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# 大学英语四级考试全真试题

**大揭秘**

(1995 年至 2001 年)

编写: 大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组

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安 徽 科 学 技 术 出 版 社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

大学英语四级考试全真试题大揭秘/朱纪伟主编;黄健,晋军编. —合肥:安徽科学技术出版社,2002  
ISBN 7-5337-2375-9

I. 大… II. ①朱…②黄…③晋… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 008828 号

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安徽科学技术出版社出版  
(合肥市跃进路 1 号新闻出版大厦)  
邮政编码:230063

电话号码:(0551)2825419  
新华书店经销 合肥晓星印刷厂印刷

\*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:15.5 字数:388 千  
2002 年 3 月第 1 版 2002 年 3 月第 1 次印刷  
印数:5 000  
ISBN 7-5337-2375-9/H·357 定价:17.00 元

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# 前 言

全国大学英语四级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一项大规模标准化考试,是针对大学生及广大英语学习者的一种水平考试,其信度、效度及科学性已得到社会的公认,参加大学英语四级考试的人数规模空前。但由于大学英语四级考试不断推出新题型,再加上考生很少接触真题,故对四级考试心中无底,缺乏信心。为了帮助学生加深对考核内容的正确理解,掌握英语学习的方法,掌握解题的思路、方法与技巧,提高英语水平,顺利通过大学英语四级考试,我们将1995年至2001年的大学英语四级考试真题(共14套)及其解析编著成书,献给广大四级考生。

该书是我们多年来对大学英语四级考试试卷及命题研究的结晶。本书解析精确,言简意赅,注重方法与技巧,不仅是四级辅导班的最佳教材,也是广大考生自学和实践练习的最有效辅导书。

使用本书的朋友应把各套试卷从头至尾做一遍。做题时必须严格按照各部分所规定的时间和要求去做,然后对照答案,最后仔细阅读每题的解析部分,以便掌握其解题的方法与技巧,从而举一反三,触类旁通,起到事半功倍的效果。

本书在编写过程中,参考了有关图书和资料,在此一并致谢!

因编者经验与水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有欠妥之处,恳请同行专家和广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

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# T1 1995 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

## Original Test (全真试题)

### 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 center.

**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 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) Go out to work.                                         | B) Listen carefully to John.      |
| C) Be calm and patient.                                       | D) Do the easiest thing.          |
| 2. A) He doesn't like to talk.                                | B) He is a very kind man.         |
| C) He is friendly.                                            | D) He is not a pleasant person.   |
| 3. A) The doctor won't see her tomorrow.                      | B) The doctor is busy tomorrow.   |
| C) The doctor is busy all day today.                          | D) The doctor will see her today. |
| 4. A) Young people are too quick in making decisions.         |                                   |
| B) Young people seldom stay long on the same job.             |                                   |
| C) Young people lose their jobs easily.                       |                                   |
| D) Young people are too eager to succeed.                     |                                   |
| 5. A) She felt it was tiring.                                 | B) She felt it was very nice.     |
| C) She thought it took less time.                             | D) She thought it was expensive.  |
| 6. A) They are having breakfast.                              | B) They are eating some fruit.    |
| C) They are preparing a hot soup.                             | D) They are drinking cold milk.   |
| 7. A) The woman doesn't want to spend Christmas with the man. |                                   |
| B) The woman is going home for Christmas.                     |                                   |
| C) The woman has not been invited to the Christmas party.     |                                   |
| D) The woman is going to spend Christmas abroad.              |                                   |

8. A) By car.                      B) By bus.                      C) By plane.                      D) By train.  
9. A) It closes at four on weekdays.                      B) He doesn't know its business hours.  
C) It isn't open on Sundays.                      D) It is open till four on Sundays.  
10. A) Tennis shoes.                      B) Some clothes.                      C) Nothing yet.                      D) Music records.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

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

11. A) In about 20 years.                      B) Within a week.  
C) In a couple of weeks.                      D) As early as possible.  
12. A) Yes, of course.                      B) Possibly not.  
C) Not mentioned.                      D) Definitely not.  
13. A) Her complaint was ignored.                      B) The store sent her the correct order.  
C) The store apologized for their mistake.                      D) The store picked up the wrong items.

