



大学英语四级模拟预测卷

郑家顺 主编

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主 编	郑家顺		
副主编	杜洪晴	蒋 玮	初良龙
编 委	李 迟	李 黎	白秀琴
	张 斌	董宏宇	陈筱丹
	陈晓华	饶 静	秦 臻

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前言

为了帮助广大考生在增加难度的新题型出台后能够顺利地通过大学英语四级考试,我们组织编写了这本《大学英语四级模拟预测卷》。

该书是在广泛征求多所高校四级强化班考生意见的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的四级试题集,大部分都仅有题目及答案,却无详细解释。遇到疑难问题,查字典、问老师不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,增加了最具特色的解释部分。

1. **题目**:根据新版教学大纲编写,按新题型四级考试的形式汇编成10个Test,分为“入门分析篇”“技能实战篇”“学习提高篇”“强化巩固篇”“考前冲刺篇”五大部分。考生自测时每个Test须在120分钟内完成。

2. **KEYS**:参考答案中的KEYS方便考生速查答案。

3. **“试题详解”**为该书最显著的特点。I. **作文**:用黑体字给出作文写作套路,考生可背熟此套路,轻松应对四级作文。II. **阅读理解、选词填空、完形填空**:①为便于考生理解原文,提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言的能力,每篇均给出中文译文,要点或主题句均用黑体字注出。②选择项均给出答题依据。III. **听力**:答题依据在原文中用黑体字标出,简洁明了;且较难的单词、短语等均给出中文释义。IV. **翻译**:用较为简洁的语言解释清楚翻译方法与技巧。V. **附录**:对考生不容易理解的虚拟语气、非谓语动词作了总结,并给出四级考试作文题评分原则、标准与标准分。

该书主要适用于考生对新题型四级作文、阅读理解、选词填空、听力、完形填空、翻译以及做题技巧的突破,也适用于具有中级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师的教学参考用书。

相信您只要有效地利用此书,就可在短时间里突破新题型四级作文、阅读理解、选词填空、听力、完形填空、翻译关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力。

本书在编写过程中得到初良龙(辽宁石油化工大学)、杜洪晴(徐州工程学院)等老师的指导与帮助,在此表示感谢。

本书的译句、例句、解释都是经过反复推敲、实践的,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者指正,以便改进。

★欢迎本书读者光临“郑家顺英语博客”(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>) 或 <http://www.zhengjiashun.com> 以及“中国英语考试网”(<http://www.zgyyksw.com>)!

这里既有作者在教学中的心得体会,也有英语考前做题技巧分析以及最新试卷及答案;同时也希望能借此收到更多学习者的反馈与意见。让我们一起进步,谢谢参与。

郑家顺

E-mail: zhengjiashunblog@sina.com

Test 1

KEYS

★Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1 - 4	CDBC	5 - 7	ABC
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8. persuasive spoken word 9. distract 10. fails to stick

★Part III Listening Comprehension

11 - 14	15 - 18	19 - 22	23 - 25	26 - 29	30 - 32	33 - 35
CBBC	BDDDB	CCBC	ADD	CBAD	DAD	BAC

- (36) sexes (37) adolescence (38) security (39) self-sufficient
(40) dominated (41) democratic (42) satisfying (43) court
(44) If the couple has children, they usually remain with the mother, and the father is expected to pay for their support
(45) divorce is quite common in the United States, 80 percent of those who got divorced remarry
(46) allow thousands of people, especially children to enjoy family life again, but at the same time many troubles have arisen

★Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. M 48. G 49. A 50. E 51. L 52. J 53. O 54. D 55. N 56. I

Section B

57 - 61	DBACA	62 - 66	ACDCA
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★Part V Cloze

67 - 71	72 - 76	77 - 81	82 - 86
BCADC	ADBAC	DBAAC	CDDBB

★Part VI Translation

87. Judging from his words
88. none the wiser
89. took great pains/did all his/her best
90. That he will come to the discussion
91. superior to that type

试题详解

★Part I Writing

Reading Selectively Or Extensively

When asked about how to read—read selectively or extensively, everyone has his own view.

Some would argue that they prefer reading selectively to doing extensively. They point out that with the development of modern science and technology, more and more books are published every day. It is impossible for us to read all the books. And what's more, there are many books that are poisonous to our mind, and we shouldn't read them. Since we can't read all the books, and we shouldn't read bad books, we must read selectively.

But others may not agree. They emphasize that today's society is not what it used to be. If you want to be successful, you must read widely and acquire knowledge in both natural sciences and humanities. If a man knows much in one field but little in others, he may not be of great use to the society. Since we must have a wide range of knowledge, we must read extensively.

Who's right? There is a lot to be said for both sides of the argument. However, to my eyes, we should read extensively first and then read selectively and dig into the subject we want to specialize in.

★Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

该文是一篇典型的说明文。它分析了我们在日常生活中不能正确倾听的原因,通过指出因不能正确倾听产生的不良后果说明了正确倾听的重要性。同时,文章针对如何学会正确倾听给出了六条切实可行的建议。文章结尾指出了正确倾听所带来的好处。

学会如何倾听

(1) 房间里的人都很紧张。五个年轻的工程师和老板坐在一起。他们正在商讨解决为一个主要客户选择重要新厂址的细节问题。

突然其中一个年轻人提出一个他认为比较妥善的解决方法。接下来却是一阵令人不安的沉默。这时老板笑着指出同样的提议几分钟前有人刚提过并且被否决了。

当时这件事看起来挺可笑的,但几个月后却不那么好笑了。在项目成功地完成之后,大多数参与的工程师都得到了提升。但是在会上出了个大笑话的那个年轻人却没得到机会。

整件事到底是怎样的?年轻工程师发誓自己从来没有听到有人提出这个提议,而且提议被否决。他没错。其实他不过是一个坏习惯的牺牲品。这个不专心倾听的坏习惯连他自己也没察觉到。

这样一个坏习惯会给你的日常生活带来负面影响。你的事业和社会生活是否成功与你选择怎样去倾听有相当大的关联。(2) 很多重要行业以及二十多所重点学院对人们的不良的倾听习惯日益关注。他们开设了“倾听诊所”和课程希望找出哪里不对以及怎么来解决这个问题。

为什么你必须仔细倾听

我自己在诊所作为一名老师的经历告诉我,许多似乎在倾听的人其实错过了重点。因此他们从自己所听到的得出错误的结论。(8) 若你考虑到这会影响到你对他人形成的态度以及一份工作的成功与否,这就是个严肃的问题。这些态度的形成往往受到具有说服力的词语影响而不是其他交流方式。

这种以多种形式伤害到我们的不良倾听习惯包括哪些呢?以下一些是我仔细观察来诊所学生们常常犯的错误。

我们的思想从不停留。它比说话的速度快上4到10倍。因此,在等待别人说话时,我们的思想往往转到其他地方,而且有时一待就是很久。

你的上级可能正与你谈论某个问题。你很想仔细听到全部内容。但事实上呢?你开始走神。一会儿回到当时谈论的话题但又想到其他事上。为什么没人把那个苍蝇拍死?谁进了隔壁的房间?突然耳朵里传来几个词。“既然你同意我的建议,”老板说。他提了什么建议了?类似这样的思维空隙很平常,但是有时候代价却很大。

我们认为自己知道。我们往往过分自信说话人会谈到什么,所以只用“半只耳朵”去倾听。

一个报纸出版商给我讲过没有仔细倾听给他带来的巨大经济损失。

一位老客户打电话需要刊登一系列新的广告。(3) 接电话的人简单地写下了一个标准广告格式。直到稍晚一些时候出版商才意识到客户要求刊登的新广告篇幅比以前的大了4倍。但是此时小幅广告已经付至打印。客户也只好同意印小的。

那一阵,报纸办公室里职员的饭碗很难保。

(4,10) 我们常常在看而忽视了听。有多少次在介绍的时候,你忘了对方的名字,只注意观察他的相貌或举止了。出于同样的原因,我们遗漏了很多信息,有时甚至超乎你的想象。

我们倾听的时候往往一脑多用。(9) 有时候我们的注意力会转向报纸、电台或电视节目。外面的噪音也吸引了一部分注意力。难怪我们不能真正“听到”什么。

我们会忽略了重点。一次我从新闻录音中选取一些单词让学生听这些单词并找出它们在语境中是如何运用的。

我问到他们新闻大意时,学生们回答:“我们没听到大意;我们只是在听单词。”

失败的听众“只听到单词”。你有没有碰到过听别人讲很多却不知道他到底在讲什么的情况?这也许讲话人的问题。也有可能是你没有学会听大意和重要细节。

情绪会使我们变聋。试着回忆一次演讲或一段谈话,当你变得情绪激昂时你到底听到些什么?

在宗教或政治一类话题上有人提出与我们相反的观点时,我们会感到继续听下去太冒险了。我们对这些话题往往固执己见。我们害怕会听到什么让我们反问自己的立场。在考虑言语上的反攻时,我们思想其实已经停止了倾听。

这些就是一些常见的坏习惯。很幸运的是,只要花上一点功夫,你是能够克服它们的。对此我有六条建议:

1. 学会集中注意力。这是倾听的一个重要部分。练习这样的游戏“2 加上 3, 减去 5, 加 4 乘 2 减 6, 得多少?”在训练听力的课程中也有类似的练习。

2. 比赛看电视。(5) 和一位朋友或亲戚听广播或电视谈话节目。比比看你们能记住多少?你可能会记清内容。“嗯,他好像谈到……接着他说……然后……”出现这样的情况,你就是没抓住大意了。和你的同伴一同来回忆节目中主要观点的某个具体细节。

3. 避免走神。在别人和你交谈时把报纸放到一边,忘掉广播或电视节目。

4. 承认不同意见的存在。别人提及某个有争议的话题时,不要立即“听不见”了。在准备下个回合反击时,看看你是不是有“不就这样吗”而拒绝听进去对方观点的念头。你需要做的是就对方的言论组织问题。不要问打击对手的问题,而要问一个你在真正听懂后提出的问题。

5. 重复指示。练习正确重复指示或指令。只有听懂了指示才能有效执行。

6. 帮助别人倾听。(6) 我想我们要三令五申让孩子做一件事其实是在助他们养成坏习惯。我们应当只说一遍要求。如果他们没“听到”,则应给他们加以一定惩罚。这样孩子就能学会在听第一遍时就抓住内容。家长如果一遍就能听明白孩子的意思也会对孩子有表率作用。

