### 2004年6月四级试题

2004年6月四级A卷真题原文及答案

**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 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 line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office. C) At the airport.

B) In the waiting room. 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 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 center.

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

1. A) The man saw Mark on the street two months ago.

B) The woman had forgotten Mark’s phone number.

C) The woman made a phone call to Mark yesterday.

D) Mark and the woman had not been in touch for some time.

2. A) The man is late for the trip because he is busy.

B) The woman is glad to meet Mr. Brown in person.

C) The man is meeting the woman on behalf of Mr. Brown.

D) The woman feels sorry that Mr. Brown is unable to come.

3. A) At 1030. B) At 1025. C) At 1040. D) At 1045.

4. A) The man no longer smokes.

B) The man is under pressure from his wife.

C) The man usually follows his wife’s advice.

D) The man refuses to listen to his doctor’s advice.

5. A) Move to a big city.

B) Become a teacher.

C) Go back to school.

D) Work in New York.

6. A) Quit delivering flowers.

B) Work at a restaurant.

C) Bring her flowers every day.

D) Leave his job to work for her. r>

7. A) She can find the right person to help the man.

B) She can help the man out.

C) She’s also in need of a textbook.

D) She picked up the book from the bus floor.

8. A) The man was confused about the date of the appointment.

B) The man wants to change the date of the appointment.

C) The man is glad he’s got in touch with the doctor.

D) The man can’t come for the appointment at 415.

9. A) The two speakers are at a loss what to do.

B) The man is worried about his future.

C) The two speakers are seniors at college.

D) The woman regrets spending her time idly.

10. A) She has learned a lot from the novel.

B) She also found the plot difficult to follow.

C) She usually has difficulty remembering names.

D) She can recall the names of most characters in the novel.

**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 hare just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 you are required to fill in missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in pour own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The Library of Congress is America’s national library. It has millions of books and other objects. It has newspapers, (S1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ publications as well as letters of (S2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ interest. It also has maps, photographs, art (S3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, movies, sound recordings and musical (S4) \_\_\_\_\_\_. All together, it has more than 100 million objects.

The Library of Congress is open to the public Monday through Saturday, except for public holidays. Anyone may go there and read anything in the collection. But no one is (S5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to take books out of the building.

The Library of Congress was (S6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1800. It started with eleven boxes of books in one room of the Capitol Building. By 1814, the collection had increased to about 3,000 books. They were all (S7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that year when the Capitol was burned down during America’s war with Britain.

To help re-build the library, Congress bought the books of President Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson’s collection included 7,000 books in seven languages.

(S8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Today, three buildings hold the library’s collection. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It buys some of its books and gets others as gifts. It also gets materials through its copyright office. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This means the Library of Congress receives almost everything that is published in the United States.

**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 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.**

A is for always getting to work on time.

B is for being extremely busy.

C is for the conscientious (勤勤恳恳的) way you do your job.

You may be all these things at the office, and more. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in office politics.

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago hard work alone doesn’t ensure career advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite the obvious rewards of engaging in office politics—a better job, a raise, praise—many people are still unable—or unwilling—to play the game.

People assume that office politics involves some manipulative (工于心计的) behavior, says Deborah Comer, an assistant professor of management at Hofstra University. But politics derives from the word “polite”. It can mean lobbying and forming associations. It can mean being kind and helpful, or even trying to please your superior, and then expecting something in return.

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue one’s own self-interest in the workplace. In many cases, this involves some form of socializing within the office environment—not just in large companies, but in small workplaces as well.

The first thing people are usually judged on is their ability to perform well on a consistent basis, says Neil P. Lewis, a management psychologist. But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. It’s simple human nature.

Yet, psychologists say, many employees and employers have trouble with the concept of politics in the office. Some people, they say, have an idealistic vision of work and what it takes to succeed. Still others associate politics with flattery (奉承), fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to be flattering their boss for favors.

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion. 11. Office politics (Line 2, Para. 4) is used in the passage to refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the code of behavior for company staff

B) the political views and beliefs of office workers

C) the interpersonal relationships within a company

D) the various qualities required for a successful career

12. To get promoted, one must not only be competent but \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) give his boss a good impression

B) honest and loyal to his company

C) get along well with his colleagues

D) avoid being too outstanding

13. Why are many people unwilling to “play the game” (Line 4, Para. 5) ?

A) They believe that doing so is impractical.

B) They feel that such behavior is unprincipled.

C) They are not good at manipulating colleagues.

D) They think the effort will get them nowhere.

14. The author considers office politics to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) unwelcome at the workplace

B) bad for interpersonal relationships

C) indispensable to the development of company culture

D) an important factor for personal advancement

15. It is the author’s view that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) speaking up for oneself is part of human nature

B) self-promotion does not necessarily mean flattery

C) hard work contributes very little to one’s promotion

D) many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery

**Passage Two**

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.**

As soon as it was revealed that a reporter for Progressive magazine had discovered how to make a hydrogen bomb, a group of firearm (火器) fans formed the National Hydrogen Bomb Association, and they are now lobbying against any legislation to stop Americans from owning one.

The Constitution, said the association’s spokesman, gives everyone the right to own arms. It doesn’t spell out what kind of arms. But since anyone can now make a hydrogen bomb, the public should be able to buy it to protect themselves.

Don’t you think it’s dangerous to have one in the house, particularly where there are children around?

The National Hydrogen Bomb Association hopes to educate people in the safe handling of this type of weapon. We are instructing owners to keep the bomb in a locked cabinet and the fuse (导火索) separately in a drawer.