### Passage Two

**Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) The prison gates are always open.                      B) Its prisoner can work outside.  
C) The prison has no armed guards.                      D) The prison is open to the public.  
15. A) The prisoners are provided with jobs on release.  
B) Its prisoners are seldom made to work overtime.  
C) It is run on the principle of trusting prisoners.  
D) It has no security measures.  
16. A) One year.                      B) Two years.                      C) Thirteen years.                      D) Fourteen years.  
17. A) Doubtful.                      B) Positive.                      C) Critical.                      D) Indifferent.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) It's good for training one's character but not good for one's health.  
B) It cannot prepare pupils to be good citizens.  
C) It has less effect on a child's character than sports and games.  
D) It's as important as after-class activities.  
19. A) Because pupils there have to spend most of the time studying.  
B) Because the school authorities insist on traditional ways of teaching.  
C) Because the school authorities have neglected discipline.  
D) Because pupils there are too fond of playing.  
20. A) Practical work.                      B) Collective activities.  
C) Teacher's encouragement.                      D) Book knowledge.

## Part I 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:**

People tend to be more impressed by evidence that seems to confirm some relationship. Thus many are convinced their dreams are *prophetic* (预言的) because a few have come true; they neglect or fail to notice the many that have not.

Consider also the belief that "the phone always rings when I'm in the shower." If it does ring while you are in the shower, the event will stand out and be remembered. If it doesn't ring, that nonevent probably won't even *register* (留下印象).

People want to see order, pattern and meaning in the world. Consider, for example, the common belief that things like personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths "happen in threes." Such beliefs stem from the tendency of people to allow the third event to define the time period. If three plane crashes occur in a month, then the period of time that counts as their "happening together" is one month; if three crashes occur in a year, the period of time is stretched. Flexible end points reinforce such beliefs.

We also tend to believe what we want to believe. A majority of people think they are more intelligent, more fair-minded and more skilled behind the wheel of an automobile than the average person. Part of the reason we view ourselves so favorably is that we use criteria that work to our advantage. As economist Thomas Schelling explains, "Everybody ranks himself high in qualities he values; careful drivers give weight to care, skilled drivers give weight to skill, and those who are polite give weight to courtesy." This way everyone ranks high on his own scale.

Perhaps the most important mental habit we can learn is to be *cautious* (谨慎的) in drawing conclusions. The "evidence" of everyday life is sometimes misleading.

21. In the first paragraph the author states that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) dreams cannot be said to be prophetic even though a few have come true
  - B) dreams are prophetic because some of them did come true
  - C) dreams may come true if clearly remembered
  - D) dreams and reality are closely related
22. By "things like..." "happen in threes" (Para. 3, Line 2), the author indicates that people believe \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) personal misfortunes tend to happen every now and then
  - B) personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths usually happen together
  - C) misfortunes tend to occur according to certain patterns
  - D) misfortunes will never occur more than three times to a person in his lifetime
23. The word "courtesy" (Para. 4, Line 6) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) good manners
  - B) appropriate speech
  - C) friendly relations
  - D) satisfactory service



24. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A) Happenings that go unnoticed deserve more attention.
  - B) In a series of misfortunes the third one is usually the most serious.
  - C) People tend to make use of evidence that supports their own beliefs.
  - D) Believers of misfortunes happening in threes are cautious in interpreting events.
25. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) there is some truth even in the wildest dreams
  - B) one should take notice of other people's merits
  - C) there is no order or pattern in world events
  - D) we should not base our conclusions on accidental evidence

