

大 嘴 博 士 英 语 丛 书

大学英语四级 真题详解

三轮备考方略

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2003

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中国计量出版社

大嘴博士英语丛书

大学英语四级真题详解 三轮备考方略

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中国计量出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四六级真题详解三轮备考方略/大嘴博士英语丛书编写组编.

—北京:中国计量出版社,2001.8

(大嘴博士英语丛书)

ISBN 7-5026-1490-7

I.大... II.大... III.英语—高等
学校—水平考试—习题 IV.H310.42-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核子(2001)第050051号

中国计量出版社出版

北京和平里西街甲2号

邮政编码 100013

中国计量出版社印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行

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787mm×1092mm 16开本 印张 33.625 字数 810千字

2003年2月第2版 2003年2月第1次印刷

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定价 16.70元

前 言

“为广大考生编写一本教案式的辅导用书”,这是“大嘴博士英语丛书”编写组最初的创意策划。没想到这么简单的初衷,整个编写组却用了近一年的时间,才把丛书奉献给读者。不知道这套凝结着创作人员满腔心血的丛书能否带给读者惊喜?

读者可能想象不到,这个创意,竟是在我们“搬家”整理材料时激发出来的。我们大学英语教研中心汇集了全国最齐全的英语考级资料。由于工作的关系,中心要搬家,大家分门别类整理资料时,有一个共同的感觉:四六级考试辅导材料林林总总,却都是为单个的题目进行辅导,而不是战略性地去迎接一场份量颇重的考试,不能为考生准备一套颇有成效的备考计划与方案。总之,不能跳出“题海战术”的窠臼。而现实要求我们不仅要能熟练地解题,还要掌握一套行之有效的备考方案和学习方法,因此编者和考生都应树立新的考试理念。

新思路清晰了,好创意也诞生了,但编这套书的难度,却超出了我们当初的设想。首先面临的问题是:四六级备考有科学的方案吗?为了寻求答案,我们兵分两路,“一路”深入考生,约请了十几名考试状元,大家一起总结归纳考试经验;“一路”虚心求教测试专家,其中既有这方面的学术权威,也有成绩突出的培训机构的老师。在此我们要特别感谢北京新东方学校,这所坐落于北京海淀中关村,名满世界的英语培训学校,给了我们诸多启迪,也使我们整套书的思路更加明确,更具有实用性和针对性。综合各方面的智慧,终于有了这套科学的三轮备考方案,但愿这套方案不仅能帮助广大考生顺利通过四六级考试,更希望这套方案能成为广大考生的一种心得,一种应考的能力,以便举一反三,更顺利地攻下所有的考试堡垒。《大学英语四六级真题详解三轮备考方略》有以下特点:

● 科学的备考理念。

将全程复习时间按备考规律科学地分为三个阶段:即第一轮预热启动阶段;第二轮充实提高阶段;第三轮高分冲刺阶段。每个阶段有具体的时间要求和针对性的复习重点,循序渐进地把握复习内容。“凡事预则立,不予则废”,考生遵此,备考从容不迫,应试游刃有余,事半功倍。三轮备考象一位严格的老师,随时督促你按计划复习。用考生的话说,遵循三轮备考方略,想不过四六级都难。何也?无他,准备时间早,功夫下得深而已。

● 全新的试题组合。

按考试规律对 18 套试题进行全新组合,每一轮次含有不同题型组合的全真题,分别服务于三轮备考的不同阶段,增加了备考的计划性,提高了应试的科学性。经过全国各地辅导班学员的实践,取得了很好的效果。本书所设计的 AB 卷两套试题,题型互补,难度相当。两套题配合使用,可以较客观真实地考查出考生的备考效果,对备考计划的安排有更强的指导性。

● 例句丰富,解答详细。

书中有大量的例句,尤其体现在 Vocabulary and Structure 部分,例句多出自牛津词典或朗文词典,句型丰富,句子美妙,我们不奢望考生能够背过,但细细咀嚼,实属必要。AB 卷的答案分析详细,对英文的 Passage 和重点句型都有标准的译文,便于考生吃透试题,从真题中获取更多的信息。A 卷侧重详解,要点简明扼要而又无一遗漏;B 卷从答案中适当延伸,侧重分析解题规律。AB 卷相互呼应,便于使用。

