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# 大学英语四级考试

# 张子宏点评历年真题

## CET 4

阳光英语学习法

- 外部主体：读者心情设计
- 内部主体：知识点环境设计

主编 张子宏

审订 大学英语四级考试命题研究组

- 解题思路 划线定位
- 解题要诀 高度总结
- 解题策略 深刻凝练
- 试题分析 选项全解



中国社会科学出版社



乾坤  
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WORLD

大学英语四级考试

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## 张子宏点评2005年1月四级真题

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

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

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

- [A] At the office. [B] In the waiting room.  
[C] At the airport. [D] In a restaurant.

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

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

1. W: You've sold your car, you don't need one?

M: [Not really, I've never liked driving anyway]. Now that we've moved to a place near the subway entrance, we can get about quite conveniently.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- [A] The man enjoys traveling by car.  
[B] The man lives far from the subway.  
[C] The man is good at driving.  
[D] The man used to own a car.

综合推断

**要诀** 抓听表示否定的指示词 Not really.

【试题分析】

选 D。主要判断标志是 sold out。顺便需要知道的是短语 "get about" (走动、旅行)。

**解题策略** 否定疑问句的简短回答部分非常重要,它简明扼要地表达了说话者的思想。表示否定意义的简短答语灵活多样,考生应尽量熟悉一些,如:Not so well./No, thanks./Thank you all the same./It's so kind of you, but.../No, I don't think it necessary.

2. M: I'm going to drop my information science class. It meets too early in the morning.

W: [Is that really a good reason to drop the class, Tony?]

Q: What does the woman mean?

**要诀** 注意分析说话者的语气。

语气推断

- [A] Tony should continue taking the course.  
[B] She approves of Tony's decision.  
[C] Tony can choose another science course.  
[D] She can't meet Tony so early in the morning.

【试题分析】

选 A。主要判断标志是女士的疑问语气。顺便需要知道的是短语 "approve of" (赞同)。

**解题策略** 要善于运用说话者的语气和语调进行推测。一般情况下,降调表示肯定的语气,升调表示疑问、否定或不解。如在本题中,声调就表明这位女士认为 Tony 不应该 drop the class.

3. M: If you won't do anything particular, shall we see the new play at the grand theatre tonight?

W: Sounds great, but I've got to go over my notes for tomorrow's mid-term.

Q: What does the woman imply?

同义转述

**要诀** but 之后是考点。

- [A] She has to study for the exam.  
[B] She is particularly interested in plays.  
[C] She's eager to watch the new play.  
[D] She can lend her notes to the man.

【试题分析】

选 A。主要判断标志是 but, mid-term。顺便需要知道的是短语 "go over" (复习)。

**解题策略** 听音时,一定要重点关注 but 之后的信息,因为在这里才会出现作者真正要表达的意思。所以,考生听到 but 时就应该立刻警觉。



4. M: What do you think of the prospect for on-line education. Is it going to replace the traditional school?

W: I doubt it. Schools are here to stay because there are much more than just book-learning. Even though now more and more kids are going on-line, I believe few of them will quit school all together.

Q: What does the woman think of conventional schools?

- [A] They will be replaced by on-line education sooner or later.
- [B] They will attract fewer kids as on-line education expands.
- [C] They will continue to exist along with on-line education.
- [D] They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only.

句意推断

要诀 “否定”是考点。

【试题分析】  
选C。主要判断标志是doubt, to stay, even though。顺便需要知道的是短语“all together”(完全)。

**解题策略** 否定的各种表达方式是四级听力的重点之一。除否定词no, not之外还有很多其他常见的否定意义的表达法,如本句中的I doubt it。

5. M: How do most students find a job after they graduate?

W: They usually look for a job by searching the want ads in the newspapers.

M: What does the woman mean?

- [A] Most students would like to work for a newspaper.
- [B] Most students find a job by reading advertisements.
- [C] Most students find it hard to get a job after they graduate.
- [D] Most students don't want jobs advertised in the newspapers.

同义转述

要诀 重复原文词语的选项可能是陷阱。

【试题分析】  
选B。主要判断标志是search the want ads。

**解题策略** 在对话听力中,答案的表达一般不同于原文。A中的newspaper, C中的graduate, D中的want都是在故意重复原文,答题时应尽量避免这样的选项。

6. M: Ellen is in the basement trying to repair the washing machine.

W: Shouldn't he be working on his term paper?

Q: What does the woman think Ellen should do?

- [A] Move the washing machine to the basement.
- [B] Turn the basement into a workshop.
- [C] Repair the washing machine.
- [D] Finish his assignment.

要诀 “建议”是考点。

句意引申

【试题分析】  
选D。主要判断标志是Ellen正在使用的反意疑问句。顺便需要知道的是短语“work on”(工作做事)。

**解题策略** Shouldn't he...?表示肯定的建议。在对话听力中,如果出现表示建议的词语,应给予充分重视,后面出现的往往是重要信息。这类词语包括:①Let's... ②Why don't you...? ③Why not...? ④Wouldn't...be wiser? ⑤Why bother...? ⑥How about...? ⑦Would...do?

