a few heavy items to the car.  
M: I'd like to, but I am already five minutes late for my appointment with Mr. Jason, and the office is on the other side of the campus.  
Q: What would the man most probably do?  
语言点: Give sb. a hand 帮某人忙  
本题同样需要关注 but 后的内容。女士找男士帮忙, 男士虽然想帮忙但是赴约已迟到了 5 分钟了, 并且约会的地点比较远。所以首先确定男生不能帮忙, 并且是由于与 Mr. Johnson 的约定, 因此选择 [B]。
7. D 原文: M: I think you'd better find another partner. I love table tennis but I don't think I am improving.  
W: I'm poor, it's still too early to quit, nobody is expected to be a superstar. Just keep going and you get the high of it.  
Q: What does the woman mean?  
语言点: Get the high of it 获得其中的乐趣 (high 此处意为 excitement)  
建议题。男生表示希望女生再找一个搭档, 自己虽然喜欢乒乓球, 但总没有进步。女生所说的 Look, Paul. It's still too early to quit. Nobody expects you to be a superstar. “现在放弃还太早, 没有人期盼你成为超级明星。”言下之意就是女生鼓励男生还不该放弃, 因此选择 [D]。
8. B 原文: M: Would you like to try the banana pie? It's incredible.  
W: Well, to tell the truth I don't care much for dessert.  
Q: What does the woman say about the banana pie?  
语言点: Care for 喜欢  
男士让女生尝尝香蕉派, 女生回答说 To tell the truth, I don't care much for dessert. “说实话, 我不是很喜欢吃甜食。”只要把握这句话的意思, 就可以选择正确选项 [B]。appeal to “吸引”。
9. C 原文: M: I'm exhausted. I stayed up the whole night studying for my middle term math exam.  
W: But why do you always wait until the last minute?  
Q: What does the woman imply?  
语言点: Stay up 熬夜

男士抱怨昨晚熬了整夜准备考试,女士则问:为什么总是拖到最后一刻呢?典型句型 why do you...? 表示责问。女士不支持男士熬夜学习。因此选择[C],女士在批评男士喜欢考前熬夜的坏习惯。

10. D 原文:M:I really can't afford any more interruptions right now. I got to finish this assignment.

W:Sorry. Just one more thing: could you give me a ride to school tomorrow?

Q:What can be inferred from the conversation?

从男士说话的语气上可以判断,他已经因为写作业时被多次的打断而很不耐烦了。由此就可知道选项[D]是正确答案。对男士语气的判断很重要。

## Section B

### Passage One

Do you remember the time when people were a little nicer and gentler with each other? I certainly do. And I feel that much of the world has somehow gotten away from that. Too often I see people rushing into elevators without giving those inside a chance out first, or never saying "Thank you" when others hold the door open for them. We get lazy. And in our laziness, we think that something, like a simple "Thank You" doesn't really matter. But it can matter very much. The fact that no matter how nicely we dress, or how beautifully we decorate our home, we can't be truly elegant without good manners because elegance and good manners always go hand in hand. In fact, I think of the good manners as a sort of hidden beauty secret. Haven't you noticed that the kindest, most generous people seem to keep getting prettier? It's funny how that happens. But it does. Take the long-lost art of saying "Thank you" like wearing a little makeup or making sure your hair is neat. Getting into the habit of saying "Thank you" can make you feel better about yourself. Good manners add to your image while an angry face makes the best dressed person look ugly.

11. What is the passage mainly about?

12. What does the speaker say about the people of the past?

13. According to the speaker, how could we best improve our image?

本文是一篇迷你小品文。现代社会人们越来越懒,越来越少说“谢谢”;作者认为,礼貌是优雅不可或缺的成分,只有礼貌的人才是真正有魅力的。本文的语言比较文学化,有不少排比句。

11. C 主旨题。由文章开头 Do you remember a time when people were a little nicer and gentler with each other? “还记得人们曾经对彼此很友好,很客气吗?”提出讨论话题,而文章后面不断谈论好的礼仪的重要性,所以选择[C]。

12. A 细节题。本题与上题互相呼应,Do you remember a time when people were a little nicer and gentler with each other? 所以选 A。B、C、D 意思相近,都是在讲人们如何注重外表,与本文的主旨不符。