Some people consider the hydrogen bomb a very fatal weapon which could kill somebody.

The spokesman said, Hydrogen bombs don’t kill people—people kill people. The bomb is for self-protection and it also has a deterrent effect. If somebody knows you have a nuclear weapon in your house, they’re going to think twice about breaking in.

But those who want to ban the bomb for American citizens claim that if you have one locked in the cabinet, with the fuse in a drawer, you would never be able to assemble it in time to stop an intruder (侵入者).

Another argument against allowing people to own a bomb is that at the moment it is very expensive to build one. So what your association is backing is a program which would allow the middle and upper classes to acquire a bomb while poor people will be left defenseless with just handguns. 16. According to the passage, some people started a national association so as to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) block any legislation to ban the private possession of the bomb

B) coordinate the mass production of the destructive weapon

C) instruct people how to keep the bomb safe at home

D) promote the large-scale sale of this newly invented weapon

17. Some people oppose the ownership of H-bombs by individuals on the grounds that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the size of the bomb makes it difficult to keep in a drawer

B) most people don’t know how to handle the weapon

C) people’s lives will be threatened by the weapon

D) they may fall into the hands of criminals

18. By saying that the bomb also has a deterrent effect the spokesman means that it \_\_\_\_\_.

A) will frighten away any possible intruders

B) can show the special status of its owners

C) will threaten the safety of the owners as well

D) can kill those entering others’ houses by force

19. According to the passage, opponents of the private ownership of H-bombs are very much worried that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the influence of the association is too powerful for the less privileged to overcome

B) poorly-educated Americans will find it difficult to make use of the weapon

C) the wide use of the weapon will push up living expenses tremendously

D) the cost of the weapon will put citizens on an unequal basis

20. From the tone of the passage we know that the author is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) doubtful about the necessity of keeping H-bombs at home for safety

B) unhappy with those who vote ;against the ownership of H-bombs

C) not serious about the private ownership of H-bombs

D) concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons

**Passage Three**

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique—a speech of the hand. They offer a new way to probe how the brain generates and understands language, and throw new light on an old scientific controversy whether language, complete with grammar, is something that we are born with, or whether it is a learned behavior. The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., the world’s only liberal arts university for deaf people.

When Bill Stokoe went to Gallaudet to teach English, the school enrolled him in a course in signing. But Stokoe noticed something odd among themselves, students signed differently from his classroom teacher.

Stokoe had been taught a sort of gestural code, each movement of the hands representing a word in English. At the time, American Sign Language (ASL) was thought to be no more than a form of pidgin English (混杂英语). But Stokoe believed the hand talk his students used looked richer. He wondered might deaf people actually have a genuine language and could that language be unlike any other on Earth It was 1955, when even deaf people dismissed their signing as substandard. Stokoe’s idea was academic heresy (异端邪说).

It is 37 years later. Stokoe—now devoting his time to writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials on ASL and the deaf culture—is having lunch at a café near the Gallaudet campus and explaining how he started a revolution. For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese. They assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation (调节) of sound. But sign language is based on the movement of hands, the modulation of space. What I said, Stokoe explains, is that language is not mouth stuff—it’s brain stuff.

21. The study of sign language is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a new way to look at the learning of language

B) a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language

C) an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure of a language

D) an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language

22. The present growing interest in sign language was stimulated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a famous scholar in the study of the human brain

B) a leading specialist in the study of liberal arts

C) an English teacher in a university for the deaf

D) some senior experts in American Sign Language

23. According to Stokoe, sign language is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a substandard language

B) a genuine language

C) an artificial language

D) an international language

24. Most educators objected to Stokoe’s idea because they thought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) sign language was not extensively used even by deaf people

B) sign language was too artificial to be widely accepted

C) a language should be easy to use and understand

D) a language could only exist in the form of speech sounds

25. Stokoe’s argument is based on his belief that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) sign language is as efficient as any other language

B) sign language is derived from natural language

C) language is a system of meaningful codes

D) language is a product of the brain

**Passage Four**

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**

It came as something of a surprise when Diana, Princess of Wales, made a trip to Angola in 1997, to support the Red Cross’s campaign for a total ban on all anti-personnel landmines. Within hours of arriving in Angola, television screens around the world were filled with images of her comforting victims injured in explosions caused by landmines. “I knew the statistics”, she said. “But putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me; like when I met Sandra, a 13- year-old girl who had lost her leg, and people like her.”

The Princess concluded with a simple message: “We must stop landmines”. And she used every opportunity during her visit to repeat this message.

But, back in London, her views were not shared by some members of the British government, which refused to support a ban on these weapons. Angry politicians launched an attack on the Princess in the press. They described her as very ill-informed and a loose cannon (乱放炮的人).”

he Princess responded by brushing aside the criticisms. “This is a distraction (干扰) we do not need. All I’m trying to do is help.”

Opposition parties, the media and the public immediately voiced their support for the Princess. To make matters worse for the government, it soon emerged that the Princess’s trip had been approved by the Foreign Office, and that she was in fact very well-informed about both the situation in Angola and the British government’s policy regarding landmines. The result was a severe embarrassment for the government.

To try and limit the damage, the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkidnd, claimed that the Princess’s views on landmines were not very different from government policy, and that it was working towards a worldwide ban. The Defense Secretary, Michael Portillo, claimed the matter was a misinterpretation or misunderstanding.