7. W: Professor Newman, a few of us at the back didn't get a copy of your reading assignment.

M: Well, there are only thirty-eight names on my class list and I didn't bring any [spare] copies.

W: What do we learn from the conversation?

- [A] Some students at the back cannot hear the professor.
- [B] The professor has changed his reading assignment.
- [C] Some of the students are not on the professor's list.
- [D] The professor has brought extra copies of his assignment.

细节推断

要诀 抓听spare即可。

【试题分析】  
选C。主要判断标志是only thirty-eight names on my class list。顺便需要知道的是spare和extra是同义替换。

**解题策略** 四级听力中90%左右的题都是针对第二个人的话提出的。所以,重点抓听第二个人所说的话。

8. M: Congratulations, Li Ming, you are the talk of the town and the pride of our class now.

W: [If you are referring to my winning the English speech contest], I don't think it such a big deal. You know, I've spent two summer vacations learning English in Canada.

Q: What do we know Li Ming from the conversation?

- [A] She doesn't want to talk about the contest.
- [B] She's modest about her success in the contest.
- [C] She's spent two years studying English in Canada.
- [D] She's very proud of her success in the speech contest.

概括引申

要诀 “否定”是考点。

【试题分析】  
选B。主要判断标志是I don't think it such a big deal。需要知道的是短语“a big deal”(了不起的事)。



**解题策略** 在本题中抓听含否定结构 I don't think... 即可。

9.M: Would you pass me the sports section please?

W: Sure, if you give me the classified ads and local news section.

Q: What are the speakers doing?

**要诀** 抓听 ads 和 news section 即可。

语境推断

- [A] Talking about sports.
- [B] Writing up local news.
- [C] Reading newspapers.
- [D] Putting up advertisements

**【试题分析】**  
选 C 为主要判断标志是 sports section, classified ads and local news section.

**解题策略** 抓听与特定情景相关的词便可推出正在发生的事情。读报时肯定会涉及到 classified ads 和 local news section 等部分。因此,听懂这些词便能明白正在进行的事情。

10.W: If the weather is this hot tomorrow, we may as well give up the idea of playing tennis near afternoon.

M: Oh, I don't think it will last long, the weather forecast says it will cloud over by mid-afternoon.

Q: What does the man mean?

**要诀** “否定”是考点。

同义转述

- [A] They shouldn't change their plan.
- [B] They'd better change their mind.
- [C] The tennis game won't last long.
- [D] Weather forecasts are not reliable.

**【试题分析】**  
——选 A。主要判断标志是 I don't think it will last long.

**解题策略** 同第 8 题。

## Section B

**注意:** 听力理解的 B 节 (Section B) 为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation), 题目在试卷二上, 现在请取出试卷二。

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

There are a lot of good cameras available at the moment—most of these are made in Japan but there are also good (S1) models from Germany and the USA. We have (S2) a range of different models to see which is the best (S3) for money. After a number of different tests and interviews with people who are (S4) familiar with the different cameras being assessed, our researchers (S5) recommend the Olympic BY model as the best auto-focus camera available at the moment. It costs \$200 although you may well want to spend more—(S6) perhaps as much as another \$200—on buying (S7) additional lenses and other equipment. It is a good Japanese camera, easy to use. (S8) Equivalent German models tend to be heavier and slightly less easy to use., whereas the Ameri-

consumer

S1 quality

S1 上文提到了 good cameras(质量好的照相机),那么,在本句中,就应该添上 quality 来表达相同的意思。

S2 investigated

S2 后半句的 to see which is the best 表示 investigated(调查)的目的。

S3 value

S3 value 和 for money 搭配,表示“最值得买”。

S4 familiar

S4 be familiar with 是固定搭配,意为“熟悉”。

S5 recommend

S5 ①主语 our researchers 和宾语 model 之间应该使用一个动词;②recommend 常和 as 搭配。

S6 Perhaps

S6 more 的后面接的是一个数字,所以数字前面可以使用 perhaps 来表示“大概”。

S7 additional

S7 后面的 other 就暗示前面应该使用一个近义词 additional.

S8 Equivalent German models tend to be heavier and slightly less easy to use.

S8 关键词为:Equivalent German models, be heavier, less easy to use.

can versions are considerably more expensive.

The Olympic BY model weights only 320 grams which is quite a bit less than other cameras of a similar type. Indeed one of the other models we looked at weighed almost twice as much. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_All the people we interviewed expressed almost total satisfaction with it. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_

S9 Similarly, it is smaller than most of its competitors, thus fitting easily into a pocket or handbag.

S9 关键词为: Smaller than, competitors, easily into a pocket, handbag.

S10 The only problem was the slight awkwardness in loading the film.

S10 关键词为: problem, awkwardness, in loading the film.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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], [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

本文从发病原理、预防、治疗等各个方面介绍普通感冒和流感之间的区别和联系。

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell [misery], but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu(流感) may make a difference in how long the misery lasts.

The American Lung Association (ALA) has issued new guidelines on [combating] colds and the flu, and one of the keys is being able to quickly tell the two apart. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses—flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine (疫苗), which is, for most people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA.