● 逆向听力诀窍,视听力如甘饴。

对于听力部分,我们一直希望考生能在更高的起点上突破,希望考生能借备考四六级过程中在听力上下点功夫。在这点上,我们一直推崇钟道隆教授提倡的逆向式听力,简单地讲,就是听力默写。不看原文,反复听音带,每听一遍,记下能写出来的 words,反复听,直至将全文准确无误地写下来。在此训练过程中,可以查字典,但不可以看原文。考生若能听完本书所配 180 分钟音带,足够应付所有形式的听力考试。用此种方法练听力,用钟教授的话讲“上瘾”,最易激发考生的兴趣。有的考生甚至以此为乐。此种手段更是应付复合式听写的“绝招”,希望考生能尝试这种“魔鬼式训练”。具体方法参见书中专家点拨部分。

● 神奇作文模板,作文轻松 10 分。

我们发现,许多真题详解中对作文的解析简而又简,甚至于略。其实,作文在考试中最易拿分。为此,大嘴博士在作文详解中为考生提供了神奇的背诵模板,实现了考场“傻瓜式”作文。我们建议:一定要背下书中十个作文模板。我们承诺:用神奇模板,作文最少 10 分;用三轮备考,不要另买作文书。

● 专家点拨技巧,洞悉命题规律。

每套题后都有一篇配合试题的专家点拨,分析了四六级考试中各种题型的命题规律与解题技巧,既有屡试不爽的理论,也有典型充实的例证,有很强的实用价值,希望考生在备考过程中加以体会消化,必将受益无穷。

为帮助考生学习,我们配置了音带,并采用了数码高清晰音带,每盘 90 分钟,两盘共计 180 分钟,相当于三盘普通音带,价格低、效果好、经济实用。

为了更好地服务考生,我们开通了 DBM(Doctor Big Mouth)网站,网址为 <http://www.dbm.com.cn>。网站有外语教育专家为考生答疑,还有其他更丰富的资料,欢迎大家登录。中央工艺美院资深设计师刘静先生精心制作了“大嘴博士”形象。“大嘴博士”能说善讲,也是我们掌握外语需要加以锻炼的能力,希望“大嘴博士”伴随大家一起成功!

我们也要感谢全国大学英语四六级考试研究中心的命题专家,他们为本书精心撰写了专家点拨,奉献了弥足宝贵的解题经验,相信会给广大考生极大启迪,在备考过程中更有章法。祝广大考生取得更优异的成绩。

编者于北京海淀

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第一轮 预热启动

大学英语四级考试 预热启动阶段的复习目标与备考方略

大学英语四级考试是我国目前深具特色的权威英语水平测试。它是一种标准化考试,有规范的命题思路和稳定的水平要求。“知己知彼,百战不殆”,广大考生若能通晓命题规律,明确考试要求,相信会在备考中更有针对性。通过座谈我们了解到,广大考生都很重视四级考试,但大多数考生在备考过程中针对性不是很强,阶段性目标不明确,效率不显著。“大嘴博士”依据复习规律,为广大考生设计了三轮备考方略,每一阶段都有不同的复习要求,不同的水平要求,不同的方法要求,并附以可操作的方案,便于考生在不同的阶段进行自我测试调整。

预热启动阶段对不同的考生有不同的要求。自我感觉状态好的考生,预热启动阶段可以短一些;自我感觉状态平平的考生,预热启动阶段可以长一些;自我感觉状态差的考生,预热启动阶段要更长一些。预热启动阶段共有四套题,可以粗略地分为预热部分和启动部分。预热部分共有 AB 两套题,是为考生在没有准备的情况下进行水平自测用的。考生通过做 AB 两套题,可以相对客观地考察出自身的水平。做这套题的目的是对自己的水平有个正确定位,所以考生应严格按照时间要求和考场情况进行。在做完题后,考生不应去纠缠最后的得分,而应根据最后结果,对自身状态做出清醒明确的定位。

一般而言,预热部分得分若平均在 60—70 分以上,说明考生有比较好的基础,通过四级考试问题不大,但由于一份题不能绝对准确地测出考生的真实水平,同时模拟情景和真实情景不同,考生的水平发挥也有很大不同,因此考生切勿沾沾自喜,要头脑清醒,力争优秀。预热部分得分若平均在 40—60 之间,说明考生有一定的基础,但在应对四级考试上要认真对待,切勿掉以轻心。对考试的要求也是以过关为目标,争取优秀。这个档位的考生一般来说人数居多,考试的最后命运也取决于准备考更有针对性,谁的方法更有效,谁的发挥更稳定。这部分考生应认真研读真题,钻研命题规律,总结自测经验,归结出自己的备考方案。同时,努力打好自己的英语基础。第一部分得分若在 40 分以下,这部分考生的目标应定位在考试过关,能顺利通过即实现目标。这档位的考生可能在英语基础的某些专项方面需要补充。因此,备考过程是找准自己的“死穴”,努力加以突破,带动全盘。这部分考生应花费更多一点的时间,把攻克四级考试作为人生的一次挑战,在补全巩固专项的基础上,研究真题试卷,结合自身实际,总结出一些“旁门左道”,以巧取胜。