学会倾听并不容易。倾听、理解、记忆会花去很多精力。同时倾听又做其他事情并不容易。但是学会倾听深有裨益。

认识纠正那些影响你的坏习惯,慢慢会发生积极的转变。(7) 通过倾听你会和朋友走得更近,与家人更亲,还可能会拿到更多薪水、获得更大成功。

1. [C] 细节题。(Lines 1-2, Para. 1) The people in the room were tense...They **were trying to settle details of an important new plant site** for a major client. 屋子里的人紧张的原因是他们在试图为一位重要的客户解决新厂址的细节问题。

2. [D] 细节题。(Lines 2-4, Para. 5) A number of major industries and more than twenty leading colleges have become very concerned about our bad listening habits. They have **set up “listening clinics” and courses** to find out what is wrong and what to do about it! 很多重要行业以及二十多所重点学院对人们的不良的倾听习惯日益关注。他们开设了“倾听诊所”和课程希望找出哪里不对以及怎么来解决这个问题。

3. [B] 细节题。(Lines 1-4, Para. 12) The person taking the order simply wrote out a **standard order form**. Not until too late did the publisher learn that the client had wanted the new ads to be four

times as large as the old. But the smaller ads had already been set in type by then. So the client decided to run them. 接电话的人简单地写下了一个标准广告格式。直到稍晚一些时候出版商才意识到客户要求刊登的新广告篇幅比以前的大了4倍。但是此时小幅广告已经付至打印。客户也只好同意印小的。

4. [C] 细节题。(Lines 1-2, Para. 14) We're looking not listening. How often in introductions has a name failed to stick because **your mind was in the way its owner looked or acted**? 我们常常在看而忽视了听。有多少次在别人介绍的时候,你忘了对方的名字,只注意观察他的相貌或举止了。
5. [A] 细节题。(Lines 1-2, Para. 23) With a friend or relative listen to a radio or television talk. **See how many of the ideas presented you can recall.** 和一位朋友或亲戚听广播或电视谈话节目。比比看你们能记住多少?
6. [B] 细节推理题。(Lines 1-3, Para. 28) I suspect we **encourage bad listening habits in our children by repeating our demands several times before they obey.** As much as possible, we should **give them a command once.** If they do not "hear" it, we should **give them some penalty.** 我想我们要三令五申让孩子做一件事其实是在助他们养成坏习惯。我们应当尽量只说一遍要求。如果他们没“听到”,则应给他们加以一定惩罚。
7. [C] 细节题。(Lines 2-3, Para. 30) You may listen your way to **closer friendships and better relations with your family.** You may also **get larger pay checks and general success in life.** 通过倾听你会和朋友走得更近,与家人更亲。还会可能拿到更多薪水,获得更大成功。
8. persuasive spoken word 细节题。(Lines 3-5, Para. 6) That is a serious problem when you consider our attitudes toward other people and success on the job. These attitudes are shaped more by the **persuasive spoken word** than by any other means of communication. 当考虑到我们对别人及事业成功的态度时,问题就显得严重了。因为我们的态度更多地取决于别人所说的有说服力的话语。
9. distract 细节题。(Lines 1-2, Para. 15) We try to listen while giving part of our attention to a newspaper, or a radio or TV program. Outside noises also **bid for a share of our attention.** 可以推断来自收音机或电视机的噪音容易转移我们在倾听时的注意力。
10. fails to stick 细节题。(Lines 1-2, Para. 14) How often in introductions has a name **failed to stick** because your mind was in the way its owner looked or acted? 有多少次在别人介绍的时候,你忘了对方的名字,只注意观察他的相貌或举止了。

★Part III Script for Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. M: What's the matter with Mary?

W: She becomes nervous whenever it comes to learning mathematics.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

12. M: Sorry to trouble you. But is there any possibility of borrowing a blanket? I feel cold.

W: I think we've got one. Could you wait until after **take-off** (起飞) please?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

13. M: That's a lovely coat you're wearing.

W: Oh, thank you. **My husband gave it to me for my fortieth birthday.**

Q: What did the woman say about the coat?

14. W: You're back late. I was worried. How's the car? What did you find out about it?

M: The mechanic said that **the best thing would be to sell it and get a new car. This car is totally dead.**

Q: What will the man probably do with his car?

15. M: What do you think of my paper?

W: The ideas are good. **If I were you, though, I'd rewrite the last two paragraphs to make it better.**

- Q: What's the woman's comment on the man's paper?
16. M: I've just brought your **ladder** back. **Thanks for lending it to me. Where shall I leave it?**
 W: **Just lean it against the wall there. Use the ladder again any time.**
 Q: What's the probable relationship between these two speakers?
17. W: Look here, darling. **The paper says people tend to feel unwell if they sleep less than six hours a day.**
 M: **That may be true for (适合) you, but it certainly isn't true for me.**
 Q: What can we conclude from the man's reply?
18. W: **Here's a ten-dollar bill.** Give me two tickets for tonight's show, please.
 M: Sure. **Two tickets and here's a dollar forty cents change.**
 Q: How much does one ticket cost?

Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

- W: (19) **Roger Plumbing (管道设备, 水暖设备) Services.** How can I help you?
 M: Hi, is Roger there?
 W: No, this is his wife Daisy speaking. Actually, he's out on his lunch break right now. He's coming back soon. Would you like to leave a message?
 M: Oh, hello, Daisy! It's Frank!
 W: Hey! I didn't recognize your voice at all! Aren't you in Paris right now?
 M: Yes, I'm calling long-distance from Paris. I just arrived here and I just wanted to call my brother to let him know I'm OK, and to wish him a happy birthday.
 W: Well, Roger stepped out a while ago. Should I tell him you'll call back, or do you want him to call you?
 M: He can call me back. I'll be staying in the same hotel for a few days anyway.
 W: Well, if you leave your name and number I'll have him call you back as soon as he's available.
 M: Daisy! (20) **You already know my name! I'll just have to give you my number!**
 W: Oops sorry! I am so used to saying that, since Roger runs out quite often.
 M: That's OK. Daisy, (21) **I forgot to tell you that I want to get Roger a birthday present from France.**
What do you think I should get?
 W: Well, he likes lots of things from France: wine, art, anything of that sort. Wait a second, can I call you back? Something has come up.
 M: What's up?
 W: Can we continue this later? (22) **My other line is ringing. That must be a customer calling for Roger.**
 M: That's fine with me. You don't have to call me. I'll give you a ring in an hour. Talk to you later!
 W: OK. Bye-bye.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

19. Whose phone number did the man dial?
 20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 21. Why did the man make this call?
 22. Who was probably calling on another line?

Conversation Two

- W: Excuse me. Is this seat taken?
 M: No, it's not taken.
 W: Oh, thank you.
 M: Oh, let me help you with the suitcase.

W: Thanks a lot.

M: Do you want to sit by the window?

W: No, no. I like the aisle (走廊) seat better. Please, you sit by the window.

M: My name is Smith, Malcolm Smith. Pleased to meet you.

W: I'm Elsa Pinter. How do you do?

M: Do you live in New York?

W: No, I'm from Florida.

M: I am, too. But didn't you just get on?

W: No. I just changed my seat. A man next to me was smoking, and smoke really bothers me. (23) **Where are you from in Florida?**

M: **Orlando.**

W: **Small world. I'm from Orlando, too.**

M: Really? What part?

W: My husband and I live near Spaceport.

M: I know that area. My house is only a few miles from Spaceport. Do you still live there?

W: Oh, yes, yes. My husband's there now. He couldn't take time off to come to New York with me. Do you still live there?

M: No. I sold the house and the furniture, put a few personal things in an old trunk (旅行箱), and shipped it to my children in New York. That's my destination.

W: Are you married?

M: (24) **My wife died four years ago.** She was a wonderful woman. A real friend.

W: I'm sorry.

M: Lots of wonderful memories. We were married almost fifty years. Well, forty-seven, to be exact.

W: (25) **John and I will celebrate our fortieth anniversary (周年纪念日) next month.**

M: Oh, congratulations! That's nice.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

23. Where did the two speakers come from?

24. Which of the following is NOT true according to the conversation?

25. How long has Elsa been married to her husband?

Section B

Passage One

My parents ran a small restaurant. The restaurant was open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. (26) **And my first job when I was six years old was shining shoes for customers.** My duties increased as I grew older. By age ten I was clearing tables and washing plates. (27) **My father made it clear that I had to meet certain standards. I had to be on time,** hard-working and polite to the customers. I was never paid for any work I did. (28) **One day I made a mistake of telling Dad I thought he should give me 10 pounds a week.** He said, "OK, then how about you paying me for the three meals a day when you eat here and for the times you bring in your friends for free drinks?" (29) **He figured I owed him about 40 pounds a week. This taught me quite a lot.**

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What was the speaker's job before he was 10 years old?

27. What was one of the requirements laid down by the boy's father?

28. What did the boy ask his father to do one day?

29. Why did the boy's father refuse to pay him?

Passage Two

In the local newspaper of my community recently, there was a story about a man named Virgil Spears. He lived in a small town about 40 miles from my home. He had served five years in a New York prison for robbing a restaurant.

(30) **When he returned to his family, Mr. Spears couldn't find a job. Everyone knew he had been in prison and nobody trusted him.** Finally, in desperation, he calmly walked into a local barbershop where he was well known, pulled out a gun, and took all the money the barber had.

Up to this point it had been a fairly routine crime, but then something unusual happened. (31) **Mr. Spears didn't try to get away. He got into his car, drove slowly out of town, and waited for the police.** When they caught him, he made only one request. (32) **He turned to the arresting policemen and said, "Would you please ask the court to put my family on welfare just as soon as possible?"**

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What made it difficult for Virgil Spears to find a job?
31. Why did Virgil Spears rob the local barbershop?
32. What can we infer from the passage?

Passage Three

(33) **The key question for any only child is this: why were you an only child? It's a key question for at least two reasons.**

(34) **If your parents had wanted several children but could have you only, they are most likely to pour into you all the energy and attention that had been intended for several children. I call this the "special jewel" phenomenon.** Only children who are special jewels often arrive when their parents are older—usually in their thirties. These special jewels can become very spoiled and self-centered.

On the other hand, you may be an only child because your parents planned for only one and stuck to their plan. (35) **Your parents may give you a very strict and well-structured education to make you "a little adult". Many only children grow up feeling unhappy because they always had to be such "little adults".**

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. Who are likely to treat their only children as "special jewels"?
34. What does the passage mainly discuss?
35. Why do some only children feel unhappy?