But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all

11. According to the author, knowing the cause of the [misery] will help \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] shorten the duration of the illness
- [B] the patient buy medicine over the counter
- [C] the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs
- [D] prevent people from catching colds and the flu

【解析】选A。细节题。本题是对文章第一句的考查。题干加上选项的意思等于原文中的这句话。试题句对原文的句子中的一些词语进行了替换。如tell换成了know, make a difference in how long the misery lasts被shorten the duration of the illness所替换。B、C、D和文章内容及生活常识就不相符。

12. [We learn from the passage] that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu
- [B] aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu
- [C] delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system
- [D] over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

【解析】选D。细节题。该题有一定的难度,因为它所涉及的内容不局限在文章的第二段,而是在文章的第六段内。解答该类题目需要我们迅速地带着选项当中的信息到原文中去查找,只要准确地阅读原文找到对应的部分,问题便可迎刃而解。

13. According to the passage, to [combat] the flu effectively, \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] one should identify the virus which causes it
- [B] one should consult a doctor as soon as possible
- [C] one should take medicine upon catching the disease
- [D] one should remain alert when the disease is spreading

【解析】选C。细节题。问题的出处在文章的第二段,其标志是combat。答案的根据是drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in.



ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small [children have flu-like symptoms].

Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome (综合症), a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system.

There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

定位:  
题文  
同序

14. Which of the following [symptoms] will distinguish the flu from a cold? [关键词]

- [A] A stuffy nose.
- [B] A high temperature.
- [C] A sore throat.
- [D] A dry cough.

概括文意

[解析]选B。细节题,问题的出处在文章的第五段,答案当中的 a high temperature 和原文中的 fever 意思相近。A、C 两个选项的内容是 cold 和 flu 所共有的,只不过描述感冒的症状时用的是 scratchy, D 选项所包含的内容文章没有提及。

定位

15. [If children have flu-like symptoms], their parents \_\_\_\_ [关键词]

- [A] are advised not to give them aspirin
- [B] should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome
- [C] are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination
- [D] should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever

句意转述

[解析]选A。细节题,答案在文章的第七段。干扰项容易排除。

## Passage Two

比较介绍美国和日本学前教育的异同,日本学前教育的重点是执着、专注和团队精神的培养,而美国的学前教育更注重知识的学习。

In a time of low academic achievement by children in the United States, [many Americans] returning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers. However, the answers provided by Japanese preschools are not the ones Americans expected to find. In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction. In one investigation, 300 Japanese and 210 American preschool teachers, child development specialists, and parents were asked about various aspects of early childhood education. Only 2 percent of the Japanese respondents (答卷者) listed "to give children a good start academically" as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. In contrast, over half the [American respondents] chose this as one of their top three choices. To prepare children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, [Japanese schools] do not teach reading, writing, and mathematics, but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group. The vast majority of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.

In the recent comparison of Japanese and American preschool education, 91 percent of Japanese respondents chose providing children with a group experience as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. Sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented (强

定位

16. We learn from the first paragraph that [many Americans] believe \_\_\_\_ [关键词]

- [A] Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents
- [B] Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements
- [C] Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction
- [D] Japan's higher education is superior to theirs

句意理解

[解析]选C。细节题,问题的出处在文章的第一句。关键是 turn to Japan ... for possible answers。A, 文章中没有提到; B, 属于过度推理,原文说的是 academic achievement; D, 有意混淆 high 和 higher。

定位

17. Most [Americans surveyed] believe that preschools should also attach importance to \_\_\_\_ [关键词]

- [A] problem solving
- [B] group experience believe that preschools should also attach importance to
- [C] parental guidance
- [D] individually-oriented development

句意引申

[解析]选A。细节题,由 survey 可知问题仍然在文章的第一段,美国人认为应该给孩子 a good start academically, 选项当中的 A 和原文最为贴近。

定位

18. In [Japan's preschool education], the focus is on \_\_\_\_ [关键词]

- [A] preparing children academically
- [B] developing children's artistic interests
- [C] tapping children's potential
- [D] shaping children's character

句意概括

[解析]选D。细节题,答案的出处在第一段的结尾处, persistence, concentration, the ability to function as a member of a group 概括起来就是 character。A 恰恰是与 D 相反的做法; B 原文没有提及; C 是强干扰项,其难点可能是误导读者将属于性格培养的内容理解成开发潜能的内容。

调个性发展的) Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices. An emphasis on the importance of the group seen in Japanese early childhood education continues into elementary school education.

Like in America, there is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese kindergartens have specific aims, such as early musical training or potential development. In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have elementary and secondary schools. Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children **attend a university-based program**, it will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities. Several more progressive programs have introduced **free play** as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens.

定位 关键词

19. [Free play] has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to \_\_\_\_.
- [A] broaden children's horizon  
[B] cultivate children's creativity  
[C] lighten children's study load  
[D] enrich children's knowledge

【解析】选C。细节题,问题的出处在文章第三段的最后,该段说有些日本的学前教育也强调知识的学习,为了减轻孩子的学习压力,会让学生在一段时间内自由玩耍。

句意  
转述

20. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to [university-based kindergartens]?

- [A] They can do better in their future studies.  
[B] They can accumulate more group experience there.  
[C] They can be individually oriented when they grow up.  
[D] They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.

