### 2005年1月四级试题

**Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be 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 enjoys traveling by car.

B) The man lives far from the subway.

C) The man is good at driving.

D) The man used to own a car.

2. A) Tony should continue taking the course.

B) She approves of Tony's decision.

C) Tony can choose another science course.

D) She can't meet Tony so early in the morning,

3. A) She has to study for the exam.

B) She is particularly interested in plays.

C) She's eager to watch the new play.

D) She can lend her notes to the man.

4. A) They will be replaced by on-line education sooner or later.

B) They will attract fewer kids as on-line education expands.

C) They will continue to exist along with on-line education.

D) They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only.

5. A) Most students would like to work for a newspaper.

B) Most students find a job by reading advertisements.

C) Most students find it hard to get a job after they graduate.

D) Most students don't want jobs advertised in the newspapers.

6. A) Move the washing machine to the basement.

B) Turn the basement into a workshop.

C) Repair the washing machine.

D) Finish his assignment.

7. A) Some students at the back cannot hear the professor.

B) The professor has changed his reading assignment.

C) Some of the students are not on the professor's list.

D) The professor has brought extra copies of his assignment.

8. A) She doesn't want to talk about the contest.

B) She's modest about her success in the contest.

C) She's spent two years studying English in Canada.

D) She's very proud of her success in the speech contest.

9. A) Talking about sports.

B) Writing up local news.

C) Reading newspapers.

D) Putting up advertisements.

10. A) They shouldn't change their plan.

B) They'd better change their mind.

C) The tennis game won't last long.

D) Weather forecasts are not reliable

**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。

**Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)**

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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 center.

**Passage One**

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

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu (流感) may make a difference in how long the misery lasts.

The American Lung Association (ALA) has issued new guidelines on combating colds and the flu, and one of the keys is being able to quickly tell the two apart. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses--flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine (疫苗), which is, for most people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA.

But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.

Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome (综合症), a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system.

There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

11. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help \_\_\_\_.

A) shorten the duration of the illness

B) the patient buys medicine over the counter

C) the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs

D) prevent people from catching colds and the flu

12. We learn from the passage that\_\_\_\_.

A) one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu

B) aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu

C) delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system

D) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

13. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively, \_\_\_\_\_.

A) one should identify the virus which causes it

B) one should consult a doctor as soon as possible

C) one should take medicine upon catching the disease

D) one should remain alert when the disease is spreading

14. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold?

A) A stuffy nose.

B) A high temperature.

C) A sore throat.

D) A dry cough

15. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents\_\_\_\_\_.

A) are advised not to give them aspirin

B) should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome

C) are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination

D) should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever

**Passage Two**

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

In a time of low academic achievement by children in the United States, many Americans are turning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers. However, the answers provided by Japanese preschools are not the ones Americans expected to find. In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction. In one investigation, 300 Japanese and 210 American preschool teachers, child development specialists, and parents were asked about various aspects of early childhood education. Only 2 percent of the Japanese respondents (答问卷者) listed "to give children a good start academically" as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. In contrast, over half the American respondents chose-this as one of their top three choices. To prepare children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, Japanese schools do not teach reading, writing, and mathematics, but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group, The vast majority of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.

In the recent comparison of Japanese and American preschool education, 91 percent of Japanese respondents chose providing children with a group experience as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. Sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented (强调个性发展的) Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices. An emphasis on the importance of the group seen in Japanese early childhood education continues into elementary school education.

Like in America, there is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese kindergartens have specific aims, such as early musical training or potential development. In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have elementary and secondary schools. Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities. Several more progressive programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens.

16. We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe\_\_\_\_.

A) Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents

B) Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements

C) Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction

D) Japan's higher education is superior to theirs

17. Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should' also attach importance to\_\_\_\_\_.

A) problem solving B) group experience

C) parental guidance D) individually-oriented development

18. In Japan's preschool education, the focus is on

A) preparing children academically B) developing children's artistic interests

C) tapping children's potential D) shaping children's character

19. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) broaden children's horizon B) cultivate children's creativity

C) lighten children's study load D) enrich children's knowledge

20. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university based kindergartens?

A) They can do better in their future studies.

B) They can accumulate more group experience there.

C) They can be individually oriented when they grow up.

D) They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.

**Passage Three**

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

Lead deposits, which accumulated in soil and snow during the 1960's and 70's, were primarily the result of leaded gasoline emissions originating in the United States. In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has mandated unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation worldwide has decreased significantly.

A study published recently in the journal Nature shows that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the leading contributor to the high concentration of lead in the snow in Greenland. The new study is a result of the continued research led by Dr. Charles Boutron, an expert on the impact of heavy metals on the environment at the National Center for Scientific Research in France. A study by Dr. Boutron published in 1991 showed that lead levels in arctic (北极的) snow were declining.