### Passage Two

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

It has been thought and said that Africans are born with musical talent. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa, we are inclined to think that all Africans are musicians. The impression is strengthened when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musical *spectators* (旁观者). Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music. We have records, televisions, concerts, and radios to fulfill many of our musical needs. In most situations where music is performed in our culture it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performers, but such is often not the case in Africa. Albany Ayipaga, a Kasena semiprofessional musician from northern Ghana, says that when his *flute* (长笛) and drum *ensemble* (歌舞团) is performing, "Anybody can take part". This is true, but Kasena musicians recognize that not all people are equally capable of taking part in the music. Some can sing along with the drummers, but relatively few can drum and even fewer can play the flute along with the ensemble. It is fairly common in Africa for there to be an ensemble of expert musicians surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing, or somehow adding to the totality of musical sound. Performances often take place in an open area (that is, not on a stage) and so the lines between the performing nucleus and the additional performers, active spectators, and passive spectators may be difficult to draw from our point of view.

26. The difference between us and Africans, as far as music is concerned, is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) most of us are consumers while most of them are producers of music
  - B) we are musical performers and they are semiprofessional musicians
  - C) most of us are passive spectators while they are active spectators
  - D) we are the audience and they are the additional performers
27. The word "such" (Line 8) refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) music is performed with the participation of the audience
  - B) music is performed without the participation of the audience
  - C) people tend to distinguish the audience from the performers
  - D) people have records, television sets and radios to fulfill their musical needs
28. The author of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) all Africans are musical and therefore much music is performed in Africa
  - B) not all Africans are born with musical talent although music is important in their lives
  - C) most Africans are capable of joining in the music by playing musical instruments

- D) most Africans perform as well as professional musicians
29. The word "nucleus" (Line 17) probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) musicians famous in Africa  
B) musicians at the centre of attention  
C) musicians acting as the core in a performance  
D) active participants in a musical performance
30. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) The Importance of Music to African People  
B) Differences Between African Music and Music of Other Countries.  
C) The Relationship Between Musicians and Their Audience.  
D) A Characteristic Feature of African Musical Performances.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Most people would agree that, although our age exceeds all previous ages in knowledge, there has been no corresponding increase in wisdom. But agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define "wisdom" and consider means of promoting it.

There are several factors that contribute to wisdom. Of these I should put first a sense of proportion: the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight. This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the special knowledge required of various kinds of technicians. Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine. The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your mind. You have no time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed (let us say) as modern medicine has succeeded, in enormously lowering the infant death-rate, not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia and Africa. This has the entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the parts of the world that have the greatest populations. To take an even more dramatic example, which is in everybody's mind at the present time; you study the makeup of the atom from a *disinterested* (无利害关系的) desire for knowledge, and by chance place in the hands of a powerful mad man the means of destroying the human race.

Therefore, with every increase of knowledge and skill, wisdom becomes more necessary, for every such increase *augments* (增强) our capacity for realising our purposes, and therefore augments our capacity for evil, if our purposes are unwise.

31. Disagreement arises when people try to decide \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) how much more wisdom we have now than before  
B) what wisdom is and how to develop it  
C) if there is a great increase of wisdom in our age  
D) whether wisdom can be developed or not
32. According to the author, "wisdom" is the ability to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) carefully consider the bad effects of any kind of research work  
B) give each important problem some careful consideration  
C) acquire a great deal of complex and special knowledge  
D) give suitable consideration to all the possible elements in a problem
33. Lowering the infant death-rate may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) prove to be helpful everywhere in the world
  - B) give rise to an increase in population in Europe
  - C) cause food shortages in Asia and Africa
  - D) raise the living standard of the people in Africa
34. The author uses the examples in the passage to illustrate his point that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it's extremely difficult to consider all the important elements in problem
  - B) success in medical research has its negative effects
  - C) scientists may unknowingly cause destruction to the human race
  - D) it's unwise to be totally absorbed in research in scientific medicine
35. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) It is unwise to place the results of scientific research in the hands of a powerful mad man
  - B) The more knowledge one has , the wiser one becomes
  - C) Any increase of knowledge could lead to disastrous results without the guidance of wisdom
  - D) Wisdom increases in proportion to one's age