【解析】选D。细节题,问题的出处在文章的最后一段,文章里面的句子和正确选项的句子几乎没有大的变动,很容易选出正确答案。

定位

句意  
转述

## Passage Three

本文介绍全球使用有铅汽油给极地的冰雪中和土壤造成的铅污染,研究发现美国是全球铅污染大户,以及改用无铅汽油后铅污染情况的改善,但是控制污染的工作仍然很重。

Lead deposits, which accumulated in soil and snow during the 1960's and 70's, were primarily the result of leaded gasoline emissions originating in the United States. In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has mandated unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation world-wide has **decreased significantly**.

[A study published recently in the journal Nature shows] that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the leading contributor to the high concentration of lead in the snow in Greenland. The new study is a result of the continued research led by Dr. Charles Boutron, an expert on the impact of heavy metals on the environment at the National Center for Scientific Research in France. A study by Dr. Boutron published in 1991 showed that lead levels in *arctic* (北极的) snow were declining.

In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the ratios of the different forms of lead in the leaded gasoline used in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasolines and thus enabled scientists to *differentiate* (区分) [the lead sources]. The dominant lead ratio found in Greenland snow matched that found in gasoline from the United States.

In a study published in the journal *Ambio*, scientists found that lead levels in soil in

定位 关键词

21. [The study published in the journal Nature indicates that] \_\_\_\_.
- [A] the Clean Air Act has not produced the desired results  
[B] lead deposits in arctic snow are on the increase  
[C] lead will stay in soil and snow longer than expected  
[D] the US is the major source of lead pollution in arctic snow

【解析】选D。细节题,问题出处在第二段,解题线索是找Nature所在的段落,文章中用的leading contributor,试题中用的是major source, A、B两项所述内容和第一、二段内容相反,C项所述内容文章没有提及。

同义  
转述

定位 关键词

22. Lead accumulation worldwide **decreased significantly** after the use of unleaded gas in the US \_\_\_\_.
- [A] was discouraged  
[B] was enforced by law  
[C] was prohibited by law  
[D] was introduced

【解析】选B。细节题,问题出处在文章第一段,定位的线索是Clean Air Act,解题难点是弄懂mandate(强制规定,托管)的意思,另外,从Act一词也能猜出这里是“由法律强制使用无铅汽油”。

抽象  
概括

定位

23. [How did scientists discover the source of lead pollution] in Greenland?
- [A] By analyzing the data published in journals like Nature and Ambio.  
[B] By observing the lead accumulations in different parts of the arctic area.  
[C] By studying the chemical elements of soil and snow in Northeastern America.  
[D] By comparing the chemical compositions of leaded gasoline used in various countries.

【解析】选D。细节题,问题的出处在文章的第三段。

句意  
转述



the North eastern United States had decreased markedly since the introduction of unleaded gasoline.

Many scientists had believed that the lead would stay in soil and snow for a longer period.

[The authors of the Ambio study] examined samples of the upper layers of soil taken from the same sites of 30 forest floors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in 1980 and in 1990. The forest environment processed and redistributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected.

Scientists say both studies demonstrate that certain parts of the *ecosystem* (生态系统) respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute.

- 关键词
- 定位 24. [The authors of the Ambio study] have found that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 词义理解
- [A] forests get rid of lead pollution faster than expected
  - [B] lead accumulations in forests are more difficult to deal with
  - [C] lead deposits are widely distributed in the forests of the US
  - [D] the upper layers of soil in forests are easily polluted by lead emissions
- 定位 25. It can be inferred from [the last paragraph] that scientists \_\_\_\_\_.
- 关键词
- [A] are puzzled by the mystery of forest pollution
  - [B] feel relieved by the use of unleaded gasoline
  - [C] still consider lead pollution a problem
  - [D] lack sufficient means to combat lead pollution
- 句意引申

【解析】选A。细节题，问题的出处在文章的第六段结尾处。原文的句子是The forest environment processed and redistributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected. 其中的 processed and redistributed 相当于 get rid of.

【解析】选C。推断题，问题的出处在全文的最后一段，尤其是最后一句but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute. 该段的意思是科学家发现一定的生态系统可以快速地减轻大气污染，但是这些发现不能当作大气可以随意污染的根据，也就是说空气污染问题仍然存在。

## Passage Four

文章告诉大家，运动是长期保持体重的最有效的因素之一，大多数美国人偏重用节食法来减肥，而忽略了运动，但是运动是辅助减肥的最有效方式。

Exercise is one of the few factors with a positive role in long-term maintenance of body weight. Unfortunately, that message has not gotten through to [the average American], who would rather try switching to "light" beer and low-calorie bread than increase physical exertion. The Centers for Disease Control, for example, found that fewer than one-fourth of overweight adults who were trying to shed pounds said they were combining exercise with their diet.