Section C

In many homes, divorce is caused by the battle between the (36) sexes. To understand the problem, one must remember the modern American woman is freed. During childhood and (37) adolescence, the American girl is given freedom and education which is equal to a boy's. After completing school, she is able to get a job and support herself. She doesn't have to marry for financial (38) security. She considers herself an independent, (39) self-sufficient person. She wants a husband whom she can respect, but she doesn't want to be (40) dominated by him. She wants a (41) democratic household in which she has a voice in making decisions. When a husband and a wife are able to share decision-making, their marriage is probably closer, stronger, and more (42) satisfying. Otherwise, the couple is likely to wind up in the divorce (43) court.

When a couple gets divorced, the court usually requires the man to pay his former wife a monthly sum of money. (44) If the couple has children, they usually remain with the mother, and the father is expected to pay for their support.

Although (45) divorce is quite common in the United States, 80 percent of those who got divorced remarry. The remarriages (46) allow thousands of people, especially children to enjoy family life again, but at the same time many troubles have arisen. A well-known American joke tells of a wife calling to her sec-

ond husband, Quick, John! Come here and help me! Your children and my children are beating up our children!

★Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

该议论文先指出假文凭泛滥这一现象,然后分析了造成该现象的原因并揭示其危害性;接着论述了国家为取缔假文凭而采取的三种措施;最后呼吁人们采取更有效的措施杜绝假文凭。

据报道现在人才市场上假文凭泛滥已经成为一个很严重的问题。未来的雇主们过于注重求职者的教育背景而忽视了他们的实际应用能力。这导致了社会上各种各样的假文凭和证书应运而生,以满足这种不正常现象的需求。结果,假文凭不仅扰乱了人才市场的秩序,甚至对社会也有危害。

因此,我们政府采取了一系列的措施来阻止假文凭的泛滥。一方面,一些机构保存有文凭持有者的详细记录,并且颁发具有防伪图章的、不易复制的文凭。另一方面,对于那些伪造假文凭的人,政府采取严格措施,进行严厉惩罚,包括迫使他们支付昂贵的罚款。最后,一些雇主更加注重求职者的能力。一旦他们发现求职者使用假文凭获得工作,将会立刻把这些人解雇。

以上只是应对这一问题的初步方法。因此,我们应该找出更有效的方法来消除假文凭现象。

【词性分类】

名词:option(选择,选择权);weight(价值,重要性,影响);organizations(组织,机构);resolution(解决,解答)

动词:disorder(使混乱,扰乱);produce(产生,生产);eliminate(去除,消除);neglect(忽略,忽视);prohibit[(以法令、法规等)禁止]

形容词:fake(假的,冒充的);legal(合法的,正当的);quiet(安静的,秘密的,不公开的);prospective(预期的,盼望中的,未来的,即将发生的);basic(基础的,基本的,初步的);strict(严格的,严厉的)

47. M) 名词前应该用一形容词。在求职者被录取之前雇主只能是“未来的”雇主。

48. G) and 连接的应该是两个动词短语,这里应该是一个动词。如果雇主太重视求职者的学历的话,自然会“忽视”他们的实际能力。

49. A) 由于不重视实际能力,结果各种“假”文凭、“假”证书就应运而生了。

50. E) 宾语名词前应该用一动词。假文凭会“扰乱”就业市场,甚至对社会造成危害。

51. L) 这里应该是一个动词,构成不定式短语作目的状语。采取措施的目的是“禁止”假文凭。

52. J) 动词前应该是一名词作主语。保存有文凭持有者详细记录的只能是一些“机构”。

53. O) 名词 measures 前应该用一形容词作定语。鉴于假文凭的危害,政府应当采取“严厉”措施。

54. D) 动词 given 后应是一名词。give weight to 意思是“重视”。

55. N) 名词 ways 前应该是一形容词。以上只是处理问题的“基本”方法。

56. I) 这里是不定式短语作目的状语。想出更有效方法的目的是“取缔”假文凭。

Section B

Passage One

本文是一篇论述美国公关公司为何落后的论说文。文章一开始就指出跨国公司的兴起、全球性的营销活动、新的通讯技术的出现和文化差异的日趋缩小都使公共关系活动在全球范围内得到前所未有的发展。

(57) 现代的公关原本是美国人发明的,然而现在美国在这一领域的领先地位已开始受到其他国家公关事业迅速发展的威胁。例如,十年前世界上排位前5名的公关公司都是些美国公司,然而到了1991年只有一家是美国公司。英国人在这方面不仅经验丰富,而且颇有创造性。(58) 不久前进行的一次调查表明一半以上的英国公司把公关列入他们公司的计划里。而相比之下,通常只有三分之一的美国公司才这样做。这样下去,可能用不了多久伦敦就会代替纽约成为世界公关事业的中心。

(60) 美国在全球性的公关竞赛中为什么会落伍呢? 原因有三个。(59) 第一个原因是美国人总体说来较为褊狭, 只关心本国、本地区的事情。例如, 对世界地理的了解从来不是美国人的强项。第二个原因是美国人在掌握外语方面要远比他们的欧洲和亚洲同行落后。Burson-Marshall 公司的美国雇员中只有不到 5% 的人掌握了一门外语。另一家大公司, 即 Ogilvy and Mather, 情况也大体相同。与此相反, 在一些欧洲公司中至少有一半或更多的雇员懂一门外语。第三个原因则是那些外国公关公司的雇员比较注意跟踪国际事务。例如, 在金融界公关领域里工作的大多数美国人通常只读《华尔街日报》, 而他们的欧洲同行不仅读《华尔街日报》, 而且还看在美国很少有人问津的伦敦《金融时报》和《经济学家》杂志。