13. B 细节题。结尾说 Good manners add to your image while an angry face makes the best dressed person look ugly “好的礼仪提升你的个人形象,而愤怒的面孔会使那些打扮靓丽的人看上去很丑陋”。Being kind and generous 正好是好的礼仪的体现,所以选择[B]选项。

### Passage Two

"Go to the playground and have fun." Parents will often say to their kids. But they should remember playgrounds can be dangerous. Each year about 200,000 children end up in hospital emergency rooms with playground injuries. Many injuries involve falls from too-high equipment onto too-hard surfaces. Nearly 70% of the injuries happen on public playgrounds. Recent studies show they may be badly designed that protective services are inadequate and their equipment is poorly maintained. Parents should make sure that the equipment in playground is safe and that children are playing safely. Last year the national program for playground safety gave the nation's playground a grade of "C" for safety after visiting more than 3,000 playgrounds nationwide. Parents should watch closely. They should always be within shouting and running distance of their children. Young children don't understand cause-and-effect, so they may run in front of moving swings. They're also better at climbing up than getting down, so they may panic at the top of a ladder. It's important for children to know you're watching them. Once they feel that sense of security, that's when they can be creative.

14. What is the cause of playground injuries?

15. What should parents do to prevent playground injuries?

16. What does the speaker say about young children?

本文是一篇讨论游乐场安全性能的说明文。文章列出了儿童在游乐场受伤的数据,并引用了调查结果说明游乐场并不安全,随后对父母提出了保护孩子安全的建议。

14. C 细节题。文章开头说家长应该注意到运动场可能存在的危险。后面说 Recent studies show that they may be badly designed. Their protective surfaces are inadequate and their equipment is poorly maintained. “近来的研究指出运动场的设计不好,地面的保护性不强,而且运动器械维护情况也不好”,所以可以推知运动场上伤害事件的原因是由于运动场整体条件不好导致,选择[C]。

15. B 细节题。文中说 Parents should watch closely. They should always be within shouting and running distance of

their children. “家长应该密切关注孩子的玩耍,应该待在离孩子较近的地方,可以听见孩子的叫喊或者随时跑过去”,所以[B]正确。

16. D 细节题。结尾提到 Once they feel that sense of security, that's when they can be creative. “一旦小孩子有了安全感,他们就可以尽情的展现创造能力”,这句话是[D]选项表达的含义。

### Passage Three

For 25 years I was a full-time thief, specializing in picking pockets. Where I come from in southeast London, that's an honorable profession. Anyone can break into a house and steal things. But picking somebody's pocket takes skill. My sister and I were among the most successful pickpocket teams in London. We worked hotel and theatre lobbies, airports, shopping centers, restaurants. Now we don't steal anymore, but this crime is worldwide. Here is how to protect yourself.

Professional pickpockets do not see victims, only handbags, jewels and money. Mothers with babies, the elderly, the disabled are all fair game. My preferred target was the lone female, handbag at her side, the right side to be exact. So if I'm next to her I can reach it cautiously with my right hand across my body. Only about one woman in a thousand carries her bag on the left, and I tended to steer clear of them. Women whose bags are hanging in front of them are tricky for the pickpocket, as there isn't a blind side. If you want to make it even harder, use a bag with handles rather than a strap. For men, one of the best places to keep a wallet is in the back pocket of tight trousers. You'll feel any attempts to move it. Another good place is in the buttoned-up inside pocket of a jacket. There's just no way in. Even better, keep wallets attached to a cord or chain that is fastened to a belt.

A pickpocket needs targets who are relaxed and off guard. The perfect setting is clothing store. When customs wander among the racks, they are completely absorbed in the items they hold up. The presence of a uniformed security guard is even better. A false sense of security makes a pickpocket's job much simpler.

