

大学英语四级考试
预 测 试 卷

试题详解与听力书面材料

(1~10 套)

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Model Test One

参 考 答 案

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension

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- | | | | | |
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| 6. D) | 7. B) | 8. D) | 9. D) | 10. A) |

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| 61. A) | 62. B) | 63. B) | 64. B) | 65. C) |
| 66. C) | 67. B) | 68. A) | 69. B) | 70. B) |

试 卷 二

Part IV Short Answer Questions

71. Portuguese, Spaniards and Englishmen, or European slave traders.
72. An area extending from Senegal to Angola in present-day Africa.
73. By ship.
74. In the fields and homes.
75. forever or for good.

试题详解与听力书面材料

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. C)

W: I need some aspirin, please, and I'd also like to get this prescription filled.

M: Fine. Here's your aspirin, I can have the prescription for you in about ten minutes if you want to wait.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

2. C)

M: Is the boy who had the accident in serious condition?

W: I'm afraid he is, but they're kept the news from his mother.

Q: Which statement is true?

3. A)

W: (Receptionist,) How long are you going to stay, Mr. Yates?

M: We'll be staying there for four days, starting from 7:30 p.m. on Friday.

Q: On what day are the Yates leaving the hotel?

4. B)

M: I'm sorry I caused your husband so much trouble.

W: It doesn't matter. In fact he is the sort of man who is never happy unless he has something to complain about.

Q: What did you learn about the woman's husband?

5. D)

W: Will these shoes wear well?

M: Absolutely. They are our most expensive shoes, and as you can see, the materials and workmanship are excellent.

Q: Who is the man?

6. D)

M: Hello, this is Carl's garage. We found Mr. Woods' briefcase and wallet here after he left his car this morning.

W: He was wondering where he could have left them. He'll pick them up this afternoon. He has to go out to the bank and the post office. Thank you for calling.

Q: What can we learn about Mr. Woods from this conversation?

7. B)

W: The undergraduates could hardly understand the French lecture which was given last week.

M: Neither the graduate students could.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

8. D)

W: If you had got up earlier by ten minutes, we could have been able to catch the Greyhound bus to Seattle.

M: Yes, if my watch didn't betray me.

Q: Why did they miss the bus?

9. D)

W: Why didn't Tom give you one of his paintings?

M: I didn't want one, but he would have given me one if I had asked for.

Q: What did we learn from the conversation?

10. A)

M: I was surprised at Susan using that record player you were going to throw away.

W: Yes, it's very old. That she got it to work amazes me.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Section B

Passage One

Everyone has goals. Many people do not reach their goals for lack of planning. These three sets of goals should be developed: lifetime, intermediate and short time.

Lifetime goals should be written out. These goals should be clear and reasonable. For example, the goal to win a research prize is clear and measurable. Other lifetime goals might include publishing a certain number of influential books or articles, earning a departmental chairmanship at a major state university, successfully competing for a grant from the National Science Foundation or securing a consultancyship with a big corporation.

Intermediate goals relate to outcomes during the next few years. For the beginning doctoral student, intermediate goals may include completion of course work and preparation of a doctoral research proposal. Like lifetime goals, these are measurable and clearly stated.

Short time goals involve outcomes expected during the next 12 months. These goals are more performance oriented, and they help with achievement of intermediate goals. Examples of short time goals are earning an A in a course, learning how to program a computer or performing an experiment.

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

11. D) What is the subject of this short talk?

12. A) Which of the following is not mentioned as a lifetime goal?

13. B) What can we learn from this passage about short time goals?

Passage Two

A collision between an oil tanker and a container ship killed 7 men yesterday. The accident happened in the English Channel, which was covered with heavy fog. Two men on the tanker and five on the container ship were killed when the ships collided. Reports say that ten other crewmen are still missing. Authorities are afraid that they may have drowned. Neither of the ships sank after the collision, but the tanker spilled thousands of tons of crude oil into the sea. Winds are pushing this spread oil slick towards Brittany, and French officials are worried that the slick may damage fishing and resort areas along the coast. They have ordered many boats to spray detergent on the oil to try to reduce the damage as much as possible.

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

14. D) How many people suffered from the collision?

15. B) What caused the collision?

16. D) What happened or might happen after the accident?

Passage Three

During the 19th century, it was common to hear people in Europe and America say that the resources of the sea were unlimited. For example, a noted biologist writing in the mid 19th century commented that none of the great sea fisheries are to be exhausted. Today though, there is evidence that the resources of the sea are as seriously endangered as those of the land and the air, and that the endangered species now include Herring and Carp as well as the African Elephant, Indian Tiger and the America Eagle. Further, the threats to fish are more alarming in some ways than the threats to animals and birds. This is because fish is a much needed food resource and people throughout the world depend on fish as an important part of their diet, and the decline in the fish supply could have extensive effects on hunger and population. Fishermen in the North Atlantic alone annually harvest 20 billion pounds of fish to satisfy food demands, but it is important to recognize that these practices cannot continue without depleting fish reserves within the next few years. Sea resources are rapidly declining in many parts of the world, and the problem cannot be ignored. We can predict that food supplies in the sea can not last forever.

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

17. D) According to the passage, what was the attitude in the 19th century toward resources of the sea?
18. B) Which of the following is not mentioned to be endangered?
19. A) Which of the following is true?
20. D) What is the author's attitude toward sea resources?