#### Passage Four

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

For any given task in Britain there are more men than are needed. Strong unions keep them there in Fleet Street, home of some London's biggest dailies, it is understood that when two unions quarrel over three jobs, the argument is settled by giving each union two. That means 33 per cent overmanning, 33 per cent less productivity than could be obtained.

A reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe has an impression that the pace of work is much slower here. Nobody tries too hard. Tea breaks do matter and are frequent. It is hard to measure intensity of work, but Britons give a distinct impression of going at their tasks in a more leisurely way.

But is all this so terrible? It certainly does not improve the gross national product or output per worker. Those observant visitors, however, have noticed something else about Britain. It is a pleasant place.

Street crowds in Stockholm, Paris and New York move quickly and silently, heads down, all in a hurry. London crowds tend to walk at an easy pace (except in the profitable, efficient City, the financial district).

Every stranger is struck by the patient and orderly way in which Britons queue for a bus: if the saleswoman is slow and out of stock she will likely say, 'Oh dear, what a pity'; the rubbish collectors stop to *chat* (聊天) and call the housewives "Luv", Crime rises here as in every city but there still remains a gentle tone and temper that is unmatched in Berlin, Milan or Detroit.

In short, what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right. Having reached a tolerable standard, Britons appear to be choosing leisure over goods.

36. What happens when disputes over job opportunities arise among British unions?
- A) Thirty-three per cent of the workers will be out of work.
  - B) More people will be employed than necessary.
  - C) More jobs will be created by the government.
  - D) The unions will try to increase productivity.

37. What does the reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe think about Britain?  
A) Tea breaks do not affect the intensity of work in Britain.  
B) Britons do their work in an unhurried sort of way.  
C) The pace of work in Continental Europe is much slower than in Britain.  
D) Britons give the impression of working intensively.
38. "Tea breaks do matter" (Para. 2, Line 2) indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they are an important aspect of the British way of life  
B) they are greatly enjoyed by British workers  
C) they can be used by the workers as an excuse to take time off from work  
D) they help the workers to be on good terms with each other
39. The word "this" (Para 3, Line 1) refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there are more men on any given job than are needed  
B) 33 per cent overmanning leads to 33 per cent less productivity  
C) it is difficult to measure the intensity of work  
D) Britons generally do not want to work too hard
40. By "what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right" (Para. 6, Line 1) the author means to say that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) quarrels between unions will help create jobs  
B) a leisurely way of life helps Britons increase productivity  
C) the gentle tone and temper of the people in Britain makes it a pleasant place  
D) Britons will not sacrifice their leisure to further increase productivity.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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

41. The grey building is where the workers live, and the white one is where the spare parts \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are producing      B) are produced      C) produced      D) being produced
42. I could not persuade him to accept it, \_\_\_\_\_ make him see the importance of it.  
A) if only I could not      B) no more than I could  
C) or I could not      D) nor could I
43. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ emphasis placed on classroom work, the instructor will report your absences to the adviser.  
A) large      B) strong      C) hard      D) high
44. Homework \_\_\_\_\_ on time will lead to better grades.  
A) done      B) be done      C) having done      D) to have been done
45. The speech \_\_\_\_\_ a lively discussion started.  
A) being delivered      B) was delivered  
C) be delivered      D) having been delivered
46. I have had a great deal of trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the class.  
A) coming up against      B) making up for      C) keeping up with      D) living up to