In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the ratios of the different forms of lead in the leaded gasoline used in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasolines and thus enabled scientists to differentiate (分区) the lead sources. The dominant lead ratio found in Greenland snow matched that found in gasoline from the United States.

In a study published in the journal Ambio, scientists found that lead levels in soil in the Northeastern United States had decreased markedly since the introduction of unleaded gasoline.

Many scientists had believed that the lead would stay in soil and snow for a longer period.

The authors of the Ambio study examined samples of the upper layers of soil taken from the same sites of 30 forest floors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in 1980 and in 1990. The forest environment processed and redistributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected.

Scientists say both studies demonstrate that certain parts of the ecosystem (生态系统) respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute.

21. The study published in the journal Nature indicates that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the Clean Air Act has not produced the desired results

B) lead deposits in arctic snow are on the increase

C) lead will stay in soil and snow longer than expected

D) the US is the major source of lead pollution in arctic snow

22. Lead accumulation worldwide decreased significantly after the use of unleaded gas in the US

A) was discouraged B) was enforced by law

C) was prohibited by law D) was introduced

23. How did scientists discover the source of lead pollution in Greenland?

A) By analyzing the data published in journals like Nature and Ambio.

B) By observing the lead accumulations in different parts of the arctic area.

C) By studying the chemical elements of soil and snow in Northeastern America.

D) By comparing the chemical compositions of leaded gasoline used in various countries.

24. The authors of the Ambio study have found that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) forests get rid of lead pollution faster than expected

B) lead accumulations in forests are more difficult to deal with

C) lead deposits are widely distributed in the forests of the US

D) the upper layers of soil in forests are easily polluted by lead emissions

25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that scientists\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) are puzzled by the mystery of forest pollution

B) feel relieved by the use of unleaded gasoline

C) still consider lead pollution a problem

D) lack sufficient means to combat lead pollution

**Passage Four**

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

Exercise is one of the few factors with a positive role in long-term maintenance of body weight. Unfortunately, that message has not gotten through to the average American, who would rather try switching to "light" beer and low-calorie bread than increase physical exertion. The Centers for Disease Control, for example, found that fewer than one-fourth of overweight adults who were trying to shed pounds said they were combining exercise with their diet.

In rejecting exercise, some people may be discouraged too much by caloric-expenditure charts; for example, one would have to briskly walk three miles just to work off the 275 calories in one delicious Danish pastry (小甜饼). Even exercise professionals concede half a point here. "Exercise by itself is a very tough way to lose weight," says York Onnen, program director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Still, exercise's supporting role in weight reduction is vital. A study at the Boston University Medical Center of overweight police officers and other public employees confirmed that those who dieted without exercise regained almost all their old weight, while those who worked exercise into their daily routine maintained their new weight.

If you have been sedentary (极少活动的) and decide to start walking one mile a day, the added exercise could burn an extra 100 calories daily. In a year's time, assuming no increase in food intake, you could lose ten pounds. By increasing the distance of your walks gradually and making other dietary adjustments, you may lose even more weight.

26. What is said about the average American in the passage?

A) They tend to exaggerate the healthful effect of "light" beer.

B) They usually ignore the effect of exercise on losing weight.

C) They prefer "light" beer and low-calorie bread to other drinks and food.

D) They know the actors that play a positive role in keeping down body weight

27. Some people dislike exercise because\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they think it is physically exhausting

B) they find it hard to exercise while on a diet

C) they don't think it possible to walk 3 miles every day

D) they find consulting caloric-expenditure charts troublesome

28. "Even exercise professionals concede half a point here" (line 3, Para. 2) means "They \_\_\_\_.

A) agree that the calories in a small piece of pastry can be difficult to work off by exercise

B) partially believe diet plays a supporting role in weight reduction

C) are not fully convinced that dieting can help maintain one's new weight

D) are not sufficiently informed of the positive role of exercise in losing weight

29. What was confirmed by the Boston University Medical Center's study?

A) Controlling one's calorie intake is more important than doing exercise.

B) Even occasional exercise can help reduce weight.

C) Weight reduction is impossible without exercise.

D) One could lose ten pounds in a year's time if there's no increase in food intake.

30. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?

A) To justify the study of the Boston University Medical Center.

B) To stress the importance of maintaining proper weight.

C) To support the statement made by York Onnen.

D) To show the most effective way to lose weight.