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

21. C)。细节题。根据文章第一段最后两句可知,在充满竞争的计算机市场上,必须洞察对手动态,紧跟潮流。特别在最后一句中“in anticipation of the introduction of a new PC by IBM, one of Apple's major competitors”,苹果公司推出新产品是为了抢先 IBM 一步,因为预测到了 IBM 打算推出新的个人电脑,所以 C)为正确答案。
22. A)。细节题。文章第二段倒数第二句说,使苹果机能运行 IBM 的软件,即兼容 IBM 计算机的功能,从而使它受办公室人员的欢迎。而苹果公司正是希望在办公室中多多销售自己的产品,所以 A)的意思与此相符。
23. D)。细节题。见第三段最后一句话中的“to finance research for even faster, more sophisticated computers.”“finance”为动词,“为...提供资金”。故 D)为正确答案。
24. B)。推断题。此题可用排除法, A)、C)不合常理,文章中也没提及; D)虽然出现在文章中,但并没做为保持竞争优势的方法提出。而通过最后一段第一句中的“both companies realize that their competitor's computers have certain features that their own models do not.”可看出与 B)的内容相符。故 B)为正确答案。
25. A)。主旨题。文章通篇讲述了苹果与 IBM 之间的市场竞争,故 A)正确。

Passage Two

26. A)。推断题。由第二段第二句“... wanted to find out... at a relatively early age.”可知:医生进行研究的目的是搞清楚为什么一些人老得快。故选 A)。
27. C)。辨别事实题。由第二段“he set about measuring brain volume of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.”可知,研究结果的依据是 C)。
28. D)。推断题。第三段作者提及有些受测对象三十几岁时出现“脑细胞死亡”,而在一些六七十岁人的身上,这种现象不明显,即有些人脑老化得早,这与答案 D)一致。

29. C)。词义猜测题。根据上下文,说的是对一些人进行测验,这些受测的人就是“subjects”,就是说,subjects意思是“实验对象,被试验者”。
30. A)。推断题。在文中可知道,实验表明思考有助于延长大脑的生命力,因此,一些脑力劳动者往往衰老得慢,文中第五段“These least at risk are lawyers, followed by...”,故答案A)正确。

Passage Three

31. B)。辨别事实题。第一段最后两句“The English iron smelters, ... high import taxes.”由这句排除A)。由第二段第八行“for they looked forward ... the colonies”排除C),由最后一句,排除D)。故选B)。
32. A)。推断题。根据第一句“... the iron industry in England ... from the American colonies”及第三句“... the product proved to be such excellent quality”;以及第二段第一句“... who desired more cheap pig iron.”
33. A)。判断题。根据全文最后一句“the English wool industry supported the iron manufacturers”表明二者都赞成对美国生铁进口实行免关税,从而换取英国羊毛出口以达到美国毛纺业发展的目的。
34. C)。词义理解题。iron ore 与 crude iron 或 pig iron 的关系可通过“... who change native English iron ore into pig iron”及第二段第一句获知,它们的关系是 iron ore(铁矿石)→pig iron(生铁块)→iron products(铁制品),故选C)。
35. C)。主旨题。第一段从 iron smelters 的角度讲为什么支持对美国生铁块进口提高关税,第二段从 iron manufacturers 的角度讲,对其减免进口税,这与C)相符。

Passage Four

36. A)。细节题。根据文章第二段最后一句:In order to be successful, that new pay structure will need a agreement between Trade Unions and employers. 一个公司如果实行一种新的薪资结构,需要 Trade Unions(工会)和 employers(雇主)之间达成协议才行,故A)项正确。B)、C)两个部门本身就是 employer 的组成部分,与问题冲突,所以错误。D)“薪资结构的设计者”在文中没有提及。
37. D)。细节题。根据文章第四段可知人事部应该对本公司的工作与市场中的同类工作在价值方面予以比较,还应该考虑到经济因素,比如生活开销与劳动力供应情况。本题中的 firm 和人事部实际是一回事,所以选D)。A)、B)和C)都是在讲 job evaluation 本身,并不是其他因素,所以不选。
38. C)。细节题。根据文章第五段最后一句话,对 indirect workers 来说,评价他们的工作成绩很困难,所以采用 methods of additional payment,因此C)项正确。A)、B)和D)在文中均未提及,属于干扰选项,如不甚理解题意,此题可用排除法。
39. C)。细节题。文章首段第二句使用 generally speaking,说明这并非是绝对的,而A)中的 only 与之相矛盾;第三段第三句提到,对中高级管理工作的评估要使用 special method,说明这种方法与评估普通工作的方法不同,因此B)不对;最后一段首句说,同样的工作如果完成的方法不同,所得的报酬也有必要不同,这与选项C)的内容相符;从第二段末句可知,雇主需要与工会达成一致意见的是新的工资结构,而并非指工资的上涨与下降;按常理,职位晋升一般由人事部门(Personnel Department)决定,由此排除D)。
40. B)。推断题。本题考查本文的写作目的,实际上就是考查中心大意。文章从头到尾都在谈工资制度问题,即一个公司如何建立成功的工资制度,文章的主题句在第二段第一句,第一段只是个引子,所以选B)。A)“人事部和会计部的分工不同”、C)“如何用分数来评估工作”以及D)“脑