[In rejecting exercise, some people] may be discouraged too much by caloric-expenditure charts; for example, one would have to briskly walk three miles just to work off the 275 calories in one delicious Danish pastry (小甜饼). Even exercise [professionals concede half a point here]. "Exercise by itself is a very tough way to lose weight," says York Onnen, program director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

- 关键词
- 定位 26. What is said about [the average American] in the passage?
- 句意概述
- [A] They tend to exaggerate the healthful effect of "light" beer.
  - [B] They usually ignore the effect of exercise on losing weight.
  - [C] They prefer "light" beer and low-calorie bread to other drinks and food.
  - [D] They know the factors that play a positive role in keeping down body weight.
- 定位 27. [Some people dislike exercise] because \_\_\_\_\_.
- 同义转述
- [A] they think it is physically exhausting
  - [B] they find it hard to exercise while on a diet
  - [C] they don't think it possible to walk 3 miles every day
  - [D] they find consulting caloric-expenditure charts troublesome
- 定位 28. "Even exercise [professionals] concede half a point here" (Line 7, Para. 2) means "They \_\_\_\_\_".
- 关键词
- 细节推理
- [A] agree that the calories in a small piece of pastry can be difficult to work off by exercise
  - [B] partially believe diet plays a supporting role in weight reduction
  - [C] are not fully convinced that dieting can help maintain one's new weight
  - [D] are not sufficiently informed of the positive role of exercise in losing weight

【解析】选B。细节题，问题的出处在文章的第一段的第二句。 19: 1750V

【解析】选A。细节题，问题的出处在文章的第二段 Exercise by itself is a very tough way to lose weight. 也就是说，用运动的方法来减肥，是很费劲的事情。

【解析】选B。推断题，问题的出处在文章的第二段，因为用运动的方法来减肥，是很费劲的事情，如例子所讲要消耗掉一块小甜饼所含的热量，就需要快步行走三英里。所以控制饮食对减肥是有用的。

Still, exercise's supporting role in weight reduction is vital. A study at [the Boston University Medical Center] of overweight police officers and other public employees confirmed that those who dieted without exercise regained almost all their old weight, while those who worked exercise into their daily routine maintained their new weight.

If you have been *sedentary* (极少活动的) and decide to start walking one mile a day, the added exercise could burn an extra 100 calories daily. In a year's time, assuming no increase in food intake, you could lose ten pounds. By increasing the distance of your walks gradually and making other dietary adjustments, you may lose even more weight.

- 定位 关键词
29. What was confirmed by the Boston University Medical Center's study?
- [A] Controlling one's calorie intake is more important than doing exercise.
- [B] Even occasional exercise can help reduce weight.
- [C] **Weight reduction is impossible without exercise.**
- [D] One could lose ten pounds in a year's time if there's no increase in food intake.

【解析】选C。细节题,问题的出处在文章的第三段,其大意是只靠控制饮食而不运动的减肥,体重还会恢复如初;而每天坚持运动就能很好地维持减肥效果。

- 定位 关键词
30. What is the [author's purpose] in writing this article?
- [A] To justify the study of the Boston University Medical Center.
- [B] To stress the importance of maintaining proper weight.
- [C] To support the statement made by York Onnen.
- [D] **To show the most effective way to lose weight.**

【解析】选D。主旨大意题,总观全文可以发现作者在表明运动是最有效的减肥方法这一观点。

## Part III Vocabulary

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

31. The machine looked like a [large, \_\_\_\_, old-fashioned] typewriter.
- 逻辑推理 [A] forceful [B] **clumsy**
- [C] intense [D] tricky

【解析】选B。题干意为:这个机器看起来像一架又大又笨重的老式打字机。四个选项的意思分别为:A有力的;B笨重的;C紧张的;D棘手的。

【答题技巧】old-fashioned和large是重要参照。

32. Though she began her [singing in a local pop group], she is now [a famous Hollywood movie star].
- 概括推断 [A] employment [B] **career**
- [C] occupation [D] profession

【解析】选B。题干意为:尽管她的演艺生涯始于一个地方的流行歌曲演唱组,她现在成了好莱坞著名的影星。四个选项的意思分别为:A普通意义上的工作;B职业;C终身从事的职业或事业;D专业。

【答题技巧】根据前后两个句子可知,这里谈论的是一个前后连续的工作。

33. Within two weeks of arrival, [all foreigners had to \_\_\_\_ with the local police].
- 语境推断 [A] inquire [B] consult
- [C] **register** [D] profession

【解析】选C。题干意为:到达后两周内,所有的外国人都要到当地的警察部门去登记。四个选项的意思分别为:A询问;B协商,咨询;C登记;D旋转。

【答题技巧】根据生活常识,警方是管理人口的部门,本国人 and 外国人概莫能外。

34. Considering your salary, you should be able to [twenty dollars] a week.
- 常见搭配 [A] put forward [B] put up
- [C] put out [D] **put aside**

【解析】选D。题干意为:鉴于你的薪水情况,你每周至少可以储蓄20美元。四个选项的意思分别为:A提出;B容忍;C熄灭;D储存,保留。

【答题技巧】salary和20 dollars是重要参照。

35. As he has [not wait] our patience, we'll [longer].
- 语境参照 [A] torn [B] wasted
- [C] **exhausted** [D] consumed

【解析】选C。题干意为:因为他已经耗尽了我们的耐心,我们不再等他了。四个选项的意思分别为:A撕破;B浪费;C耗尽;D消费。

【答题技巧】patience和not wait是重要参照。

36. These teachers try to be objective when they [the integrated [ability] of their students].
- 动宾搭配 [A] justify [B] **evaluate**
- [C] indicate [D] reckon