通过预热部分明确了自身的实力,便要着手全面备考。大部分考生对备考四级缺乏经验,找不到感觉,启动阶段便是为弥补考生这方面不足而设制。启动阶段共有两套题,考生在备考伊始,可以通过这两套题来检验自己的备考方法是否对头,目标和计划是否科学,并根据自测出来的水平,适时地进行调整,为充实提高阶段打下基础。

预热启动阶段的时间就考试周期而言,应在 10 月份或 3 月份左右结束。应完成以下三项基本任务:一是攻克词汇关,基本上熟悉大纲规定的词汇,当然更深入的词汇学习应贯彻在备考的始终;二是通过第一轮四套题的自测,对自己水平有清楚的定位,找到自己的备考目标与备考方案;三是逐渐进入备考状态,为充实提高阶段做好心理准备。应注意合理利用真题,不要一股脑全把真题做完,真题一方面起练习的作用,更起标准衡量的作用。另外,考生若觉真题不够,可登录网站下载。

第一轮备考试卷分析

预热 A 卷:2002 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇与结构	完形填空	作文
卷面分	100	20	40	15	10	15
自测得分						
所用时间						

预热 B 卷:1999 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇与结构	短文回答	作文
卷面分	100	20	40	15	10	15
自测得分						
所用时间						

启动 A 卷:1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇与结构	完形填空	作文
卷面分	100	20	40	15	10	15
自测得分						
所用时间						

启动 B 卷:1996 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

	总得分	听力理解	词汇与结构	阅读理解	英译汉	作文
卷面分	100	20	15	40	10	15
自测得分						
所用时间						

试卷分析总结:

第一部分 预热 AB 卷

A 卷:2002 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) She has to post a letter instead.
B) She can't send the message right now.
C) She's not sure if the computer is fixed.
D) She has to turn down the man's request.
2. A) He didn't get the book he needed.
B) The library is closed on weekends.
C) He had no idea where the book was.
D) He was not allowed to check out the book.
3. A) Start a car.
B) Take a picture.
C) Repair a typewriter.
D) Play a tape recorder.
4. A) The woman rejected the man's apology.
B) The man had forgotten the whole thing.
C) The man had hurt the woman's feelings.
D) The woman appreciated the man's offer.
5. A) The man is seeing the woman off.
B) They are discussing their plan for Christmas.
C) The woman is meeting the man at the airport.
D) They are complaining about the poor airport service.
6. A) She will drop out of school.
B) She will take a part-time job.
C) She plans to go to graduate school.
D) She will stop working and concentrate on her studies.
7. A) He needs another job as research assistant.
B) He is doing research with Professor Williams.
C) He asked Professor Williams for assistance.
D) He assists Professor Williams with his teaching.
8. A) The show was planned a long time ago.
B) The audience were deeply impressed by the show.
C) She thought there were no tickets left for the show.
D) She thought the seats on the left side were fully occupied.

9. A) Mr. Long's briefing was unnecessarily long.
 B) The woman should have been more attentive.
 C) The woman needn't have attended the briefing.
 D) Mr. Long's briefing was not relevant to the mission.

10. A) In a school.
 B) In a barbershop.
 C) In a bank.
 D) In a clothing store.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) Because the bird screamed all day long.
 B) Because the bird uttered the wrong word.
 C) Because the bird failed to say the name of the town.
 D) Because the bird couldn't repeat his master's name.