力劳动比体力劳动更难评估”等皆是建立工资制度当中的具体环节,不能构成文章的主题

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41. A)。take to“养成…的习惯,沉湎于”。题意为:鲍勃 18 岁时养成了与陌生人到处闲逛不回家的习惯。B)take up“开始(从事)”;C)take for“认为,误认为”;D)take on“呈现,雇佣”。
42. D)。A)enough 可放在名词前或后,但修饰副词或形容词时,只能放在后边。B)such 后面通常不跟副词,跟形容词时形容词后要有名词;C)much 作副词时,可修饰分词变来的形容词,若修饰单纯形容词常与 very 连用,故 A),B),C)皆不选。that 作副词表示程度,意为“那么”,故选 D)。
43. C)。give out“分发,精疲力尽”。题意为:我一天走了五十公里后,精疲力尽。A)give in“屈服”,向某人屈服是 give in to sb.; B)give off 释放,发出;D)give away“赠送,泄露”。
44. A)。in association with“与…联系”。题意为:他们打算与另一家公司联合修建机场。B)in comparison with“与…比较”;C)in touch with“与…联系”;D)in tune with“与…协调”。
45. B)。根据常识,离开宾馆前,应结账,即 check out。check in 登记,故排除 A),C)。request, suggestion, order, proposal 等名词后的主语从句、同位语从句用“should + 动词原形”的虚拟语气,should 可省略,故选 B)。
46. D)。provided“如果,假如”。题意为:据建议,如果不妨碍学习,学生应该积极参加社会活动。A)lest“以免”;B)though“尽管”;C)unless“除非”。
47. B)。adopt“采纳”,为及物动词, B),C)可跟 to: adapt to 适应, adhere to 坚持, adept 是形容词,不跟介词 to,常用作 be adept in (at)善于…,只有 B)符合题意“适应变化的社会”。
48. D)。take for granted“想当然”。题意为:真理是经过验证的,因此不能想当然。A)bear in mind“牢记在心”;B)take into consideration“考虑”;C)put up with“容忍”(= endure)。
49. B)。本题是一个同义词的考查题,这几个词都可译成“虽然”,但它们的具体用法又有区别。B)even if 意为“即使”,表示特定让步条件;A)although 虽然也表示让步,但只能是一般条件,因此和句中的 being 所表示的特定情况发生冲突;C)while 表示“对照”;D)unless 则表示“相反的条件”,所以说只能选 B)。
50. D)。空缺处的成分是谓语,所以只能从 A),D)中选一个,well known 后接 as,表示“以什么身份著名”,而接 for 表示“以某种事情而著名”,该题空后是美丽的景色,因此用 for,故选 D)。
51. B)。admit 是在客观压力,如人证、物证等影响下,不得不承认,与题意相符。A)confess 是正式带有严肃色彩的“承认”,常用于表示承认罪行或严重错误;C)acknowledge 指一般性“承认”或“公开承认”;D)confuse 指“困惑”。
52. B)。find out“使受惩罚,使得报应”。题意为:你的欺骗行为也许能逃避一时,但早晚会得报应。A)see out“留下并看完”;C)recognize“认识”;D)find up 是干扰词组。
53. D)。out of place“不合适,不相称”。题意为:会餐时,只有他一人穿着运动衣,显得很不相称。A)in place“相容,合适”;B)in the way“妨碍,挡道”;C)by the way“顺便说一句”,只有 D)与题意相符,故选 D)。
54. C)。accomplish 指圆满完成预计的事情,需经过努力,题中 National Economics Plan 是预计要完成的事,全国人民需努力才能完成,与题意相符。A)complete 完成一件具体的事;B)finish 指事情发展到最后而告完成;D)fulfil 与 accomplish 同义,但不如 accomplish 正式。
55. A)。eliminate“排除,消灭”,与介词 from 连用。题意为:汤姆又一次仔细地检查了他的试卷,并将所有拼写错误从试卷上清除掉。B)abandon“抛弃,放弃”常与 for 连用;C)withdraw 有时与 from 连用,表示“从…撤退”;D)diminish“减少,减小”。
56. A)。lose the place“找不到地方”。题意为:由于孩子不断打扰她,她总是找不到阅读中止的地方。B)look for“寻找”;C)missing“失踪的,错过的”;D)slip“被…忽略”。