For the Princess, the trip to this war-torn country was an excellent opportunity to use her popularity to show the world how much destruction and suffering landmines can cause. She said that the experience had also given her the chance to get closer to people and their problems.

26. Princess Diana paid a visit to Angola in 1997 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) to voice her support for a total ban of landmines

B) to clarify the British government’s stand on landmines

C) to investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there

D) to establish her image as a friend of landmine victims

27. What did Diana mean when she said “ ... putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me (Line 5, Para.1)” ?

A) She just couldn’t bear to meet the landmine victims face to face.

B) The actual situation in Angola made her feel like going back home.

C) Meeting the landmine victims in person made her believe the statistics.

D) Seeing the pain of the victims made her realize the seriousness of the situation.

28. Some members of the British government criticized Diana because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) she was ill-informed of the government’s policy

B) they were actually opposed to banning landmines

C) she had not consulted the government before the visit

D) they believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola

29. How did Diana respond to the criticisms?

A) She paid no attention to them.

B) She made more appearances on TV.

C) She met the 13-year-old girl as planned.

D) She rose to argue with her opponents.

30. What did Princess Diana think of her visit to Angola?

A) It had caused embarrassment to the British government.

B) It had brought her closer to the ordinary people.

C) It had greatly promoted her popularity.

D) It had affected her relations with the British government.

**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.

31. I went along thinking of nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_, only looking at things around me.

A) in particular B) in harmony C) in doubt D) in brief

32. Critics believe that the control of television by mass advertising has \_\_\_\_\_\_ the quality of the programs.

A) lessened B) declined C) affected D) effected

33. I must congratulate you \_\_\_\_\_\_ the excellent design of the new bridge.

A) with B) of C) at D) on

34. There is a fully \_\_\_\_\_\_ health center on the ground floor of the main office building.

A) installed B) equipped C) provided D) projected

35. For more than 20 years, we’ve been supporting educational programs that \_\_\_\_\_ from kindergartens to colleges.

A) move B) shift C) range D) spread

36. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the military academy is so rigid that students can hardly bear it.

A) convention B) confinement C) principle D) discipline

37. The test results are beyond\_\_\_\_\_\_; they have been repeated in labs all over the world.

A) negotiation B) conflict C) bargain D) dispute

38. I was so \_\_\_\_\_\_in today’s history lesson. I didn’t understand a thing.

A) amazed B) neglected C) confused D) amused

39. It \_\_\_\_ you to at least 50% off the regular price of either frames or lenses when you buy both.

A) presents B) entitles C) credits D) tips

40. Deserts and high mountains have always been a \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the movement of people from place to place.

A) barrier B) fence C) prevention D) jam

41. In order to make things convenient for the people, the department is planning to set up some \_\_\_\_\_\_ shops in the residential area.

A) flowing B) drifting C) mobile D) unstable

42. Mr. Smith says the media are very good at sensing a mood and then \_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A) overtaking B) enlarging C) widening D) exaggerating

43. This is not an economical way to get more water; \_\_\_\_\_\_, it is very expensive.

A) on the other hand B) on the contrary C) in short D) or else

44. It was the first time that such a \_\_\_\_\_\_had to be taken at a British nuclear power station.

A) presentation B) precaution C) preparation D) prediction

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_ that he wasn’t happy with the arrangements, I tried to book a different hotel.

A) Perceiving B) Penetrating C) Puzzling D) Preserving

46. The board of the company has decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_ its operations to include all aspects of the clothing business.

A) multiply B) lengthen C) expand D) stretch

47. His business was very successful, but it was at the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of his family life.

A) consumption B) credit C) exhaustion D) expense

48. First published in 1927, the charts remain an \_\_\_\_\_\_ source for researchers.

A) identical B) indispensable C) intelligent D) inevitable

49. Joe is not good at sports, but when it\_\_\_\_\_\_mathematics, he is the best in the class.

A) comes to B) comes up to C) comes on to D) comes around to

50. Doctors warned against chewing tobacco as a \_\_\_\_\_\_ for smoking.

A) relief B) revival C) substitute D) succession

51. When carbon is added to iron in proper \_\_\_\_\_\_the result is steel.

A) rates B) thicknesses C) proportions D) densities

52. You should try to \_\_\_\_\_\_ your ambition and be more realistic.

A) reserve B) restrain C) retain D) replace

53. Nancy is only a sort of \_\_\_\_\_\_ of her husband’s opinion and has no ideas of her own.

A) sample B) reproduction C) shadow D) echo

54. Now that spring is here, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_ these fur coats till you need them again next winter.

A) put over B) put away C) put off D) put down

55. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of impatience in the tone of his voice.

A) hint B) notion C) dot D) phrase

56. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_dictionaries when you are not sure of word spelling or meaning.

A) seek B) inquire C) search D) consult

57. At yesterday’s party, Elizabeth’s boyfriend amused us by \_\_\_\_\_\_ Charlie Chaplin.

A) copying B) following C) imitating D) modeling

58. She keeps a supply of candles in the house in case of power \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) failure B) lack C) absence D) drop

59. The group of technicians are engaged in a study which \_\_\_\_\_\_ all aspects of urban planning.

A) inserts B) grips C) performs D) embraces

60. The lecture which lasted about three hours was so \_\_\_\_\_\_ that the audience couldn’t help yawning.

A) tedious B) bored C) clumsy D) tired

**Part IV 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Historians tend to tell the same joke when they are describing history education in America. It’s the one 61 the teacher standing in the schoolroom door 62 goodbye to students for the summer and calling 63 them, By the way, we won World War II.

The problem with the joke, of course, is that it’s 64 funny. The recent surveys on 65 illiteracy (无知) are beginning to numb (令人震惊) nearly one third of American 17-year-olds cannot even 66 which countries the United States 67 against in that war. One third have no 68 when the Declaration of Independence was 69 . One third thought Columbus reached the New World after 1750. Two thirds cannot correctly 70 the Civil War between 1850 and 1900. 71 when they get the answers right, some are 72 guessing.

Unlike math or science, ignorance of history cannot be 73 connected to loss of international 74 . But it does affect our future 75 a democratic nation and as individuals. The 76 news is that there is growing agreement 77 what is wrong with the 78 of history and what needs to be 79 to fix it. The steps are tentative (尝试性的) 80 ; yet to be felt in most classrooms.

61. A) about B) in C) for D) by

62. A) shaking B) waving C) nodding D) speaking

63. A) in B) after C) for D) up

64. A) rarely B) so C) too D) not

65. A) historical B) educational C) cultural D) political

66. A) distinguish B) acknowledge C) identify D) convey

67. A) defeated B) attacked C) fought D) struck

68. A) sense B) doubt C) reason D) idea

69. A) printed B) signed C) marked D) edited

70. A) place B) judge C) get D) lock

71. A) Even B) Though C) Thus D) So

72. A) hardly B) just C) still D) ever

73. A) exclusively B) practically C) shortly D) directly

74. A) competitiveness B) comprehension C) community D) commitment

75. A) of B) for C) with D) as

76. A) fine B) nice C) surprising D) good

77. A) to B) with C) on D) of

78. A) consulting 　 B) coaching C) teaching D) instructing

79. A) done 　 B) dealt C) met D) reached

80. A) therefore B) or C) and D) as

**Part V Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled A Brief Introduction to a Tourist Attraction. You should write at least 120 words according to the following guidelines:

Your role: a tour guide

Your audience: a group of foreign tourists

Your introduction should include:

1. some welcoming words

2. the schedule for the day

3. a description of the place the tourists will be visiting (e.g. a scenic spot or a historical site, etc.)

You should make the introduction interesting and the arrangements for the day clear to everybody.

### 2004年6月四级试题详解

**Part I Listening Comprehension**

2004年6月四级A卷参考答案

听力

1. D Mark and the woman had not been in touch for some time

2. C The man is meeting the women on behalf of MR. Brown

3. C at 10:40

4. A The man no longer smokes

5. B Become a teacher

6. D Leave his job to work for her

7. B She can help the man out

8. A The man was confused about the date of the appointment.

9. C The two speakers are seniors at college

10. B She als0 found the plot difficult to follow.

**试题详解:**

1. [解析] 男士说他昨天在街上偶然碰见了Mark，Mark告诉他有两个月没有女士的消息了。原来女士太忙没时间给Mark打电话。**故答案为D** (Mark and the woman had not been in touch for some time)**。**

2. [解析] 男士说布朗先生不能亲自来见女士；女士说很高兴看到男士能代表布朗先生来。**故C** (The man is meeting the women on behalf of MR. Brown) **正确。**Come in his place：代替某人来，答案中的on behalf of和此同义。

3. [解析] 此类题要求考生做笔记，记下所听到的时间。首先男士说火车10分钟后开，女士接着说现在的时间10:30，问火车什么时候开，进行简单加法就**可以得出答案为C** (at 10:40)。

4. [解析] 女士说男土戒了烟的原因是听他妻子的建议；男士反驳，真正的原因是听了医生的劝告，因为自己血压高。**可知A** (The man no longer smokes) **正确。**

5. [解析] 本题难度较大，考查了三个内容：多个动作选一，词义理解，推理。男士在纽约工作，然后从纽约回来了。由于不习惯大城市的生活，所以回到学校学习示范类课程。那就说明男士以后可能当教师。**故答案为B** (Become a teacher)**。**

6. [解析] 女士建议男士辞去现在的工作去给他做送花工作。**故答案为D** (Leave his job to work for her)**。**

7. [解析] 男士说自己的课本丢了。女士说男士找对人了，她碰巧多余一本，言外之意女士要帮男士一把，将自己多余的课本给男士，故答案为C。extra：额外的，多余的；help sb. out, 帮助某人摆脱困境。**故答案为B** (She can help the man out)**。**

8. [解析]由问题可以看出，本题考查男士的言外之意。对话中医生的秘书提醒男士预约的时间。**可见A** (The man was confused about the date of the appointment) **正确。**

9. [解析]由对话可知，男女都流露出他们要毕业了：女士说这是最后一年，大学时光过得太快，男士应答说他们将要走向社会，同时问女士毕业后打算干什么。据此不难推断他们是即将毕业的大学大四学生。graduate毕业，figure out想出，Senior大四学生，at a loss不知所措，无所适从。**故C** (The two speakers are seniors at college) **正确。**

10. [解析] 男士说她很费劲地读完了这本长篇小说，女士表示同意，补充说，小说中有多达 35个人物，很难记住。由此可知她读这本小说也很吃力，再推出吃力的原因是由于人物太多，很难跟上情节的发展。故A正确。Get through完成；novel小说；plot (小说中的) 的情节，character (小说中的) 人物，recall回忆起，记得。**故答案为B** (She also found the plot difficult to follow)**。**

**听力原文**(划线部分为答案依据)

**Part A**

1. M: I ran into our friend Mark yesterday on the street, and he said he hasn’t heard from you for two months.

W: Yes, I know, but I've been too busy to phone him.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

2. M: Mr. Brown asked me to tell you that he's sorry that he can't come to meet you in person He's really too busy to make the trip.

W: That's OK, I'm glad you've come in his place.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. M: So, when are the other guys going to get here? The train is leaving in ten minutes here forever. We can't wait

W: It's 10:30 already. They are supposed to be here by now. I told everybody to meet here by 10:15

Q: When is the train leaving?

4. W: So you finally listened to your wife's advice and gave up smoking.

M: It was my doctor's advice.' I was suffering from high blood pressure.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5. W: Frank, I thought you were working in New York.

M: I was, but I've moved back. ! just couldn't get used to living in a big city school, taking courses for a teacher certificate.

Q: What is Frank planning to do?

6. M: Washing dishes in the restaurant every day is really boring.

W: Why don't you quit and delivering flowers for me?

Q: What does the woman advise the man to doe.

7. M: Can I borrow your maths textbook? I lost mine on the bus.

W: You are the right person. I happen to have an extra copy.

Q: What does the woman mean?

8. W: Hello. This is doctor Grey's office. We're calling to remind you of your 4:annual checkup tomorrow.

M: Oh, thanks. It's a good thing you have called. I thought it was 4:

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

9. W: I just can't believe this is our last year. College is going by fast. So here I am, back in 15 appointment for your 15 today.

M: Yeah, we'll have to face the real world soon. So have you figured about what you're going to do after you graduate?

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

10. Mi I had a hard time getting through this novel.

W: I share your feeling. Who can remember the names of 35 different characters?

Q: What does the woman imply?

**Part B**

S1. popular

S2. historical

S3. prints

S4. instruments

S5. permitted

S6. established

S7. destroyed

S8. In 1897, the library moved into its own building across the street from the Capitol

S9. The library provides books and materials to the US Congress and also lends books to other American libraries, government agencies and foreign libraries.

S10. Anyone who wants copyright protection for a publication in the US must send two copies to the library.

**听力原文**(划线部分为答案依据)

The Library of Congress is America’s national library. It has millions of books and other objects. It has newspapers, (S1) popular publications as well as letters of (S2) historical interest. It also has maps, photographs, art (S3) prints, movies, sound recordings and musical (S4) instruments. All together, it has more than 100 million objects.

The Library of Congress is open to the public Monday through Saturday, except for public holidays. Anyone may go there and read anything in the collection. But no one is (S5) permitted to take books out of the building.

The Library of Congress was (S6) established in 1800. It started with eleven boxes of books in one room of the Capitol Building. By 1814, the collection had increased to about 3,000 books. They were all (S7) destroyed that year when the Capitol was burned down during America’s war with Britain.

To help re-build the library, Congress bought the books of President Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson’s collection included 7,000 books in seven languages.

(S8) In 1897, the library moved into its own building across the street from the Capitol. Today, three buildings hold the library’s collection. (S9) The library provides books and materials to the US Congress and also lends books to other American libraries, government agencies and foreign libraries. It buys some of its books and gets others as gifts. It also gets materials through its copyright office. (S10) Anyone who wants copyright protection for a publication in the US must send two copies to the library. This means the Library of Congress receives almost everything that is published in the United States.

**Part II Reading Comprehension**

**Passage 1**

**全文翻译**

A. 总是准时上班

B. 总是非常忙碌

C. 勤勤恳恳做自己的工作

也许在办公室里你符合上述的所有情况，甚至有过之而无不及。但是当谈及获得成功时，专家们认为，在事业上除了要做到ABC三条以外，还应该具备一个P，即是政治，也就是办公室政治学。戴尔·卡内基早在50多年前，就提出只靠努力工作并不能确保事业上的进步。你必须能够公开地和私下地推销自己和自己的观点，然而，尽管采用办公室政治策略所得到的好处是显而易见的——好的工作，升职，奖励——许多人还是不能或不愿去“玩这场游戏”。

“人们认为办公室政治是一种工于心计的行为，”德勃拉·卡门——霍夫斯特拉大学管理学的一名助教——这样说。“但事实上政治起源于‘礼貌’。这个词它可以意味着游说和形成联合，也能代表善良和有益，甚至力图取悦你的上司，然后期望一定回报。”事实上，现如今，专家们将办公室政治学定义为在工作场合为追求个人利益而采取的适当行为。大多数情况下，这一行为包括在办公环境里的某种社会化的形式——不仅在大公司里是这样，在小公司里也不例外。

“通常评价一个人时，首先看的是他们在同样的基础上是否能够表现出色，”尼尔·刘易斯，一位管理心理学家这样说。“但是当一次晋升的机会有两三个候选人，每一个都有相当的能力时，经理自然会选择他最喜欢的那个人。这是人之常情。”

然而，心理学家说，许多老板与员工之间就办公室政治学的概念的理解有所不同。有些人认为，对工作充满理想就能成功。而另外一些人则将政治联想为阿谀奉承。他们担心如果大声为自己说话，可能表现得像是在刻意取悦老板以求欢心。

专家建议通过认识自我完善的需求来改变这些负面描述。

**试题详解**

11．D)。推断题。依据第四段第二句话。该句指出：专家说，要想在事业上取得成功，除了具有A (按时上班)、B (勤奋)、C (踏实) 等品质外，还应该包括P (权术polities)。文章后面的部分就是对“office politics”的进一步解释说明。由此可知，office politics指的就是事业成功所需要的各种品质，故选项D) 正确。

12．A)。推断题。依据第八段内容。在该段中，管理心理学家Neil P. Lewis说：“通常情况下，首先衡量人们的标准就是在相同的情况下看他们完成工作的能力。但是，如果提升的候选人有两个或者三个，其能力又相同，经理通常会提升他所喜欢的人。这是一般的人性。”由此可以推断出：得到老板的喜欢，给老板留下一个好的印象，这也是提升所必须的一个方面。故选项A) 正确。

13．B)。语义题。从第五段内容可知，play the game指的就是“玩权术”，善于“玩权术”的人可能会得到提升、加薪、表扬等，但是很多人仍然不能够或不愿意这么做。第六段解释了许多人不愿“玩权术”的原因。首先通过构词法可知，选项B) 中的unprincipled是由“un- (不，不会) + principled (讲究原则的)”构成，故该词的意思应为“不讲究原则的，不讲道德的；不正直的”，这与文章中的manipulative (工于心计的) 相对应，故B) 项为正确答案。另外，也可用排除法；A)项 (他们认为玩权术不切实际) 与文中内容相悖；C) 项 (不擅长操纵支配同事) 文中并没提到；D) 项 (这种努力使他们一无所获) 与文中作者表达的意思相反。所以，A)，C)，D)都可排除。

14．D)。推断题。实际上作者在第四段就说明了polities在个人事业成功中的重要性。在第八段中，作者又引用管理心理学家Neil只Lewis的话，说明 “office politics” 在个人升职当中的重要性。由此可见，选项D)正确。

15．B)。主旨题。倒数第二段说：许多人不能够很好地领会权术的概念，有些人太理想化，认为付出很多就会成功 (what takes to succeed)，而另一些人却把权术与奉承联系起来，担心如果为自己讲话，好像他们是为了得到恩惠在奉承老板。接着在最后一段作者指出：通过认识到自我推荐是个人发展所必须的这一事实来改变这种消极的看法。显然，作者认为自我推荐并不意味着奉承。故B) 项为正确答案。

11. C the interpersonal relationships within a company

12. A give his boss a good impression

13. B They feel that such behavior is unprincipled

14. D an important factor for personal advancement

15. B self－promotion does not necessarily mean flattery

**Passage 2**

**全文翻译**

一个杂志记者发现制造氢弹的方法的消息一经披露，一群火器迷就组成了国家氢弹协会并为反对禁止公民拥有氢弹的立法而游说。

这一协会的发言人说：“议会给予每个人拥有武器的权利，它并没指出是何种武器，但由于现在每个人都可以制造氢弹，公众应该可以购买氢弹用来防身。”

“你不认为把氢弹放在家里很危险吗?尤其是有孩子的家庭?”

“国际轻弹协会希望教育人们安全使用氢弹，我们告诉使用者把它锁在柜子里，导火索单独放在抽屉里。”

“有人认为氢弹是一种极度危险的可以杀死人的武器。”

发言人说：“氢弹不会杀人——人才会杀人。氢弹是用来自我保护的，同时它还有威慑作用，当别人知道你家里有氢弹时，在强行闯入前会仔细考虑。”

“但是那些反对公民拥有炸弹的人认为如果氢弹锁在柜子里而导火索在抽屉里，就不可能有足够的时间阻止入侵者。”

“另一种反对的观点认为眼下制造氢弹的费用还很昂贵，因此你们协会促成的是中上阶层拥有氢弹，而只买得起手枪的贫民则完全不能自卫。”

**试题详解**

16．A)。细节题．依据文章第一段。该文指出：进步杂志的一名记者发现如何制造氢弹的消息一经披露，一批爱好者就形成了全国氢弹协会，他们现在正在游说反对形成这样的立法，即阻止美国人拥有氢弹。由此可知，选项A) 为正确答案。

17．C)。细节题。依据文章第三段和第五段内容，尤其是第五段内容，即“Some people consider the hydrogen bomb a very fatal weapon which could kill somebody．”。由此可知，选项C) 为正确答案。

18．A)。推断题。依据第六段第三句话。该句指出：如果有人知道你家有一核武器，在破门而人的时候，他会三思的。也就是说这会吓跑闯入者。故选项A) 为正确答案。”

19．D)。推断题。依据文章最后一段。该段指出：反对私人拥有氢弹的人认为氢弹造价高，支持这样的计划也就等于让中产阶级和上层阶级拥有氢弹，而穷人则没有防卫能力，只能依靠手枪。这也就是说，氢弹昂贵的价格使得人们处于不平等的地位。故选项D)为正确答案。

20．A)。主旨题．作者在本文中陈述了支持私人拥有氢弹和反对私人拥有氢弹的两种观点。但针对协会发育人的每一种观点，作者都提出了疑点。显然作者对靠拥有氢弹来保证家庭安全的做法是持怀疑态度的。故选项A)为正确答案。

16. A block any legislation to ban the private possession of the bomb

17. C people’s lives will be threatened by the weapon

18. A will frighten away any possible intruders

19. D the cost of the weapon will put citizens on an unequal basis

20. D concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons

**Passage 3**

**全文翻译**

符号已经成为科学的一个热点。仅仅是在过去的20年里，致力于语言学研究的专家才意识到符号语言的独特性——一种手语。他们提供了一条新的途径来探究大脑如何产生与领悟语言，并就一个长期以来存在争议的科学问题阐明了新的观点：任何一种语言，连同它的语法，究竟是我们与生俱来的，还是一种后天学习的结果。当前对符号语言的兴趣始于华盛顿哥罗地大学 (世界上惟一一所专为聋哑人开设的文科院校) 一位叛逆老师的首创。

最初比尔·斯托克去哥罗地大学教英语时，学校给他登记开设的课程是符号学。但是斯托克注意到一些奇怪的现象：学生们画的符号跟课堂上老师所教授的符号有所不同。

斯托克学习过一种手语，手的每一个动作都代表了英语的一个单词。那时，美国符号语言被认为只是一种混杂的英语。但是斯托克认为他的学生们所使用的手语更为丰富。他很奇怪：难道聋哑人实际上有一种天生的语言，而这种语言跟地球上的其他语言都不相同?在1955年，即使聋哑人们也认为自己使用的语言不符合标准而废弃不用，斯托克的这一想法被认为是异端邪说。

37年后的今天，斯托克正投人大量的时间就美国符号语言和聋哑文化编写书籍和杂志，并制作影音材料。他一边在哥罗地校园附近的一家小饭馆里享用午餐，一边描述自己如何发动了一场革命。数十年来，他认为符号语言像英语、法语、日语一样是自然语言的观点广直遭到教育家们的攻击。这些教育家们认为语言必须以言语和声调的调节为基础。但符号语言确是以手的动作和在空间的调节为基础。“我想说的是”，斯托克解释道：“语言不是关于嘴巴的东西——它是关于大脑的产物。

**试题详解**

21．B)。推断题。依据第一段第三句话．该句指出：手势语提供了一种新的方法来探讨大脑是如何产生语言和理解语言的，并对—个古老的科学争论提供了新的线索：人的语言连同语法到底是生来就有的还是后天习得的，由此可知，这是对传统的语言性质的观点的挑战，故选项B)为正确答案。

22．C)。细节题．根据第—段倒数第一句“The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington，DC，the world's only liberal arts university for deaf people．”可知，选项C)为正确答案。

23．B)。细节题．依据第三段第二、第三以及第四句内容“At the time，American Sign Language (ASL) was thought to be no more than a form of pidgin English (混杂英语) 。But Stokoe believed the“hand talk”his students used looked richer。He wondered；Might deaf people usually have a genuine language?”可知，手势语是一种真正的语言。故选项B)为正确答案。

24，D)。细节题。依据最后一段第三、第四句内容。该文指出：几十年来，教育家都在与手势语盲就像英语、法语和日语一样是自然语言这样的观点进行着斗争，他们认为语言必须以言语(即声音的调节)为基础。由此可知，选项D)为正确答案。

25．D)。细节题。依据最后一段最后一句话 (“What is aid，”Stokoe explains，“is that language is not mouth stuff—it’s brain stuff”)。由此可知，选项D)为正确答案。

21. B a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language

22. C an English teacher in a university for the deaf

23. B a genuine language

24. D a language could only exist in the form of speech sounds

25. D language is a product of the brain

**Passage 4**

**全文翻译**

1997年，英国戴安娜王妃访问了安哥拉，以此来支持红十字会的全面禁止杀伤性地雷的活动。这可算是惊人之举。在她到达安哥拉后的数小时之内，全世界的电视屏幕都播出了她安抚在地雷爆炸中受伤的受害者的情形。她说：“我知道一些数字，但是看到受害者所遭受的痛苦，就像我遇到的在地雷爆炸中失去一条腿的叫桑德拉的十三岁女孩以及同她有相似遭遇的人使我意识到事态的严峻。”

“我们必须禁止使用地雷。”王妃用简短的话总结说，并且利用她访问中的每个机会来重申这一观点。 ·

但当她回到伦敦时，一些不支持禁止武器的英国政府成员不赞成她的主张。愤怒的政治家们在媒体上大肆攻击戴安娜王妃，他们形容她“孤陋寡闻”、“到处乱跑”。·

王妃对这些批评不屑一顾：“这是没有必要的干扰，我想做的全部事情就是去帮助别人。”

反对党、媒体和公众立即宣布支持王妃。对政府更加不利的是，很快一些事实都浮出水面——王妃此次访问是得到外交部的同意的，而且她对安哥拉和英国政府对地雷事件的政策两方面的情况都很了解。英国政府因此陷入尴尬的境地。

为了试着减少造成的损害，外交部长马尔柯姆·里夫克顿德宣称王妃的观点并非与英国政府的政策大相径庭，英国政府要朝着全球禁雷的目标“努力”。国防部长迈克尔·波提罗说这一事件是“曲解和误会”。

对于王妃来说，对这一饱受战争之苦的国家的访问是利用她的影响力向全世界展示地雷引起的危害的绝好机会。她说这次访问也给了她接触民众、了解民生的机会。

**试题详解**

26．A)。细节题。依据第一段第一句话。该句指出：……戴安娜王妃于1997年去安哥拉的目的是为了支持红十字会发起的一场全面禁止使用杀伤性地雷的运动 (．．．Princess of Wales，made a trip to Angola in l997，to support the red Cross's campaign for a total ban on all anti-personnel landmines)。由此可知选项A) 为正确答案。

27．D)。推断题．依据第一段最后一句话。该句引用戴安娜的话说：仔细看看这些数字使我充分认识到现实的严重性。在第二段又讲到：在她访问期间反复说，我们必须停止使用地雷。由此可知，选项D) 为正确答案。

28．B)。推断题。依据第三段内容。该段指出：在戴安娜 (Diana) 回到伦敦后，英国政府内的部分成员不赞成戴安娜的观点，他们拒绝支持禁止使用地雷这项运动。这些愤怒的政客开始在媒体上向Diana发起攻击。由此可见，这些政客实际是反对禁止使用地雷。故选项B)为正确答案。

