

大学英语四、六级考试 全真试题与答案精解

(四级分册)



裴国丽 高俊文★主编

english



暨南大学出版社
Jinan University Press

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1997 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes) (略)

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 centre.

21. Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.
A) didn't hear B) hasn't been hearing
C) hasn't heard D) hadn't heard
22. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.
A) must have lasted B) will have lasted
C) would last D) has lasted
23. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____.
A) gaps B) rate C) length D) intervals
24. Physics is _____ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.
A) alike B) equivalent C) likely D) uniform
25. There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means _____ trouble.
A) making B) to make C) to have made D) having made
26. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys _____ to go to school.
A) to be encouraged B) been encouraged
C) being encouraged D) be encouraged
27. The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester.
A) takes effect B) takes part C) takes place D) takes turns
28. The president made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.
A) vigorous B) tedious C) flat D) harsh
29. It is useful to be able to predict the extent _____ which a price change will affect supply and demand.
A) from B) with C) to D) for
30. Finding a job in such a big company has always been _____ his wildest dreams.
A) under B) over C) above D) beyond
31. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.

A) hang up B) hang about C) hang on D) hang onto

32. It is reported that _____ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.

A) the most ~~B) most of~~ C) most D) the most of

33. Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.

A) raised B) aroused C) arose D) rose

34. _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.

A) Had they arrived B) Would they arrive
C) Were they arriving D) Were they to arrive

35. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats were _____ and many houses collapsed.

A) wrecked B) spoiled C) torn D) injured

36. The little man was _____ one meter fifty high.

A) almost more than B) hardly more than
C) nearly more than D) as much as

37. As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sunday.

A) being B) is C) to be D) been

38. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.

A) the instant B) for an instant
C) on the instant D) in an instant

39. The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.

A) mood B) temper C) mind D) passion

40. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.

A) are to challenge B) may be challenged
C) have been challenged D) are challenging

41. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you _____ the new carpet.

A) crash B) pollute C) spot D) stain

42. I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem _____ all the time.

A) to get worse B) to be getting worse
C) to have got worse D) getting worse

43. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are _____ in grocery stores.

A) ready B) approachable C) probable D) available

44. When I caught him _____ me, I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.

A) cheating B) cheat C) to cheat D) to be cheating

45. It is vital that enough money _____ to fund the project.

A) be collected B) must be collected
C) is collected D) can be collected

46. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise.

A) resist B) sustain C) tolerate D) undergo

47. If only the committee _____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.
 A) approve B) will approve C) can approve ☒ D) would approve.
48. _____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.
 A) On B) By ☒ C) At D) Of
49. _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
☒ A) Believe B) To believe C) Believing D) Believed
50. Mr. Morgan can be very sad _____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.
 A) by himself B) in person ☒ C) in private D) as individual

Part III 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 1

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume (服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook (钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

51. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us _____.
 A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
 B) behave appropriately in relation to other people
 C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
 D) make friends with other people
52. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses _____.

- A) in order to identify themselves with others
 - B) in order to better identify others
 - C) as their mental processes change
 - D) as the situation changes
53. The word "appraisal" (Line 5, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".
- A) involvement
 - B) appreciation
 - C) assessment
 - D) presentation
54. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to "_____".
- A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
 - B) identification of other people's statuses
 - C) selecting one's own statuses
 - D) constant mental process
55. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince" (Lines 2 ~ 3, Para. 3), the writer means _____.
- A) different people have different styles of clothes
 - B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
 - C) statuses come ready made just like clothes
 - D) our choice of statuses is limited

Passage 2

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a freelance writer (自由撰稿人), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering, What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test—even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

56. The passage is meant to _____.
- A) warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
 - B) advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
 - C) show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
 - D) encourage young people to pursue a writing career
57. What can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
 - B) A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
 - C) Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
 - D) The chances for a writer to become successful are small.
58. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?
- A) He wasn't able to produce a single book.
 - B) He hadn't seen a change for the better.
 - C) He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
 - D) He found his dream would never come true.
59. "... people who die wondering, What if?" (Line 3, Para. 3) refers to "those _____".
- A) who think too much of the dark side of life
 - B) who regret giving up their career halfway
 - C) who think a lot without making a decision
 - D) who are full of imagination even upon death
60. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.
- A) the wonderland one often dreams about
 - B) the bright future that one is looking forward to
 - C) the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
 - D) a world that exists only in one's imagination

Passage 3

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and late starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though the word obey is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their repertoire (能发出的全部声音). This self-imitation leads on to deliberate (有意识的) imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