57. D)。bring in“引出”即 introduce。题意为：那项计划提出后被否决，在昨天会议上，他又提出该计划。A)bring about“引起，实现”；B)bring on“引起，使发生”；C)bring up“抚养，提出新东西”。
58. D)。A)virtual“实际上的，事实上的”；B)present-day“当代的，当前的”；C)modern“当代的，现代的”；D)up-to-date“最近的，新式的”：up-to-date information 意为“最新消息”，与题意相符。
59. C)。根据题意，应填一个引导地点状语从句的引导词，只有 wherever 可取。A)however 引导让步状语从句；B)and 为并列连词；D)but 是转折连词。只有选 C)符合题意。
60. D)。本题是状语从句的考查题，主要考查 where 引导的地点状语从句的作用，本题如果在 succeeded 后面有个 in 的话，A)也正确，B)、C)直接与题意不符，所以只能选 D)。题意为：虽然他对这一领域中所完成的工作所知甚少，但更熟悉情况的试验者失败了而他却取得了成功。
61. A)。deny“否认，否定”；B)refuse“拒绝”，后跟动词不定式；C)claim“要求，主张，声称”；D)state“陈述，叙说”，A)项符合题意。
62. B)。accuse 与 charge 都有“控告，指责”之意。但在语气上 charge 比 accuse 更正式。accuse 与 of 连用，用作 accuse sb. of sth.；charge 与 with 连用，用作 charge sb. with sth.，故选 B)。
63. B)。rescue, deliver, save 都有“援救，解救”之意，但 rescue 指用迅速有力的行动营救处于危险中的人或物；deliver 指解放被困的人，也指解除痛苦。题意为：到那时，南方的黑人至少是在名义上已从奴隶制度下获得解放。故用 deliver 恰当。save 是“解救，使某人脱离危险”；relieve“减轻”，与题意不符。
64. B)。本题也是一个词汇的考查题，考查的这些词汇都是形近词汇，都是由介词 + 名词 + of 组成的，但意思却不相同。B)in terms of 意为“就什么而言”，表示考虑的对象，符合题意：就训练的实验，运动员的个人装备和服装而言，哪种运动项目的费用最多？A)in place of 意为“取代，代替”；C)by means of 和 D)by way of 意为“通过某种手段(方式)”。
65. C)。在与过去事实相反的虚拟语气中，条件句用过去完成时，主句用“would (could) + 现在完成时”，故选 C)。
66. C)。burst 常与 into 连用，意为“爆发出”，如：The entire hall burst into thunderous cheers. 题意为：剧院的听众等到幕开启后，爆发出掌声。
67. B)。choose 无论作及物动词或不及物动词，都常与 from 连用，表示“从…中选择”。things 与 to choose from 是介宾关系，即 to choose from things，因此不用被动式。在英语中，“可供选择”用 to choose from。
68. A)。这是一个主语从句后置的句型，因为主语从句过长，故用一个形式主语 it 代替。It is believed that 意为“众所相信”，相同句式还有“It is well known that”，意为“众所周知”。
69. B)。本题考查倒装句式，当否定词 nowhere 放在句首时引起主谓倒装。A)、D)没有倒装，故排除；C)项没有主语，也排除；只有 B)符合。
70. B)。sufficient“足够的”。题意为：人们真正关心的是食品供给不足以满足世界上人口不断增长的需要。A)equal“相等的”；C)satisfied“使满意的，使满足的”；D)satisfactory“令人满意的”。

试 卷 二

Part V Writing

On Choosing Careers

Parents generally believe it is their responsibility to plan the careers for their children. They claim that they know their children well enough to decide what kind of job suits them. Hoping that their children will go in for professions that will bring them the greatest prestige and economic benefit, many parents think that

their children are too young to see this for themselves. There are some parents who even expect their children to take over the careers of their fathers. For these reasons, many parents insist that their children should obey them in choosing careers.

But many children suggest that they should be left free to choose their own careers. For one thing, parents and children may not share the same interests. The job that appeals to parents is likely to be boring for their children. For another, children have been brought up in a different age from their parents', and therefore, should be allowed to cultivate a spirit of independence and self-reliance. In short, children should be free to make their own decisions as to future careers.

In my opinion, in this case as in many other things, mutual understanding is important. On the one hand, parents' view does reflect their concern for the well being of their children. On the other hand, after all it is children who will be doing the jobs. Therefore, it will be wise for parents to give them this freedom while for children they should consult their parents when it is necessary.

Model Test Two

参考答案

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. C) | 2. C) | 3. C) | 4. B) | 5. B) |
| 6. B) | 7. D) | 8. A) | 9. C) | 10. B) |

Part II Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11. B) | 12. A) | 13. B) | 14. C) | 15. D) |
| 16. C) | 17. B) | 18. C) | 19. A) | 20. D) |
| 21. A) | 22. D) | 23. C) | 24. A) | 25. C) |
| 26. A) | 27. B) | 28. C) | 29. B) | 30. B) |

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 31. C) | 32. D) | 33. A) | 34. C) | 35. A) |
| 36. C) | 37. A) | 38. B) | 39. B) | 40. B) |
| 41. B) | 42. C) | 43. B) | 44. D) | 45. B) |
| 46. D) | 47. D) | 48. C) | 49. B) | 50. D) |
| 51. B) | 52. C) | 53. C) | 54. D) | 55. C) |
| 56. A) | 57. A) | 58. B) | 59. A) | 60. B) |

Part IV Cloze

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 61. B) | 62. A) | 63. D) | 64. C) | 65. B) |
| 66. B) | 67. C) | 68. C) | 69. A) | 70. A) |
| 71. D) | 72. B) | 73. D) | 74. A) | 75. C) |
| 76. A) | 77. D) | 78. D) | 79. B) | 80. C) |

试 卷 二

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section B

- S1. ocean S2. crossing S3. luxurious
S4. dangerous S5. struck S6. sink S7. escape
S8. They thought perhaps people were having a party on board of the Titanic.
S9. a dance band was still playing music up on the deck until the last few minutes
S10. It was one of the greatest sea disasters of all time.

试题详解与听力书面材料

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. C)

W: I went to the supermarket at 8:30 yesterday morning, and I didn't come back to see Bob off to school.

M: I went to Bob's school at 4:20 because I had a very important appointment with his teacher at 4:30.

Q: What time did the man arrive at Bob's school?

2. C)

M: When will you be leaving for the coast?

W: I'm not sure, I won't be able to go now because I just started a new job. I won't get a moment free.