【解析】选B。题干意为:这些老师在对他们的学生进行综合能力评估时尽量保持客观的态度。四个选项的意思分别为:A证明...正当;B评估;C指示,标明;D认为,估计。

【答题技巧】ability和objective是重要参照。



37. Mrs. Morris's daughter is [pretty] and \_\_\_\_, and many girls envy her. 并列参照

[A] slender [B] light  
[C] faint [D] minor

*claim*  
【解析】选A。题干意为：莫里斯太太的女儿既好看又苗条，很多姑娘都嫉妒她。四个选项的意思分别为：A苗条的；B轻的；C晕的；D次要的。  
【答题技巧】生活当中姑娘们最希望的是身材苗条。

38. Tomorrow the mayor is to \_\_\_\_ a group of Canadian businessmen on [a tour] of the city. 语境参照

[A] coordinate [B] cooperate  
[C] accompany [D] associate

【解析】选C。题干意为：明天市长要陪同一个加拿大商团游览本市。四个选项的意思分别为：A协调；B合作；C陪同；D联系。  
【答题技巧】tour是重要参照。

39. I'm \_\_\_\_ enough [to know it is going to be a very difficult situation] to compete against three strong teams. 逻辑推理

[A] realistic [B] conscious  
[C] register [D] resolve

【解析】选B。题干意为：我对于将要和三个强队进行较量的困难形势有足够的清醒认识。四个选项的意思分别为：A现实的；B意识到的；C知道的，常和of连用；D激进的。  
【答题技巧】old-fashioned和large是重要参照。

40. Can you give me even the \_\_\_\_ [clue] as to where her son might be? 常用搭配

[A] simplest [B] slightest  
[C] least [D] utmost

【解析】选B。题干意为：你能给我哪怕是一点线索，让我知道他的儿子可能在哪里吗？四个选项的意思分别为：A最简单的；B一点点的；C最少的；D极度的，最大的。  
【答题技巧】clue是重要参照。

41. Norman Davis will be remembered by many [with] \_\_\_\_ not only as a great scholar but also as a most delightful and faithful friend. 常用搭配

[A] kindness [B] friendliness  
[C] warmth [D] affection

【解析】选D。题干意为：在许多人的心目中，诺曼不仅是一位伟大的学者，还是一个令人愉快和对人忠诚的朋友。四个选项的意思分别为：A仁慈；B友善；C温暖；D喜爱。  
【答题技巧】生活常识是重要参照，大家对学者和朋友当然是喜爱的。

42. Salaries for \_\_\_\_ positions seem to be higher than for [permanent] ones. 反义参照

[A] legal [B] optional  
[C] voluntary [D] temporary

【解析】选B。题干意为：做临时工作所得的薪水似乎比做固定工作所得的薪水要高。四个选项的意思分别为：A法定的；B可以任选的；C自愿的；D临时的。  
【答题技巧】permanent和temporary构成反义对照，是重要参照。

43. Most people agree that the present role of women [has already affected U.S. society. \_\_\_\_ it has affected the traditional role of men]. 前后对照

[A] Above all [B] In all  
[C] At most [D] At last

【解析】选B。题干意为：大多数人都认为如今妇女的地位已经影响了美国的社会生活，尤其是影响到了传统意义上男人的地位。四个选项的意思分别为：A首先，尤其是；B总计；C至多；D最后。  
【答题技巧】前后两句的意思联系是重要参照。

44. Science and technology have \_\_\_\_ in important ways [to] the improvement of agricultural production. 固定搭配

[A] attached [B] assisted  
[C] contributed [D] witnessed

【解析】选C。题干意为：科学技术是促进农业产量的提高的重要因素。四个选项的意思分别为：A系上，使附属于，常用作attach importance to；B协助；C贡献；D目击，作证。  
【答题技巧】to是重要参照。

45. As an actor he could communicate [a whole \_\_\_\_ of] emotions. 常见搭配

[A] frame [B] range  
[C] number [D] scale

【解析】选B。题干意为：作为一名演员他能够掌控全部的情感。四个选项的意思分别为：A框架；B范围；C数量；D幅度。  
【答题技巧】句意是重要参照。

46. This is what you should bear in mind: [Don't \_\_\_\_ a salary increase before you actually get it]. 语境推理

[A] hang on [B] draw on  
[C] wait on [D] count on

【解析】选D。题干意为：这就是你应该牢记在心的：在你实际得到之前不要指望加薪。四个选项的意思分别为：A抓紧不放；B利用；C伺候；D依靠，指望。  
【答题技巧】句意是重要参照。

47. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated \_\_\_\_\_ instead of [mechanically].

反义关系 [A]artificially [C]manually

[B]automatically [D]synthetically

【解析】选C。题干意为：这艘船的发电机不行了，没法用机械来操作泵了，只好改由手工操作。四个选项的意思分别为：A人工地，指“非天然生成的”；B自动地；C人力地；D人造地，合成地。  
【答题技巧】mechanically和break down是重要参照。

48. The little girl was so [frightened] that she just wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ [her grip on my arm].

