

大学英语四级考试 题型分析与应试技巧

听力测试题型分析与应试技巧

Listening Comprehension

| 一、题型分析 |

大学英语四级考试的第一部分是听力理解。这一部分共有两套题型：第一套题型是大家熟悉的 1997 年以前常使用的题型，该题型共 20 题，包括两节：A 节 (Section A) 为 Short Conversation，共有 10 题，每题含一组对话，对话后有一个问句；B 节 (Section B) 为 Passages，共有 10 题，分别安排在若干篇（一般为三篇）听力材料之后，每篇后有二至四道题，每题为一个问句。

该部分的每个问句后仍有 15 秒钟的阅读间隙，要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟约 120 词，念一遍，考试时间 20 分钟。

第二套题型也包括两节：A 节 (Section A) 与第一套题型一样为 Short Conversation。B 节 (Section B) 为 Compound Dictation，称“复合式听写。”该套题型是 1997 年后的新题型。所谓复合式听写是先给出一篇短文，再留出十个空 (space)。第一部分为前七个空 (S1-S7)，要求用听到的原文填写空缺的单词，第二部分为后三个空 (S8-S10)，要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。全文是一篇 250 词左右的短文，朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读，没有停顿，要求考生听懂全文内容。第二遍时，在第一部分的每个空格处略有停顿，让考生填入所缺单词。第二部分之后停顿 5 分钟，让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样，没有停顿，供考生进行核对。

复合式听写所用的短文与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同，朗读速度略低于大学英语教学大纲规定的语速。

上述两种题型在以后每年两次全国大学英语四级测试 (CET-4) 中交替使用，事先并不通知考生本次是何种题型，故每个考生都应该熟悉这两种题型。下面就这两种题型的解题技巧及如何提高应试能力分别作出介绍。

| 二、应试技巧 |

1

对话部分

听力测试的对话内容主要是日常生活中的一般交际内容，涉及到衣、食、住、行、工作和学习等。对话的题材主要谈工作情况、职业特点、家庭计划、行为动机、事件背景、人物动态、行动意图等。根据近年，尤其是 2003 年 6 月四级听力测试的试题来看，听力材料中的句子结构渐趋复杂，主从复合句明显增加，隐含否定题型、言外之意题型和重复反问题型时有出现，而且语境材料偏长，信息量大，选项相对较长，这就使四级听力的难度大大增加。考虑到听力测试命题的这种趋势，同学们更应该明确主攻方向，针对听力测试的重点和难点，做好复习备考工作。

2

短文部分

短文部分主要在于其整体难度较大。如果说对话部分侧重语句水平,那么短文部分则侧重于语篇水平,更强调理解的整体性和逻辑性,强调隐含信息的推理、综合信息的归纳。做短文部分听力测试题时,应注意应用以下方法:

1. 先浏览问题,再根据问题预测内容;
2. 许多问题的出现顺序与文章内容的顺序基本一致;
3. 短文中的问题多为对细节内容的考查,因此选项加上题干的内容大致与文章的内容相符;
4. 记住事件发生的时间和地点;
5. 综合记忆短文中的事实和理由;
6. 通过所给信息判断人物的身份及相互间的关系。

3

复合式听写

(一) 单词听写

这部分侧重检测考生对单词的音、形、义的综合掌握能力,一般说来,做听写填空题,可按下列步骤和技巧进行:

1. 听抄:即听到什么内容写下什么内容,要求考生有扎实的单词拼写能力,要从音、形、义、用四个方面入手,并结合上下文听懂该单词,如1997年6月考题复合式听写S1空格中, No working day is identical to any other, so there is no "typical" day for a police officer. 许多考生都听懂了"typical"一词,但却将其拼写为"topical",显然不了解 typical 派生于 type (类型) 一词,还有些考生将其拼为 difficult, 也许是由于未能扎实掌握形容词后缀-al的缘故。
2. 检查:在填写完全文后,需要检查所填写的内容,检查要从以下几个方面着手:
 - 1) 时态、语态是否正确?
 - 2) 语意是否通顺? 英语中有很多读音相似或同音异形、近义词,选择哪一个词应由整句话的句意及上下文的连贯性来决定。
 - 3) 语句结构是否完整? 听的时候,如冠词、介词可能听得不是很清楚,检查时要根据上下文决定是否需要。

(二) 句子听写

这一部分着重考查学生听音时对语篇的理解能力和相应的书面表达能力,是一种综合能力的测试,也是交际中运用能力的强调。在这类题中,考生需要切实地把握住所听原文的大意,并运用相应的写作能力将其表达出来,要提高这方面的能力,应从下列三方面着手:

1. 提高书面表达能力。要做到的一点,只有首先牢固掌握常用句型结构和语法规则,才能确保句子通顺,而不是错句连篇,听写句子时才能熟练记录自己所听到的内容,否则即使听懂了句子,由于缺乏正确的表达也会失分。要想提高这部分听力成绩,需要坚实的语言基础,平时要下苦工夫多写、多练、多记、多背。熟练掌握英语语法、句型,可以提高对听到内容的反应速度。例如,英语中某些句型,象"(not) ... until", "unless"等,有些学生在阅读时都要在脑中转换好几次才能弄懂这句话的意思,而听力测试中则瞬间即逝,没有时间去细想。此外,听力中还经常考查否定的不同表达方式、虚拟语气等,若对这些习惯不熟悉,就很容易犯错误。
2. 培养和锻炼逻辑思维能力。一是要培养直接用英语进行逻辑思维的能力,二是要根据上下文用逻辑推理来预测事物的发展情况的能力。