Q: Why can't the woman go to the west coast?

3. C)

M: This bike doesn't have a brake, and the painting on it come off. It's not worthy buying at all.

W: That's not a bad-looking bike. I'd like to have it so long as it can run.

Q: What does the man say about the bike?

4. B)

M: Could you show me how to use it?

W: Of course, put the paper into the machine; set your margin; put your fingers on the keys, now you are ready.

Q: What is the man doing?

5. B)

W: I've a flat tyre and the engine is also broke down. Please examine it for me.

M: OK. Leave it here and the man would see about it.

Q: Where is the man talking to the woman?

6. B)

W: James, what are you going to do during the summer vacation?

M: I'll probably go home for most of the summer, but I know I'll come back a few weeks before school begins.

Q: How is James going to spend his summer vacation?

7. D)

M: I think it's high time we turned our attention to the danger of drunk driving now.

W: I can't agree with you more. You see, countless innocent people are killed by drunk drivers each year.

Q: What does the woman mean?

8. A)

W: Did you read the review of Daniel's novel in today's paper?

M: Yes, he seems to have discovered a new career in literature.

Q: What is Daniel now?

9. C)

W: If it hadn't been raining hard, I might have been home by 9.

M: It's too bad you didn't make it. Nancy was here and she wanted to see you.

Q: What happened to the woman?

10. B)

M: Have you finished that article you promised to do for our magazine?

W: I won't be able to get to it until after my exams, if that's OK with you.

Q: What does the woman want to do?

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

11. B)。细节题。本题注重对文中细节的隐含意思的考察。在第一段第一句中提到医生每天睡觉前至少要阅读 15 分钟,而在文中“whether he went to bed at 10 p.m. or 2:30 a.m. made no difference.”强调这种阅读已经成为医生的规律了,无论上床时间早(晚上 10 点),或者上床时间晚(凌晨 2 点半),他都一直坚持读。从此中可以看出,这里的医生代表着那些无论有多忙,仍然坚持读书的人,所以应选 B)。
12. A)。细节题。从文中第二段第一句话中,当提到测速方法(pacing device)时候写道“Nearly all speed reading course have a pacing element—some timing device which lets the students know how many words a minute he is reading.”可以看出这种方法可以让学生知道他每分钟可以阅读多少个单词,从四个选项中,显然就可以看出应选择 A),估计他们的阅读速度。
13. B)。间接细节题。本题主要考察对全文的整体理解,并结合有关细节来作选择。要从四个选项中逐一考查,A)项认为“当你尝试着提高阅读速度时,不应当忽视理解能力的培养”,而这在文章中第三段的第一句中就已提到了,意思是一味地去提高阅读的速度而不去理解所读内容是毫无意义,没有作用的,所以 A)项符合原文意思,应排除;B)项认为“闪电般速度阅读练习的目的在于使你在英语竞赛中获胜”。而实际上原文中最后一段提到,练习之后,你会发现你的正常速度提高了,那么可看出,练习目的在于提高正常的阅读速度,故 B)项内容与原文不符,应选 B);C)项“为测量你的速度,你应读难度大体相同的书”与文中第二段提到的读同一种难度的有趣的书目相符,故 C)项应排除;D)项中的“在你的口袋里面总是装一本简单而且有趣的书是一个好主意”,在文中第一段的第二句中已经提到了,故也排除 D),所以应选 B)。
14. C)。主旨题。本题主要是考察读者对全文中心思想的概括是否正确,而本文的着重点,从各段中可以看出是说明提高阅读速度的方法,所以,A)项中的“阐明阅读的重要性”,B)中的“将阅读材料分级”,D)项中的“确定阅读速度”,显然都不对,只有 C)项“给出几种练习阅读的建议”,最准确,故应选 C)。
15. D)。观点题。本题注重考察读者对作者观点的理解。作者在文中对阅读有很多建议,那么到底哪一项正确,哪一项不正确,就应对四个选项加以辨别,A)项中“通过测速来检查你的进度”,很显然,此处作者曾着重强调过测速的方法,所以 A)项正确,故排除 A),B)项中“每天抽出时间来阅读”,作者在文中也明确提到,故也排除 B);C)项中“进行闪电式阅读练习”,在文中最后一段作者也建议了这一方法,也排除 C),D)项中“回忆已经阅读的文章的线索”,而文中作者之意是如果发现自己已失去所读故事的线索,应重新读一遍,而并非选项中所说回忆所读文章线索。所以应选 D)。

Passage Two

16. C)。推断题。从第一段中我们可知,妇女不愿穿过时的衣服,根据女士的这种心态,服装设计师和

大商场频繁地更换服装式样,从中获取高额利润,故选 C)。

17. B)。细节题。从第二段中我们可看出“Women who can't afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their times altering the dresses they have.”由此可见,作者认为妇女频繁换衣服是浪费时间。
18. C)。推断题。在第二段中作者提出“Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability”,可见作者对于那些服装设计师持批评态度。他认为 the designers 根本不注重衣服的实用性,而只注重衣服的款式。假若设计师能在衣服实用性上有所改善,作者就不会提出过多的批评。而衣服的最基本特征是“comfort”,故选 C)。
19. A)。观点题。题目要求根据文章,判断四个选项的正误,根据全文内容看,利用妇女爱美之心,服装师频频改变服装款式以牟取超额利润,其目的就是为了赚钱,另外,妇女衣服不断变化并不能反射出其个性强,服装也没对社会做巨大贡献,D)更不正确。故选 A)。
20. D)。推断题。文章最后一段中“Men are too clever to let themselves be treated by fashion designers”,可见作者认为男士在对服装款式上比女性要理智得多,不会受设计师的欺骗。故选 D)。