17. Why does the speaker say that picking somebody's pocket is an honorable job in southeast London?

18. According to the speaker, who is most likely to become a victim of pickpockets?

19. In the speaker's opinion, what is the best place for a man to keep his wallets?

20. What is the perfect setting for picking pockets, according to the speaker?

本文是以一名扒手的口吻写的一篇警示,告诫人们如何提防扒手。本文的语言比较口语化,相对来讲比较简单。

17. A 细节题。文中指出任何人都可以破门而入进行偷窃, but picking somebody's pocket takes skills “但是偷人钱包是需要技巧的”,所以选择[A]。

18. C 细节题。文中提到 My preferred target was a lone female, handbag at her side, the right side to be exact. “扒手的最佳攻击目标是单身女性,手提包在身体的一侧,准确的说——在身体的右侧”,所以本题选择[C]。

19. A 细节题。文中说 For man, one of the best places to keep a wallet is the back pocket of tight trousers. “对于男士来说,一个放置钱包最好的位置就是紧身裤子的后兜”,所以选择[A]。

20. B 细节题。文中提到 A pickpocket needs targets who are off guard, “扒手喜欢的目标是那些松懈和失去警惕的人们”,后面说在商店购物的人往往就成为被攻击的目标,所以选择[B]。

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

### Passage One

#### 原文分析:

本文是一篇说明文(exposition)。本文由三个部分组成,第一部分是第一自然段,作者提出了本文所要讨论的问题,即现代的孩子比过去的孩子更郁闷。第二部分是第二段,是作者对于原因的分析,后面从第三段到第八段都是作者所想到的解决问题的方法。这个三段式的结构——提出问题,分析原因,解决问题——是考试中文的常见结构,考生熟悉后可以加快解题速度。

#### 难句分析:

1. I'm usually fairly skeptical about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago.

对于那些说人们比50年前更加快乐,或者更加不快乐,更加自信或者不自信的研究,我向来都是不相信的。

本句的重点在于主干部分,只要抓住主干部分的内容“我不相信”,也就抓住了本句的主要意思。

2. While any of these statements might be true, they are practically impossible to prove scientifically.

尽管这些说法都有可能,他们几乎不可能从科学上得到证明。

本句的理解重点在于动词 prove,这里虽然用作主动,但其实是被动的意思,是说这些说法被证明是正确的。

3. Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation cope.

虽然我们无法使时间倒流,作为成年人我们仍然可以帮助下一代应对成长的难题。

本句的理解关键在于开头结构 given that,本结构其实是 although we are given the situation that...,理解了这

本句就没有问题了。

**关键词汇:**

Certain: 自信

Prove: 被证明是正确的

Cope: 应对

21. D 本题是一道细节题。答题依据在第一段第一句话 I'm usually fairly skeptical (对……持怀疑态度) about any research, 也就是说作者对于这些研究成果持否定态度, 以及第二句话 practically impossible to prove scientifically, 作者认为这些研究很难自圆其说。因此[D]为正确答案。
22. B 本题是一道理解题。这句话整体的意思是: 虽然我们不可能将时钟倒转, 但是作为成年人仍然可以做很多的事情来帮助孩子克服困难。根据以上分析, [B]为正确答案。
23. C 本题是一道理解题。答题依据在文章首段末尾: normal children aged 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50 years ago. 也就是说现在的孩子比往日的孩子更加焦虑不安。由此可确定[C]符合题意。
24. C 本题是一道细节题。答案在第四段。开头的词组 at the top of the list 的意思是首先和最重要的事, 因此后面的内容, 即认识到人的局限性, 孩子不是孤立的岛屿, 加强社交联系有助于建立交流网络, 保护个人免受压力的困扰就是答案。据此可确定[C]符合题意。
25. A 本题是一道理解题。首先本文作者给出了很多方法, 如果问题没法解决, 这些方法就没有意义了, 所以作者的意思是可以控制问题。跟本题对应的具体答案可参见文章末句: Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable. But it doesn't have to ruin your life. 这句话的意思就是: 有时候, 焦虑是不可避免的, 但是它不应该毁掉你的生活。言下之意, 焦虑是可以控制的。所以[A]为正确答案。

## Passage Two

**原文分析:**

本文是一篇议论说明文(expository argument)。本文的主要论点就是第一句话。第二段就是一个具体的例子, 进一步证明作者的观点。第三段到末段都是作者针对这个观点给读者提出的具体解决方法。

**难句分析:**

1. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it.

但是, 有一件事是确定的, 那就是如果你自己不提的话, 你得到自己感觉应得的加薪的机会就小些。

本句的重点就是冒号后面的句子应该抓住主干, 这样就容易理解得多。

2. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

我猜他们都认为我喜欢呆在格子间里, 因为我自己并没有表示愿意与否。

本句的重点是句末的词组 either way, 也就是说既没有表示愿意, 也没有表示不愿意。

3. It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but "nice" isn't a quality attributed to most organizations.

如果我们的工资能够跟着我们的业绩同步增长, 那就太好了, 但是很多企业并没有这种好事发生。

本句的理解重点在于句末的结构 attribute to, 属于……。

**关键词汇:**

Initial: 起(薪)

Merit: 业绩

Sizable: 可观的

26. D 本题是一道细节题。文章的第一句 It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement 就表明了本题的答案, 选项[D]就是本题的答案。
27. B 本题是一道推断题。第二段就是一个例子, 作者用它来证明自己第一段的观点。由此可以推断[B]为正确答案。
28. A 本题是一道推断题。第一段第一句的内容就是本文的中心思想, 即你不争取就没有合理的工资, 因此可以确定[A]为正确答案。
29. D 本题是一道细节题。题目中的关键词 to get a pay raise 提示考生本题考查的重点是获得加薪的方法, 据此可以断定答案依据在文章四、五、六段。只有[D]与文章第四段末句相符, 所以最后一项就是本题的正确答案, 即员工应该做一些引起老板关注的事情再提出加薪的要求。
30. C 本题是一道细节题。根据问题中的关键词 to be successful in negotiations, 可以确定答题依据在末段, 因为这个 negotiation 在最后一句出现。综合该段大意, 可以得出结论[C]为该题答案。

## Passage Three

**原文分析:**

本文是一篇说明文(exposition), 主要讲述现代社会生活节奏加快给陶瓷行业和传统文化带来的冲击。本

文头两段主要描述现代社会的人们已经不再遵循传统的晚餐礼仪。第三段和第四段则是这种变化对于高端陶瓷制造业的负面影响。最后两段则是描述了这种变化对于传统文化传扬的冲击,以及由此带来的文化断裂。本文是原因结果型结构的文章。

#### 难句分析:

1. But in many other homes, this china-and-silver elegance has given way to a stoneware (粗陶) -and-stainless informality, with dresses assuming an equally casual-Friday look.

但是在其他许多家庭里,这种使用瓷器和银器的高雅用餐方式已经让位于使用粗糙的陶器和不锈钢餐具的简洁用餐风格了,在着装方面也和平常的周末一样放松。

本句的难点在于动词 assume,在这里不是“认为”的意思,而是“采用,采取”的意思;give way to 意为“被……取代”。

2. Although a strong pound and weak markets in Asia play a role in the downsizing, the layoffs in Stoke have their roots in earthshaking social shifts.

尽管坚挺的英镑和疲软的亚洲市场都是导致裁员的原因,该公司裁员的根本原因还是在于翻天覆地的社会变革。

本句的重点在于对于词组 have roots in...的理解,其意思是根本原因,根源于。明白了这个意思,在下面作理解题时也会容易很多。

3. Yet the loss of formality has its down side.

但是礼仪的消逝也有缺点。

本句的重点在于句末的名词词组 down side,意思是缺点。

#### 关键词汇:

1. dress code: 着装要求

2. assume: 采用

3. rightly: 正当地

31. B 本题是一道考察细节的题。文中第二段提到 it (the change) spells economic hard times 即就餐风格的变化对于英国瓷器生产厂家来说就意味着艰难时期的到来。根据上述分析,[B]为正确答案。

32. B 本题是一道概括题。答题依据在文章第五段。文中先后指出就餐风格会变的随意的原因是 long work hours, demanding family schedules, busy, who has time,由此可以选定[B]为正确答案。

33. D 本题是一道细节题。第三段讲 Royal Doulton 公司裁人 1000,这就造成陶瓷行业在 18 个月内减少 4000 多个岗位,由此可知 Royal Doulton 是一家瓷器生产商。故[D]为正确答案。

34. C 本题是一道细节题。根据题干中出现的关键词 layoffs 可以找到答题依据。那就是第四段首句 the layoffs in Stoke have their roots in earthshaking social shifts,故可确定[C]为正确答案。