文章最后一段指出, 美国的公关界应从 CNN 的老板 Ted Turner 说的一句话得到启示。(61) Ted Turner 不久前宣布说, 在 CNN 的新闻广播中将不再使用“外国”这个词, 因为全球性的通讯已使世界各国相互依存, 不再存在有什么可称之为外国的东西。

57. D) 细节题。(Lines 1-2, Para. 2) Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U. S. leadership in public relations is being **threatened by PR efforts in other countries**. 尽管现代的公关事业是美国人的发明, 然而由于其他国家在这方面所做的努力而使其领先地位受到威胁。

58. B) 细节题。(Lines 5-6, Para. 2) ...**more than half of all British companies** include PR as part of their corporate planning activities, **compared to about one-third of U. S. companies**. 英国人在公关方面不仅经验丰富, 而且颇具创造性。一半以上的英国公司把公关列入他们的计划里, 而通常只有三分之一的美国公司这样做。因此, 很显然英国公司比美国公司更为重视公关。伦敦取代纽约成为世界公关事业的中心也只是时间问题。

59. A) 词义题。(Lines 1-2, Para. 3) Americans as a whole tend to be fairly **provincial** and take more of an interest in **local affairs**. 要准确推出 provincial 一词在本句中的词义, 就必须读懂该词前后部分的意思。前一句问及美国在全球性的公关竞赛中为什么会落伍? 回答是, 因为美国人 tend to be provincial。provincial 以后的部分则进一步说美国人只关心本国、本地区的事情 (take more of an interest in local affairs), 而且对世界地理了解不多, 又很少人掌握外语。由此可见, 美国人对本国以外的事情了解甚少, 观点和见解肯定有局限性。

60. C) 推理题。(Para. 3) 列举了美国在全球性的公关竞赛中落伍的三个主要原因, 即美国人总的来说比较褊狭, 懂外语的人极少, 并且很少阅读其他国家的各种有关报刊。因此, 和他们的欧洲同行相比, 当然就会是 less sophisticated。

61. A) 推理题。(Lines 2-4, Para. 4) Turner recently announced that the word “**foreign**” would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made **the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign**. 由于全球性的通讯设施极为发达, 世界各国之间的关系非常密切, 已形成相互依存之势, 因此不再存在有什么可称之为外国的东西。言下之意是美国的公关公司应建立对国际事务的关注。

Passage Two

本文探讨人们应怎样保持青春活力。文章一开头就指出, 若要保持青春活力, 就应该多动脑筋思考问题。这个结论是一组日本医生的研究结果。他们指出, 由于人们大脑的大部分未得到充分使用, 致使人们提前老化。

(62) 国立东京大学的 M 教授和他的同事们, 为了弄清日本北部的一些本来很健康的农民在还未衰老之前就开始失去思维和推理能力的原因以及延缓老化过程的方法, (63) 测量了一千名不同年龄和职业的人的大脑体积。

大脑的前部和两侧与智能和情感相关联, 并决定人们的性格, 而控制吃和呼吸功能的大脑的后部则不随年龄的增长而萎缩, 故人们在丧失智能和情感功能后依然可以存活。因此, 国立东京大学的 M 教授和他的同事运用了计算机技术对大脑的上述部位进行精确的测量, (64, 65) 并发现参加这一调查的一些三十几岁的人的大脑前部和两侧都有萎缩现象, 而一些六七十岁的人的大脑则未出现萎缩现象。

于是 M 教授从上述试验得出的结论是,要延缓由于年龄的增长而使大脑萎缩的最简单的办法就是多动脑筋。

(64) M 教授的上述研究结果表明,乡下人的大脑萎缩现象比城里人更早发生。(66) 律师、大学教授和医生受此影响最小。然而,在政府部门只做日常公务的白领工作人员和农场工人、大客车司机以及店员一样,都会有可能患大脑萎缩症。

M 教授的研究结果还表明,动脑筋进行思考能防止大脑萎缩。这是因为血液必须在头部进行正常的循环,以提供大脑细胞所需的新鲜氧气,而使用大脑是保证血液进行良性循环的最好方法。因此, M 教授告诫人们,要多动脑筋,多与别人交谈,不要依赖计算器。因此得出结论,要延缓由于年龄的增长而使大脑萎缩的最简单办法就是多动脑筋。

62. A) 细节题。(Lines 1-2, Para. 2) Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise **healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason** at a relatively early age... M 教授想弄清日本北部的一些本来很健康的农民在还未衰老之前就开始失去思维和推理能力的原因。
63. C) 细节题。(Lines 1-2, Para. 3) ...he set about **measuring brain volumes of a thousand people** of different ages and varying occupations. 他测量了一千名不同年龄和职业的人的大脑的体积。
64. D) 日本医生的实验证明了什么?(Lines 1-2, Para. 7) The findings show in general terms **that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns**. M 教授的上述研究结果表明,大脑萎缩现象乡下人比城里人更早发生。或(Lines 1-2, Para. 5) **Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty- and seventy-year-olds**. 三十几岁的人,其大脑的前部和两侧会随着细胞的消亡而萎缩,然而一些六、七十岁的人的大脑却未出现萎缩现象。
65. C) 词义题。(Line 1, Para. 5) subjects 一词的前面有 Contraction of front and side parts (of the brains) —as cells die off —was observed in some “**subjects**”, 后面有 in their thirties。也就是说在一些三十几岁的 subjects 中发现了大脑的前部和两侧都有萎缩现象。因此 subjects 应该指人。
66. A) 细节题。(Line 2, Para. 7) **Those least at risk**, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers... 律师受此影响最小。

★Part V Cloze

本文叙述什么是地理学和地理学家,即地理学家以什么为研究对象。这是一篇典型的说明文。

地理学研究的是人和大地之间的关系,地理学家对地球上各种地方进行比较和对照(compare and contrast),但他们并不仅仅局限于研究一个一个的地区,也把地球作为一个整体来加以考虑。地理学这个词源自两个希腊词:ge(地球)和 graphein(描述);英文词 geography 的意思就是“描述地球”。一些地理书集中讲述一小块地区,如一个小镇或一座城市;另一些则涉及一个州、一个地区、一个国家、或者整整一个洲。许多地理书讲的都是整个地球。另一种划分地理学的方法是将其分成自然地理学和文化地理学。前者着重于研究自然世界,后者以研究人类开始并进而研究人类和环境之间的相互影响。但当把地理学就看作一门学科时,二者彼此都不能忽视。

地理学家可以被看成是观察、记录、解释地区差异的人,如果所有地区都彼此相像,地理学家就没什么必要存在了。可是我们知道,没有任何两处地方是完全一样的。因此,地理学就成了一种观点,一种观察不同地区的特殊方法。

67. B) 句中用了 **compare**(比较)和 **contrast**(对照)两个动词,因此 B 项 **various**(各种)是答案。A 项 **similar**(相似的)也可进行比较或对照,但地理学显然不只是比较和对照相似的东西,因此不妥当。
68. C) **go beyond** 超出。The results have gone beyond their expectation.
69. A) **as a whole** 作为一个整体、整个看来。
70. D) **come from** 源自、来自。

71. C) **which** 用来引导非限制性定语从句, **that** 引导限制性定语从句。
72. A) 因为下一句的主语是 **others**。 **Some** girls like to cook, **others** like to sew.
73. D) **like prep.** : 像……、如……、跟……一样; **as prep.** : 作为; **conj.** : 像。
74. B) **entire** 整个, the entire faculty: 全体教师, an entire week: 整整一周; 而 C 项 **overall** 总的、全面的, 常用以修饰抽象概念。 the overall situation: 总的形势, an overall settlement: 全面解决。
75. A) 本句讲述的是另一种划分地理学的方法, 即分成自然地理学和文化地理学。 **way** 强调的是“做法”和“途径”, 而 **means** 强调的是完成某事的“手段”和“工具”。
- ① We've got to think out a **way** to explain it. 我们得设法对这件事做出解释。
- ② He was willing to resort any **means** to achieve his aims. 他愿意采取任何手段以达到目的。
76. C) 因为本句后面讲的是 physical geography 和 cultural geography。
77. D) **the former** 前者, **the latter** 后者。
78. B) **study** 研究: 不一定要与人连用, 本句中的主语 **the latter** 指代上句中的 cultural geography; **learn** 学习: 是表示认知意义的动词, 主语通常是人。
79. A) 人和环境相互作用。 **act on/upon** 对……起作用, **act for** 代理某人职务、代为处理某事, **act as** 充当、起……作用。
80. A) 前面讲到自然地理学和文化地理学两个分支侧重点有所不同。本句指出, 当地理作为一门学科时, 两个分支间相互都不能忽视。
81. C) **describe... as** 把……描绘成、认为……是。
82. C) 本文开头讲到, 地理学家对地球上各种各样的地方进行比较。因而本句的意思只能是: “地理学家可以被看成是观察、记录、解释地区差异的人”。
83. D) 虚拟语气, 主句用的是 **there would be**。(可参见附录中的虚拟语气)
84. D) we know 后面是一个宾语从句。英语中主句所带的宾语从句是对事件进行陈述时, 常用连接词 **that**。
85. B) 本句作为文章的结尾, 带有总结的意思。 **then**(因此、这样一来) 表示总结性语气。
86. B) **a way of looking at place** 一种观察各个地方的方法, **work at sth.** 研究某事、致力于某事。

★Part VI Translation

87. Judging from his words (本题考查词组“**judge from**”的用法, 其意为“由……判断”。“**judge of**”意为“评价”。)
88. none the wiser (本句考查“**none + the + 比较级**”的结构, 意为“没有改变, 和以前一样”。如“**You have faults, but I love you none the less.**”意为“尽管你有缺点, 我依旧爱你。”)
89. took great pains/did all his/her best(词组“**take pains**”意为“耐心, 尽力”, 词组“**do one's best**”意为“尽力”, 均可用于本句的翻译。)
90. That he will come to the discussion(本句考查由“**that**”引导的主语从句的用法。)
91. superior to that type(“**be superior to**”意为“优于”。这里要注意以拉丁文 -ior 结尾的含有比较意义的形容词后接“to”, 如 inferior, junior, senior 等。这几个形容词表示比较的含义, 却不用比较级的形式。)