61. By "... challenges explanation" (Line 2, Para. 1) the author means that _____.
- A) no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon
 - B) no explanation has been made up to now

- C) it's no easy job to provide an adequate explanation
D) it's high time that an explanation was provided
62. The third paragraph is mainly about _____.
A) the development of babies' early forms of language
B) the difficulties of babies in learning to speak
C) babies' strong desire to communicate
D) babies' intention to communicate
63. The author's purpose in writing the second paragraph is to show that children _____.
A) usually obey without asking questions
B) are passive in the process of learning to speak
C) are born cooperative
D) learn to speak by listening
64. From the passage we learn that _____.
A) early starters can learn to speak within only six months
B) children show a strong desire to communicate by making noises
C) imitation plays an important role in learning to speak
D) children have various difficulties in learning to speak
65. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) How Babies Learn to Speak
B) Early Forms of Language
C) A Huge Task for Children
D) Noise Making and Language Learning

Passage 4

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Psychologists take opposing views of how external rewards, from warm praise to cold cash, affect motivation and creativity. Behaviorists, who study the relation between actions and their consequences, argue that rewards can improve performance at work and school. Cognitive (认知派的) researchers, who study various aspects of mental life, maintain that rewards often destroy creativity by encouraging dependence on approval and gifts from others.

The latter view has gained many supporters, especially among educators. But the careful use of small monetary (金钱的) rewards sparks creativity in grade-school children, suggesting that properly presented inducements (刺激) indeed aid inventiveness, according to a study in the June *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

"If kids know they're working for a reward and can focus on a relatively challenging task, they show the most creativity," says Robert Eisenberger of the University of Delaware in Newark. "But it's easy to kill creativity by giving rewards for poor performance or creating too much anticipation for rewards."

A teacher who continually draws attention to rewards or who hands out high grades for ordinary achievement ends up with uninspired students, Eisenberger holds. As an example of the latter point, he notes growing efforts at major universities to tighten grading standards and restore failing grades.

In earlier grades, the use of so-called token economies, in which students handle challenging prob-

lems and receive performance-based points toward valued rewards, shows promise in raising effort and creativity, the Delaware psychologist claims.

66. Psychologists are divided with regard to their attitudes toward _____.
A) the choice between spiritual encouragement and monetary rewards
B) the amount of monetary rewards for students' creativity
C) the study of relationship between actions and their consequences
D) the effects of external rewards on students' performance
67. What is the response of many educators to external rewards for their students?
A) They have no doubts about them.
B) They have doubts about them.
C) They approve of them.
D) They avoid talking about them.
68. Which of the following can best raise students' creativity according to Robert Eisenberger?
A) Assigning them tasks they have not dealt with before.
B) Assigning them tasks which require inventiveness.
C) Giving them rewards they really deserve.
D) Giving them rewards they anticipate.
69. It can be inferred from the passage that major universities are trying to tighten their grading standards because they believe _____.
A) rewarding poor performance may kill the creativity of students
B) punishment is more effective than rewarding
C) failing uninspired students helps improve their overall academic standards
D) discouraging the students' anticipation for easy rewards is a matter of urgency
70. The phrase "token economies" (Line 1, Para. 5) probably refers to _____.
A) ways to develop economy
B) systems of rewarding students
C) approaches to solving problems
D) methods of improving performance

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements.

Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

In Britain, the old Road Traffic Act restricted speeds to 2 m. p. h. (miles per hour) in towns and 4 m. p. h. in the country. Later parliament increased the speed limit to 14 m. p. h. But by 1903 the development of the car industry had made it necessary to raise the limit to 20 m. p. h. By 1930, however, the law was so widely ignored that speeding restrictions were done away with altogether. For five years motorists were free to drive at whatever speeds they liked. Then in 1935 the Road Traffic Act imposed a 30 m. p. h. speed limit in built-up areas, along with the introduction of driving tests and pedestrian crossings.

Speeding is now the most common motoring offence in Britain. Offences for speeding fall into three classes: exceeding the limit on restricted road, exceeding on any road the limit for the vehicle you are driving, and exceeding the 70 m. p. h. limit on any road. A restricted road is one where the street lamps are 200 yards apart, or more.

The main controversy (争论) surrounding speeding laws is the extent of their safety value. The Ministry of Transport maintains that speed limits reduce accidents. It claims that when the 30 m. p. h. limit was introduced in 1935 there was a fall of 15 percent in fatal accidents. Likewise, when the 40 m. p. h. speed limit was imposed on a number of roads in London in the late fifties, there was a 28 percent reduction in serious accidents. There were also fewer casualties (伤亡) in the year after the 70 m. p. h. motorway limit was imposed in 1966.

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are due rather to the increase in traffic density. This is why it has even been suggested that the present speed limits should be done away with completely, or that a guide should be given to inexperienced drivers and the speed limits made advisory, as is done in parts of the USA.

Questions: (每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。多写扣分。)

71. During which period could British motorists drive without speed limits?

72. What measures were adopted in 1935 in addition to the speeding restrictions?

73. Speeding is a motoring offence a driver commits when he _____.

74. What is the opinion of British authorities concerning speeding laws?

75. What reason do Americans give for the reduction in traffic accidents?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic Practice Makes Perfect. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 怎样理解“熟能生巧”?
2. 例如: 在英语学习中……
3. 又如……

Practice Makes Perfect

1997 年 1 月大学英语四级考试答案精解

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

1264182

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

21. [D] [解析] 本题测试动词时态。时间状语“until then”显示动作发生在过去的过去，本句应用过去完成时，D 为正确答案。
[译文] 到那时，他的家人已经 6 个月没有收到他的来信了。
22. [B] [解析] 本题测试动词时态。时间状语“by the time it ends”表示未来时间，本句应当采用将来完成时，B 为正确答案。
[译文] 到它结束时，会议将是已经持续了整整一周的时间。
23. [D] [解析] 本题测试固定搭配的辨析。at intervals 意为“每隔一段时间或距离”，而 at regular intervals 意为“每隔一定的时间；每隔一定的距离”，符合句意。
[译文] 每隔一定时间，师生们都能参加去美丽的环岛海滨的集体旅游。
24. [B] [解析] 本题测试形容词词义的辨析及搭配。四个选项中，equivalent 意为“相当的；相等的；等值的；等量的”，be equivalent to 意为“等于，相当于”，与题意相符。a-like 意为“相似的，同样的”；likely 意为“很可能的”；uniform 意为“一致的，相同的”。
[译文] 物理学就是历史上曾被称为自然哲学的那门科学。
25. [B] [解析] 本题测试非谓语动词的用法。mean 作动词，意为“意欲；打算”时，其后应当用不定式，如：I didn't mean to hurt you. 而在句中，make trouble 这种动作并没有发生，不能用完成时。所以，只有 B 是最佳答案。
[译文] 接待处有个人看起来怒气冲冲的，我认为他是想找麻烦。
26. [C] [解析] 本题测试介词引导的分词独立结构。
[译文] 阿拉伯国家赢得独立后，极其重视发展教育，女孩和男孩一样都被鼓励去上学。
27. [A] [解析] 本题测试以 take 为中心词的动词短语用法的辨析。take effect 意为“(药等) 见效；(法令、法规等) 生效”，与题意相符。take part in 意为“参加，协助”；take place 意为“发生，进行”；take turns 意为“轮流”。
[译文] 我们校长的新任命下学期一开始就正式生效。
28. [A] [解析] 本题测试形容词词义的辨析。vigorous 意为“强壮的，朝气蓬勃的；强有力的”，只有 vigorous 的演讲才能鼓舞人，所以 A 为正确答案。tedious 意为“冗长的，单调的”；flat 意为“平淡的，乏味的”；harsh 意为“刺耳的，粗糙的”。
[译文] 在运动会开幕式上，总统作了强有力的演讲，这极大地鼓舞了运动员。
29. [C] [解析] 本题测试介词的用法。extent 意为“程度；限度”，与之搭配的介词是“to”，如：to a certain extent (在一定程度上)；to the extent of (到……的地步)。此处，C 为正确答案。

[译文] 能够预测价格的变化对供求的影响程度非常有用。

30. [D] [解析] 本题测试介词意义的辨析。beyond 一词意为“超出；出乎（意料之外）”，最接近题意。

[译文] 能在这样一个大公司里找到工作，一直是他怎么也意想不到的。

31. [C] [解析] 本题测试以 hang 为中心词的动词短语的辨析。hang on 意为“坚持下去；赖着不走；不挂断等”，与题意相符。hang up 意为“挂起来，挂断”；hang about 意为“徘徊，逗留”；hang onto 意为“抓紧，紧握”。

[译文] 学好英语并不容易，但只要你坚持不懈，最终你会成功的。

32. [C] [解析] 本题测试形容词 most 的用法。the most 中，most 为形容词时，意为“最多的；最高程度的”；为名词时，意为“最大量，最多数，最高额”，在此与句意不符。当 most 用作“多数的；大部分的；多半的”意思时，直接与后面的名词连在一起，如：most students, most people, 因此 C 为正确答案。

[译文] 据报道，大多数被收养的孩子都想知道谁是他们的生身父母。

33. [D] [解析] 本题测试近义词的辨析。rose 为 rise 的过去式，其意思是“起立；起床；升起；上升；上涨；增长”，符合题意。raise 意为“举起，使抬高”，为及物动词，后需跟宾语；arouse 意为“唤醒，激起”；arose 为 arise 的过去式，意为“起来；升起”。

[译文] 去年，广告率上升了 20%。

34. [D] [解析] 本题测试虚拟语气的用法。本句中，主句谓语用的是 should + 动词原形，其后的时间状语是 the day after tomorrow，表示与将来事实相反，或实现的可能性不大，而从句的谓语可以用过去式、were + 动词不定式或用 should + 动词原形。四个选项中，符合条件的只有 D。

[译文] 我们后天起程，要是他们能在此之前来到，我们将举办一场丰盛的宴会。

35. [A] [解析] 本题测试动词词义的辨析。wreck 意为“使（船、火车等）失事；使遭难；拆毁；破坏；损害”，与句意相符。spoil 意为“糟蹋，宠坏，溺爱”；torn (tear 的过去分词) 意为“撕，扯”；injure 意为“损害，损伤”。此三者都不如 wreck “使（船车等）失事”贴切。

[译文] 这场大风暴使沿海村庄遭到非常大的破坏：一些渔船被毁坏，许多房屋也倒塌了。

36. [B] [解析] 本题测试副词比较级用法。more than 前面加 no, hardly, little, scarcely, nothing 等表示否定意义的词时，意思是“仅仅……而已”。

[译文] 这个小个子男人身高只有 1.5 米。

37. [B] [解析] 本题测试 as 作为关系代词的用法。as 指代后面主句的内容，而它本身也引出一个从句，并在从句中作主语。从句的谓语是 is announced, 其中 is 可以省略。

[译文] 据今天的报纸报道，上海出口商品交易会在星期日也开放。

38. [A] [解析] 本题测试 instant 的用法。for an instant 意为“一时；霎时”；on the instant 和 in an instant 的意思都是“立即；马上”。the instant 意为“一……就……”，与句意相符。

[译文] 闪电一发生你立刻就可以看见，而要晚一些才能听到雷声。

39. [B] [解析] 本题测试名词词义的辨析。temper 意为“心情；情绪；性情；脾气；怒气”；

lost one's temper 是一个习惯用法，意思是“发脾气”，符合题意。

[译文] 仅仅因为他的秘书迟到了 10 分钟，经理就大发脾气。

40. [C] [解析] challenge 一词意为“向……挑战；对……表示异议；怀疑”，与“ideas”之间是被动关系，可以排除 A 项和 D 项。B 项“may be challenged（可能会被挑战）”表示的是将来的可能性，因此，只有 C 是现在完成时，为正确答案。

[译文] 尽管牛顿是一个伟大的人物，他的许多观点在当今也受到挑战，并被当代科学家的研究所修正。

41. [D] [解析] 本题测试动词词义的辨析。stain 意为“玷污；给……染色；着色”，强调“带有颜色的液体使物体染色而弄脏”，在此处最接近句意。

[译文] 喝咖啡时请小心一点，以免弄脏新地毯。

42. [B] [解析] 本题测试非谓语动词的用法。seem 通常后面跟不定式作直接宾语。而 all the time 意为“一直以来；始终都是如此”，谓语动词要用现在进行时来表示过去、现在和将来一直连续不断的动作，因此 B 为正确答案。

[译文] 我宁愿读书也不愿看电视。电视节目一直以来好像变得越来越差了。

43. [D] [解析] 本题测试形容词词义的辨析。available 意为“可买到的；可得到的；有效的”，最接近句意。

[译文] 已加工好可直接煮食的方便食品，在杂货店中可以买到。

44. [A] [解析] catch sb. 后面可接动词分词作宾补，分词可以是现在分词或过去分词。本题中分词与逻辑主语的关系是主、谓关系，因此用现在分词。A 为正确答案。

