

大学英语
4级考试

历年真题精解

新题型
整合版



恩波英语
ENBO

2001.6~2007.1

(含 06.6 和 07.1 新题型真题)

谢忠明 编著



谢忠明 恩波“谢忠明课堂”首席辅导专家,以其领衔的四六级辅导团队在北京、上海、南京、杭州、重庆等地培训授课 10 余年。每年辅导考生逾 6 万人次,经由他个人授课的考生每年就过万人,是全国辅导学生人数最多、人气最旺的辅导老师,被广大考生誉为“**考级王**”。

全真 + 预测, 一书可两用

除 2 套新题型真题外, 又按照新题型要求, 对最近 6 套全真题进行了创新设计: **删除不考题型, 添加新增题型预测题**, 并整合成 6 套新题型“全真卷”, 这样既保持了真题的信度和效度, 又具有预测的功用。

学苑出版社

大学英语四级考试 历年真题精解

(新题型整合版)

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继承与发展

——我对新题型的看法

2006年6月24日,180所试点院校大学英语四级考试实行改革,并于2006年12月在全国推广。现在,考生都非常关注试点院校的新题型考试。我仔细研究了2006年6月及2007年1月的大学英语四级考试试卷,总体印象是和往年相比,既有继承,又有发展。

说到继承,试卷的主体基本保留了原样:还是听力、阅读、写作为主要测试范围,作文还是袭用惯用的现象描述说明、正反论述的写作手法。谈及发展,考试流程发生了很大的变化:原先写作是放在最后一项,而现在则调整为第一项,紧随其后的是快速阅读,此两项为试卷一。用时45分钟,为主观题型。待完成之后,考试进入第二阶段,即试卷二。试卷二包含有属于主观题型的复合式听写、选词填空和翻译,以及相当数量的客观选择题。经过创新,使整份试题达到了改革的预期目标,即更准确地测量了考生的英语综合运用能力。

试卷每次大的变化,都需要考生能迅速地适应。为了使大家更加清楚,我在这里费点口舌,分项解析一下。

① 作文

2006年6月第一次新题型考试的作文第一纲要要求大家对学生选择任课老师这一现象做一个基本描述。第二纲要要求考生写出学生选择某些老师的主要原因是什么?属原因类套路。第三纲要要求考生写出选择老师所带来的好处和可能产生的问题。属问题或现象的利弊类描述。两方面都得谈及。总体属于现象描述+问题说明。

新四级作文延用老题型作文命题思路,还是以围绕学生、围绕校园话题为主。

② 快速阅读

快速阅读所选材料的长度为850字左右,比样卷所提供的文章长度要短一些(1200左右),估计将来的长度应该在1000字左右;另外样卷以及本次考卷中有小标题,而2006年6月考卷则没有小标题,预计将来这两种情况都有可能出现。本题型考查的是考生的略读(Skimming)和查读(Scanning)能力,但从对今年试卷中所出的10道题来看,查读能力更为重要,因为几乎都是针对具体信息的细节题。

③ 听力

总体而言,题量大,时间长,题材广泛,涉及到日常会话、求职面试、专业选择、饮食文化、习行、丧葬、体育等方方面面,考生需要在35分钟之内集中注意力,并运用适当的听力策略,难度很大。

短对话:考点设置、对话长度均沿用老题型。

长对话:有2段,属新增内容。2006年6月考卷中长对话部分第一段轮次有9轮,第二段轮次有6轮,内容分别涉及面试和专业选择。考生在平时需要相当量的训练才能应付这一题型。

短文理解:依然为3篇,问题还是10道,命题思路和考点设置一如从前。

复合式听写:在以往考试中作为与短文理解二选一的项目出现,而改革后则两者都必然出现,这无疑是对考生的一大挑战。就本身形式和考点设置而言与以往没有太大改变。从2006年6月的考卷来看,考查的8个单词都是基本词汇,考生也比较熟悉,最大的障碍就是无法正确拼写出,例如:schedule, necessarily, considerate等。句子仍为3句,长度、难度类似于以往,没有明显跨

越。第一句涉及一个定语从句,第二、三句考查了考生对被动语态的把握,句子结构、用词都不是太难、太偏。考生最大问题:(1)听力基本能力有所欠缺;(2)单词拼写能力不过关,听清了写不出来,而评分又极为严格;(3)速记能力有待提高。

④ 选词填空

属新增项目,取代传统的词汇考题。主要考查学生语篇的把握、上下文逻辑关系的理解、对单词词性的敏感、以及语法能力。

从2006年6月第一次新题型考试的试卷来看,在提供的15个单词里面,分别有6个名词、3个动词、3个形容词、2个副词、1个doing,成为答案的有:4个名词、2个动词、2个形容词、1个副词、1个doing。

比较难的题目有49题、53题、55题。其中49题缺乏必要的提示,需要根据常识来做。

⑤ 阅读理解

由原来的四篇减为两篇,选材和出题一如从前,文章长度也差不多。

⑥ 完型填空

难度适中,体现两大特点:(1)词汇单选常考点向Cloze转移。2006年6月第一次新题型考试的Cloze题目中,不少题目的考查手法和考点与过去的词汇题极为相似,例如69题的ensure/assure;72题effect/affect;还有75题remove/relieve等,建议考生备考Cloze题型时不妨关注往年试题中的词汇题;(2)固定搭配仍是重要考点。2006年6月的考卷中设置了相当份量的词组和固定搭配,如67题wait for sb. to do sth.;70题pass through;77题be equipped with;78题in much the same way as;79题for...purposes;考生在平时需要掌握并积累常用的搭配,这样在正式考试中,即使对文章上下文意思或逻辑领会不是十分明了,凭借对局部搭配的熟悉,也能做对题目。

⑦ 翻译

虽然此题型只占5%,但考生要每分必争,平时注意积累和训练常用句型和常用词组的翻译,得满分是可以期待的。

我每年讲要做真题,也每年出两本真题精解的书。今年当然也不例外。只不过因为试卷的变化以及新题型的出现,今年的真题解析书就相应地做了比较大的调整。可以说是按照新题型对于真题的一个整合版,另外还增加了少量符合新题型要求的预测题。既然四级考试改革的基调是继承与发展,原来真题的价值还是不容忽视的。对有的内容,仍然要以过去的真题作为复习参考,对快速阅读、长对话、选词填空等新题型,复习的重点就是模拟题。

这本新题型整合版,从篇章结构来说,第一部分就是2007年1月和2006年6月最新的四级英语新题型考试真题。第二部分,按照新题型的要求对最近6套全真试题进行修订:去除那些不可能再考的题型,留下那些仍然会考的题型,并添加新增题型。这部分是本书的主体部分。第三部分则是真题汇编,保留了从2001年6月到2003年6月真题中的阅读、完型、写作题。

面对四级考试改革,如何利用好真题?

我看改革万变不离其宗:全面考查考生的英语能力。依照大纲,把握重点,把知识点弄懂学会了,就没有什么好怕的。做真题要认真,在规定的时间内完成试卷,不要动不动就翻看答案。要善于思考,举一反三,发现带有规律性的东西。题目是做不完的,触类旁通就可以提高效率。要珍惜真题的作用,就算做错了,也要找出为何出错。查出自己知识的薄弱环节,及时巩固提高。通过真题,研究解题的思路与技巧,提高分析问题的能力和水平,把握命题人的心思,则又是另外一个境界了。

谢忠明

2007年1月

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2007 年 1 月 大学英语四级考试

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Spring Festival Gala on CCTV**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 许多人喜欢在除夕观看春节联欢晚会
2. 有些人却提出取消春节联欢晚会
3. 在我看来……

Spring Festival Gala on CCTV

wonder 奇怪 惊讶 despite 尽管

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Six Secrets of High-Energy People

There's an energy crisis in America, and it has nothing to do with fossil fuels. Millions of us get up each morning already weary over what the day holds. "I just can't get started," people say. But it's not physical energy that most of us lack. Sure, we could all use extra sleep and a better diet. But in truth, people are healthier today than at any time in history. I can almost guarantee that if you long for more energy, the problem is not with your body.

What you're seeking is not physical energy. It's emotional energy. Yet, sad to say, life sometimes seems designed to exhaust our supply. We work too hard. We have family obligations. We encounter emergencies and personal crises. No wonder so many of us suffer from emotional fatigue, a kind of utter exhaustion of the spirit.

And yet we all know people who are filled with joy, despite the unpleasant circumstances of their lives. Even as a child, I observed people who were poor, or disabled, or ill, but who nonetheless faced life with optimism and vigor. Consider Laura Hillenbrand, who, despite an extremely weak body, wrote the best-seller *Seabiscuit*. Hillenbrand barely had enough physical energy to drag herself out of bed to write. But she was fueled by having a story she wanted to share. It was emotional energy that helped her succeed.

Unlike physical energy, which is finite and diminishes with age, emotional energy is unlimited and has nothing to do with genes or upbringing. So how do you get it? You can't simply tell yourself to be positive. You must take action. Here are six practical strategies that work.

1. Do something new.

Very little that's new occurs in our lives. The impact of this sameness on our emotional energy is gradual,

but huge: It's like a tire with a slow leak. You don't notice it at first, but eventually you'll get a flat. It's up to you to plug the leak—even though there are always a dozen reasons to stay stuck in your dull routines of life. That's where Maura, 36, a waitress, found herself a year ago.

Fortunately, Maura had a lifeline—a group of women friends who meet regularly to discuss their lives. Their lively discussions spurred Maura to make small but nevertheless life-altering changes. She joined a gym in the next town. She changed her look with a short haircut and new black T-shirts. Eventually, Maura gathered the courage to quit her job and start her own business.

Here's a challenge: If it's something you wouldn't ordinarily do, do it. Try a dish you've never eaten. Listen to music you'd ordinarily tune out. You'll discover these small things add to your emotional energy.

2. Reclaim life's meaning.

So many of my patients tell me that their lives used to have meaning, but that somewhere along the line things went stale.

The first step in solving this meaning shortage is to figure out what you really care about, and then do something about it. A case in point is Ivy, 57, a pioneer in investment banking. "I mistakenly believed that all the money I made would mean something," she says. "But I feel lost, like a 22-year-old wondering what to do with her life." Ivy's solution? She started a program that shows Wall Streeters how to donate time and money to poor children. In the process, Ivy filled her life with meaning.

3. Put yourself in the fun zone.

Most of us grown-ups are seriously fun-deprived. High-energy people have the same day-to-day work as the rest of us, but they manage to find something enjoyable in every situation. A real-estate broker I know keeps herself amused on the job by mentally redecorating the houses she shows to clients. "I love imagining what even the most run-down house could look like with a little tender loving care," she says. "It's a challenge—and the least desirable properties are usually the most fun."

We all define fun differently, of course, but I can guarantee this: If you put just a bit of it into your day, your energy will increase quickly.

4. Bid farewell to guilt and regret.

Everyone's past is filled with regrets that still cause pain. But from an emotional energy point of view, they are dead weights that keep us from moving forward. While they can't merely be willed away, I do recommend you remind yourself that whatever happened is in the past, and nothing can change that. Holding on to the memory only allows the damage to continue into the present.

5. Make up your mind.

Say you've been thinking about cutting your hair short. Will it look stylish—or too extreme? You endlessly think it over. Having the decision hanging over your head is a huge energy drain. Every time you can't decide, you burden yourself with alternatives. Quit thinking that you have to make the right decision; instead, make a choice and don't look back.

6. Give to get.

Emotional energy has a kind of magical quality: The more you give, the more you get back. This is the difference between emotional and physical energy. With the latter, you have to get it to be able to give it. With the former, however, you get it by giving it.

Start by asking everyone you meet, "How are you?" as if you really want to know, then listen to the reply. Be the one who hears. Most of us also need to smile more often. If you don't smile at the person you love first thing in the morning, you're sucking energy out of your relationship. Finally, help another person—and make

the help real, concrete. Give a *massage* (按摩) to someone you love, or cook her dinner. Then expand the circle to work. Try asking yourself what you'd do if your goal were to be helpful rather than efficient.

After all, if it's true that what goes around comes around, why not make sure that what's circulating around you is the good stuff?

1. [Y] [N] [NG]

2. [Y] [N] [NG]

3. [Y] [N] [NG]

4. [Y] [N] [NG]

5. [Y] [N] [NG]

6. [Y] [N] [NG]

7. [Y] [N] [NG]

- N 1. The energy crisis in America 讨论 讨论 here 主要 refers to a shortage of fossil fuels.
- N 2. People these days tend to lack physical energy. 体力透支 缺少、匮乏
3. Laura Hillenbrand is an example cited to show how emotional energy can contribute to one's success in life.
- N 4. The author believes 情绪上的 emotional energy is inherited and 遗传上 genetically determined. 使决定
5. Even small 细微的 changes people make in their lives can help increase their emotional energy. 从各个方面
6. Ivy 充满 filled her life with meaning by launching a program to help poor children.
- N 7. The real-estate broker the author knows is 有天赋的 talented in home 重新装饰 redecoration.
8. People 持有 holding on to sad memories of the past will find it difficult to 他 be will will away.
9. When it comes to decision-making, one should make a quick choice without 回头看 looking back.
10. Emotional energy is in a way different from physical energy in that the more you give, 它 it.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

11. A) Plan his budget carefully. B) Give her more information.
C) Ask someone else for advice. D) Buy a gift for his girlfriend.
12. A) She'll have some chocolate cake. B) She'll take a look at the menu.
C) She'll go without dessert. D) She'll prepare the dinner.
13. A) The man can speak a foreign language. B) The woman hopes to improve her English.
C) The woman knows many different languages. D) The man wishes to visit many more countries.
14. A) Go to the library. B) Meet the woman.
C) See Professor Smith. D) Have a drink in the bar.
15. A) She isn't sure when Professor Bloom will be back. B) The man shouldn't be late for his class.
C) The man can come back sometime later. D) She can pass on the message for the man.
16. A) He has a strange personality. B) He's got emotional problems.
C) His illness is beyond cure. D) His behavior is hard to explain.
17. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected. B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.
C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot. D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
18. A) He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.
B) He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.

- C) He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.
D) He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) To go boating on the St. Lawrence River.
B) To go sightseeing in Quebec Province.
C) To call on a friend in Quebec City.
D) To attend a wedding in Montreal.
20. A) Study the map of Quebec Province.
B) Find more about Quebec City.
C) Brush up on her French.
D) Learn more about the local customs.
21. A) It's most beautiful in summer.
B) It has many historical buildings.
C) It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.
D) It's the only French-speaking city in Canada.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) It was about a little animal.
B) It took her six years to write.
C) It was adapted from a fairy tale.
D) It was about a little girl and her pet.
23. A) She knows how to write best-selling novels.
B) She can earn a lot of money by writing for adults.
C) She is able to win enough support from publishers.
D) She can make a living by doing what she likes.
24. A) The characters.
B) The readers.
C) Her ideas.
D) Her life experiences.
25. A) She doesn't really know where they originated.
B) She mainly drew on stories of ancient saints.
C) They popped out of her childhood dreams.
D) They grew out of her long hours of thinking.

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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Monitor students' sleep patterns.
B) Help students concentrate in class.
C) Record students' weekly performance.
D) Ask students to complete a sleep report.
27. A) Declining health.
B) Lack of attention.
C) Loss of motivation.
D) Improper behavior.
28. A) They should make sure their children are always punctual for school.
B) They should ensure their children grow up in a healthy environment.
C) They should help their children accomplish high-quality work.
D) They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) She stopped being a homemaker.
B) She became a famous educator.
C) She became a public figure.
D) She quit driving altogether.
30. A) A motorist's speeding.
B) Her running a stop sign.
C) Her lack of driving experience.
D) A motorist's failure to concentrate.
31. A) Nervous and unsure of herself.
B) Calm and confident of herself.

- C) Courageous and forceful. D) Distracted and reluctant.
32. A) More strict training of women drivers. B) Restrictions on cell phone use while driving.
- C) Improved traffic conditions in cities. D) New regulations to ensure children's safety.

Passage Three

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

33. A) They haven't devoted as much energy to medicine as to space travel.
B) There are too many kinds of cold viruses for them to identify.
C) It is not economical to find a cure for each type of cold.
D) They believe people can recover without treatment.
34. A) They reveal the seriousness of the problem. B) They indicate how fast the virus spreads.
C) They tell us what kind of medicine to take. D) They show our body is fighting the virus.
35. A) It actually does more harm than good. B) It causes damage to some organs of our body.
C) It works better when combined with other remedies. D) It helps us to recover much sooner.

Section C

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 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

You probably have noticed that people express similar ideas in different ways, depending on the situation they are in. This is very (36) _____. All languages have two general levels of (37) _____: a formal level and an informal level. English is no (38) _____. The difference in these two levels is the situation in which you use a (39) _____ level. Formal language is the kind of language you find in textbooks, (40) _____ books, and in business letters. You would also use formal English in compositions and (41) _____ that you write in school. Informal language is used in conversation with (42) _____, family members and friends, and when we write (43) _____ notes or letters to close friends.

Formal language is different from informal language in several ways. First, formal language tends to be more polite. (44) _____. For example, I might say to a friend or family member, "Close the door, please," (45) _____.

Another difference between formal and informal language is some of the vocabulary. (46) _____. Let's say that I really like soccer. If I'm talking to my friend I might say "I'm just crazy about soccer!" But if I were talking to my boss, I would probably say "I really enjoy soccer."

Part IV

Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

The flood of women into the job market boosted economic growth and changed U. S. society in many ways. Many in-home jobs that used to be done (47) D by women—ranging from family shopping to preparing meals to doing (48) L work—still need to be done by someone. Husbands and children now do some of these jobs, a (49) L that has changed the target market for many products. Or a working woman may face a crushing “poverty of time” and look for help elsewhere, creating opportunities for producers of frozen meals, child care centers, dry cleaners, financial services, and the like.

Although there is still a big wage (50) J between men and women, the income working women (51) L gives them new independence and buying power. For example, women now (52) N about half of all cars. Not long ago, many car dealers (53) M women shoppers by ignoring them or suggesting that they come back with their husbands. Now car companies have realized that women are (54) J customers. It's interesting that some leading Japanese car dealers were the first to (55) H pay attention to women customers. In Japan, fewer women have jobs or buy cars—the Japanese society is still very much male-oriented. Perhaps it was the (56) L contrast with Japanese society that prompted American firms to pay more attention to women buyers.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) scale | E) technically | I) potential | M) insulted |
| B) retailed | F) affordable | J) gap | N) purchase |
| C) generate | G) situation | K) voluntary | O) primarily |
| D) extreme | H) really | L) excessive | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Reaching new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water, which is harvested from icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

Arthur von Wiesenberger, who carries the title Water Master, is one of the few water critics in North America. As a boy, he spent time in the larger cities of Italy, France and Switzerland, where bottled water is consumed daily. Even then, he kept a water journal, noting the brands he liked best. “My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water,” he says.

But is plain tap water all that bad? Not at all. In fact, New York's municipal water for more than a century was called the champagne of tap water and until recently considered among the best in the world in terms of both taste and purity. Similarly, a magazine in England found that tap water from the Thames River tasted better than several leading brands of bottled water that were 400 times more expensive.

Nevertheless, soft-drink companies view bottled water as the next battle-ground for market share—this despite the fact that over 25 percent of bottled water comes from tap water: PepsiCo's Aquafina and Coca-Cola's Dasani are both purified tap water rather than spring water.

As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs salivate (垂涎) over the profits. A restaurant's typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled water it's often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier brands aren't available in stores, most diners don't notice or care.

As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell bottled water. According to an article in *The Wall Street Journal*, some of the more shameless tactics include placing attractive bottles on the table for a visual sell, listing brands on the menu without prices, and pouring bottled water without even asking the diners if they want it.

Regardless of how it's sold, the popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health, our wish to appear cultivated, and even a longing for lost purity.

57. What do we know about Iceberg Water from the passage?

- A) It is a kind of iced water. B) It is just plain tap water.
C) It is a kind of bottled water. D) It is a kind of mineral water.

58. By saying "My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water" (Lines 3-4, Para. 2) von Wiesenberger wants to convey the message that _____.

- A) plain tap water is certainly unfit for drinking B) bottled water is clearly superior to tap water
C) bottled water often appeals more to dogs' taste D) dogs can usually detect a fine difference in taste

59. The "fancier brands" (Line 3, Para. 5) refers to _____.

- A) tap water from the Thames River B) famous wines not sold in ordinary stores
C) PepsiCo's Aquafina and Coca-Cola's Dasani D) expensive bottled water with impressive names

60. Why are some restaurants turning up the pressure to sell bottled water?

- A) Bottled water brings in huge profits.
B) Competition from the wine industry is intense.
C) Most diners find bottled water affordable.
D) Bottled water satisfies diners' desire to be fashionable.

61. According to the passage, why is bottled water so popular?

- A) It is much cheaper than wine. B) It is considered healthier.
C) It appeals to more cultivated people. D) It is more widely promoted in the market.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease—especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise. The line of thought involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very nutritious (有营养的) foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts, but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.

The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely "not ill" and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body's special needs. Both types have simply been called "well". In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms "well" and "wellness" only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise, and they make a point of monitoring their body's condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well take active responsibility for all matters related to their health. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap (缺陷) may be "well", in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. "Wellness" may

perhaps best be viewed not as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can strive for. People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

62. Today medical care is placing more stress on _____.
 A) keeping people in a healthy physical condition B) monitoring patients' body functions
 C) removing people's bad living habits D) ensuring people's psychological well-being
63. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that _____.
 A) good health is more than not being ill B) drinking, even if not to excess, could be harmful
 C) regular health checks are essential to keeping fit D) prevention is more difficult than cure
64. Traditionally, a person is considered "well" if he _____.
 A) does not have any unhealthy living habits B) does not have any physical handicaps
 C) is able to handle his daily routines D) is free from any kind of disease
65. According to the author, the true meaning of "wellness" is for people _____.
 A) to best satisfy their body's special needs
 B) to strive to maintain the best possible health
 C) to meet the strictest standards of bodily health
 D) to keep a proper balance between work and leisure
66. According to what the author advocates, which of the following groups of people would be considered healthy?
 A) People who have strong muscles as well as slim figures.
 B) People who are not presently experiencing any symptoms of disease.
 C) People who try to be as healthy as possible, regardless of their limitations.
 D) People who can recover from illness even without seeking medical care.

Part V

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) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

Language is the most astonishing behavior in the animal kingdom. It is the species-typical behavior that sets humans completely 67 from all other animals. Language is a means of communication, 68 it is much more than that. Many animals can 69. The dance of the honeybee communicates the location of flowers 70 other members of the *hive* (蜂群). But human language permits communication about anything, 71 things like *unicorns* (独角兽) that

67. A) apart B) off
 C) up D) down
68. A) so B) but
 C) or D) for
69. A) transfer B) transmit
 C) convey D) communicate
70. A) to B) from
 C) over D) on
71. A) only B) almost
 C) even D) just

have never existed. The key 72 in the fact that the units of meaning, words, can be 73 together in different ways, according to 74, to communicate different meanings.

Language is the most important learning we do. Nothing 75 humans so much as our ability to communicate

abstract thoughts, 76 about the universe, the mind, love, dreams, or ordering a drink. It is an immensely complex 77 that we take for granted. Indeed, we are not

aware of most 78 of our speech and understanding.

Consider what happens when one person is speaking to

79. The speaker has to translate thoughts into 80 language. Brain imaging studies suggest that the time from

thoughts to the 81 of speech is extremely fast, only 0.04

seconds! The listener must hear the sounds to 82 out

what the speaker means. He must use the sounds of speech to

83 the words spoken, understand the pattern of 84

of the words (sentences), and finally 85 the meaning.

This takes somewhat longer, a minimum of about 0.5

seconds. But 86 started, it is of course a continuous process.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 72. A) stays | B) situates |
| C) hides | D) lies |
| 73. A) stuck | B) strung |
| C) rung | D) consisted |
| 74. A) rules | B) scales |
| C) laws | D) standards |
| 75. A) combines | B) contains |
| C) defines | D) declares |
| 76. A) what | B) whether |
| C) while | D) if |
| 77. A) prospect | B) process |
| C) progress | D) product |
| 78. A) aspects | B) abstracts |
| C) angles | D) assumptions |
| 79. A) anybody | B) another |
| C) other | D) everybody |
| 80. A) body | B) gesture |
| C) written | D) spoken |
| 81. A) growing | B) fixing |
| C) beginning | D) building |
| 82. A) put | B) take |
| C) draw | D) figure |
| 83. A) identify | B) locate |
| C) reveal | D) discover |
| 84. A) performance | B) organization |
| C) design | D) layout |
| 85. A) prescribe | B) justify |
| C) utter | D) interpret |
| 86. A) since | B) after |
| C) once | D) until |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentence on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. Specialists in intercultural studies say that it is not easy to adapt to life in different cultures (适应不同文化中的生活).
88. Since my childhood I have found that noting is more attractive than reading (没有什么比读书对我更有吸引力).
89. The victim could have had a chance to survive (本来会有机会活下来) if he had been taken to hospital in time.
90. Some psychologists claim that people may feel lonely when they are away from home (出门在外时可能会感到孤独).
91. The nation's population continues to rise at the rate of 12 million per population every year (以每年 1200 万人的速度).

KEYS

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. N 2. N 3. Y 4. N 5. Y 6. Y 7. NG
8. move forward 9. looking back/thinking too much 10. the more you get back

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. B 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. C
21. B 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. A

Section B

26. C 27. B 28. D 29. C 30. D 31. A 32. B 33. B 34. D 35. A

Section C

36. natural 37. usage 38. exception 39. particular 40. reference
41. essays 42. colleagues 43. personal
44. What we may find interesting is that it usually takes more words to be polite
45. but to a stranger, I probably would say "Would you mind closing the door?"
46. There are bound to be some words and phrases that belong in formal language and others that are informal

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

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

Section B

57. C 58. B 59. D 60. A 61. B 62. C 63. A 64. D 65. B 66. C

Part V Cloze

67. A 68. B 69. D 70. A 71. C 72. D 73. B 74. A 75. C 76. B
77. C 78. A 79. B 80. D 81. C 82. D 83. A 84. B 85. D 86. C

Part VI Translation

87. adapt to life in a different culture 或 adapt to life in different cultures
88. nothing is more attractive to me than reading 或 nothing attracts me more than reading
89. could/would have had a chance to survive 或 could/would have survived
90. may/might/could feel lonely when (they are) away from home
91. at a/the rate of 12 million people per year 或 at an annual rate of 12,000,000 people

NOTES

Part I Writing

Spring Festival Gala On CCTV

CCTV Gala of Spring Festival is a TV program live broadcast on the eve of each Spring Festival. Over the

past ^{过去} decades ^① many people have enjoyed the colorful and ^{有趣的} funny programs in the gala, and today some families still have a family tradition of celebrating Spring Festival by watching the gala till late into the night.

Some others, especially some youngsters, ^{然而} however, could not understand why there are so many people who are ^{热情的} enthusiastic for the programs in the gala. They wonder if these people can still ^{赶上} catch up with the ^{快速变化的} fast changing world. They would argue that the programs in the gala are boring and obsolete; these programs, which may last several hours, are ^{不可承受的} unbearable. Therefore, they ^{要求} call on the ^{取消} cancellation of the Gala on CCTV.

^③ In my opinion, the gala, ^{由于} due to its popularity, shall not be cancelled in such ^{匆忙} haste. The gala does not necessarily go against the fashion and novelty of the modern world. There are ^{各种各样的} various programs on the gala that may ^④ appeal to different audiences. Above all, the gala provides a good chance for family members to gather together to celebrate the coming of New Year in a traditional way. If we could be together with the persons we love and ^{享受} savor our togetherness, why cancel the gala on CCTV?

替换句: ① many individuals

② keep pace with

③ In my eyes

④ cater to

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

- N** 通过表述中的关键词 energy crisis 和 fossil fuels 可以很快定位到文章第一句话“美国存在能源危机 (energy crisis), 而能源危机与化石燃料 (fossil fuels) 无关”, 由此判断题目所说的“本文所讨论的美国能源危机主要是指石化能源的短缺”与原文不符, 因此正确答案为 N。关键词: energy crisis; fossil fuels。
- N** 本题定位在第二段的首句。问题所说的“今天的人们在体力上精力匮乏”与文章第二段首句“人们寻找的并不是体力上的精力”不符。关键词: physical energy。
- Y** 本题定位在文章第三段后半部分。文章指出 Laura Hillenbrand 是个身体虚弱的人, “是情感上的精力帮助她获得了成功 (It was emotional energy that helped her succeed.)”, 因此, 本题表述正确。关键词: Laura Hillenbrand; emotional energy。
- N** 本题定位在第四段的首句。文章指出与体力精力不同, “情感精力是无限的, 并且与基因和抚育生长无关 (has nothing to do with gene or upbringing)”。题目表述与文章意思不符, 因此, 正确答案为 N。关键词: emotional energy; inherited and genetically determined。
- Y** 本题定位在第一个小标题最后一段的最后一句话。文章指出“你将发现所有这些小事都会提高你的情感精力”, 题目表述与原文内容一致, 因此本题正确。关键词: small changes; increase your emotional energy。
- Y** 本题定位在第二个小标题第二段的后半部分。文章指出 “She started a program that shows Wall Streeters how to donate time and money to poor children. In the process, Ivy filled her life with meaning.” 题干表述与此内容一致, 因此本题答案为 Y。关键词: filled her life with meaning; a program to help poor children。
- NG** 本题定位在第三个小标题。第三个小标题提到了问题中所说到的地产经纪人 (real estate broker), 文章只提到这个房产经纪人的心理上的感受, 她说即便是从最破旧的房屋装修中也可以感受到乐趣, 并没有谈到她装修的房子怎么样, 也没有提到别人对她所装修房子的客观评价, 这并不涉及问题所说的“在房屋装修方面很有才华 (is talented in home redecoration)”, 即从文章中我们并不能知道那个房产经纪人在房屋装修方面是否有才华。因此, 本题的正确答案为 NG。关键词: real-estate broker; home redecoration。
- move forward** 本题定位在第四个小标题。文章提到 “Everyone's past is filled with regrets that still cause pain... they are dead weights that keep us from moving forward”。意思是“过去的那些不快的经历阻止我们前行”, 换个说法就是“活在过去悲伤记忆中的人们将发现自己很难继续前行”。需要指出的是问题的回答需要考生将原文中的动名词转换为题目中的不定式, 一定程度上增加了准确答题的