**Part Ⅲ Vocabulary and Structure ( 20 minutes)**

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

31. The machine looked like a large, \_\_\_\_\_\_, old-fashioned typewriter.

A) forceful B) clumsy C) intense D) tricky

32. Though she began her \_\_\_\_\_by singing in a local pop group, she is now a famous Hollywood movie star.

A) employment B) career C) occupation D) profession

33. Within two weeks of arrival, all foreigners had to \_\_\_\_\_ with the local police.

A) inquire B) consult C) register D) profession

34. Considering your salary, you should be able to \_\_\_\_\_ at least twenty dollars a week.

A) put forward B) put up C) put out D) put aside

35. As he has \_\_\_\_\_ our patience, we'll not wait for him any longer.

A) torn B) wasted C) exhausted D) consumed

36. These teachers try to be objective when they \_\_\_ the integrated ability of their students.

A) justify B) evaluate C) indicate D) reckon

37. Mrs. Morris's daughter is pretty and \_\_\_\_\_, and many girls envy her.

A) slender B) light C) faint D) minor

38. Tomorrow the mayor is to \_\_\_\_ a group of Canadian businessmen on a tour of the city.

A) coordinate B) cooperate C) accompany D) associate

39. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ enough to know it is going to be a very difficult situation to compete against three strong teams.

A) realistic B) conscious C) aware D) radical

40. Can you give me even the \_\_\_\_ clue as to where her son might be?

A) simplest B) slightest C) least D) utmost

41. Norman Davis will be remembered by many with \_\_\_\_\_\_ not only as a great scholar but also as a most delightful and faithful friend.

A) kindness B) friendliness C) warmth D) affection

42. Salaries for \_\_\_\_\_ positions seem to be higher than for permanent ones.

A) legal B) optional C) voluntary D) temporary

43. Most people agree that the present role of women has already affected U.S. society, \_\_\_\_ it has affected the traditional role of men.

A) Above all B) In all C) At most D) At last

44. Science and technology have\_\_\_\_ in important ways to the improvement of agricultural production.

A) attached B) assisted C ) contributed D) witnessed

45. As an actor he could communicate a whole \_\_\_\_\_ of emotions.

A) frame B) range C) number D) scale

46. This is what you should bear in mind: Don't \_\_\_\_ a salary increase before you actually get it.

A) hang on B) draw on C) wait on D) count on

47. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated \_\_ instead of mechanically.

A) artificially B) automatically C) manually D) synthetically

48. The little girl was so frightened that she just wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ her grip on my arm.

A) loosen B) remove C) relieve D) dismiss

49. He never arrives on time and my\_\_\_\_ is that he feels the meetings are useless.

A) preference B) conference C) inference D) reference

50. Mrs. Smith was so \_\_\_\_\_ about everything that no servants could please her.

A) specific B) special C) precise D) particular

51. Last night he saw two dark \_\_\_\_\_ enter the building, and then there was the explosion.

A) features B) figures C) sketches D) images

52. It is obvious that this new rule is applicable to everyone without \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) exception B) exclusion C) modification D) substitution

53. His temper and personality show that he can become a soldier of the top \_\_\_\_\_.

A) circle B) rank C) category D) grade

54. During the lecture, the speaker occasionally \_\_ his' point by relating his own experiences

A) illustrated B) hinted C) cited D) displayed

55. Only those who can \_\_\_\_ to lose their money should make high-risk investments.

A) maintain B) sustain C) endure D) afford

56. He found the \_\_\_\_ media attention intolerable and decided to go abroad.

A). sufficient B) constant C) steady D) plenty

57. There has been a collision \_\_ a number of cars on the main mad to town.

A) composing B) consisting C) involving D) engaging

58. \_\_ elephants are different from wild elephants in many aspects, including their tempers.

A) Cultivated B) Regulated C) Civil D) Tame

59. Ten days ago the young man informed his boss of his intention to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) resign B) reject C) retreat D) replace

60. As one of the world's highest paid models, she had her face \_\_\_\_\_ for five million dollars.

A) deposited B) assured C) measured D) insured

**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 center.

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 61 you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 62 you money or can add 63 the cost.

Take the 64 example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 65 that you are making the 66 buy if you choose one 67 look you like and which is also the cheapest 68 price. But when you get it home you may find that it 69 twice as long as a more expensive 70 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 71 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 72 when you go on shopping?

If you 73 your home, your car or any valuable 74 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long 75 .

Before you buy a new 76 , talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it suits your particular 77 .

Before you buy an expensive 78 , or a service, do check the price and 79 is on offer possible, choose 80 three items or three estimates.

61. A) form B) fashion C) way D) method

62. A) save B) preserve C) raise D) retain

63. A) up B) to C) in D) on

64. A) easy B) single C) simple D) similar

65. A) convince B) accept C) examine D) think

66. A) proper B) best C) reasonable D) most

67. A) its B) which C) whose D) what

68. A) for B) with C) in D) on

69. A) spends B) takes C) lasts D) consumes

70. A) mode B) copy C) sample D) model

71. A) cause B) make C) leave D) prove

72. A) adopt B) lay C) stick D) adapt

73. A) reserve B) decorate C) store D) keep

74. A) products B) possession C) material D) ownership

75. A) run B) interval C) period D) time

76. A) appliance B) equipment C) utility D) facility

77. A) function B) purpose C) goal D) task

78. A) component B) element C) item D) particle

79. A) what B) which C) that D) this

80. A) of B) in C) by D) from

**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. 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 information. 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.