[译文] 当我发觉他在欺骗我后，我就不在那儿买东西了，转而去其他商店。

45. [A] [解析] 本题测试“It is + adj. + 从句”结构虚拟语气的用法。以 vital 引导的主语从句中的谓语要用动词原形或 should + 动词原形，因此 A 为正确答案。此类形容词还有：essential, important, insistent, urgent, possible 等。

[译文] 至关重要的是筹集到足够的资金来资助该项目。

46. [C] [解析] 本题测试动词词义的辨析。tolerate 意为“容忍；忍受；默认”。在四个答案中，resist, sustain 和 undergo 表示“忍受”之意时，所指的对象通常是“痛苦、磨难等”，而 tolerate 所容忍对象的程度轻一些，如题中的 noise 等，因此 C 为正确答案。

[译文] 一些老人不喜欢流行歌曲，因为他们忍受不了这么大的噪音。

47. [D] [解析] 本题测试 if only 从句的用法。if only 用在句首，表示强烈的愿望，意为“要是……就好了”，相当于 I wish that...，谓语动词通常用虚拟语气。如：If only she would stop complaining! 要是她能停止抱怨就好了。

[译文] 如果委员会能够通过这些规定并尽快付诸实施就好了。

48. [C] [解析] at one time 是一个固定搭配，意为“过去有一段时间；曾经；同时”。如：At one time I used to go swimming on the weekends. 有一段时间我常在周末去游泳。

[译文] 曾经有段时间曼彻斯特是世界上产量最大的棉纺厂之乡。

49. [A] [解析] 本题测试习惯用语。believe it or not 是一个习惯用法，意思是“信不信由你”。

[译文] 信不信由你，他的发现已经在科学界引起了轰动。

50. [C] [解析] 本题测试介词短语用法的辨析。in private 与 in public 相对，意思是“私下地；秘密地”，符合句意。

[译文] 尽管在公众场合摩根显得极其快活，但在独处的时候他却很忧伤。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

在生活中，身份有助于人们和别人相处，同时决定人们在社会中所处的地位。本篇短文从这一角度对人们的身份和地位进行了探讨。

51. [B] 本题询问在第一段，作者告诉我们社会地位可以帮助我们_____。B项意为“在与其他人相处时举止得当”；由文章第一句“Statuses... enable us to get along with one another...”（身份有助于我们和他人相处），可以得知，B项为正确答案。
52. [D] 本题询问根据作者的说法，人们_____经常变换不同的身份、地位。D项意为“随着环境的改变”。根据文章第二段第二句“Most of us can assume the statuses that various situations require.（我们大多数人能根据不同环境的不同要求来变换不同的身份、地位）”，可以得知，D项为正确答案。
53. [C] 本题询问“appraisal”一词在文中意为什么。C项 assessment 意为“评估；估计”；appraisal 意为“估价；评估”。
54. [A] 本题询问第二段最后一句中“it”指代什么。根据上下文的意思，“it”指代“the task”，即前一句的“we fit our actions to those of people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation”。而A项意为“使我们的行为与他人的行为恰当地配合”，为正确答案。
55. [D] 本题询问作者说“一个美国人不能自由地选择一个中国农民或印度王子的服装”，其意思是指什么。D项意为“我们对身份的选择受到一定的限制”。文章最后一句“... the range of choice among them is limited”提到了身份的选择范围受到了限制，因此D为正确答案。

Passage 2

成为作家是许多年轻人的梦想，然而要想成为一个作家，必须准备吃苦，因为写作是非常艰辛的。看看本文的作者是怎样表述他的观点的。

56. [A] 本题询问本篇文章的主题是什么。A项意为“告诫年轻人要成为一个成功的作家所必须经历的艰辛”。总体看来，作者主要讲述的是成为一个作家所要经历的艰辛，因此A为正确答案。
57. [D] 本题询问我们可以从文章中得出什么结论。D项意为“作家成功的机会很小”。根据第二段第二句“For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded”，D为正确答案。
58. [B] 本题询问作者为什么在他写作生涯的第一年之后开始怀疑自己。B项意为“他看不到朝好的方面发展的一点变化”。根据第三段第一句“I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself.（我仍然没有任何进展，因而开始怀疑我自己）”，可以得知，B项为正确答案。
59. [B] 本题询问第三段第三行中提到的“到死时还在疑惑‘如果我坚持了，情况会是怎样’的人们”是指哪些人。这些人也就是中途放弃了而到死时还在后悔的人。B项意为“那些后悔中途放弃他们的职业的人”，是正确答案。
60. [C] 本题询问文章最后一句中的“shadowland”一词所指是什么。C项意为“在人们的最