Test 2

KEYS

★Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1 - 4	DADB	5 - 7	CBC
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8. identity 9. make a good impression 10. a blind date

★Part III Listening Comprehension

11 - 14	15 - 18	19 - 22	23 - 25	26 - 29	30 - 32	33 - 35
BDDD	CBDC	BABB	DAD	AABD	BBC	CDC

(36) typical (37) relatively (38) boring (39) describe

(40) variety (41) normal (42) uniform (43) robbers

(44) seven bad men jumped out at me; one of them had a knife, and we got into a fight

(45) She was trying to get to the hospital, but there was a bad traffic jam

(46) the baby waited to "arrive" until we got to the hospital

★Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

47. E 48. I 49. N 50. H 51. O 52. L 53. G 54. K 55. D 56. C

Section B

57 - 61	BABDC	62 - 66	DBCDA
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★Part V Cloze

67 - 71	72 - 76	77 - 81	82 - 86
CAADB	BACCD	DCBAD	CBABD

★Part VI Translation

87. doesn't make any difference/makes no difference

88. learned a lot

89. reminded me of my childhood

90. I am running out of money

91. gives me the cold shoulder

试题详解

★Part I Writing

Technology

Technology has brought immense benefits to humankind. Take a look around and you'll find examples too numerous to list. Electric appliances like microwave ovens, for instance, have rendered our home life much easier and more enjoyable. Also, if you wish to travel to another city or country, the airplane will take you there within a matter of hours. What's more important, the use of advanced technology has made possible enormous increases in our food production capacity, enabling the world's fast-growing population to maintain at least an acceptable standard of living.

On the other hand, however, technology has also created problems that may threaten human existence. A major hazard is pollution. Indisputably, we have little chance to survive while the land, water and atmosphere are seriously polluted. Furthermore, technology can expose mankind to such threats as a nuclear war.

Confronted with the two sets of consequences, we must keep a clear head. Personally, it is important to realize that without technological advance there can be no further progress for human civilization. At the same time, because of the associated hazards, the use of technology must be subjected to careful planning and firm social control.

★Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

网上交友的原则

随着网络时代的到来,许多交友网站为繁忙的现代人提供了绝佳的寻找另一半的场所。但有学者指出,网络约会对于男人们来说是一个巨大的优势,而女性朋友们却往往受到伤害。本文作者向我们详细介绍了网上交友的九大原则,希望你通过网络也能找到真爱。

当国际互联网第一次降临我们这个世界,网络交友网站作为“忙碌的现代人”寻找伴侣的手段受到了热烈的吹捧。而且这一趋势在不断上升。(1) 网上交友似乎成了人们寻找理想伴侣最中意的方式。在实际接触他们本人之前,在网络上你可以有机会认识很多的人。

但是根据艾伦·费恩和谢里·施耐德的观点,他们在新作《网上交友的原则》中提出了一套原则,这本书刚刚在美国由帕吉特书业公司出版发行,一些很重要的东西往往被忽略。(2) 他们说网上交友对于男性来说是一个巨大的优势。他们担忧女性“犯巨大的错误”,“太唐突,太不加防范,太诚实,往往最后遭到抛弃,受到伤害”。

计算机科技的优势是不言而喻的,越来越多的人开始热衷网上交友。他们有没有想过这是多么危险的一件事情?他们有没有想过怎样找到一个真正的朋友或者值得托付的另一半?

每次你接触一个陌生人,你都是在冒险。不管你的第一次约见是在杂货店、博物馆还是网上聊天室,你必须保证安全。下面是一些专家推荐的网上交友的原则:

1. 钱行常识

不要泄露你的个人信息,比如说姓名、电话号码、地址,直到你确信安全为止。大部分的配对网站都会通过内部信箱发送信息,因此一般人不会得知你的电邮地址,除非你自己公开。在你确信安全之前,可以只用你的单名或者网名。(3) 其中一个最大的危险就是,在大家彼此都非常熟悉的社区,人们往往对他们的信息比较随便。

(4) 当你感觉到很安全,可以与你的网络朋友通电话时,给他或她你的工作单位号、手机号或者是寻呼机号,而不要给家里的固定电话号码,或者索要他们的联系方式。当天的第一次约会要在公共地方见面,并告知他人你的去向或者带着一些朋友。不要太快分享彼此的太多。

2. 要诚实

(5) 在你的介绍中要诚实。你不要刻意修饰以使自己变得风趣。大胆说出是什么让你感觉很特别。如果你发送了一张照片,要确定是近照,而且要坦率。专家称欺骗只会令你陷入尴尬——失望的交谈,生气的言语以及激烈的冲突。所以摘下面具,说出实情。你需要别人欣赏本真的你,而不是你做出来的别人。

3. 不要着急

在和别人在大街上浪漫的约会之前要通过他或她的言谈举止来了解这个人。(6) 专家称,互联网的妙处在于它重新唤醒了写作的愉悦感觉。在通电话或者面对面接触之前,好好想想你们的接触方式。一家针对布莱克从业人员的网络交友网站(LoveNubianStyle.com)的创始人迪特罗特·迪安·科斯塔说:“让你的直觉告诉你什么时候该去见那个人。有些人害怕如果不尽快见面,他就不会再跟我交谈。但是如果他在你确信之前没有耐心等待,那么这个人根本不值得拥有。”