Passage Three

21. A)。细节题。本题主要依据文章第二段“At times, however, we become aware of it. (从文中看出, it 指读者与文章之间的联系) This is usually when we are running into difficulties, when mismatch is occurring between expectations and meaning”,可以得知,当读者可以很好理解作者的意思时,就能意识到自己与文章作者之间的对话,故答案为 A)
22. D)。推断题。根据文章内容得知,有两种读者,一种是停留在文字表面意思上的;另一种是真正领会文字深层含义的;而后者则代表了较高层次的理解能力(higher levels of comprehension),言外之意,第一种阅读方式代表着较低水平的理解能力,由此可推断,理解层次低的读者往往更注重对文章词义的理解,这正符合选项 D),故选 D)。
23. C)。细节题。本题主要依据文章第四段“It is concerned not with meaning but with the strategies we employ in reading.”(这与我们采用的阅读策略有关,而与意义无关),因而可以得知应选 C)。
24. A)。细节题。本题主要依据文章第三段末句“The balance between these is important, especially for advanced readers”.(两者间的平衡,是非常重要的,对高层次读者来说,尤其如此),而这里 these 指的是较高和较低两种阅读层次,因此,可知该题答案应为 A)。
25. C)。细节题。本题主要依据文章末句“It is precisely this kind of conversation(指 process conversation) that is of importance when we are seeking to develop our reading... at a higher level.”得知,要提高自己的阅读能力的层次,关键在于使用不同的方式方法去阅读各种不同的文章,而选项中只有 C)项符合题意,故选 C)。

Passage Four

26. A)。细节题。根据第一段第二句,研究得知,蚂蚁是除人类以外惟一放弃了捕猎和采集的生活方式,转而以农业化生产为生的生物。这就是它们与其他动物的区别,所以选 A)。选项 B)蚂蚁不需要安乐窝,根据第二段,蚂蚁有蚁巢,故排除。由于在其他动物群落中也存在社会地位和社会分工不同的现象,故选项 C)和 D)不正确。
27. B)。细节题。见第二段第一句。此句告诉我们:个头最小的蚂蚁的工作是照看花园和照料幼蚁,所以是 domestic tasks,但不一定是 heavy work。而 construction 和 defence 均是大一点的蚂蚁的工作。
28. C)。词义判断题。Good 在句子中用在 be good at 结构中,它在此处指的是“蚂蚁工作得如何”。分析该句可知,科学家要验出蚂蚁的工作量与它们所耗能量之间的关系,显然这是就蚂蚁的工

作效率而言,因此选 C)。而非 A)“合作”,B)、D)分别指“责任感”和“意愿”。

29. B)。细节题。文章第一句告诉我们,该科学家为了完成此项研究做了一系列实验(a series of experiments),而且从后文看这些实验都是精心设计和完成的。所以选 B)而不选 A)。同时文章未说科学家观察的是一个还是数个蚁穴,也未说观察时是否惊扰了蚁穴,所以 C)、D)找不到根据。
30. B)。推断题。根据第二段科学家的实验可以看出,不同的蚂蚁做不同的工作,他们之间有系统的分工,故选项 B)正确。蚂蚁虽然分工明确,但是所有的工作都会有蚂蚁来做。所以选项 A)做大部分的工作不对。选项 C)每个蚂蚁都做所有的工作不符合文中对蚂蚁分工的描述。最后一句,有些工蚁似乎并不完全胜任它所承担的工作,故选项 D)每个蚂蚁都在从事其最擅长的工作,不正确。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