47. \_\_\_\_\_ for my illness I would have lent him a helping hand.  
A) Not being                      B) Had it not been                      C) Without being                      D) Not having been
48. \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher in a university, it is necessary to have at least a master's degree.  
A) To become                      B) Become                      C) One becomes                      D) On becoming
49. The little man was \_\_\_\_\_ more than one metre and fifty tall.  
A) nearly                      B) quite                      C) hardly                      D) almost
50. Certain programs work better for some \_\_\_\_\_ for others.  
A) and                      B) than                      C) as                      D) but
51. Some plants are so sensitive \_\_\_\_\_ pollution that they can only survive in a perfectly clean environment.  
A) from                      B) against                      C) to                      D) with
52. It does not alter the fact that he was the man \_\_\_\_\_ for the death of the little girl.  
A) accounting                      B) guilty                      C) responsible                      D) obliged
53. Medical care reform has become this country's most important public health \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) question                      B) stuff                      C) matter                      D) issue
54. Not that John doesn't want to help you, \_\_\_\_\_ it's beyond his power.  
A) but that                      B) for that                      C) and that                      D) in that
55. It is not unusual for workers in that region \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to be paid more than a month late                      B) to be paid later than more a month  
C) to pay later than a month more                      D) to pay late more than a month
56. I used to smoke \_\_\_\_\_ but I gave it up three years ago.  
A) seriously                      B) heavily                      C) badly                      D) severely
57. The doctor told Penny that too much \_\_\_\_\_ to the sun is bad for the skin.  
A) exposure                      B) extension                      C) exhibition                      D) expansion
58. Michael used to look hurt and surprised when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) scolding                      B) to scold                      C) having scolded                      D) scolded
59. He decided to make further improvements on the computer's design \_\_\_\_\_ the light of the requirements of customers.  
A) on                      B) for                      C) in                      D) with
60. If you don't like to swim, you \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home.  
A) should as well                      B) may as well                      C) can as well                      D) would as well
61. To be frank, I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ in the case.  
A) will not be involved                      B) not involved  
C) not to be involved                      D) were not involved
62. If you suspect that the illness might be serious you should not \_\_\_\_\_ going to the doctor.  
A) put off                      B) hold back                      C) put aside                      D) hold up
63. If you want to know the train schedule, please \_\_\_\_\_ at the booking office.  
A) acquire                      B) inquire                      C) request                      D) require
64. He thought that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the effort doing the job was not worth  
B) the effort was not worth in doing the job  
C) it was not worth the effort doing the job  
D) it was not worth the effort by doing the job
65. The coming of the railways in the 1830s \_\_\_\_\_ our society and economic life.

- A) transformed      B) transported      C) transferred      D) transmitted
66. I have no objection \_\_\_\_\_ the evening with them.  
A) to spend      B) to spending      C) of spending      D) spending
67. Realizing that he hadn't enough money and \_\_\_\_\_ to borrow from his father, he decided to sell his watch.  
A) not wanted      B) not to want      C) not wanting      D) wanting not
68. In preparing scientific reports of laboratory experiments, a student should \_\_\_\_\_ his findings in logical order and clear language.  
A) furnish      B) propose      C) raise      D) present
69. \_\_\_\_\_ they reached the centre of the city, they stopped the car at a bar.  
A) Before a mile or so when      B) For a mile or so after  
C) Further than a mile or so      D) A mile or so before
70. They are teachers and don't realize \_\_\_\_\_ to start and run a company.  
A) what it takes      B) what takes it  
C) what they take      D) what takes them

#### 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). 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 center.

Did you ever have someone's name on the tip of your tongue and yet you were unable to recall it? 71 this happens again, do not 72 to recall it. Do something 73 for a couple of minutes, 74 the name may come into your head. The name is there since you have met 75 person and learned his name. It 76 has to be dug out. The initial effort to recall 77 the mind for operation, but it is the *subconscious* (下意识的) 78 that go to work to dig up a 79 memory. Forcing yourself to recall 80 never helps because it doesn't 81 your memory; it only tightens it. Students find the preparatory method helpful 82 examinations. They read over the questions 83 trying to answer any of them. 84 they answer first the ones 85 which they are most confident. Meanwhile, deeper mental activities in the subconscious mind are taking 86; work is being done on the 87 difficult question. By the time the easier questions are answered, answers 88 the more difficult ones will usually begin to 89 into consciousness. It is often 90 a question of waiting for recall to come to the memory.