35. A 本题是一道推断题。答题时要在最后一段找:The fine points of etiquette...must be picked up elsewhere,以及 Some companies now offer etiquette seminars for employees,由此可以推断高雅的礼节仍然是需要的,否则公司不会进行培训。故选项[A]为正确答案。

#### Passage Four

##### 原文分析:

本文是一篇说明文(exposition),主要介绍一座得奖的建筑精品。本文第一段即点出主题,第二段和第三段则指出这座建筑得以成形的原因,是因为雨果飓风的影响。而后三段则是详细地介绍这座建筑本身的特点,特别是在抵挡飓风袭击方面的优势。本文结构比较清晰,每一段的中心内容比较统一,建议考生在阅读中可勾划重点词语,以帮助理解段落中心。

##### 难句分析:

1. Located on the shore of Sullivan's Island off the coast of South Carolina, the award-winning cube-shaped beach house was built to replace one smashed to pieces by Hurricane (飓风) Hugo 10 years ago.

这座获奖的立方体沙滩房坐落在南卡罗来纳州附近的萨利文岛屿之滨,它是为了取代 10 年前被雨果飓风摧毁的一所房屋而修建的。

本句话的理解重点在于抓住主干,这句话虽然长,但只要抓住主干,问题就迎刃而解了。

2. At first sight, the house on Sullivan's Island looks anything but hurricane-proof.

乍一看,这座房子绝非能防飓风的建筑。

本句话的重点在于结构 anything...but...,它的意思是绝不是……

3. The pilings allow the surges to run under the house instead of running into it.

木桩可以让海浪从房子底下通过,而不会冲入屋中。

本句的理解重点在于,在理解是把重点放在句子中肯定的部分,就是前半部分,这样比较容易抓住作者的重点意思,留下深刻的印象。

##### 关键词汇:

1. enforcement: 执行

2. wake; 之后

3. withstand; 抵御

36. C 本题是一道细节题。解题的重点在于抓住题干中的关键短语 After the tragedy caused by Hurricane Hugo。答题依据在第三段第三句话中可以找到, In Hugo's wake(“雨果”飓风袭击之后), 据此可以确定[C]与文章的意思相符, 故为正确答案。
37. A 本题又是一道细节题。解题的重点仍然在于抓住题干中的关键短语 quite strong。答题依据在第四段最后一句话: The house's wooden frame is reinforced with long steel rods to give it extra strength 由此可见 [A] 为正确答案。
38. D 本题是一道细节题。抓住题干中的关键词 2.7m 就可以发现答题依据在第五段。第五段的第三句话中提到: They also elevate the house above storm surges 据此可确定[D]符合文章的意思。
39. B 细节题。答题依据在最后一段。文章说 The shell masks the pilings so that the house doesn't look like it's standing with its pant legs pulled up, 由此可确定[B]为正确答案。
40. C 推断题。本题中的关键词仍然是 shell, 关于 shell 的讨论主要集中在最后一段, 因此本题的答题依据仍然在最后一段。文章说道, In the event of a storm surge, the shell should break apart and let the waves rush under the house. 由此, 我们可以推断[C]为正确答案。

### Part III

### Vocabulary and Structure

41. C 他要求我们帮助他们完成计划。  
词义辨析题。Provide“提供”; arouse“唤醒, 叫醒”; assist“帮助, 协助”; persist“坚持, 持续”。从搭配上来看, 只有 assist 可以用于 assist sb. in sth. “在某方面协助某人”。
42. D 正如所期望的那样, 代表们提出了很多的建议。  
连词辨析题。这是一个非限制性定语从句, 只能用 as 来引导, 指代前面整句话。
43. B 他的演讲很生动, 在三个小时的讲座中他始终吸引着我们的注意力。  
词义辨析题。Dynamic“有活力的, 有生气的, 生动的”; specific“特别的”; heroic“英勇的, 英雄的”; diplomatic“圆滑的, 有技巧的”。
44. C 回到家, 男孩将发生在宿舍里的事都告诉了他的父母。  
词义辨析题。Incident“发生的事”, 尤指小事; occasion“场合, 时机”; matter“事情, 问题”, 尤指麻烦事; issue“问题, 争端”。
45. B 岩石间的缝隙很狭窄, 但男孩们还是设法挤了过去。  
词义辨析题。Squeeze“挤压, 塞进”; press“按, 压”; stretch“伸展, 拉长, 扩大”; leap“跳跃”。
46. D 为了利润, 他们尝试利用工厂排出的废物。  
Expose“暴露”, 一般与 to 连用; exhibit“展览, 陈列; 表示, 显示”; exhaust“用完, 耗尽, 使筋疲力尽”; exploit“开采, 利用, 剥削”。
47. B 经理力劝员工们不要错过这个大好时机。  
词义辨析题。Drop“使落下, 垂下”; escape“逃跑, 逃避”; miss“未达到, 错过”; slide“溜过, 滑过”。
48. A 尽管大卫作为一个诗人, 我很欣赏他, 但作为一个男人, 我不喜欢。  
连词辨析题。从题干可以判断, 原句是转折关系。Much as“尽管”(as 作连词引导, much 是副词, 即“尽管我很欣赏他”); only if“只要”; if only“要是……就好”; as much“同样”。
49. C 因为另有约会, 劳拉上个星期六未能参加我的生日聚会。  
词义辨析题。Pioneer“先驱, 倡导者”; prior“在先的, 在前的”; premature“未成熟的”; past“过去的”。
50. A 持续的降雨把小麦的收割推迟了两个星期。  
动词词组辨析题。Set back“把(钟、表等)往回拨, 阻碍”; set out“出发, 着手处理”; set off“爆炸, 导致, 发生”; set aside“留出, 拔出, 留出以备专用”。
51. A 不精通英语可能会成为你达到目标的一个巨大障碍。  
词义辨析题。Obstacle“障碍, 妨碍, 干扰”; offense“冒犯, 触怒”; fault“过失, 过错; 缺点, 毛病”; distress“苦恼, 危难, 不幸”。
52. D 你真是善解人意, 孩子睡着时没有大声说话。  
词义辨析题。Be concerned“就……来说”; be concerned with“关心, 挂念, 从事于”。Considerable“相当多的, 可观的, 值得考虑的”; considerate“考虑周到的, 体谅的”; be considerate of“为……着想, 考虑周到的”。
53. B 许多曾经被人们极为看好的选手都已经在乒乓球坛销声匿迹了。  
词义辨析题。Dispose“布置, 安排; 处理, 处置; 便倾向于, 有意于”; discourage“使泄气, 使失去信心”(常见搭配: discourage sb from doing sth “使某人失去做某事的信心”); disappear“消失, 不见”; discard“抛弃, 丢弃”。注意本句中 many a 是 many 的意思, 但谓语动词用单数。
54. A 她晕到了, 往她脸上洒些水她就会慢慢苏醒过来。  
动词词组辨析题。Come around/round“过访; 绕道而行; 回心转意, 改变注意, 苏醒过来”; come on / upon

“跟着来;进步;成长;开始……起来;(问题,案件等)被提出来;出台,上演”;come along“一起来,一道走;进展,进步”;come out“出来,由……产生;长出(花)来;传出,露出”。

55. C 所有将孩子从着火的房子中解救出来的尝试都是徒劳。

词义辨析题。Regain“重新赢得,再次获得”;recover“恢复,痊愈”;rescue“解救,挽救”;reserve“保留,储备;预定,预约”。

56. B 计算机科技将会在经济管理领域带来一场革命。

动词词组辨析题。Bring around“使信服,劝使;恢复(知觉,健康等)”;bring about“带来,造成”;bring out“使显出;出版”;bring up“教育,培养,提出”。

57. D 大学成立了一个研究中心来开发新的对抗已产生抗药性的细菌的方法。

词义辨析题。Combat“跟……战斗;反对”;regulate“管理;调整;使有规矩”;halt“立定,站住;停止前进;停止”;interrupt“中断;阻碍;打断;打扰”。

58. C 这本书的总体目标就是沟通研究与教学,尤其是研究者与教学者。

词义辨析题。Overall“全面的,综合的,从头到尾的”;joint“连接的,联合的”;intensive“密集的;集中的;加强的,增强的”;decisive“确定的;果断的”。

59. D 通讯技术的迅猛发展正改变着人们的联系方式。

词义辨析题。Manner“方式,样式;态度;举止;风度”;route“路,路线;路程”;transmission“传达,传播,播发,发送”;vision“视力;观察法;美景”。

60. A 当夜晚出行时,如果可能,我会骑车而不开车。

介词短语辨析题。Rather than“而不”;regardless of“不管;不顾”;in spite of“不管”;other than“与……不同;除了”。

61. B 至少在实验室里还没有可靠的迹象表明人能控制自己的梦。

词义辨析题。Solid“固体的;可靠的,殷实的”;rigid“坚硬的;僵直的,坚实的”;smooth“光滑的;平静的;(文体)流利的”;harsh“粗糙的;刺耳的”。

62. A 每种文化都形成了对某种食物和饮料的偏好和其他食物和饮料同样强烈的排斥。

词义辨析题。从上下文可以看出空格处应该是 negative attitudes 的反义词。Preference“偏爱;喜爱;喜爱之物;偏爱的人”;expectation“预期;期待;期望”;fantasy“幻想;狂想(曲)”;fashion“时髦;流行式样”。

63. D 据报道,乌拉圭理解和支持中国的人权问题。

词义辨析题。Back“支持;作为……背景”;grant“假定……;(姑且)承认;准许;赐予”;change“兑换;改变;交换”;abandon“离弃;放弃;使屈从”。

64. A 只有少数几个人有机会得知事情的全部真相。

词义辨析题。Access“进入,接近;侵袭;通路”(have access to 是固定搭配);resort“求助;依赖;诉诸”;contact“接触;联系;关系”;path“道路;路程;小道;轨道;人行道”。

65. B 当他试图翻越栅栏时,他的裤子扯破了。

词义辨析题。Split“分裂;扯破;撕开”;指竖向或顺着纹理分裂成几个部分;crack“使破裂;常带有啪的一声,并不裂开成碎片带有裂纹”;break“(物体部分或整个)破碎、折断或毁坏”;burst“破裂;爆炸”;含有突然分开的意思,尤指由于内部压力而各自分散开。

66. C 迄今为止,盛行的气流和风向保证了大西洋南海岸富饶的石油储量。

词义辨析题。Prevailing“优势的;流行的;盛行的”;governing“统治的;管理的,有统治权的,有管理权的”;blowing“吹的,吹动的”;ruling“统治,管辖;治理”。气象学中 Prevailing wind 是季风的意思。

67. D 作者被要求随同研究论文提交一份 200 字的摘要。

词义辨析题。Abstract“摘要;抽象”;edition“版;版本”;editorial“社会评论,电台评论”;article“文章;论文”。

68. C 随着旧帝国的覆灭,新政权的建立,新的官方语言正快速地涌现出来。

动词词组辨析题。Spring up“涌现”;bring up“教育,抚养”;build up“逐步建立;增进,增强;积聚”;strike up“开始演奏;开始敲响”。

69. A 尽管没有时间表,许多病人还是坚持住院时带块表。

连词辨析题。Even though“即使;尽管”;for“因为”;as if“好象”;since“既然;自……以来”。

70. D 一些植物对光很敏感,它们喜阴。

词义辨析题。Sensitive“敏感的;有感觉的”(be sensitive to sth. 是固定搭配);sensible“明智的,合情合理的”;flexible“易弯曲的,柔顺的”;objective“客观的;目标的”。