There are a lot of good cameras available at the moment-most of these are made in Japan but there are also good (S1) \_\_ models from Germany and the USA. We have (S2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a range of different models to see which is the best (S3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for money. After a number of different tests and interviews with people who are (S4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the different cameras being assessed, our researchers (S5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Olympic BY model as the best auto-focus camera available at the moment. It costs $ 200 although you may well want to spend more (S6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ as much as another $ 200-on buying (S7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ lenses and other equipment. It is a good Japanese camera, easy to use. (S8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_whereas the American versions are considerably more expensive.

The Olympic BY model weighs only 320 grams which is quite a bit less than other cameras of a similar type. Indeed one of the other models we looked at weighed almost twice as much. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_All the people we interviewed expressed almost total satisfaction with it. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part Ⅴ Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a campaign speech in support of your election to the post of chairman of the student union. You should write at least 120 words. Following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 你认为自己具备了什么条件 (能力，性格，爱好等) 可以胜任学生会主席的工作

2. 如果当选，你将会为本校同学做什么

**A Campaign speech**

### 2005年1月四级试题详解

**Part I Listening Comprehension**

**听力原文**(划线部分为答案依据)

1. W: You've sold your car. You don't need one?

M: Not really, live never liked drive anyway. Now we'd moved to a place near the subway entrance. We can get about quite conveniently

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. M: I'm going to drop my Information Science class. It needs too early in the morning.

W: Is that really the good reason to drop the class, Tony?

Q: What does the woman mean?

3. M: If you aren't doing anything particular, shall we see the new play at the grand theater tonight?

W: Sounds great. But I've got to go over my notes for tomorrow's midterm.

Q: What does the woman imply?

4. M: What do you think of the prospects for online education? Is it going to replace the traditional school?

W: I doubt it. Schools are here to stay, because there are much more than just book learning. Even though more and more kids are going online, I believe fewer of them will quit school altogether.

O: What does the woman think of the conventional schools?

5. M: How do most students find a job after they graduate?

W: They usually look for a job by searching the want ads at the newspapers.

Q: What does the woman mean?

6. M: Allen is in the basement trying to repair the washing machine.

W: Shouldn't he be working on his term paper?

Q: What does woman think Allen Should do?

7. W: Professor Newman, a few of us at the back didn't get a copy of your reading assignment.

M: Well, there're only 38 names on my class list. And I didn't bring any spare copies.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8. W: Congratulations, Liming, you are the talk of the town at the pride of our class now.

M: If you are referring to my winning the English speech contest, I don't think it's such a big deal. You know I've spent two summer vacations learning English in Canada.

Q: What do we learn about Liming from the conversation?

9. M: Would you pass me the sports section please?

W: Sure, if you give me the classified ads and local-news section.

Q: What are the speakers doing?

10. W: If the weather is this hot tomorrow, we may as well give up the ideal of playing tennis in the afternoon.

M: Oh, I don't think it'll last long. The weather forecast says it will cloud over by mid-afternoon

Q: What does the man mean?

1. [D] 对话中男士卖掉车的原因是他不喜欢到那儿都开车去，并且现在搬到了离地铁站很近的地方，出行很方便不再需要汽车。四个选项中只有D项“他曾经拥有一辆汽车”是符合实际情况的。

2. [A] 对话中男士说要放弃一门理科课程，因为这门课程上课太早，而女士责问道：“这是放弃的很好理由吗?”，言外之意是A项“托尼应该继续去听课”。

3. [A] 当男士邀请女士去看新戏剧时，女士由于忙于准备明天的期中考试 (go over my notes for tomorrow's midterm) 而未能同行，由此可知答案A是正确的。

4. 对话中女士对“网络教育是否能取代传统教育”的问题持“怀疑”态度，她一方面承认“更多的孩子会上网学习”，另一方面她也认为“在学校不仅只是学习书本知识 (极少的孩子会放弃学校教育)。由此可以得出“学校教育将会与网络教育并存”的结论。

5. [B] “searching the want ads in the newspapers”很显然是“在报纸上搜索需求广告”，“ads”即“advertisements”，是本题理解的关键。

6. [D] 从“shouldn’t”引导的句型及语气来看，正确答案应为其后面的内容，因此爱伦的当务之急是“完成作业”。

7. [C] 从对话中可知教授的名册上只有38个名字，而他相应地带来38份阅读作业材料，导致后排的几个同学没能领到材料。由此可以推断 “教授的名册上漏掉了几个同学” 。

8. [B] 赢得英语口语比赛的Liming不认为这是一件“了不起”的事。她“花了两个暑假的时间在加拿大学英语”, 由此看来, 她对这此比赛的态度是“谦虚的;适度的。”

9. [C] “sports section”“classified ads”“local-news section”这些关键词指明他们是在阅读报纸。

10. [A] 对话中女士说“如果明天的天气太热就会取消明天下午网球比赛”，男士说“天气预报预告下午会多云”，由此可以

**Section B Compound Dictation**

There are a lot of good cameras available at the moment--most of these are made in Japan but there are also good (S1) quality models from Germany and the USA. We have (S2) investigated a range of different models to see which is the best (S3) value for money. After a number of different tests and interviews with people who are (S4) familiar with the different cameras being assessed, our researchers (S5) recommend the Olympic BY model as the best auto-focus camera available at the moment. It costs $ 200 although you may well want to spend more-- (S6) perhaps as much as another $ 200--on buying (S7) additional lenses and other equipment. It is a good Japanese camera, easy to use. (S8) Equivalent German models tend to be heavier and slightly less easy to use, whereas the American versions are considerably more expensive.

The Olympic BY model weighs only 320 grams which is quite a bit less than other cameras of a similar type. Indeed one of the other models we looked at weighed almost twice as much. (S9) Similarly, it is smaller than most of its competitors, thus fitting easily into a pocket or a handbag. All the people we interviewed expressed almost total satisfaction with it. (SIO) the only problem was the slightly awkwardness in loading the film.

**Part II Reading Comprehension**

**Passage 1**

**全文翻译**

喉咙发痒、鼻子堵塞、全身酸痛都会让人感觉糟糕，但是从这些症状并不能判断是由伤风感冒引起的还是由流感引起的，但能判断这种糟糕的感觉会持续多久。

美国肺脏协会针对战胜伤风感冒和流感问题发布了新的指导方针：，关键就是能把二者很快地区分开来。这是因为用于治疗流感的处方药需要在得病后不久服用，而对于伤风感冒来说，越早服用非处方药情况越好。

普通的伤风感冒和流感都是由病毒引起的。200多种病毒都可以引起感冒症状，而流感是由 A、B、C这三种病毒引起的。这二种病状都没有治愈的方法，但是根据美国肺脏协会的建议，对于大多数人来说预防流感的最好方法是注射流感疫苗。

得了流感后，快速的行动是有效的。虽然伤风感冒和流感有许多共同之处，但是也有许多明显的标志可以区分。

鼻子堵塞、流鼻涕、喉咙发痒等伤风症状是逐渐出现并发展的，成年人和十多岁的人都不会发烧。另一方面，对于任何年龄段来讲发烧是流感的显著特征之一。总的来说，流感症状比伤风感冒更严重，流感症状包括发烧、发冷、喉咙肿痛、突然的全身酸痛。

美国肺脏协会指出，判断婴儿和学前儿童的流感是尤其困难的。他建议如果小孩子出现了流感相似症状，父母要马上带他们去看医生。

伤风感冒和流感都可以服用非处方药来缓解。但是，儿童和十多岁的孩子不能服用阿司匹林来缓解伤风流感带来的疼痛，因为这有可能导致Reye综合症，会使肝脏和中枢神经系统处于少见的严重状态。

当然，没有疫苗可以防治普通感冒。但是勤洗手、避免和感冒者的密切接触可以减少得病的可能性。

**试题详解**

11. 细节题。依据文章第一段可知“喉咙发痒、鼻子堵塞、全身酸痛都会让人感觉糟糕，但是从这些症状并不能判断是由伤风感冒引起的还是由流感引起的，能判断这种糟糕的感觉会持续多久”由此可直接选出正确答案是A。

12. 细节题。由第七段第一句可知D项正确。A选项与第二段内容不符；B项内容文中未提到；C选项与第七段内容不符。

13. 细节题, 正确答案是C。。第二段都是在讲及时服药的重要性。A选项是不现实的；B选项文中只有提及婴儿和学前儿童时才适用；D项“在疾病扩散蔓延时保持机敏”文中没有直接体现。

14. 细节题, 正确答案是B。。从第五段第二句可知“对于任何年龄段来讲发烧是流感的显著特征之—” 。

15. 细节题, 正确答案是A。第七段第二句直接指明了:儿童和十多岁的孩子不能服用阿司匹林来缓解伤风流感带来的疼痛，因为这有可能导致Reye综合症，会使肝脏和中枢神经系统处于少见的严重状态。

**Passage 2**

**全文翻译**

考虑到美国儿童学业成绩较低的情况，许多美国人试着把孩子送到日本读书，那里经济发达而且儿童学业成绩不错。然而，日本学前教育的情况并不像美国家长所期待的那样。在大多数的日本学前班里，教授知识仅占很小的比重。在一项调查中，300名日本老师和210名美国教师、儿童发展专家和家长被问及早期儿童教育的不同方面问题。在回答设立学前班的目的时只有2%的日本被调查者把“提供给孩子良好的知识基础”列为目的的前三位，与之相对比的是，有半数以上的美国被调查者把此项列为学前教育目的的前三位。为使孩子在一年级和以后的阶段里有好的表现，日本学校并不教授阅读、写作和数学，而是强调培养孩子的毅力、注意力和团队合作能力，绝大多数的日本儿童在家里由父母来教授阅读。

在最近对美国和日本学前教育的比较中，91%的日本被调查者把提供给孩子团队经验作为设立学前教育目的的前三位，而更加强调个性发展的美国人中此比例只占62%。这种日本早期教育中对团队重要性的强调一直持续到小学教育。

和美国一样，日本早期教育也呈现出多样性。一些日本幼儿园有特殊的目标，例如早期的音乐训练和潜能开发。在大城市，幼儿园、小学和初中成为大学的附属校。一些日本家长认为如果把孩子送到这种大学的附属校，会提高孩子最终被顶级学校和大学录取的机会。更有甚者，几个学校把自由玩耍作为突破个别日本幼儿园对学业知识过于注重的方式。

**试题详解**

16. 细节题。从第一段的前三句话中我们可以很容易地看出 “美国儿童学业成绩较低的情况，许多美国人试着把孩子送到日本读书，那里经济发达而且儿童学业成绩不错。然而，日本学前教育的情况并不像美国家长所期待的那样。在大多数的日本学前班里，知识的教授仅占很小的比重。”故C正确。

17. 细节题。这道题从第二段的第二句可以直接选出答案B。

18. 推理判断题。A选项与全文的中心思想不符；B、C选项是片面的概括；D选项把文中提到的 “persistence，concentration，and the ability to function as a member of a group”很好的概括为“shaping children's character”，故D为正确的选项。

19. 细节题。此题可以从全文的最后一句话得出答案。其他三个选项“扩大孩子的视野”“培养孩子的创造力”和“丰富孩子的知识”文中无明确的说明。

20. 细节题。此题可以从全文的最后一段的第四句话得出答案。其中“top-rated”与“first-rate"意思相同。

**Passage 3**

**全文翻译**

在二十世纪六七十年代堆积在土壤和雪中的铅的沉积是起源于美国的含铅汽油散发的主要结果。空气洁净法要求使用不含铅的汽油，在执行此法案的二十年里，全球范围内铅的沉积现象大大减少。

最近一份由《自然》杂志刊出的报告指出，美国含铅汽油的散发是格陵兰岛雪中铅含量过高的主要原因。这项新的研究是Charles Boutron博士不断研究的结果，他是法国国家科学研究中心研究环境中重金属影响方面的专家。在1991年他发表的一项研究表明北极雪中铅的含量正在降低。

在他的新研究中，Boutron博土发现在美国使用的含铅汽油中不同种铅的比率与在欧洲、亚洲和加拿大使用的含铅汽油中铅的比率是不同的，这能使科学家找出铅的来源。在格陵兰岛雪中铅含量的比率与美国汽油中铅含量的比率相吻合。

在Ambio杂志刊登的一项研究中，科学家们发现自从使用了不含铅汽油后，美国东北部土壤中铅的含量有了显著的下降。

许多科学家认为，沉积在土壤和雪中的铅将会存在较长的时间。

在1980年和1990年，在Ambio杂志刊登这份研究的作者检验了新英格兰、纽约和宾夕法尼亚州30个森林层相同地点的表层土样本。森林环境的处理和铅的再分布速度出乎科学家们的意料之外。

科学家们说，这两项研究表明部分生态系统会对空气污染的减少做出快速得反映，但这些发现不应该被用作污染的借口。

**试题详解**

21. 细节题。A选项与第一段第二句话的意思相悖；B选项中“on the increase” 与文中“decline”不符；C选项不是《自然》杂志刊出的；由第二段第一句话可知D正确。

22. 细节题。此题可从第一段第二句话: 空气洁净法要求使用不含铅的汽油，在执行此法案的二十年里，全球范围内铅的沉积大大减少; 可得出正确答案B。enforce意为“坚持；加强”。

23. 推理判断题。从第三段第一句话中可以得知各国含铅汽油中铅的比率是不同的，因此通过比较含铅汽油中的化学成分就可以知道污染源。而其他三项：“分析出版物中的数据”; “观察北极地区不同地区铅的沉积情况”; “研究美国东北部土壤和雪中的化学成分”文中未提及。

24. 细节题。此题可以从第六段“森林环境的处理和铅的再分布速度出乎科学家们的意料之外。”得到正确答案A。

25. 推理判断题。从最后一段“科学家们说，这两项研究表明部分生态系统会对空气污染的减少做出快速的反映，但这些发现不应该被用作污染的借口。”可以得出科学家们还是把铅污染看作一个问题对待的，对此问题并不是“迷惑的”“解脱的”“没有足够办法的”。

**Passage 4**

**全文翻译**

运动是少数几个能对长期保持体重起积极效果的因素之一。不幸的是，这一点并没有应用到大多数美国人的生活中去，他们宁愿选择喝低度啤酒、吃低热量的面包而不愿意增加运动量。例如，疾病控制中心发现少于四分之一的美国减肥者能够把运动与节食结合起来。

由于拒绝运动，一些人会因热量消耗表而气馁。举例来说，一个人要快步行走三公里来消耗掉一块美味小甜饼所包含的275卡路里。即使专业的训练也仅减少0.5卡路里而已。“仅靠运动本身来减肥是非常艰苦的”，保健和运动的节目主持人York Onnen说。

然而，运动在减肥中的辅助作用是至关重要的。波士顿大学医学中心针对肥胖警察及公共雇员的一项研究表明，不运动的节食者的体重很容易反弹，而把运动纳入到日常生活中来的人可以维持他们现在的体重。

如果你缺乏运动而又决定每天步行一公里，那么运动每天可以消耗掉多余的100卡路里。假设你的饮食没有增加，在一年的时间里你可以减掉十镑。通过不断地增加步行的距离和调整饮食，你甚至可以减的更多。

**试题详解**

26. 细节题。此题可以从第一段的第一、二句找到答案。选项A和C与主题没有直接的联系，D选项没有被明确的提及，而且本文侧重指出“运动是在实际应用中被忽略的”。

27. 推理判断题。在第二段中，作者提到要减肥就要消耗热量，要消耗热量就要运动，而“运动本身是非常艰苦的”，由此我们可以推断出大多数人不喜欢运动的原因是“生理上的筋疲力尽”。

28. 推理判断题。这句话的意思是说“一个人要快步行走三公里来消耗掉一块美味小甜饼所包含的275卡路里，即使专业的训练也仅减少0.5卡路里而已。”而A和C选项对“节食”的讨论偏离了文章和此段的主题，是间接引申出来的。D选项“他们没有被充分的告知运动在减肥中的积极作用”是不正确的。

29. 推理判断题。文中第三段的研究表明“不运动的节食者的体重很容易反弹，而把运动纳入到日常生活中来的人可以维持他们现在的体重”，因此可以自然得出结论“没有运动减肥是不可能的”。A和D选项片面强调了节食的作用，B选项中“occasional exercise”与文中“work exercise into their daily routine”不符。

30. 推理判断题。通读全篇文章，作者写作的目的是要说明“运动是减肥的最有效方式”。

**Part Ⅲ Vocabulary and Structure**

31. B。 clumsy“笨拙的，粗陋的”，这个词很好的形容了打字机的笨重；forceful“有力的”；intense“强烈的，剧烈的”；tricky“狡猾的，机警的”。

[译文] 这台机器看起来像一个巨大、简陋而又过时的打字机。

32. B。 career “事业，生涯”；employment“雇用”；occupation“职业，占有”；profession“职业，专业”。

[译文]虽然她是在地方上一个流行歌曲组合里开始她的歌唱生涯的，但是她现在已经是好莱坞著名的电影明星了。

33. C。register“登记，纪录”；inquire“询问，问明”，常与of／about／into连用；consult“商议，参考”；profession“职业，专业”，是名词，可以首先排除。

[译文] 所有的外国人不得不在到达的两个星期内到当地的警察局登记。

34. D。put aside“撇开，储蓄…备用”，符合句中“储蓄，存钱”的含义；put forward“提出，推举出”；put up“建造，举起，提供，提名”；put out“放出，伸出”。

[译文] 考虑到你的薪资情况，你每星期至少可以存二十美元。

35. C。exhausted“耗尽的，疲惫的”，是exhaust的过去分词；torn“破的”，是tear的过去分词；wasted“废弃的，荒芜的，多余的”；consumed“消耗的，消灭的”，多指具体有形物品的消耗。

[译文] 既然他已经耗尽了我们的耐心，我们也就不再等他了。

36. B。evaluate“评价，估计”，是及物动词，后面可以直接加宾语；justify“证明…是正当的，为…辩护”；indicate“指出，象征”；reckon“计算，估计”，常用的搭配是reckon on／upon“依赖，依靠；对…做出假设，设想…。”

[译文]老师在评价学生的综合能力时力图客观。

37. A。slender“苗条的”；light“轻的，明亮的”，侧重于重量方面；faint“虚弱的，暗淡的”；minor “较小的，次要的”。

[译文]莫里斯太太的女儿既漂亮又苗条，许多女孩都羡慕她。

38. C。accompany“陪伴，伴奏”，accompany指“与人结伴，做伴”，常含有彼此之间关系平等之意；coordinate“调整，整理”；cooperate“合作，协作”，cooperate with sb．In sth．“和某人合作某事”；associate“使联合，交往”，associate with“和…来往，和…共事，同…联合；(在思想上) 同…联系在一起”。

[译文]明天市长要陪同一组加拿大商人游览这个城市。

39. B。conscious“有意识的，有知觉的”；realistic“现实的，现实主义的，实际的”；aware“知道的，明白的”，常与of连用；radical“根本的，基本的”。

[译文]我深深的意识到与这三组实力很强的对手竞争是很困难的。

40. B。slightest“最轻微的”，后面可以接诸如“difficulty”“possibility”“clue”等词； simplest“最简单的”；least“最少，最小”；utmost“极限，极力”。

[译文]你能给我关于她儿子行踪的哪怕一点点线索吗?