逻辑思维能力是一种普遍适用的听力技巧,让我们仍以 CET4-97.6 试题中 S10 为例,它的原文是:

I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, (S10) [the baby waited to "arrive" until we got to the hospital]. 我以为她会在我的警车内就把孩子生下来,但幸运的是, (S10) …。

即使未听清录音,根据前后句的转折关系,我们也猜得出孩子没生在车上,而是到医院以后才出世。这样,

就可以排除某些考生理解上的错误,以为“the baby waited in the hospital”(孩子在医院中等候)。有些考生也可能没听懂录音中“waited to arrive”是“等待出世”之意,但都仍然根据上下文推断“the baby was born in the hospital”,其意也对。所以培养预测能力、随机应变,在听力考试中是非常必要的。

3. 培养良好的听音习惯,不要把注意力集中在逐字逐句上,而应抓住重点词句,首先整体把握篇章结构和含义。听音的重点应该是内容而不是语言形式,听大意而不是细节,是正在听的,而不是回忆以前听过的。
4. 使用速记方法。学生在听写时往往会出现记下了听写的第一单词,而后面的几句匆匆而过,来不及填写后面内容。针对这个问题,在考试中应采用速记方法,迅速记下每个听到的单词。所谓的速记就是用一些简单的符号、缩写字母记下所听到的内容,不让任何一个单词漏网。

例如:∴ → because; ∴ → so; = → equal; sth. → something; sts → students; ads → advertisement; fridge-refrigerator; demo → demonstration; esp. → especially; sb. → somebody 等等。先速记,然后再展开这些单词,这样所听的内容就不易漏掉了。



阅读理解题型分析与应试技巧

Reading Comprehension



一、题型分析

大学英语四级考试的第二部分是阅读理解。该部分一般由四篇短文组成,总阅读量控制在 1000 个词左右。共 20 题,考试时间 35 分钟。每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;3. 既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。



二、应试技巧

在四级考试的阅读理解测试中,考生要在 35 分钟之内阅读完四篇文章,包括每篇文章后的五个问题,还有每个问题的四个选项。也就是说,平均在 8-9 分钟内要读完一篇文章并通过思考和判断做完五道选择题,这就要求考生掌握一定的解题方法。以下本书将介绍几种方法以供借鉴。



1 要科学、合理地安排时间

很多考生在考完四级之后,抱怨自己的时间不够用,其主要原因是把太多的时间花在阅读理解上。这样做了之后,考生的阅理解题目的准确率是否提高了?其实不尽然,因为在做题的过程中,由于在时间上没有全盘的安排,以致于顾此失彼。在做阅读理解的时候,还在想着后面词汇与结构以及完型填空。这样做下去,效率并没有提高。因此,非常有必要对考试的时间进行科学合理的安排。

阅读理解部分规定时间是 35 分钟,因此考生应该尽量在这个要求的时间之内做完阅读理解。这样算下来的话,每篇文章最好花 8 分钟,然后剩下 2 分钟的时间进行检查,特别是那些自己不敢肯定的题目,然后把答案涂到答题卡上相应的位置。如果说,还要挤出一些时间的话,那就是词汇与结构部分的 20 分钟,可以挤出 3-5 分钟。但是,考生务必要注意:如果阅读理解部分所花的时间大于 45 分钟的话,后面的题目也就没有时间做了。如果考虑到整个试卷的得分以及阅读题在总分中所占的重大比重,从战略角度而言多花点时间用于阅读也是可以接受的,但不可在阅读上过多花费时间。



2 科学运用阅读技巧

由于在四级考试中阅读理解要求考生在比较短的时间内读完四篇文章,而且要做完 20 道理解题,这就要求考

生掌握一定的技巧,以适当的节奏在要求的时间内完成所有的阅读与选择。因此,阅读理解属于快速阅读。在快速阅读的过程中,考生一般要灵活掌握和运用好“略读(skimming)”和“寻读(scanning)”以便在比较短的时间内完成阅读任务

(一) 略读

略读又被称为“浏览”,其主要目的就是把握全文的大意,包括文章的中心思想,以及从几个方面来说明和论述这一中心思想。在略读的过程中,考生应该把重点放在文章的首段和尾段,对中间的几段,只需读第一句话,快速浏览句子中的关键词语,完全可以把文章的细节忽略不计。略读技巧主要用来解决有关文章主旨、中心和标题的问题。从所花费的时间来看,最好一篇文章的略读不要超过1-2分钟,同时通过略读,也为解决后面的细节问题做好了准备。

(二) 寻读

与略读相比,寻读并不要求考生了解通篇的中心内容,只需通过搜寻以了解某一特定的细节,例如:数字、人物、原因、年代、方式等。这种方法主要用于回答文后的五个问题,特别是其中有关细节的问题。其主要目的是通过寻读,能够使考生迅速地、准确地从文章中准确地找到某个问题的答案出处,然后仔细研读该部分,并从试卷上所给出的四个选项中找出准确的答案。