31. C)。本题为近义词辨析,四个词都与经济有关,C)financial“金融的”;A)economical意为“节约的,节省的,经济的”;B)economic“经济的、经济学的”;D)finance“金融”是名词,此处要求填形容词,显然不合适,根据题意:伦敦是世界上最重要的金融中心之一,故选 C)。
32. D)。本题是一个语法考查题,主要是考查倒装, no sooner... than 是一个关联结构,连接两个分句,其中 no sooner 又要求其所在的分句发生部分倒装,此句式强调第二分句所表示的动作发生之快,但尽管如此,第一分句表示的动作毕竟还是先发生。因此必须用完成式。
33. A)。题意为:在任何情况下,共产党员都不能把个人利益放在首位。本题考查考生对倒装句的掌握,“Under no circumstance”状语在前,故句子要倒装,只有 A)和 D)符合,根据题意,应选 A)。
34. C)。此题考查主语从句,从不完整的句子看,有系动词 is 说明空中应填入主语,B)和 D)都是一个完整的句子,填入后,句子就有两个系动词,显然不正确,四个选项中,只有 C)可做句子主语,故选 C)。
35. A)。本题考查对动词短语的掌握,从题目我们可猜测出题意:我想买条领带和这件褐色西装搭配。B)go after 意为“追求”;C)go into“从事、调查、叙述”;D)go by 为“(时间)过去,遵守(规则、承诺等)”;只有 go with 意为“与...协调,和...配得起来”,符合题意,故选 A)。
36. C)。本题考查分词短语结构,从语法上讲,这种结构通常由名词普通格 + doing 或 done 或 *adj. adv. prep* 短语构成,表示时间、原因、方式伴随等多用于句首或句末,或用于句中,B)为不定式,D)为现在分词的被动语态,均不合语法,而根据题意,橡胶是仅次于塑料的绝缘体,应采用主动形式,故选 C)。
37. A)。本题为近义词辨析。figure 指数值或数量,可指算术中的数字位数。根据题意:他年薪已达五位数,故选 A)。B)numerals 指代表数目的字或符号,如 1,2,3,4, I, II, III 等;C)number 指具体的数字;D)fatigue 意为“疲乏”,不合题意。
38. B)。本题考查对动词词组的掌握,选项中四个动词词组意思分别为:A)bring to 意为“把...带到某地,使苏醒”;B)bring about“导致,造成”;C)bring up“呕吐,抚养”;D)bring out“出版,推出;使显出,阐明”。根据题意:谈论社会变化要比创造社会变化容易得多,故选 B)。
39. B)。本题考查分词短语与句子主语之间的逻辑关系,分词短语作状语可置于句首或句末,表目的、原因、伴随状态等,分词短语的逻辑主语应与句子主语保持一致,过去分词表示主语是被动者,现在分词表示主语是施动者,本题分词短语的逻辑主语是 Dr. Smith。故主句应与此保持一致,选 B)。
40. B)。on end 意为“持续,连续”,通常用在表时间的复数可数名词之后。题意为:大雪连续下了三天,我们与外界隔绝了。A)in the end 意为“最后,终于”;C)by the end + of + 表时间名词,意思是“到...时为止”通常与完成时连用;D)at the end + of + 表时间名词,意为“在...末端”。

41. B)。根据题目 and 两端联接的词词性应一致, sweetness 为名词, 故空中填入的也应是名词, A) innocent “无罪的, 清白的, 天真的”; B) innocence “无罪, 天真单纯”; C) pure “纯的, 纯洁的, 十足的”; D) ease “闲适, 舒适”。题意为: 她虽是两个女儿的母亲了, 但有时她也像孩子一样恬静, 无邪。故选 B)。
42. C)。ever since 表示自过去某个时间直至今, 谓动词应用完成时态, 如果过程还未结束, 用现在完成进行时; 如果已过去, 用现在完成时。题意为: 自从 Smith 一家年前搬到郊区, 他们一直很健康地生活。表动作尚在运行中, 故用完成进行时。
43. B)。本题属同义词辨析, B) appliance “工具, 机械, 器具, 用具”; A) facility 意为“设施、设备, 使工作便利的环境”; C) instrument 指“精细工作或科学上所用的机械、仪器、工具等”; D) equipment “装备、装备品、设备品”, 题目要求“家用电器”, 只有 B) 最适合, 故选 B)。
44. D)。本题考查非谓语动词, 独立主格结构作原因状语, 学生做完习题动作先于老师继续讲课文, 故应用完成时, 故选 D)。题意为: 学生们做完了所有的练习题, 老师开始继续讲课文。
45. B)。本题考查虚拟语气用法。“if only”意为“但愿, 要是…就好了”, 由 if only 引导的句子谓动词需用虚拟语气, 如果表示现在的愿望, 用 would/could + do, 如果表示与过去事实相反的愿望, 用 would/could + have done 根据本题题干的後半部分, 可知句子表示的是与现在事实相反的愿望, 故选 B)。
46. D)。本题为考查动词词组题, 选项中四个词组意思分别是 A) cut in “超车, 插嘴, 插入”; B) cut down “砍下, 削减, 降低”; C) cut back 意思是“减少、削减费用”; D) cut off 意为“切掉, 剪去, 打断, 切断, 阻断, 隔离, 隔绝”, 题意为: 当整个地区被洪水包围与外界隔离时, 政府派直升机向那儿运送食品。故选 D)。
47. D)。本题考查虚拟语气, 看似简单, 实际是错综时态的虚拟语气, 从句与过去事实相反, 但主句中 “the coming exam” 和 “now” 表明主句是现在时态, 故应用 would + 动词原形, 故选 D)。题意为: 假若你以前用功学习, 你就不必担心即将到来的考试了。
48. C)。本题考查介词短语, be off (one's) guard 意为“没有警惕, 毫无防备”; be on (one's) guard 意思是“提防、警惕”。题意为: 当我放松警惕的时候, 他袭击了我。故选 C)。
49. B)。本题考查考生对时态的掌握, 要完成的动作是在八点钟之前, 时间状态 by then 即 by 8 o'clock, 故句子要用将来完成时, 说明某个动作要在某将来时间之前完成, 题意为: 八点钟来接我, 到时我就洗完澡了, 故选 B)。
50. D)。本题考查非限制性定语从句, 非限制性定语从句的关系代词和它修饰的先行词间可用逗号隔开, 但只能用 which, 本句中, 关系代词 which, 指代的是逗号前的整个句子, 题意为: 因为海伦对她最小的孩子比对其他孩子都好, 自然, 这引起其他孩子不满。故选 D)。
51. B)。本题考查词义辨析。题意为: 不管是阴天还是晴天, 我的相机都可调节。adjust “调节, 调整”的意思。所以 B) 项符合题意。A) treat “对待, 处理”; C) adopt “采纳, 收养”; D) remedy “医治, 治疗”。
52. C)。本题为考查介词词组的题目, 四个选项的意思分别是: A) in the spirit of “以…精神”; B) in the interests of “以…的利益”; C) in accordance with 意为“依据…, 根据”; D) in connection with “与…相连, 关于”, 题意为: 该国际争端最终依据平等互利的原则解决, 故选 C)。
53. C)。be ashamed of oneself 意为“感到羞愧”。题意为: 我很羞愧很久没有写东西了。be shy of sb. / of doing sth. 意思是“怕接近某人/不好意思做某事”, 无其余两种说法。
54. D)。从题干本身看, women 为复数, 则 A) 和 C) 都不正确, 题意为: 好像只有纽约吸引这些独特的孤独无家、可怜的女人们, 她们生活在孤独, 多疑的自己的小天地里。D) populace 通常指“平民、下层民众”; B) population 指“人口、全体人民”二词都是集合名词, 根据题意, 应选 D)。
55. C)。本题考查主谓一致, 句子的主语是由 how 引导的从句, 我们可将它视为单数, 故谓动词应用