12. A) The pet bird.
 B) The cruel master.
 C) The fourth chicken.
 D) The man in the kitchen.

13. A) The bird managed to escape from the chicken house.
 B) The bird was living peacefully with the chickens.
 C) The bird had learned to scream back at him.
 D) The bird had finally understood his threat.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They were a small portion of the prison population.
 B) They are ordered to do cooking and cleaning.
 C) They are allowed out of the prison grounds.
 D) They are kept in open prisons.
 15. A) Most of their prisoners are expected to work.
 B) Their prisoners are allowed freedom to visit their families.
 C) Their prisoners are often sent to special centers for skill training.
 D) Some of their prisoners are allowed to study or work outside prisons.
 16. A) Most of them get paid for their work.
 B) They have to cook their own meals.
 C) They can choose to do community work.
 D) They are encouraged to do maintenance for the training centre.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Because the traffic system of the city is not very complex.
 B) Because the traffic conditions in London are good.
 C) Because they have received special training.
 D) Because they have a driving license.
 18. A) About three weeks.
 B) Two years or more.
 C) At least half a year.
 D) Two to four months.
 19. A) Government officers all want to please.
 B) The driving test usually lasts two months.
 C) The learner has to go through several tough tests.
 D) The learner usually fails several times before he passes.
 20. A) They look forward to further promotion.

- B) They want to earn money from both jobs.
- C) They don't want their present bosses to know what they're doing.
- D) They cannot earn money as taxi drivers yet.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or finished 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.

For an increasing number of students at American universities. Old is suddenly in. The reason is obvious: the graying of America means jobs. Coupled with the aging of the baby-boom (生育高峰) generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years. By 2050, 25 percent of all Americans will be older than 65, up from 14 percent in 1995. The change poses profound questions for government and society, of course. But it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions, and in law and business as well. "In addition to the doctors, we're going to need more sociologists, biologists, urban planners and specialized lawyers," says Professor Edward Schneider of the University of Southern California's (USC) School of Gerontology (老年学).

Lawyers can specialize in "elder law," which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination (歧视). Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history. "Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money," one professor says.

Margarite Santos is a 21-year-old senior at USC. She began college as a biology major but found she was "really bored with bacteria." So she took a class in gerontology and discovered that she liked it. She says, "I did volunteer work in retirement homes and it was very satisfying."

21. "...Old is suddenly in" (Line 1. Para. 1) most probably means "A".
 - ☒ A) gerontology has suddenly become popular
 - ☐ B) America has suddenly become a nation of old people
 - ☐ C) more elderly professors are found on American campuses
 - ☐ D) American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students
22. With the aging of America, lawyers can benefit C.
 - ☐ A) from the adoption of the "elder law" ×
 - ☐ B) by enriching their professional knowledge ✓
 - ☒ C) from rendering special services to the elderly.
 - ☐ D) by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests
23. Why can businessmen make money in the emerging elder market?
 - ☐ A) They can employ more gerontologists.
 - ☐ B) Retirees are more generous in spending money.
 - ☐ C) There are more elderly people working than before ×
 - ☒ D) The elderly possess an enormous purchasing power.
24. Who can make big money in the new century according to the passage? A
 - ☒ A) Professionals with a good knowledge of gerontology.
 - ☐ B) College graduates with an MBA or law degree. ✓
 - ☐ C) The volunteer workers in retirement homes.
 - ☐ D) Retirees who are business-minded.
25. It can be seen from the passage that the expansion of America's elderly population _____.

- A) will create new fields of study in universities
- B) will impose an unbearable burden on society
- C) will provide good job opportunities in many areas
- D) may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic *congestion* (拥挤). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a *retractable* (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the *buzzer* (蜂鸣器) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

26. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be ____.

- A) its seating capacity
- B) its monitoring system
- C) its power source
- D) its driving system

27. What is the author's main concern?

- A) How to render automobiles pollution-free.
- B) How to make smaller and safer automobiles.
- C) How to develop an automated subway system.
- D) How to solve the problem of traffic jams.

28. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?

- A) An engine.
- B) A rail.
- C) A computer controller.
- D) A retractable arm.

29. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is ____.

- A) keep in the right lane
- B) wait to arrive at his destination
- C) inform the system of his destination by phone
- D) keep in constant touch with the computer center

30. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?

- A) Optimistic.
- B) Enthusiastic.
- C) Cautious.
- D) Pessimistic.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or

poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is *brutal* (残酷的), has risen sharply. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of *confrontation* (冲突) between hunters and hunt *saboteurs* (阻拦者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labour Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

31. Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes C.
- (A) to limit the fox population (C) for recreation
(B) in the interests of the farmers (D) to show off their wealth
32. What is special about fox hunting in Britain?
- (A) It involves the use of a deadly poison.
(B) The hunters have set rules to follow.
(C) It is a costly event which rarely occurs.
(D) The hunters have to go through strict training.
33. Fox hunting opponents often interfere in the game .
- (A) by taking legal action (C) by resorting to violence
(B) by demonstrating on the scene (D) by confusing the fox hunters
34. A new law may be passed by the British Parliament to .
- (A) forbid hunting foxes with dogs (C) prohibit farmers from hunting foxes
(B) prevent large-scale fox hunting (D) stop hunting wild animals in the countryside
35. It can be inferred from the passage that .
- (A) fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich
(B) hunting foxes with dogs is considered cruel and violent
(C) limiting the fox population is unnecessary
(D) killing foxes with poison is illegal

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The decline in moral standards—which has long concerned social analysts—has at last captured the attention of average Americans. And Jean Bethke Elshtain, for one, is glad.