逻辑推理 [A]loosen [C]relieve

[B]remove [D]dismiss

【解析】选A。题干意为：那个小女孩太害怕了，紧抓住我的胳膊不放。四个选项的意思分别为：A放松；B去处；C减轻；D解雇。  
【答题技巧】frightened和grip是重要参照。

49. [He never arrives on time] and my \_\_\_\_\_ is that [he feels the meetings are useless].

综合推断 [A]preference [C]inference

[B]conference [D]reference

【解析】选C。题干意为：他从来都不准时，我的推断是他认为会议是无用的。四个选项的意思分别为：A偏爱；B会议；C推断；D参考。  
【答题技巧】前后句意是重要参照。

50. Mrs. Smith was so \_\_\_\_\_ [about] everything that no servants could please her.

固定搭配 [A]specific [B]special

[C]precise [D]particular

【解析】选D。题干意为：史密斯夫人对一切都那么挑剔，结果没有佣人能让她满意。四个选项的意思分别为：A具体的；B特殊的；C精确的；D特别的。  
【答题技巧】be particular about这一固定搭配是重要参照。

51. Last night he saw two dark \_\_\_\_\_ [enter the building], and then there was the explosion.

主谓关系 [A]features [C]sketches

[B]figures [D]images

【解析】选B。题干意为：昨天夜里他看见两个黑影进了大楼，然后就发生了爆炸。四个选项的意思分别为：A特征；B体形，人物；C素描，大意；D形象，肖像。  
【答题技巧】从句意可知，这里指人物的行为后果。

52. It is obvious that this new rule is applicable to everyone [with- out] \_\_\_\_\_.

固定搭配 [A]exception [C]modification

[B]exclusion [D]substitution

【解析】选A。题干意为：很明显这条新规定对所有人都适用，没有例外。四个选项的意思分别为：A例外；B拒绝，排斥；C修改；D代替。  
【答题技巧】applicable to everyone是重要参照。

53. His temper and personality show that he can become a [soldier] of the top \_\_\_\_\_.

语境推断 [A]circle [C]category

[B]rank [D]grade

【解析】选B。题干意为：他的性格和脾气显示他能够成为军衔最高的战士。四个选项的意思分别为：A圈子，周期；B军衔；C种类；D级别。  
【答题技巧】soldier是重要参照。

54. During the lecture, the speaker occasionally \_\_\_\_\_ his point [by relating his own experiences].

语境推断 [A]illustrated [C]cited

[B]hinted [D]displayed

【解析】选A。题干意为：在演讲过程中，为了说明自己的观点，演说者不时地结合自己的亲身经历。四个选项的意思分别为：A说明；B暗示；C引用；D陈列，显示。  
【答题技巧】point是重要参照。

55. Only those who can \_\_\_\_\_ [to lose their money should make high-risk investments].

逻辑推理 [A]maintain [C]endure

[B]sustain [D]afford

【解析】选D。题干意为：只有那些能够赔得起钱的人才能进行高风险的投资。四个选项的意思分别为：A坚持；B维持；C忍受；D担负得起。  
【答题技巧】to lose money是重要参照。

56. He found the \_\_\_\_\_ [media attention intolerable and decided to go abroad].

逻辑推理 [A]sufficient [C]steady

[B]constant [D]plenty

【解析】选B。题干意为：他无法忍受媒体上的频频曝光，决定出国。四个选项的意思分别为：A足够的；B经常的；C稳定的；D大量的。  
【答题技巧】句意是重要参照。



57. There has been a [collision \_\_\_\_ a number of cars on the main road to town].  
 [A] composing [B] consisting  
 [C] involving [D] engaging

【解析】选C。题干意为：在通往城镇的主路上，一场事故涉及好多车辆。四个选项的意思分别为：A组成；B由…构成；C牵涉；D(使)从事于。  
 【答题技巧】collision是重要参照。

58. \_\_\_\_ elephants are different from [wild elephants] in many aspects, including their tempers.  
 [A] Cultivated [B] Regulated  
 [C] Civil [D] Tame

【解析】选D。题干意为：人工驯养的大象和野生的大象在许多方面都有差异，包括它们的脾气。四个选项的意思分别为：A养殖的，培植的，多用于植物；B控制的，调节的；C文明的；D驯服的，温顺的，多用于动物。  
 【答题技巧】elephant和wild是重要参照。

59. Ten days ago [the young man informed his boss of his intention to] \_\_\_\_.  
 [A] resign [B] reject  
 [C] retreat [D] replace

【解析】选A。题干意为：十天前，这位年轻人向老板表达了要辞职的意愿。四个选项的意思分别为：A辞职；B拒绝；C撤退；D代替。  
 【答题技巧】boss是重要参照。

60. As one of the world's highest paid models, she had [her face \_\_\_\_ for five million dollars].  
 [A] deposited [B] assured  
 [C] measured [D] insured

【解析】选D。题干意为：作为世界上收入最高的模特之一，她为她的脸部上了价值500万美元的保险。四个选项的意思分别为：A储蓄；B保证，担保；C测量；D给…保险。  
 【答题技巧】highest paid model和five million dollars是重要参照。