(三) 略读与寻读的先后顺序

结合四级考试中阅读理解时间有限这一特点,考生最好是先寻读而后略读,即先读后面的五个问题,然后带着这些问题去用寻读的方法在文章中找答案。做完细节问题之后,再来略读文章以掌握其主旨来对付剩下的有关文章中心思想的问题。这种方法的优点是快速、直接、阅读时目的性比较强。但是,由于在做题目之前没有全局观念,并不能够借助中心内容的把握来判断选项的对错。所以,在做完有关主题思想的问题之后,考生最好能够再检查一下有关细节问题。

3 避免不良的阅读习惯

在有效的阅读过程中,眼球的快速接收活动和大脑的紧张处理活动应是同时进行的,而其它的一切活动都是多余的,因为它们或多或少地总会干扰阅读的质量和速度。因此,在四级阅读理解考试中,考生应尽量避免以下这些不良的阅读习惯:1)阅读时头转来转去;2)阅读时一个单词一个单词地读;3)阅读时有出声的习惯;4)阅读时喜欢用手指或者笔在所读的句子下划线的习惯;5)阅读的过程中总喜欢回头来重复读过的内容;6)读的过程中,一遇到生词就不知所措;7)读的过程中总喜欢把句子翻译成汉语来理解。

正确的阅读方法应该是按语义单位来理解,所以有经验的读者总是把双眼的注视点不是放在某一个单词上,而是集中在词与词之间连成的一个具有特定意义的较大的语言单位上。这样做,读者可以一边读一边理解,速度就明显地加快了。



词汇与语法结构题型分析与应试技巧

Vocabulary and Structure



| 一、题型分析 |

词汇和语法结构是大学英语四级考试测试的五个项目之一,共30题,考试时间20分钟。其目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法的能力。



| 二、应试技巧 |

四级统考的第三部分为词语用法和语法结构方面的考试。据样题分析,词和短语的用法偏多、语法结构略少。

它要求考生从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,旨在考查学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力,词汇考试范围为四级教学大纲词汇表所有内容。

为准备词汇考试,在平时应注意培养自己的构词知识和实际运用能力,丰富和加强在这方面的应试能力;注意考查自己对于词义相近但用法相异、或词形相似而含义不同以及容易混淆的单词和词组的辨别力;注重培养自己识别词汇的能力和对特定语言环境中某单词词义的判断力。通过这类练习,可以加深对同义词或一词多义词汇的了解,拓宽视野。

应考时,要头脑清醒迅速有效地认定解题信息,以便迎刃而解。当遇到阻隔时,不要一味地消耗时间,要先做把握性大的题,随后再攻克有难度的题。优先法(认定一个答案优先选定,不考虑其它三项)、对应法(将某项的词语或主要词语与题项中的词汇相参照)、排除法(对各选项逐一排除选出最佳答案)、推测法(利用语境线索进行推测而获得正确答案)、反证法(意在题外,从正反两方面来相互印证)是几种常用的办法。

要掌握高频度动词的常见搭配及其表示的不同意义;要注意有些名词和代词在表示某种意义时的用法搭配关系,有的后面要跟特定的介词;要注意归纳某些具有习惯搭配的形容词和副词的用法,并掌握其意义;学会某些固定词组的用法;要牢记某些同义词或近义词的不同用法,学好同根词与同形异义词的用法;因为只有考生对已学的词汇经过整理、归类、对比等艰苦的积累,才能打下扎实的词汇基础,从而取得应试的成功。

IV

完形填空题型分析与应试技巧

Cloze



一、题型分析

完形填空主要用来测试学生综合运用语言的能力,要求考生利用已掌握的词汇(lexical)、语义(semantic)、句法(syntactic)等知识,根据上下文的提示对空缺部分进行破译,填上最合适的词。该部分一般共20题,考试时间15分钟。在一篇题材熟悉,难度适中的短文(约200词)中留有20个空格,每个空格为一题,每题有四个选择项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项一般包括结构词和实义词。



二、应试技巧

完形填空题的考查要点主要是词汇、语法、综合理解等方面,它要求考生在熟练掌握这方面的基础上,提高推理判断和分析归纳的能力,正确掌握答题方法与技巧。下面几点值得借鉴:

1) 快速浏览全文。首先集中注意力将文章从头到尾看一遍。在浏览中,注意捕捉关键词,记忆相关信息;如文中的上下文关系,各层次之间的逻辑关系,所叙述的时间、地点、人物、事件、描述文中的空间关系等,以把握文章发展的基本线索。

2) 开始复读答题。按照先易后难的原则,首先选出那些比较直接而明显的,根据句子或上下文的意义就能确定的答案,如固定短语、常用句型、固定搭配等。如看到depend, 马上就能判断出与它搭配的介词“on”。解题常用的技巧有:(1)利用词汇短语,如词语的固定搭配,惯用法,常见句型以及基本语法知识进行选择。(2)利用已选出的答案帮助推断未确定的答案。(3)根据相关内容及上下文的逻辑关系选择。(4)根据全文内容或背景知识,从常识的角度去考虑选择。

3) 最后将全文连同所选答案一起诵读一遍,检查前后是否连贯,内容是否清楚。其次,从词意、搭配、语法等方面仔细推敲,确保准确无误。



作文测试题型分析与应试技巧

Writing



| 一、题型分析 |

《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》(最新版)对考生的写作能力作出了如下要求:能完成一般性写作任务,能就一定话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120-150 个单词的短文,能写短信或便条,表达意思清楚,无重大语法错误。