The fact that ordinary citizens are now starting to think seriously about the nation's moral climate, says this *ethics* (伦理学) professor at the University of Chicago, is reason to hope that new ideas will come forward to improve it.

But the challenge is not to be underestimated. Materialism and individualism in American society are the biggest obstacles. "The thought that 'I'm in it for me' has become deeply rooted in the national consciousness," Ms. Elshtain says.

Some of this can be attributed to the disintegration of traditional communities, in which neighbors looked out for one another, she says. With today's greater mobility and with so many couples working, those bonds have been weakened, replaced by a greater emphasis on self.

In a 1996 poll of Americans, loss of morality topped the list of the biggest problems facing the U. S. And Elshstain says the public is correct to sense that: Data show that Americans are struggling with problems unheard of in the 1950s, such as classroom violence and a high rate of births to unmarried mothers.

The desire for a higher moral standard is not a *lament* (挽歌) for some nonexistent "golden age." Elshstain says, nor is it a *wishful* (一厢情愿的) longing for a time that denied opportunities to women and minorities. Most people, in fact, favor the lessening of prejudice.

Moral decline will not be reversed until people find ways to counter the materialism in society, she says, "Slowly, you recognize that the things that matter are those that can't be bought."

36. Professor Elshstain is pleased to see that Americans A.

- A) are awakening to the lowering of their moral standards
- B) have realized the importance of material things
- C) are longing for the return of the good old days
- D) have adapted to a new set of moral standards

37. The moral decline of American society is caused mainly by D.

- A) its growing wealth
- B) the self-centeredness of individuals
- C) the prejudice against women and minorities
- D) underestimating the impact of social changes

38. Which of the following characterizes the traditional communities? B

- A) Concern for one's neighbors.
- B) Emphasis on individual effort.
- C) Great mobility.
- D) Ever-weakening social bonds.

39. In the 1950s, classroom violence B

- A) attracted a lot of public attention
- B) was something unheard of
- C) began to appear in analysts' data
- D) was by no means a rare occurrence

40. According to Elshstain, the current moral decline may be reversed D.

- A) when women and men enjoy equal rights
- B) if less emphasis is laid on material things
- C) when people rid themselves of prejudice
- D) if people can return to the "golden age"

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

41. There was such a long line at the exhibition that we had to wait for about half an hour.

- A) so
- B) as
- C) that
- D) hence

42. Reading among the lines. I would say that the Government are more worried than they will admit.

- A) among
- B) behind
- C) along
- D) between

43. All flights were canceled because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.

- A) were canceled
- B) having canceled
- C) had been canceled
- D) having been canceled

44. He wasn't appointed chairman of the committee, being considered not very popular with all its members.

- A) considering
- B) being considered
- C) to be considered
- D) having considered