29．A)。细节题。依据第四段第一句话的内容“The Princess responded by brushing aside the criticisms (王妃不理睬这些批评)”可知，选项A)正确。句中的brush aside意思为“无视(反对意见等)，对……置之不理”，和选项A)中的pay no attention同义。

30．B)。细节题。依据文章最后一句话“She said that the experience had also given her the chance to get closer to people and their problems”可知，选项B)为正确答案。

26. A to voice her support for a total ban of landmines

27. D Seeing the pain of the victims made her realize the seriousness of the situation

28. B they were actually opposed to banning landmines

29. A She paid no attention to them

30. B It had brought her closer to the ordinary people

**Part Ⅲ Vocabulary and Structure**

词汇

31. A in particular 32. C affected 33. D on 34. B equipped

35. C range 36. D discipline 37. D dispute 38.C confused

39. B entitles 40. A barrier 41.C mobile 42.D exaggerating

43.B on the contrary 44.B precaution 45.A Perceiving 46.C expand

47. D expense 48.B indispensable 49.A comes to 50.C substitute

51.C proportions 52.B restrain 53.D echo 54.B put away

55.A hint 56 D consult 57. C imitating 58.A failure

59.D embraces 60.A tedious

31．A)。(译) 我一边往前走，没想什么特别的东西，只是随便看看周围的事物。

(解) 测试固定搭配的用法。In particular意为 “特别；尤其”；in harmony (with) 意为“与…协调一致; 与…和睦相处”，如，Since the end of the war，the two peoples have been living in harmony with each other．自从战争结束后，这两个民族—直和睦地生活在一起。in doubt意为“不能肯定的，可怀疑的”，如，He is still in some doubt about what to do。他还拿不定怎么办。in brief意为“简言之，简单地说”，如，In brief，I don’t want to do it.

32. C)。(译) 批评家认为电视上大量的广告影响了电视节目的质量。

(解) 测试动词近义词的辨析。affect意为“影响”，如：The rise in the price of raw materials will affect the market 原材料的价格上涨会影响市场。lessen意为“减少；减轻”，如：lessen the speed减低速度decline意为“下降，减少；衰退，衰落；谢绝，拒绝”，如：They asked me to their party，but I declined the invitation。他们邀请我参加宴会，但是我婉拒了。effect意为“实现，使生效，引起”，如：He did it himself，thereby effecting a considerable saving in time and money。他亲自动手，从而省下了不少时间和金钱。

33. D)。(译) 我必须祝贺你出色地设计了这座新桥。

(解) 考查动词与介词的搭配用法。congratulate意为“祝贺，向……道喜”，通常接介词on或者upon。

34．B)。(译) 主办公楼一楼有一个设备齐全的健康中心。

（解）测试动词近义词辨析。equip意思为“配备，装备，(智力、体力上) 使有准备”，指为特殊目的而提供装备。如： The factory is equipped with modern machines。这个工厂装备有现代化的机器。install意为“安装，设置,使就职，任命，如：Three computers have been installed in the office。办公室里已经安装了三台电脑。provide意为“提供，供给”，如：The drawing provides us with one of the earliest examples of the use of perspective。这幅画给我们提供了采用透视画法的最早范例。project意为“投射，发射，放映，(使) 突出”，如：We are projecting a visit to Europe。我们正在计划到欧洲旅游。

35．C)。(译) 二十多年来，我们一直支持从幼儿园到大学范围内的很多教育项目。

(解) 测试固定搭配的用法。Range (from．．．to) 意为“变动，变化”；move意为“移动，搬动，迁移：提议”，如：I move that a special committee (should) be formed for this matter。我提议设立一个特别委员会来处理这件事。shift意为“转变，转换，转移；变速，调(档)”，如：The wind has shifted from north to south。风从北风转成南风。spread意为“展开，伸开；散布，蔓延，传播”，如：The news spread through the school very quickly．那消息很快传遍了整个学校。

**Cloze**

61.A about 62. B waving 63.B after 64.D not 65.A historical

66.C identify 67.C fought 68.D idea 69.B signed 70.A place

71. A Even 72.B just 73. D directly 74. A competitiveness 75.D as

76. D good 77.C on 78. C teaching 79. A done 80.C and

作文：

[参考范文]

**A brief introduction to a tourist attraction**

Good morning, ladies and gentleman, welcome to Beijing. To begin with, I would like to introduce myself: I am the tourist guide from China Travel Service and it’s great honor to stay here with all of you for a whole day. Just as the old saying goes, “It is always a pleasure to greet a friend from afar”, I wish all of you to enjoy yourselves during this trip.

The following is schedule of the day. The first spot we are going to visit is the Great Wall, the grandest fortification in ancient China. The next sight to look around is the Ming Tombs, which is one of the best-preserved tombs for 13 emperors in Ming Dynasty more than one thousand years ago. In the afternoon, we will go for the Summer Palace, the royal park for Chinese ancient emperors.

Currently we are on the way to the Great Wall. Dating back to the seven century B.C., the Great Wall is constructed by respective states for fortifying against invasion of neighboring states. By the reasons of long history and its length, it becomes one of the eight wonders in the world and represents the highest wisdom and crafts. From the top of the Great Wall, we can enjoy a magnificent view of continuous mountains, green trees and blooming wild flowers. It is no doubt that one says, “He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man”.

Above is my introduction to the Great Wall. If any of you have questions, please feel free to ask me at any time.