## Part IV

## Cloze

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

本文以举例说明的方式，告诉大家该如何去购买家庭用具才是最明智的做法。

Wise buying is [a positive way] in which you can make your money go further. The 61 go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 62 you money [or can add] 63 the cost. Take the 64 example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 65 you are making the 66 buy if you choose [one 67 look] you like and which is also the cheapest 68 [price]. But when you get it home you may find that [it 69] twice as [long] as [a more expensive] 70 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 71 [your hairdryer the most expensive one of all]. So what [principles] should you 72 when you go out shopping? If you 73 [your home, your car or any valuable 74 in excellent condition], you'll be saving money [in the long] 75. Before you buy a

61. [A] form [B] fashion  
 [C] way [D] method  
 62. [A] save [B] preserve  
 [C] in [D] similar  
 63. [A] up [B] to  
 [C] in [D] on  
 64. [A] easy [B] single  
 [C] simple [D] similar  
 65. [A] convince [B] accept  
 [C] examine [D] think  
 66. [A] proper [B] best  
 [C] reasonable [D] most  
 67. [A] its [B] which  
 [C] whose [D] what  
 68. [A] for [B] with  
 [C] in [D] on  
 69. [A] spends [B] takes  
 [C] lasts [D] consumes  
 70. [A] mode [B] copy  
 [C] sample [D] model  
 71. [A] cause [B] make  
 [C] leave [D] prove  
 72. [A] adopt [B] lay  
 [C] stick [D] adapt  
 73. [A] reserve [B] decorate  
 [C] store [D] keep  
 74. [A] products [B] possession  
 [C] material [D] ownership  
 75. [A] run [B] interval  
 [C] period [D] time

61. 选C。参照上文的 a positive way 可以得出该答案。  
 62. 选A。参照下文的 or 可以得出该答案。  
 63. 选B。参照下文的 the cost 可以得出该答案。  
 64. 选C。参照生活常识和全文主旨可以得出该答案。  
 65. 选D。参照全文的主旨可以得出该答案。  
 66. 选A。参照上文的 a positive way 可以得出该答案。  
 67. 选C。从该句的结构看，这里缺少一个定语从句的引导词，并且该词本身也作定语。  
 68. 选C。参照上文的 cheapest 和下文的 price 可以得出该答案。  
 69. 选B。参照下文的 as long as 和 to dry your hair 可知这里要表达的是花费多长时间。  
 70. 选D。四个选项的意思分别为 mode, 方式, 样式; model, 样式, 型; copy, 副本, 拷贝; sample, 样品; 参照。从上文可知，这里说的是另外一种样式的商品。  
 71. 选B。参照上下文可以得出该答案。  
 72. 选A。参照本句中的 principle 一词可以得出该答案。  
 73. 选D。参照下文的 conditions 可以得出该答案。  
 74. 选B。参照上文的 car, home, 可以判断这里需要一个概括上文的各种财产的名词。  
 75. 选A。知道 in the long run (最终) 是一个短语就可以得出该答案。

new [ 76 ], talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it [suits your particular 77 ].

Before you buy an expensive 78 , or a service, do check [the price] and 79 [is on offer]. If possible, [choose] 80 three items or three estimates.

76. [A] appliance [B] equipment  
[C] utility [D] facility
77. [A] function [B] purpose  
[C] goal [D] task
78. [A] component [B] element  
[C] item [D] particle
79. [A] what [B] which  
[C] that [D] this
80. [A] of [B] in  
[C] by [D] from

76. 选 A。参照上文可知这里讲的是家庭用具，而 equipment 指工厂等地方使用的机器、设备；utility 是“效用、有用”，用作复数时，指“水、电等公共事业”；facility 多指“公用的设备、设施”。

77. 选 B。参照上下文可以得出该答案。

78. 选 C。参照上文的 appliance 可以得出该答案，particle(微粒)是想从形式上干扰考生，如果该词是 article, 将也是正确答案。

79. 选 A。这里缺少一个引导句子使其与前面的 price 形成并列的词。

80. 选 D。choose 通常和 from 一起使用，表达“从...当中选择”的意思。

## Part V

## Writing

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a campaign speech in support of your election to the post of chairman of the student union. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 你认为自己具备是什么条件(能力, 性格, 爱好)可以胜任学生会主席工作,
2. 如果当选你将会为本校同学做什么?

### A Campaign Speech

My fellow schoolmates:

Tonight I'll make a speech here because I am willing to become the chairman of the student union of our university and serve all of you.

Firstly, let me introduce myself. When I was in the senior high school, I had been the chairman of the student union for three years. I am quite familiar with the job, so I am confident that I will be qualified to handle student affairs and organize activities. I am an outgoing and easygoing boy and I can get along well with others.

Secondly, I will make a brief introduction to my working plan. If I were the chairman of the student union, I would set up the cooperative learning group within the organization; then I would organize a series of activities to enrich our college life. My goal is to create a favorable campus atmosphere for us to have a happy and fruitful college life.

I am ready to be your friends and to serve the whole university with a good will and with my care.

Vote for me.

Thank you.