71. A) As      B) When      C) While      D) Whether  
72. A) try      B) want      C) hesitate      D) wait  
73. A) simple      B) apart      C) else      D) similar  
74. A) unless      B) and      C) or      D) until  
75. A) some      B) certain      C) a      D) this  
76. A) then      B) really      C) only      D) indeed  
77. A) leads      B) begins      C) helps      D) prepares  
78. A) deeds      B) activities      C) movements      D) procedures  
79. A) light      B) fresh      C) dim      D) dark

- |               |            |              |            |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 80. A) merely | B) almost  | C) barely    | D) hardly  |
| 81. A) loosen | B) weaken  | C) decrease  | D) reduce  |
| 82. A) into   | B) in      | C) about     | D) by      |
| 83. A) after  | B) besides | C) before    | D) against |
| 84. A) Thus   | B) But     | C) Therefore | D) Then    |
| 85. A) of     | B) with    | C) for       | D) in      |
| 86. A) place  | B) shape   | C) charge    | D) action  |
| 87. A) too    | B) less    | C) not       | D) more    |
| 88. A) to     | B) of      | C) about     | D) for     |
| 89. A) appear | B) grow    | C) extend    | D) come    |
| 90. A) nearly | B) likely  | C) just      | D) even    |

## Part V Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Can Money Buy Happiness?** You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

1. 有人认为金钱是幸福之本 (source of happiness)
2. 也有人认为金钱是万恶之源 (root of all evils)
3. 我的看法

*Remember to write your composition neatly.*

## Tapescript (听力材料)

### Section A

1. W: I'm really angry at John. He never listens to me.  
M: Take it easy, Alen. Things will work out.  
Q: What does the man advise Alen to do?
2. M: Linda is very quiet. But her brother talks too much.  
W: Yes, you are right and he isn't friendly either.  
Q: What's their opinion of Linda's brother?
3. W: When can the doctor see me?  
M: He won't be free until tomorrow.  
Q: What does the man mean?
4. M: It was the third time Ranger had phoned me to say he had a new job.  
W: It's difficult to keep a young man in one job for life nowadays  
Q: What does the woman mean?
5. M: Did you mind coming back by coach instead of by train?  
W: No, we didn't mind at all. It took a lot longer, but it was very comfortable and it was much cheaper.  
Q: How did the woman feel about coming back by coach?
6. W: Would you like some fruit juice?  
M: No, thank you. I'm not used to cold drinks in the morning.

Q: What are the two speakers doing now?

7. M: I hope you will spend Christmas with us. We'll have a big party on Christmas Eve.

W: I'd love to, but Jack and I are going to Australia. We'll send you postcards from there.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

8. M: Charles enjoyed his two-week drive through South China.

W: Yes, he said that he saw much more than he would have travelling by bus or train.

Q: How did Charles travel?

9. W: Do you know what time the post office closes on Sundays?

M: Four, isn't it?

Q: What does the man say about the post office?

10. W: I suppose you have been buying Christmas gifts for your family.

M: I bought tennis shoes for my son, but I haven't decided what to buy for my wife. Probably some clothes or classical music records.

Q: What has the man bought for his wife?

## 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, two table lamps, a rug and several cushions. <sup>①①</sup>I asked them 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 table lamps. 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 lamps looked like. I first opened the package with the curtains. I had bought a lovely light blue, and instead they had sent me a horrible dark purple. Well, you can just imagine <sup>①②</sup>how angry I was then I opened the boxes with the lamps. They were exactly what I'd ordered. But one of the lamp shapes was damaged. The next I did was to telephone them to complain. They promised to come to pick them up immediately and also to replace them with the correct order. <sup>①③</sup>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. When did the woman want the store to deliver the items?