45. The label stuck on the envelope says "By Air".

- A) label
- B) signal
- C) mark
- D) diagram

46. There was a big hole in the road which held up the traffic.

- A) kept down
- B) stood back
- C) held up
- D) set back

47. My brother's plans are very ambitious; he wants to master English, French and Spanish before he is sixteen.

- A) abundant
- B) ambitious
- C) arbitrary
- D) aggressive

48. None of us expected the chairman to _____ at the party. We thought he was still in hospital. ~~him~~ (A)
- A) turn in B) turn up C) turn over D) ~~turn down~~
49. Tryon was extremely angry, but cool-headed enough to _____ storming into the boss's office.
- (A) avoid B) prohibit C) turn D) prevent
50. By the time you get to New York, I _____ for London.
- A) am leaving B) shall have left C) have already left D) would be leaving
51. The football game comes to you _____ from New York.
- A) live B) lively C) alive D) living
52. Contrast may make something appear more beautiful than it is when _____ alone.
- A) is seen B) having been seen C) seen D) to be seen
53. Sometimes children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
- A) of separating B) for separating C) separating D) to separate
54. The twentieth century has witnessed an enormous worldwide political, economic and cultural _____.
- A) transmission B) transformation C) tradition D) transportation
55. He is quite sure that it's _____ impossible for him to fulfill the task within two days.
- A) roughly B) exclusively C) fully D) absolutely
56. Mobile telecommunications _____ is expected to double in Shanghai this year as a result of a contract signed between the two companies.
- A) potential B) possession C) impact D) capacity
57. The article suggests that when a person _____ under unusual stress he should be especially careful to have a well-balanced diet.
- A) be B) was C) is D) were
58. Many a delegate was in favor of his proposal that a special committee _____ to investigate the incident.
- A) was set up B) were set up C) set up D) be set up
59. Things might have been much worse if the mother _____ on her right to keep the baby.
- A) had insisted B) has been insisting C) insisted D) would insist
60. The statistical figures in that report are not _____. You should not refer to them.
- A) rigid B) delicate C) fixed D) accurate
61. _____ energy under the earth must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.
- A) Gathered B) Accumulated C) Collected D) Assembled
62. There is no _____ to the house from the main road.
- A) edge B) avenue C) exposure D) access
63. In the Chinese household, grandparents and other relatives play _____ roles in raising children.
- A) insensible B) indispensable C) incapable D) infinite
64. The mother didn't know who _____ for the broken glass.
- A) blamed B) would blame C) to blame D) be blamed
65. He _____ to his customers and halved the price.
- A) leaked B) yielded C) drew D) quoted
66. Eye contact is important because wrong contact may _____ a communication.
- A) barrier B) tragedy C) vacuum D) question
67. The lawyer advised him to drop the _____, since he stands little chance to win.
- A) case B) event C) affair D) incident
68. The author of the report is well _____ with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.
- A) informed B) enlightened C) acquainted D) acknowledged
69. The boy spent as much time watching TV as he _____ studying.

- A) did B) was C) does D) had
 70. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated _____ instead of mechanically.
 A) artificially B) automatically C) manually D) synthetically

Part IV Cloze

(15 minutes)

One summer night, on my way home from work I decided to see a movie. I knew the theatre would be air-conditioned and I couldn't face my 71 apartment.

Sitting in the theatre I had to look through the 72 between the two tall heads in front of me. I had to keep changing the 73 every time she leaned over to talk to him, 74 he leaned over to kiss her. Why do Americans display such 75 in a public place?

I thought the movie would be good for my English, but 76 it turned out, it was an Italian movie. 77 about an hour I decided to give up on the movie and 78 on my popcorn (爆玉米花). I've never understood why they give you so much popcorn! It tasted pretty good, 79. After a while I heard 80 more of the romantic-sounding Italians. I just heard the 81 of the popcorn *crunching* (咀嚼) between my teeth. My thought started to 82. I remembered when I was in South Korea (韩国). I 83 to watch Kojak on TV frequently. He spoke perfect Korean—I was really amazed. He seemed like a good friend to me. 84 I saw him again in New York speaking 85 English instead of perfect Korean. He didn't even have a Korean accent and I 86 like I had been betrayed.

When our family moved to the United States six years ago, none of us spoke any English. 87 we had begun to learn a few words, my mother suggested that we all should speak English at home. Everyone agreed, but our house became very 88 and we all seemed to avoid each other. We sat at the dinner table in silence, preferring that to 89 in a difficult language. Mother tried to say something in English but it 90 out all wrong and we all burst into laughter and decided to forget it! We've been speaking Korean at home ever since.

- A 71. A) hot B) warm C) cool D) heated
 A 72. A) crack B) opening C) break D) blank
 B 73. A) view B) angle C) space D) aspect
 D 74. A) whenever B) and C) while D) or
 B 75. A) attention B) affection C) motion D) attraction
 C 76. A) what B) when C) as D) since
 A 77. A) After B) Within C) For D) Over
 D 78. A) fix B) chew C) taste D) concentrate
 B 79. A) too B) though C) still D) certainly
 A 80. A) no B) any C) few D) much
 C 81. A) tone B) voice C) sound D) rhythm
 D 82. A) wonder B) imagine C) depart D) wander
 A 83. A) used B) happened C) turned D) enjoyed
 B 84. A) then B) until C) because D) therefore
 D 85. A) artificial B) informal C) practical D) perfect
 B 86. A) looked B) felt C) appeared D) seemed
 C 87. A) If B) While C) Once D) Before
 A 88. A) quiet B) empty C) stiff D) calm
 D 89. A) saving B) uttering C) telling D) speaking
 D 90. A) made B) worked C) got D) came

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic:

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus

You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below: