

大学英语四、六级高分突破

四级英语历届真题详解

(修订版)

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前言

全国大学英语四级考试每年进行两次,是对考生大学英语基础阶段教学进行的测试,同时也是对学生英语掌握情况的测试。通过四级的意义对于每个考生来说是不言而喻的。要顺利通过四级,一个很重要的方法就是对往年考题进行分析和研究,从中找出答题规律。本书编写的目的就在于希望能够在考生备考的过程中给予一定的帮助。

本书并没有选择历年所有考题,而是选择了更具代表性的最近 10 次的大学英语四级考试实考试题(1997 年 6 月至 2002 年 6 月)进行全面的分析和研究,以帮助考生在掌握基本语言和答题的基础上,提高综合应试能力,从而顺利通过考试。

本书在内容的处理上尽量做到详尽、精确。在每一套考题后,首先附上参考答案以便读者做完试题后直接进行测评。在参考答案后又附上考题注解。听力部分因其形式的特殊性,直接附上磁带原文,读者可直接依据原文来分析考题。阅读理解部分则根据其以篇章为基本结构的特点,先对每篇短文进行内容上的概述和评论,然后对每一道题进行分析,力求做到明白、清楚,尽量把答案与篇章内容的联系标示清楚。词汇题则依据四级考试中常考常用词汇的特点,对每一个选项进行释义,并做到一目了然。短文问题回答和完形填空部分 则对得出答案的过程做出针对语言 and 内容的解释。对于写作部分则附上一篇范文,供读者在写作完成之后进行参考。

由于编者水平有限,且时间仓促,书中疏漏及不妥之处在所难免,恳请有关专家与读者批评指正。

编者

2003 年 6 月

于西安外国语学院

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1997 年 6 月大学英语四级考试

试 题

试 卷 一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Skating .
C) Boating and swimming .

B) Swimming .
D) Boating and skating .
2. A) Put her report on his desk .
C) Improve some parts of her paper .

B) Read some papers he recommended .
D) Mail her report to the publisher .
3. A) She takes it as a kind of exercise .
C) She loves doing anything that is new .

B) She wants to save money .
D) Her office is not very far .
4. A) A shop assistant .
C) A waitress .

B) A telephone operator .
D) A clerk .
5. A) A railway porter .
C) A bus conductor .

B) A taxi driver .
D) A postal clerk .
6. A) Most people killed in traffic accidents are heavy drinkers .
B) She does not agree with the man .
C) Drunk drivers are not guilty .
D) People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving .
7. A) \$ 1 .40 .
B) \$ 4 .30 .
C) \$ 6 .40 .
D) \$ 8 .60 .
8. A) Collect papers for the man .
C) Check the paper for typing errors .

B) Do the typing once again .
D) Read the whole newspaper .
9. A) The woman does not want to go to the movies .
B) The man is too tired to go to the movies .
C) The woman wants to go to the movies .
D) The man wants to go out for dinner .
10. A) By bus .
B) By bike .
C) By taxi .
D) On foot .

Section B

Compound Dictation

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

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "Store in the refrigerator."

In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher(肉商), the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus(剩余的) bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on, food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing - marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house—while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers(汉堡包), but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

11. The statement "In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily." (Line 1, Para. 2) suggests that ____.

- A) the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties
- B) the author was not accustomed to use fridges even in his fifties
- C) there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s
- D) the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s

12. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of fridges?

- A) People would not buy more food than was necessary.
- B) Food was delivered to people two or three times a week.
- C) Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily.
- D) People had effective ways to preserve their food.

13. Who benefited the least from fridges according to the author?

- A) Inventors.
- B) Consumers.
- C) Manufacturers.
- D) Traveling salesmen.

14. Which of the following phrases in the fifth paragraph indicates the fridge's negative effect on the environment?

- A) "Hum away continuously."
- B) "Climatically almost unnecessary."
- C) "Artificially-cooled space."
- D) "With mild temperatures."

15. What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges?

- A) Neutral.
- B) Critical.
- C) Objective.
- D) Compromising.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections . Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure . Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will . It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software(软件) or by altering the architecture but that too will happen .

I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon(硅) will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors . Once they exceed us they will be capable of their own design . In a real sense they will be able to claim ourselves . Silicon will have ended carbon's long control . And we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe .

As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we may use them to expand our frontiers, first on earth through their ability to withstand environments, harmful to ourselves . Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined . Further ahead, by a combination of the great wealth this new age will bring and the technology it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power .

16. In what way can we make a machine intelligent ?

- A) By making it work in such environments as deserts, oceans or space .
- B) By working hard for 10 or 20 years .
- C) By either properly programming it or changing its structure .
- D) By reproducing it .

17. What does the writer think about machines with human-like ability ?

- A) He believes they will be useful to human beings .
- B) He believes that they will control us in the future .
- C) He is not quite sure in what way they may influence us .
- D) He doesn't consider the construction of such machines possible .

18. The word "carbon"(Line 3, Para 2) stands for ____ .

- A) intelligent robots
- B) a chemical element
- C) an organic substance
- D) human beings

19. A robot can be used to expand our frontiers when ____ .

- A) its intelligence and cost are beyond question
- B) it is able to bear the rough environment
- C) it is made as complex as the human brain
- D) its architecture is different from that of the present ones

20. It can be inferred from the passage that ____ .

- A) after the installation of a great number of cells and connections, robots will be capable of self-reproduction
- B) with the rapid development of technology, people have come to realize the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability
- C) once we make a machine as complex as the human brain, it will possess intelligence
- D) robots will have control of the vast, man-made world in space

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

After the violent earthquake that shook Los Angeles in 1994, earthquake scientists had good news to re-

port: The damage and death toll(死亡人数) could have been much worse .

More than 60 people died in this earthquake .By comparison,an earthquake of similar intensity that shook America in 1988 claimed 25,000 victims .

Injuries and deaths were relatively less in Los Angeles because the quake occurred at 4:31 a .m .on a holiday,when traffic was light on the city's highways .In addition,changes made to the construction codes in Los Angeles during the last 20 years have strengthened the city's buildings and highways,making them more resistant to quakes .

Despite the good news,civil engineers aren't resting on their successes .Pinned to their drawing boards are blueprints(蓝图) for improved quake-resistant buildings .The new designs should offer even greater security to cities where earthquakes often take place .

In the past,making structures quake-resistant meant firm yet flexible materials,such as steel and wood,that bend without breaking .Later,people tried to lift a building off its foundation,and insert rubber and steel between the building and its foundation to reduce the impact of ground vibrations .The most recent designs give buildings brains as well as concrete and steel supports .Called smart buildings,the structures respond like living organisms to an earthquake's vibrations .When the ground shakes and the building tips forward,the computer would force the building to shift in the opposite direction .

The new smart structures could be very expensive to build . However,they would save many lives and would be less likely to be damaged during earthquakes .

21. One reason why the loss of lives in the Los Angeles earthquake was comparatively low is that ____ .
- A) new computers had been installed in the buildings
 - B) it occurred in the residential areas rather than on the highways
 - C) large numbers of Los Angeles residents had gone for a holiday
 - D) improvements had been made in the construction of buildings and highways
22. The function of the computer mentioned in the passage is to ____ .
- A) counterbalance an earthquake's action on the building
 - B) predict the coming of an earthquake with accuracy
 - C) help strengthen the foundation of the building
 - D) measure the impact of an earthquake's vibrations
23. The smart buildings discussed in the passage ____ .
- A) would cause serious financial problems
 - B) would be worthwhile though costly
 - C) would increase the complexity of architectural design
 - D) can reduce the ground vibrations caused by earthquakes
24. It can be inferred from the passage that in minimizing the damage caused by earthquakes attention should be focused on ____ .
- A) the increasing use of rubber and steel in capital construction
 - B) the development of flexible building materials
 - C) the reduction of the impact of ground vibrations
 - D) early forecasts of earthquakes
25. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to ____ .
- A) compare the consequences of the earthquakes that occurred in the U .S .
 - B) encourage civil engineers to make more extensive use of computers
 - C) outline the history of the development of quake-resistant building materials
 - D) report new developments in constructing quake-resistant buildings

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away—straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared (红外线) scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide(杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pest (害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers." Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 per cent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years, Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works: "This technique can be used on 75 per cent of agricultural land in the United States," says George Oerther of Texas A & M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

26. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are _____.
A) sprayed with pesticides
B) facing an infrared scanner
C) in poor physical condition
D) exposed to excessive sun rays
27. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to _____.
A) estimate the damage to the crops
B) draw a color-coded map
C) measure the size of the affected area
D) locate the problem area
28. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by _____.
A) resorting to spot-spraying
B) consulting infrared scanning experts
C) transforming poisoned rain
D) detecting crop problems at an early date
29. The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties due to _____.
A) the lack of official support
B) its high cost
C) the lack of financial support
D) its failure to help increase production
30. Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of _____.
A) the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce
B) growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops
C) the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture
D) full support from agricultural experts

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

31. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
A) each
B) some
C) certain
D) any
32. You cannot be _____ careful when you drive a car.
A) very
B) so
C) too
D) enough
33. In general, the amount that a student spends for housing should be held to one-fifth of the total _____ for living expenses.
A) acceptable
B) available
C) advisable
D) applicable
34. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to, _____ the color of his skin.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 76. A) agree | B) allow | C) force | D) persuade |
| 77. A) hurriedly | B) soon | C) fast | D) slowly |
| 78. A) so | B) until | C) lest | D) although |
| 79. A) some | B) any | C) such | D) no |
| 80. A) or | B) nor | C) but | D) neither |

试 卷 二

Part I

Section B

Compound Dictation

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 .Then listen to the passage again .When the passage is read for the second time,you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard .For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing infromation .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 .

In police work ,you can never predict the next crime of problem .No working day is identical to any other, so there is no“ (S1)_____ ”day for a police officer .Some days are (S2)_____ slow .and the job is (S3)_____ ;other days are so busy that there is no time to eat I think I can (S4)_____ police work in one word: (S5)_____ .Sometimes it’s dangerous .One day,for example,I was working undercover;that is, I was on the job ,but I was wearing (S6) _____ clothes, not my police (S7) _____. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street . Suddenly, (S8) _____ .Another policeman arrived, and together, we arrested three of the men;but the other four ran away .Another day ,I helped a woman who was going to have a baby .(S9)_____ . I put her in my police car to get there faster . I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car . But fortunately (S10)_____ .

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic Getting to Know the World Outside the Campus .You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 大学生了解社会的必要性

2. 了解社会的途径(大众媒体、社会服务等)

3. 我打算怎么做

Getting to Know the World Outside the Campus

参考答案

(1997 年 6 月)

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension

1. B

2. C

3. A

4. C

5. D
6. D

7. B

8. C

9. A

10. A
- S1 : typical

S2 : relatively

S3 : boring

S4 : describe
- S5 : variety

S6 : normal

S7 : uniform
- S8 : seven bad men jumped out, one man had a knife and we began to fight
- S9 : She was trying to get to the hospital, but there was (a) bad traffic jam
- S10 : the baby waited to “ arrive ” until we got to the hospital

Part II Reading Comprehension

11. C

12. D

13. B

14. A

15. B
16. C

17. A

18. D

19. A

20. A
21. D

22. A

23. B

24. C

25. D
26. C

27. D

28. A

29. C

30. B

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

31. D

32. C

33. B

34. D

35. A
36. A

37. B

38. D

39. B

40. C
41. C

42. B

43. A

44. B

45. D
46. A

47. A

48. C

49. A

50. D
51. D

52. A

53. C

54. B

55. C
56. A

57. B

58. D

59. D

60. C

Part IV Cloze

61. D

62. C

63. B

64. A

65. C
66. B

67. C

68. D

69. D

70. C
71. A

72. C

73. B

74. A

75. D
76. B

77. B

78. A

79. D

80. A

试 卷 二

Part V Writing (见题解)

题 解

(1997 年 6 月)

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M:Boating and skating are my favourite sports .
W:I like swimming but not boating or skating .
Q: Which sport does the woman like ?
2. W:Have you finished reading my research report ? I put it on your desk last week .
M: Yes, but you have to revise some parts of it,I'm afraid,if you want to get it published .
Q: What does the man suggest that the woman should do ?
3. M: Hi, Susan I hear that you walk all the way to the office these days .
W: Yes .I have found great pleasure in walking .That's the type of exercise I enjoy very much .
Q: Why does the woman walk all the way to the office ?
4. M: How about the food I ordered ? I've been waiting for twenty minutes already .
W: Very sorry,sir .I'll be back with your order in a minute .
Q: What's the woman's job ?
5. W:Excuse me,sir .I'm going to send this parcel to London .What's the postage for it ?
M: Let me see .It's one pound and fifty .
Q: Who is the woman most probably speaking to ?
6. M:I think it's high time we turned our attention to the danger of drunk driving now .
W:I can't agree with you better .You see,countless innocent people are killed by drunk drivers each year .
Q: What does the woman mean ?
7. W:Here's a ten-dollar bill .Give me two tickets for tonight's show ,please .
M: Sure .Two tickets and here's a dollar forty cents change .
Q: How much does one ticket cost ?
8. M: Are you sure you've corrected all the typing errors in this paper ?
W: Perhaps I'd better read it through again .
Q: What's the woman going to do ?
9. M: Mary,would you like to go to the movies with me after dinner ?
W: Well,I'll go if you really want me to,but I'm rather tired .
Q: What can we conclude from this conversation ?
10. M: If I were you,I'd ride a bike to work .Taking a crowded bus during rush hours is really terrible .
W: Thank you for your advice,but my bike has got a flat tyre .
Q: How would the woman most probably get to work ?

Section B Compound Dictation

In police work,you can never predict the next crime or problem .No working day is identical to any other,so there is no“ typical ” day for a police officer .Some days are relatively slow ,and the job is boring;other days are so busy that there is no time to eat I think I can describe police work in one word:variety .Sometimes it's

dangerous .One day ,for example ,I was working undercover ;that is ,I was on the job ,but I was wearing normal clothes ,not my police uniform ! I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street .Suddenly ,seven bad men jumped out at me ;one of them had a knife ,and we got into a fight .Another policeman arrived ,and together ,we arrested three of the men ;but the other four ran away .Another day ,I helped a woman who was going to have a baby .She was trying to get to the hospital ,but there was a bad traffic jam .I put her in my police car to get her there faster .I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car .But fortunately ,the baby waited to “ arrive ” until we got to the hospital .

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage one

【短文大意】 本篇文章主要介绍了电冰箱的产生、发展及其对人们生活的影响,并阐明了作者本人对电冰箱的观点。文章系统地讲了电冰箱产生的时间及在没有电冰箱时作者自己的生活经历。最后讲了电冰箱对人们生活带来的影响,包括正面和负面的影响。

11. [C] 原句的意思是:在 50 年代我的少年时代,还没有电冰箱,但我仍然吃得很好,而且身体很健康。[A] 项中, in his fifties 意思为,在我 50 多岁时,不合文意。在 50 年代根本还没有冰箱,更谈不上习不习惯,故 [B]、[D] 项被排除。[C] 项说出了原句的含义,故为正确答案。
12. [D] 从文中第二段中我们可以看到,在没有冰箱的日子里,各种食品商人常来送货,对吃不完且可能放不住的食品,人们将其重新加工可延长保质期。故选[D]项。
13. [B] 文章最后一段的第一句话明确表达了作者的观点:冰箱对人类幸福的贡献是微乎其微的,而其对环境的影响是很明显的。故选[B]项。
14. [A] 文章倒数第二段第二句话中指出,每年冬天,数以百万计的电冰箱在不断地嗡嗡作响(hum away continuously),故选[A]项。其它各项均与原文不符。
15. [B] 问作者对电冰箱持何态度。通读全文可见,作者持批评态度。文章第二段通过作者对没有冰箱时的生活肯定的态度,从反面暗示了对冰箱的否定态度。文章第五、六段更是从正面表达了对电冰箱的批评态度,故选[B]项。

Passage Two

【短文大意】 本文主要介绍发展具有人工智能的机器的情况。第一段介绍了人的复杂的大脑机构,同时指出人们想设计出与大脑一样复杂的机器;第二段讲到几十年内硅芯机器将结束“碳”的时代;第三段作者展望未来及科技发展将给社会带来的重大变化。

16. [C] 文章第一段最后一句说:我们要花费很多时间,给机器装一套合适的软件或改造内部结构,从而使得机器具备智能,[C]项表达的即为此意。[A]、[B]、[D]三项内容在文中提到过,但与此问题不符。
17. [A] 题目问到作者对像人一样的机器的看法,从文中最后一段我们可以看出人工智能机器对人类很有用,故选[A]项。
18. [D] 文章第二段讲到:在未来的几十年内,将会出现可与人类媲美,甚至超过人类(to rival and then exceed their human ancestors)的硅机器人,他们将结束以碳元素为基本元素的人类对地球多年的统治(... ended carbon's long control)。由此看出,carbon 指的是 human beings,故选[D]项。
19. [A] 文章第三段开头第一句说:如果机器人的智力在达到人类水平、成本降低到可以接受的程度时,便可利用他们开拓边疆。在上句的条件从句中可以看出 intelligence 和 cost 是机器人能否用于开发边远地区的因素,故选[A]项。
20. [B] 文中作者认为随着科学技术的发展,人们渴望生产具有人工智能型的机器。文章第一段提出此论,二、三段举例说明。故选[B]项。

Passage Three

【短文大意】 本文主要报道建筑师们在楼房防震设计方面的新发展。第一、二段陈述事实,说 1994 年地震伤亡人数较少,第三、四、五段,引出其原因之一是新型建筑能够更好地防震,最后一段中,作者表明,新型建筑虽然造价很高,但它却大大减少了地震时的伤亡和财产损失,值得投资。

21. [D] 从文章第三段最后一句可以看出,原因是洛杉矶城市的建筑物和公路的防震性能提高,故选[D]项。
22. [A] 文章第五段最后一句说到“when the ground shakes and the building tips forward, the computer would force the building to shift in the opposite direction”,我们可以明显看到[A]项正表达了此意。
23. [B] 文章第五段提到 smart building 指将计算机用于建筑物中的最新设计,文章最后一段作者表明,虽然新型建筑造价很高,但很值得,故选[B]项。
24. [C] 题意为为了减少地震损失,应集中注意什么。从文章第五段可以看出,最为先进的做法是将计算机应用于新型建筑物中。而计算机的主要作用为减少摇摆的程度,即减少地震的冲击力。故选[C]项。
25. [D] 在短文梗概中我们就提到过,这是一篇说明文,主要报道建筑师在楼房防震设计方面的新发展,故选[D]项。

Passage Four

【短文大意】 第一段讲到红外线扫描技术如今已应用于农业上,即通过远距离测量植物的温度来判断农作物是否遭受虫害和疾病。第二、三段具体到对 Paley 的公司从事这方面工作情况的介绍,最后期待这一新技术能重新用到农业上去。

26. [C] 文章第一段第一句指出,植物受到害虫和疾病的侵扰后会发烧。故选[C]项。
27. [D] 文章第一段最后一句说:目的是让农民们有针对性地喷洒杀虫剂,即找准应喷洒药物的地方。其中 target 用作动词,指确定(虫害发生的地方)。故选[D]项。
28. [A] 文章第二段中提到,Paley 的公司在夜间利用飞机上红外线扫描仪在 3 000 英尺的高度探测庄稼的情况,把这些信息提供给农民们,农民们便可针对性地喷洒农药(spot spray),这样就会节省农药的用量。故选[A]项。
29. [C] 文章最后一段最后一句提到,如果 Paley 得到经济上的支持,(即可重操旧业),而这正是他 10 年前同样缺乏的东西,可见,Paley 公司关闭的原因之一是资金缺乏。句中 financial backing 就指 financial support。故选[C]项。
30. [B] 文章第三段第三句说到:随着人们重新关注杀虫剂对农作物的影响,以及红外线扫描技术的改良,Paley 希望能重操旧业。故选[B]项。

Part III

31. **【译文】** 这种药物随处有售,你能在任何药店里买到它。 [D]
【注释】 测试点是不定代词。其中四个选项都可用来作定语修饰各词,但其含义和应用的场合不同。[A] each,每一个。[B] some,一些。[C] certain,特定的某个。[D] any,任何。故选[D]项。
32. **【译文】** 开车时,怎么小心也不会过分。 [D]
【注释】 测试点为 cannot 与 too 的固定搭配,指“再……也过分”。故选[C]项。
33. **【译文】** 一般来讲,一个学生在住房上的花费应控制在可获得生活费的 1/5 内。 [B]
【注释】 测试点为形容词辨析,[A] acceptable,可接受的。[B] available,可获得的,可获取的。[C] advisable,可取的。[D] applicable,可应用的。故选[B]项。
34. **【译文】** 这个国家的每个人,不管他是什么肤色,都有权住在他想住的地方。 [D]
【注释】 测试点为固定用法辨析。[A] with the exception of,除以。[B] in the light of,按照,根据。[C] by virtue of,凭借,依靠。[D] regardless of,无论,不管。故选[D]项。
35. **【译文】** 不外出上班的家庭主妇总觉得她们没有充分施展她们的能力。 [A]
【注释】 测试点为对名词的辨析。[A] capacity,能力。[B] strength,力量,力气,体力。[C] length,长度。[D] possibility,可能性。故选[A]项。
36. **【译文】** 我讨厌那种在你没看之前告诉你电影结局的人。 [A]
【注释】 测试点为动词辨析。[A] reveal,揭示,透露。[B] rewrite,重写。[C] revise,修改。[D] reverse 翻转。故选[A]项。
37. **【译文】** 他在看电视吗?他本应在打扫他的房间的。 [B]
【注释】 测试点为固定词组辨析。be supposed to,应该,如:Every student is supposed to be at the school gate this afternoon.(今天下午,每个学生都应该到学校门口去。)