单数,选 C)。题意为:父母对孩子的亲近程度对孩子的性格有很大影响。

56. A)。本题考查动词同化辨析,A)recall“使回忆起,回想,想起”,主语可是人也可能是物;B)remind“使回忆起,使记起,提醒”,必须说 remind sb. of sth. 或 remind sb. to do sth.;C)remember“记得,想起,回忆起”,通常 remember to do/doing,人做主语。D)recollect 意思是“回忆,追想”;若主语是人,可以与 recall 互换,但 recollect 不能用物做主语。故选 A)。
57. A)。介词 after 之后,应用动名词,故 C)选项肯定不正确,题目中的逻辑主语 you 和 interview 之间是动宾关系,所以应用被动语态形式,题意为:参加工作面试后,你将被要求参加语言考试。
58. B)。本题考查介词短语,选项中四个短语意思是:A)in spite of 意为“尽管”;B)in the event of“如果那样的话,如果”;C)in the place of“站在…角度上”;D)on account of“因为,原因是”。题意为:你可以放心,假若你出任何事情,我们都会通知你最亲近的亲戚。根据题意,只能选 B)。
59. A)。该题考查考生对连接词的掌握程度,逗号前实际上是一个有省略成分的单句,应为 If we arrived five minutes earlier,是一个虚拟条件句,and 后连接一个表结果的主语,题意为:如果早到五分钟,我们本可以赶上最后一趟火车。故选 A)。
60. B)。本题考查限制性定语从句及动词短语,which 指代的是 goals,由“介词 + which”引导的定语从句,谓语为 had fought。题意为:他为之奋斗终生的目标对他已经显得不重要了。根据选项,只有 fight for 为“为…奋斗”之意,故选 B)。

Part IV Cloze

61. B)。做 cloze 时不必先急着填空,先要通读全文,了解文章的大体意思,大体浏览全文,我们可看出短文主要讲的是美国城市和世界其他城市的共同之处,故答案应选 B)。
62. A)。根据短文,可知此处应填入一名词。选项中的四个名词 A)value“价值,价值观”;B)worth 意为“价值,物质价值”;C)importance 为“重要,重要性”之意;D)expenses“花费,浪费”,根据此文,此处应填入 A)。
63. D)。根据下文,可知此句和下一句是对比句,句子结构相似,根据下句中的“the very worst”可知此句中也应用形容词最高级,故选 D)。
64. C)。本题通过上下文结构和意义对比,就可确定答案为 C)certain。本文的第三句、第四句结构相同,但意义上形成鲜明对比:城市既体现社会最好的一面,也体现社会最糟糕的一面。另外,四个选项为形近词,A)maintain 意为“保护,保持”;B)obtain 意思是“获得,取得”;C)certain“包括,包含”;D)sustain 为“支撑,承受住”之意。根据句意只有 C)符合,故选 C)。
65. B)。看此题所在的整句话可知 America society 后省略了谓语部分,若由 when 和 while 引导时间状语从句,不能省略从句的谓语,likely 不能引导从句,as 可引导状语从句,从句中可省略谓语中与主句相似部分,故选 B)。
66. B)。四选项中 much 不可修饰可数名词复数,其余三个填入空中语法都无误,但根据下文可知,二战后,不是所有的也不是少数的大城市人口减少,故 A)、C)、D)都不正确。
67. C)。根据上下文可知,本句和上句的关系是转折,故 B)不适合,but 是并列连词,前面不可用分号和上一个句子分开,although 引导让步状语从句,一般置于句首,故 A)、B)、D)都不合适,however 为副词,后面要用逗号和分句分开,故选 C)。
68. C)。分析该句成分,可判断出该句为复合句“...population increased”是一个从句,主句中主谓宾结构完整,故关系代词 which 和 that 都起不到作用,用 where 引导表地点的定语从句,故选 C)。
69. A)。根据上下文句意,此句意思应为:二十世纪四十年代末到五十年代初,空格处应填入与 early 词性相同,词义相反的词,而 late 是 early 的反义词,故应选 A)。
70. A)。space 意为“空间”符合题意,故选 A)。根据上下文可知,人们需要的是更多的空间而不是食物和时间,故 C)和 D)都不正确,B)选项中 spots 作“地点、场所”讲,不合题意。