纵观历年大学英语四级考试作文题,其命题方式有以下几类:提纲式作文,段首句作文和图表式作文。

提纲式作文:在所给作文题目下,给 2-3 条中文提纲作为考生写作时的依据。

段首句作文:在所给作文题目下,给出文章每段的的首句或段首句的开头部分,要求考生根据段首句来补充和扩写,使之成为一篇完整的文章。

图表式作文:通过对所列表格或所画图形的分析进行写作。常见的图表式作文有曲线图,圆周图,标绘图和表格等。



| 二、应试技巧 |

为了达到四级作文的基本要求,并争取在写作上获得高分,考生应对作文训练定下相应的计划。在此给大家提供两个方面的方案:

1

长期训练方案



(一) 积累词汇

词汇是文章的最小单位,没有丰富的词汇,思想表达就不能挥洒自如,语言表达也不能准确到位。积累词汇尤其要注意积累英语的成语、动词短语以及各种习惯用法。



(二) 加强语法

语法好才能无后顾之忧;语法基础好才能保证各种修辞手段灵活运用,使文章的思想得到准确表达并具有丰富多彩的形式。



(三) 多读多写

注重广泛的阅读和经常的练笔,使读写结合起来,写起文章来自然得心应手。

2

短期应试方案



(一) 多读多背范文

俗话说:熟读唐诗三百首,不会写诗也会吟。范文是活生生的例子,多读范文对短期应试有不错的效果。



(二) 多写

多读范文之外,还应争取在考前多动手写几篇模拟考试作文,因为只有通过写才能使学到的知识变为实际的技能;同时,写完后若能请老师或高手指点一下并予以修正,这样在考试中就可最大限度避免常犯的错误。



(三) 熟背启承转合语

英语中衔接手段的大量使用是普遍存在的现象,尤其在议论文中,衔接手段的出现对于篇章结构来说是必要

的,特别是一些承上启下的衔接手段。适度使用衔接手段会使文章看起来层次清楚,同时也表明考生对英语的这一语言特点已经熟练掌握。

VI

简短问答题型分析与应试技巧

Short Answer Questions

一、题型分析

简短回答问题(简答题)为四级考试近年来新增设的主观题型,考试时间为15分钟,每次考试为一篇文章,大约300-350词左右。文章后给出问题或不完整的句子,要求在阅读完文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短句)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。该题型旨在测试学生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力及一定的英语表达能力,答案比较开放,可有多种答题方式,学生应灵活掌握答题技巧,以自己的话进行总结。

二、应试技巧

简单回答问题的解题过程,一般分为三个步骤:第一,阅读文章;第二,寻找答案;第三,回答问题。如何在规定的时间内准确而迅速的完成题目,实现这三个步骤,需要一定的解题技巧。

拿到题目后,首先要把文章快速浏览一遍,以便掌握文章的基本大意。这就是我们所说的“略读”。通过略读,可以对文章的题材,中心思想,地点,人物,时间,事件及作者的态度等有一个初步的印象,而与主题无关的细节便可以跳过。因此,考生花在略读上面的时间并不需要太长,通常应比正常阅读速度快两倍。

浏览过全文之后,考生应带着五个问题回到文章中进行“寻读”。这首先要要求考生充分理解问题,准确把握问题的考察范围,然后根据略读文章时的印象,找到文章中与问题相关的内容,仔细阅读上下文,进行分析和概括,最后归纳出基本答案。

VII

翻译测试题型分析与应试技巧

Translation

一、题型分析

翻译题既指“英译汉”,也指“汉译英”。虽然到目前为止,考试中只出现过英译汉题,但据预测,汉译英题也即将被启用。由于汉译英题是一种尚未在四级考试中出现过的真正意义上的新题,所以更应该引起我们的足够重视。

1

英译汉

“英译汉”,作为大学英语四级考试的新题型,被置于“阅读理解”的四篇文章之后。每次通常考4到5题,都是从“阅读理解”的四篇文章中挑出的句子。考生在有前后文的具体语境中,对句子作出分析和翻译。“英译汉”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

2

汉译英

汉译英的命题形式很可能会采用如下2种:

1. 完成句子,即把括号中的汉语部分译成英语。所要完成的部分主要涉及英语的重点句型,习惯表达和必备

语言点。

2. 题目给出一段文章,要求仔细阅读后,根据上下文,把这段文章中所给的每一句话译成英语,这种题目考核的要点和第一种大致相当,但题目的难度显然比第一种要大,伸缩性更强。



|二、应试技巧|

翻译时,首先,既要忠实于原文,又要符合译文的表达习惯。其次,翻译不可太拘泥、刻板,因为拘泥、刻板的翻译由于死守原文语言形式而损害了原文思想内容。好的译文应该是形式与内容的统一,能够直译尽量不意译,但如果直译损害了原文的意思,就必须找到更好的方法完成翻译。

下面介绍一些常见的翻译方法,这些方法既适合英译汉题,也适合汉译英题:

1. 顺译法。按照原文顺序翻译。
2. 逆译法。顺序与原文顺序相反。
3. 重复法。重复前一个词。
4. 分译法。一个句子分成几个部分来译。
5. 括号法或冒号法。在译文后加括号或进行解释和说明等。
6. 综合法。综合运用各种方法。
7. 增词法。根据需要增加一些词语,如名词等。
8. 减词法。根据译文习惯,删去一些词。
9. 肯否表达法。原文为肯定句,为了增强修饰效果,可以译为否定句;反之亦然。
10. 转换法。名词译成动词或动词转译成名词等。
11. 分合法。一个长句可分成若干部分来译,或者把原文的几个简单句用一个句子表达出来。
12. 省略法。省略一些词和句子成分,如英语中的冠词汉语里没有,译时可以省去。

大学英语四级考试

历年全真试卷

2005 年 12 月

考生学校_____ 考生姓名_____ 考试时间____月____日____时至____时

考生须知

- 一、将自己的学校名称、姓名、学校代号及准考证号写在答题卡及作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题卡及作文纸放在桌上待教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题卡和作文纸均不可带出考场。
- 二、考生要仔细阅读题目的说明与要求,认真答题。
- 三、严格按照规定时间答题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题答案一律写在答题卡上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选则该题无分。选定后用 HB 铅笔在答题纸上相应字母的中部划一条横线,如[A][B][C][D] 采用其它符号均被视为无效。划线要有一定的浓度,要盖住字母底色。
- 六、若需对答案进行改动,必须先用橡皮擦净待改答案上的划线,然后重新答题划线。

提 示

- 一、《大学英语四级考试历年全真试卷与详解》由十套试卷组成,全为近年考过的真题。试题均配有参考答案和详细的解答,并配录音文字材料和两盘录音带,是参加四级考试的考生临考前实战演练的首选题库。
- 二、同学们通过做历年全真试卷,可以了解历年试卷的演练形式、时间以及要求,从而能更加准确地把握考试动向、命题规律以及试题难易度。
- 三、做题时要科学安排时间,严格按照规定答题。全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 四、做完每套试卷后及时核对参考答案,对于似是而非的题目,要究根到底。对于自己的薄弱环节,要有重点,有针对性地复习提高。

	总计	听力 理解	阅读 理解	综 合 词汇、简答、完形填空、翻译	短文 写作
时间分配	2 小时	20'	35'	35'	30'
题型分数	100% 满分 710 分	20% 满分 142 分	40% 满分 284 分	25% 满分 178 分	15% 满分 106 分
自测得分					
自测失分					

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)



Section A

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

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This 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. A) See a doctor. | B) Stay in bed for a few days. |
| C) Get treatment in a better hospital. | D) Make a phone call to the doctor. |
| 2. A) The 2:00 train will arrive earlier. | B) The 2:30 train has a dining car. |
| C) The woman prefers to take the 2:30 train. | D) They are going to have some fast food on the train. |
| 3. A) She has been longing to attend Harvard University. | |
| B) She'll consider the man's suggestion carefully. | |
| C) She has finished her project with Dr. Garcia's help. | |
| D) She'll consult Dr. Garcia about entering graduate school. | |
| 4. A) Alice didn't seem to be nervous during her speech. | B) Alice needs more training in making public speeches. |
| C) The man can hardly understand Alice's presentation. | D) The man didn't think highly of Alice's presentation. |
| 5. A) It's worse than 30 years ago. | B) It remains almost the same as before. |
| C) There are more extremes in the weather. | D) There has been a significant rise in temperature. |
| 6. A) At a publishing house. | B) At a bookstore. |
| C) In a reading room. | D) In Prof. Jordan's office. |
| 7. A) The man can stay in her brother's apartment. | B) Her brother can help the man find a cheaper hotel. |
| C) Her brother can find an apartment for the man. | D) The man should have booked a less expensive hotel. |
| 8. A) Priority should be given to listening. | B) It's most helpful to read English newspapers every day. |
| C) It's more effective to combine listening with reading. | D) Reading should come before listening. |
| 9. A) It can help solve complex problems. | B) It will most likely prove ineffective. |
| C) It is a new weapon against terrorists. | D) It will help detect all kinds of liars. |
| 10. A) Help the company recruit graduate students. | B) Visit the electronics company next week. |
| C) Get a part-time job on campus before graduation. | D) Apply for a job in the electronics company. |



Section B

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

Passage One

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

11. A) It has been proven to be the best pain-killer.

- B) It is a possible cure for heart disease.
 C) It can help lower high body temperature effectively.
 D) It reduces the chance of death for heart surgery patients.
12. A) It keeps blood vessels from being blocked. B) It speeds up their recovery after surgery.
 C) It increases the blood flow to the heart. D) It adjusts their blood pressure.
13. A) It is harmful to heart surgery patients with stomach bleeding.
 B) It should not be taken by heart surgery patients before the operation.
 C) It will have considerable side effects if taken in large doses.
 D) It should not be given to patients immediately after the operation.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They strongly believe in family rules. B) They are very likely to succeed in life.
 C) They tend to take responsibility for themselves. D) They are in the habit of obeying their parents.
15. A) They grow up to be funny and charming. B) They often have a poor sense of direction.
 C) They get less attention from their parents. D) They tend to be smart and strong-willed.
16. A) They usually don't follow family rules. B) They don't like to take chances in their lives.
 C) They are less likely to be successful in life. D) They tend to believe in their parent's ideas.

Passage Three

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

17. A) They wanted to follow his example. B) They fully supported his undertaking.
 C) They were puzzled by his decision. D) They were afraid he wasn't fully prepared.
18. A) It is more exciting than space travel. B) It is much cheaper than space travel.
 C) It is much safer than space travel. D) It is less time-consuming than space travel.
19. A) They both attract scientists' attention. B) They can both be quite challenging.
 C) They are both thought-provoking. D) They may both lead to surprising findings.
20. A) To show how simple the mechanical aids for diving can be.
 B) To provide an excuse for his changeable character.
 C) To explore the philosophical issues of space travel.
 D) To explain why he took up underwater exploration.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Just five one-hundredths of an inch thick, light golden in color and with a perfect "saddle curl", the Lay's potato chip seems an unlikely weapon for global domination. But its maker, Frito-Lay, thinks otherwise. "Potato chips are a snack food for the world," said Salman Amin, the company's head of global marketing. Amin believes there is no corner of the world that can resist the charms of a Frito-Lay potato chip.

Frito-Lay is the biggest snack maker in America, owned by PepsiCo, and accounts for over half of the parent company's \$3 billion annual profits. But the U.S. snack food market is largely saturated, and to grow, the company has to look overseas.

Its strategy rests on two beliefs: first, a global product offers economies of scale with which local brands cannot compete, and second, consumers in the 21st century are drawn to "global" as a concept. "Global" does not mean products that are consciously identified as American, but ones that consumers—especially young people—see as part of a modern, innovative (创新的) world in which people are linked across cultures by shared beliefs and tastes. Potato chips are an American invention, but most Chinese, for instance, do not know that Frito-Lay is an American company. Instead, Risky, the company's research and development head, would hope they associate the brand with the new world of global communications and business.

With brand perception a crucial factor, Risky ordered a redesign of the Frito-Lay logo (标识). The logo, along with the company's long-held marketing image of the "irresistibility" of its chips, would help facilitate the company's global expansion.

The executives acknowledge that they try to swing national eating habits to a food created in America, but they deny that amounts to economic imperialism. Rather, they see Frito - Lay as spreading the benefits of free enterprise across the world. "We're making products in those countries, we're adapting them to the tastes of those countries, building businesses and employing people and changing lives," said Steve Reinemund, PepsiCo's chief executive.

21. It is the belief of Frito - Lay's head of global marketing that _____.
 - A) potato chips can hardly be used as a weapon to dominate the world market
 - B) their company must find new ways to promote domestic sales
 - C) the light golden color enhances the charm of their company's potato chips
 - D) people the world over enjoy eating their company's potato chips
22. What do we learn about Frito - Lay from Paragraph 2?
 - A) Its products used to be popular among overseas consumers.
 - B) Its expansion has caused fierce competition in the snack market.
 - C) It gives half of its annual profits to its parent company.
 - D) It needs to turn to the world market for development.
23. One of the assumptions on which Frito - Lay bases its development strategy is that _____.
 - A) consumers worldwide today are attracted by global brands
 - B) local brands cannot compete successfully with American brands
 - C) products suiting Chinese consumers' needs bring in more profits
 - D) products identified as American will have promising market value
24. Why did Risky have the Frito - Lay logo redesigned?
 - A) To suit the changing tastes of young consumers.
 - B) To promote the company's strategy of globalization.
 - C) To change the company's long - held marketing image.
 - D) To compete with other American chip producers.
25. Frito - Lay's executives claim that the promotion of American food in the international market _____.
 - A) won't affect the eating habits of the local people
 - B) will lead to economic imperialism
 - C) will be in the interest of the local people
 - D) won't spoil the taste of their chips

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In communities north of Denver, residents are pitching in to help teachers and administrators as the Vrain School District tries to solve a \$13.8 million budget shortage blamed on mismanagement. "We're worried about our teachers and principals, and we really don't want to lose them because of this," one parent said. "If we can help ease their financial burden, we will."

Teachers are grateful, but know it may be years before the district is *solvent* (有偿付能力的). They feel really good about the parent support, but they realize it's impossible for them to solve this problem.

The 22,000 - student district discovered the shortage last month. "It's extraordinary. Nobody would have imagined something happening like this at this level," said State Treasurer Mike Coffman.

Coffman and district officials last week agreed on a state emergency plan freeing up a \$9.8 million loan that enabled the payroll (工资单) to be met for 2,700 teachers and staff in time for the holidays.

District officials also took \$1.7 million from student - activity accounts in its 38 schools.

At Coffman's request, the District Attorney has begun investigating the district's finances. Coffman says he wants to know whether district officials hid the budget shortage until after the November election, when voters approved a \$212 million bond issue for schools.

In Frederick, students' parents are buying classroom supplies and offering to pay for groceries and utilities to keep first - year teachers and principals in their jobs.

Some \$36,000 has been raised in donations from Safeway. A Chevrolet dealership donated \$10,000 and forgave the district's \$10,750 bill for renting the driver education cars. IBM contributed 4,500 packs of paper.

"We employ thousands of people in this community," said Mitch Carson, a hospital chief executive, who helped raise funds. "We have children in the schools, and we see how they could be affected."

At Creek High School, three students started a website that displays newspaper articles, district information and an email forum (论坛). "Rumors about what's happening to the district are moving at lightning speed," said a student. "We wanted to know the truth, and spread that around instead."

26. What has happened to the Vrain School District?
 - A) A huge financial problem has arisen.
 - B) Many schools there are mismanaged.
 - C) Lots of teachers in the district are planning to quit.
 - D) Many administrative personnel have been laid off.

27. How did the residents in the Vrain School District respond to the budget shortage?
 A) They felt somewhat helpless about it. B) They accused those responsible for it.
 C) They pooled their efforts to help solve it. D) They demanded a thorough investigation.
28. In the view of State Treasurer Mike Coffman, the educational budget shortage is _____.
 A) unavoidable B) unthinkable C) insolvable D) irreversible
29. Why did Coffman request an investigation?
 A) To see if there was a deliberate cover-up of the problem.
 B) To find out the extent of the consequences of the case.
 C) To make sure that the school principals were innocent.
 D) To stop the voters approving the \$212 million bond issue.
30. Three high school students started a website in order to _____.
 A) attract greater public attention to their needs B) appeal to the public for contributions and donations
 C) expose officials who neglected their duties D) keep people properly informed of the crisis

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

"Humans should not try to avoid stress any more than they would shun food, love or exercise," said Dr. Hans Selye, the first physician to document the effects of stress on the body. While there's no question that continuous stress is harmful, several studies suggest that challenging situations in which you're able to rise to the occasion can be good for you.

In a 2001 study of 158 hospital nurses, those who faced considerable work demands but coped with the challenge were more likely to say they were in good health than those who felt they couldn't get the job done.

Stress that you can manage may also boost *immune* (免疫的) function. In a study at the Academic Center for Dentistry in Amsterdam, researchers put volunteers through two stressful experiences. In the first, a timed task that required memorizing a list followed by a short test, subjects believed they had control over the outcome. In the second, they weren't in control: They had to sit through a *gory* (血淋淋的) video on surgical procedures. Those who did well on the memory test had an increase in levels of immunoglobulin A, an antibody that's the body's first line of defense against germs. The video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody.

Stress prompts the body to produce certain stress hormones. In short bursts these hormones have a positive effect, including improved memory function. "They can help nerve cells handle information and put it into storage," says Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University in New York. But in the long run these hormones can have a harmful effect on the body and brain.

"Sustained stress is not good for you," says Richard Morimoto, a researcher at Northwestern University in Illinois studying the effects of stress on *longevity* (长寿), "It's the occasional burst of stress or brief exposure to stress that could be protective."

31. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A) the benefits of manageable stress B) how to avoid stressful situations
 C) how to cope with stress effectively D) the effects of stress hormones on memory
32. The word "shun" (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably means _____.
 A) cut down on B) stay away from C) run out of D) put up with
33. We can conclude from the study of the 158 nurses in 2001 that _____.
 A) people under stress tend to have a poor memory
 B) people who can't get their job done experience more stress
 C) doing challenging work may be good for one's health
 D) stress will weaken the body's defense against germs
34. In the experiment described in Paragraph 3, the video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody because _____.
 A) the video was not enjoyable at all B) the outcome was beyond their control
 C) they knew little about surgical procedures D) they felt no pressure while watching the video
35. Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University believes that _____.
 A) a person's memory is determined by the level of hormones in his body
 B) stress hormones have lasting positive effects on the brain
 C) short bursts of stress hormones enhance memory function
 D) a person's memory improves with continued experience of stress

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own chil-

dren. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but ...", what follows that "but" can render the apology ineffective; "I had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache" leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say "I'm sorry you're upset"; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all-covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition(悔悟), children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

36. If a mother adds "but" to an apology, _____.
A) she doesn't feel that she should have apologized B) she does not realize that the child has been hurt
C) the child may find the apology easier to accept D) the child may feel that he owes her an apology
37. According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means "_____".
A) You have good reason to get upset B) I'm aware you're upset, but I'm not to blame
C) I apologize for hurting your feelings D) I'm at fault for making you upset
38. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because _____.
A) it gets one into the habit of making empty promises
B) it may make the other person feel guilty
C) it is vague and ineffective
D) it is hurtful and insulting
39. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry _____.
A) the complexities involved should be ignored B) their ages should be taken into account
C) parents need to set them a good example D) parents should be patient and tolerant
40. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is _____.
A) a social issue calling for immediate attention B) not necessary among family members
C) a sign of social progress D) not as simple as it seems

Part III Vocabulary (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.

41. Some people believe that since oil is scarce, the _____ of the motor industry is uncertain.
A) terminal B) benefit C) fate D) estimate
42. To speed up the _____ of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.
A) treatment B) delivery C) transmission D) departure
43. These overseas students show great _____ for learning a new language.
A) enthusiasm B) authority C) convention D) faith
44. The defense lawyer was questioning the old man who was one of the _____ of the murder committed last month.
A) observers B) witnesses C) audiences D) viewers
45. Politically these nations tend to be _____, with very high birth rates but poor education and very low levels of literacy.
A) unstable B) reluctant C) rational D) unsteady
46. The chairman was blamed for letting his secretary _____ too much work last week.
A) take to B) take out C) take away D) take on
47. "You try to get some sleep. I'll _____ the patient's breakfast," said the nurse.
A) see to B) stick to C) get to D) lead to
48. The London Marathon is a difficult race. _____, thousands of runners participate every year.
A) Therefore B) Furthermore C) Accordingly D) Nevertheless

49. The bank refused to _____ him any money, so he had to postpone buying a house.
A) credit B) borrow C) loan D) lease
50. The more a nation's companies _____ factories abroad, the smaller that country's recorded exports will be.
A) lie B) spot C) stand D) locate
51. Being ignorant of the law is not accepted as an _____ for breaking the law.
A) excuse B) intention C) option D) approval
52. Within two days, the army fired more than two hundred rockets and missiles at military _____ in the coastal city.
A) goals B) aims C) targets D) destinations
53. It is said in some parts of the world, goats, rather than cows, serve as a vital _____ of milk.
A) storage B) reserve C) resource D) source
54. "This light is too _____ for me to read by. Don't we have a brighter bulb somewhere?" said the elderly man.
A) mild B) dim C) minute D) slight
55. We have arranged to go to the cinema on Friday, but we can be _____ and go another day.
A) reliable B) probable C) feasible D) flexible
56. We are quite sure that we can _____ our present difficulties and finish the task according to schedule.
A) get across B) get over C) get away D) get off
57. _____ recent developments we do not think your scheme is practical.
A) In view of B) In case of C) In memory of D) In favor of
58. Jessica was _____ from the warehouse to the accounting office, which was considered a promotion.
A) delivered B) exchanged C) transferred D) transformed
59. Mr. Smith asked his secretary to _____ a new paragraph in the annual report she was typing.
A) inject B) install C) invade D) insert
60. There's the living room still to be _____, so that's my next project.
A) abandoned B) decorated C) dissolved D) assessed
61. The old paper mill has been _____ to make way for a new shopping centre.
A) cut down B) kept down C) torn down D) held down
62. It may be necessary to stop _____ in the learning process and go back to the difficult points in the lessons.
A) at a distance B) at intervals C) at ease D) at length
63. You can hire a bicycle in many places. Usually you'll have to pay a _____.
A) fare B) fund C) deposit D) deal
64. My grandfather had always taken a _____ interest in my work, and I had an equal admiration for the stories of his time.
A) splendid B) weighty C) vague D) keen
65. _____ quantities of water are being used nowadays with the rapid development of industry and agriculture.
A) Excessive B) Extensive C) Extreme D) Exclusive
66. John cannot afford to go to university, _____ going abroad.
A) nothing but B) anything but C) not to speak of D) nothing to speak of
67. Most laboratory and field studies of human behavior _____ taking a situational photograph at a given time and in a given place.
A) involve B) compose C) enclose D) attach
68. If you don't like to swim, you _____ as well stay at home.
A) should B) may C) can D) would
69. Dr. Smith was always _____ the poor and the sick, often providing them with free medical care.
A) reminded of B) absorbed in C) tended by D) concerned about
70. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth _____ of American Independence.
A) ceremony B) occasion C) occurrence D) anniversary

Part II

Cloze (15 minutes)

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

As a physician who travels quite a lot, I spend a lot of time on planes listening for that dreaded "Is there a doctor on board?" announcement. I've been 71 only once - for a woman who had merely fainted. But the 72 made me quite curious about how 73 this kind of thing happens. I wondered what I would do if 74 with a real midair medical emergency - without access 75 a hospital staff and the usual emergency equipment. So 76 the *New England*

Journal of Medicine last week 77 a study about in-flight medical events, I read it 78 interest.

The study estimated that there are a(n) 79 of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on U. S. flights every day. Most of them are not 80; fainting and dizziness are the most frequent complaints. 81 13% of them – roughly four a day – are serious enough to 82 a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies 83 heart trouble, strokes, and difficulty breathing.

Let's face it; plane-rides are 84. For starters, cabin pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly 85 they would be if you lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate these pressures pretty 86, but passengers with heart disease 87 experience chest pains as a result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. 88 common in-flight problem is deep venous thrombosis – the so-called economy class *syndrome* (综合症). 89 happens, don't panic. Things are getting better on the in-flight-emergency front. Thanks to more recent legislation, flights with at 90 one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits to treat heart attacks.

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|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 71. A) called | B) addressed | C) informed | D) surveyed |
| 72. A) accident | B) condition | C) incident | D) disaster |
| 73. A) soon | B) long | C) many | D) often |
| 74. A) confronted | B) treated | C) identified | D) provided |
| 75. A) for | B) to | C) by | D) through |
| 76. A) before | B) since | C) when | D) while |
| 77. A) collected | B) conducted | C) discovered | D) published |
| 78. A) by | B) of | C) with | D) in |
| 79. A) amount | B) average | C) sum | D) number |
| 80. A) significant | B) heavy | C) common | D) serious |
| 81. A) For | B) Or | C) But | D) So |
| 82. A) require | B) inspire | C) engage | D) command |
| 83. A) include | B) confine | C) imply | D) contain |
| 84. A) enjoyable | B) stimulating | C) tedious | D) stressful |
| 85. A) who | B) what | C) which | D) that |
| 86. A) harshly | B) reluctantly | C) easily | D) casually |
| 87. A) ought to | B) may | C) used to | D) need |
| 88. A) Any | B) One | C) Other | D) Another |
| 89. A) Whatever | B) Whichever | C) Whenever | D) Wherever |
| 90. A) most | B) worst | C) least | D) best |

试 卷 二

Part \ Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?* You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 名校校园正式成为旅游新热点。
2. 校园是否对外开放, 人们看法不同。
3. 我认为……