12. Was the woman pleased when she saw the items they had delivered?

13. What happened in the end?

### Passage Two

In the high mountain country outside the city of Toluker, there stands a prison. This prison is quite different from other prisons in the world. The guards, except for two at the main gate, are not armed. There are many remarkable things about Toluker prison. For example, of the 15,000 individuals who have been in prison at Toluker, less than two percent have got into trouble again with the law. <sup>①④</sup>Men in the open prison are free to find work on the outside but must go back to prison each night. On weekends they are allowed to go home. <sup>①⑤</sup>When most other prisons are still sending criminals back into society, Toluker is returning people who stand on their own feet and contribute to society. In 1974, a prisoner called Bob Crook moved to the open prison. <sup>①⑥</sup>A year later, he left Toluker for the last time. He was then nearly forty-six and had been in prison for fourteen years. He got a job as a construction worker in the city, remarried and was regarded as



a useful person of his community. If you ask Bob why Toluker works, he would say:<sup>⑮</sup> “Because they believed in me when I was at my worst.”

14. Why is Toluker Prison called an open prison?
15. What is the essential characteristic of Toluker Prison?
16. How long did Bob Crook stay in the Toluker Prison?
17. What is the speaker's attitude toward this type of prison?

### Passage Three

Sports and games are very useful for character training. In their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such virtues as unselfishness, courage, discipline and love of one's country.<sup>⑯</sup> But what is learned in books cannot have the same deep effect on a child's character as what is learned by experience.<sup>⑰</sup> As most of the pupils' time is spent in classes studying lessons, the ordinary day school can't give much practical training for their lives in the future. So it is what the pupils do in the spare time that really prepares them to take their places in society as citizens when they grow up.<sup>⑱</sup> If each of them learns to work for his team, and not for himself on the football field, he will later find it natural to work for the good of his country instead of only for his own benefit.

18. What is the speaker's opinion about learning from books?
19. Why is the ordinary day school unable to give pupils much training for their future lives?
20. What can help to develop the child's love of his country according to the speaker?

## Keys and Notes (答案与解析)

1~10 CDCBB ADADC

11~20 DDABC ABCAB

**Passage one** 本文是一篇议论文, 主要论述我们不能根据偶然事件或主观想象来对事物作结论的观点。

21. A) 本题为段落主旨题。

在第一段第二句作者批评了那些因为少数几个梦变成了现实就认为具有预言性的人, 并指出这些人忽视了许多梦并未成真的事实, 由此可见, 在第一段中, 作者表达了选择项 A 所述的观点, 故答案为 A, B 项与作者观点相反, D 项与作者观点不符, C 项与段意无关。

22. C) 本题为句意理解题。

文章第三段第一行, “People want to see order, pattern and meaning in the world (人们期望世上一切均有序, 有规律, 有意义)”, 接着作者便举例: “...personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths happen in threes,” (祸不单行/祸事成三), 以此证明人们普遍认为: 世上所发生的事总具有一些规律性。也就是说, 作者在文中提到“祸不单行”是想说明: 人们普遍相信灾难的发生往往具有某种规律性。故选 C 项, 其他三个选择项均与原文不符。

23. A) 本题为词义猜测题。

生词词义的判断一般可根据构词法或上下文进行。“courtesy”的词根为“court”, 意为: “法院”“法庭”“求爱”, 在法院或在求爱时人们当然得注意“礼貌”和“谦恭”; 再从上下文看, 第四段倒数第二句...and those who are polite give weight to courtesy. (那些有礼貌的人强调谦恭)。由此可见“courtesy”与 polite 有关, 甚至意义相似。无论从构词法或上下文判断, 该词的词义与 A) good manners 完全符合, 其余选项均不符词义。