## Part IV

## Cloze

71. A 一样的,同一的 词义辨析题。文中 and 前面是 one morning 后面的 that \_\_\_\_\_ evening。因此所填词是用来加强语气的,表示“又是同一天的晚上”。因此正确答案为[A]。

72. D 学校 逻辑题。本题前面出现了不定式 to improve educational standards,所需要的词明显应该为此不定式短语的逻辑主语,因此,在这里学校作为行为主体合乎逻辑。同时这里的主语也与后文的 parents 呼



应。

73. B 甚至 连词题。前面讲“学校给学生布置大量作业”，后面这句应该是表达“甚至连小学生都抱怨作业多”才能体现出前后一个平稳的逻辑过渡，因此应该选[B]
74. A 疲惫 词义辨析题。与73题同样的逻辑，大量的作业自然导致学生疲劳，因此正确答案应为[A]
75. D 代词题。此处句子意思是“尽管可能很难做到，但专家建议要放松、镇静。”从句子结构上分析，空格处需要填一个代词来指代后面的 sit back and chill，四个选择中只有 it 可以指代短语。
76. C 通过 介词题。空格前面是目的，后面是手段，明显应该使用介词 by，并置于动名词前，以表示方法、手段和原因。
77. B 答案 逻辑题。根据上下文，家长帮助孩子完成课业，检查的应该是 answers
78. D 搭配题。这是一个典型的固定搭配 keep sb from doing sth 表示“阻止某人做某事”。
79. A 单一的，个别的 词义辨析题。所填词用来修饰 assignment，every 经常和 single 连用，用来修饰单数可数名词，具有强调的意味。
80. D 缺乏 词义辨析题。A、C、D 均可与 a...of 形成搭配，但符合语义的只有 a lack of“缺乏……”。
81. B 赢得 词义辨析题。需要一个动词和 grade 进行搭配，根据上下文的逻辑，应该是“赢得，获取”的意思，所以正确答案应该是[B]。acquire“学到”，gather“收集”，reach“达到”。
82. A 练习 词义辨析题。前面是 look over work，后面是 rethink，中间是 and 的并列关系，自然应该选择与 work 相同意思的词语，只有[A]符合这一要求。
83. A 完美的 逻辑题。由转折词 but 推断，文章此处的意思是“家长应该检查并启发孩子认识作业当中的错误，但是家长不要让孩子们觉得一切（家庭作业）必须……”可见此处如果填入“完美”的话，就能使句子前后符合逻辑。
84. D 忽视，忽略 词义辨析题。前面强调父母不应该让孩子觉得必须完美，后面与前面是明显的转折关系，表达的意思应该是“这并不代表父母可以忽略家庭作业”。四个选项中只有[D]符合语意。Forget“忘记”，refuse“拒绝”，miss“错过”。
85. A 有 搭配题。本题需要选择的是一个动词和 homework 形成动宾搭配，所以首先排除 make 与 perform，因为它们不能与 homework 搭配，而 prepare 与上下文不符，所以只能用 have。
86. C 年级 词义辨析题。表示年级的时候用的名词应该是 grade，正确答案为[C]
87. B 逻辑题。从上下文可知，随着年级上升，作业时间有所增加，小学高年级学生作业时间为一个小时，而高中生是两个小时，所以初中生应该介于二者之间，不超过 1.5 小时，因此选[B]，no more than 表示“不超过”。
88. D 持续地 词义辨析题。这里文章的意思是“如果你的孩子总是作业比这个水平多，你就应该去找别的家长核对或找老师讨论减少作业。所以选[D]。previously“以前地”，rarely“很少”，merely“仅仅”，consistently“持续地”。
89. A 搭配题。四个选项均可与 check 搭配，check with sb. 是固定搭配，表示“向某人核查……，核对……”，用在此处符合句意。Check in“入住”，check out“检验，结帐后离开”，check up“核对，检验”（通常用 check up sth.）。
90. C 减少 词义辨析题。根据上文可知，此处要填表示“减少（作业）”的词，因此首先可以排除选项[A] finishing。另外 declining（衰退，降低）是不及物动词，后面不应该有宾语。Lowering 往往指高度的降低，因此正确答案应为[C]

## Part V

## Writing

December 24<sup>th</sup>, 2004

Dear Ben,

I received your letter yesterday and I would be very glad to answer your questions about applying for admission to my university. Firstly, I suggest you apply to the English Department of our university because our English major is famous for its high quality of instruction and its focus on students' practical ability. As a result, our graduates are always hot on job market and almost every graduate can get a satisfactory position in the end.

Admission for our English department is thus very competitive. Besides the high tuition fee you have to pay, good foundations of English language knowledge and aptness of learning and comprehending are also necessary for a student in our department.

But as long as you start your preparation now and soundly, it wouldn't be difficult for you to meet me here next year. I suggest you enlarge your vocabulary, enhance your listening and speaking ability, and also practice regularly on grammar and reading comprehension. Good luck, and hope my suggestions could help you.

Yours,  
Joanna