41. D。affection“友爱，爱情”，泛指所有的感情；kindness"仁慈，善意”；friendliness“友谊，友善”；warmth“温暖，热情”。

[译文]不仅作为一个优秀的学者，还作为一个最开朗忠诚的朋友，诺曼．戴维斯将被很多人深情缅怀。

42. D。temporary“暂时的，临时的”，在这里与“permanent”相对应；legal“合法的”；

[译文]临时性工作的工资似乎比长期性工作的工资高。

43. A。above all“首先，最重要”；in all“总共”；at most“至多”at last“终于，最后”。

[译文]大多数人认为现今美国女性的角色已经影响了美国社会，最重要的是它影响了男性的传统角色。

44. C。contribute“捐献，贡献，投稿”，后面常接介词to；attach“隶属，系上”；assist“援助，帮助”，一般用于如下结构中：assist sb．With sth．／to do sth．／in doing sth．“帮助某人做某事”；witness“目击，证明”。

[译文]科技已经为农业生产的提高做出了重要的贡献。

45. B。range“行列，范围”，通常的搭配是a range of，如：a range of knowledge即“知识丰富”；frame“结构，体格”；number“数量”；scale“刻度，比例”。

[译文]作为一个演员，他感情丰富。

46. D。count on“依靠，指望”；hang on“坚持”；draw on“吸收，利用，引进”；wait on“服侍，招待”。

[译文]你要牢记：在真能涨工资之前，别指望能涨工资。

47. C。manually “用手地”，与文中 “mechanically”一词相对应；artificially“人工地”，与“naturally”相对应；automatically“自动地”；synthetically“综合地，合成地”。

[译文]这条船的发电机坏了，所以只能用手动去操作抽水泵。

48. A。loosen“放松，松开”；remove“迁移，移动”，常与from连用，表示“拿走，撤走，除去”，在此句中要表达“松开”的含义，而不是“拿走”，应该排除；relieve“减轻，解除”，侧重于心理方面；dismiss“解散，解职”。

[译文]这个小女孩如此恐惧，以至她一直紧紧抓着我的胳膊 。

49. C。近形词辨析。这四个词表面看起来很相似，但意思完全不同：inference “推论”； preference“偏爱，优先选择”；conference“会议”；reference“参考，涉及”。

[译文]他从没能准时到达，所以我推断她认为这些会议是没用的。

50. D。particular“特殊的，尤其的，挑剔的”，be particular about“对…挑剔”，与“no servants could please her” 相对应；specific“明确的，特殊的”；special“特别的，专门的”； precise“精确的，准确的”。

[译文]史密斯太太对任何事都很挑剔，没有仆人能够令她满意。

51. B。figures“外形，画像，数字”，尤指人的身材；feature“特征，特色，容貌”，侧重人的面部特征；sketches“草图”；image“图像，肖像”。

[译文l昨天晚上他看见两个黑影进入了那座大厦，接着就发生了爆炸事件。

52. A。exception“例外，异议”，without exception“毫无例外地，一律”；exclusion“排除”； modification“修改”；substitution“代替，置换”。

[译文]很明显，这个新条例无一例外的适用于每一个人。

53. B。rank“等级，阶级”，适用于军衔、职衔、社会阶层等，如：the rank and file“普通士兵”；circle“圆圈，循环”；category“种类，范畴”；grade“等级，级别”，用于学校中的年级、分数等。

[译文]他的品性显示出他能够成为最高级别的士兵。

54. A。illustrate“阐明，举例说明”，指通过图片、例子等方式系统地论证观点；hint“暗示，提示”；cite“引用，引证”；display“陈列，展示”。

[译文]讲座中，发言人不断联系自己的经历来阐述他的观点。

55. D。afford“提供，给与，供应得起”，常用表达法为afford sth．或afford to do sth．； maintain“保持，维持，支撑”；sustain“支撑，持续”；endure“耐久，忍耐”，指长时间忍受困难或不幸。

[译文]只有那些能够输得起钱的人才能从事高风险的投资。

56. B。constant“不变的，持续的”；sufficient“充分的，足够的”；steady“稳定的，扎实的”； plenty “大量的”。

[译文]他感觉媒体的持续关注是难以忍受的，所以决定出国。

57. C。involve“包括，笼罩”，做动词时后面要接动名词；compose“组成，写作”，后面常跟介词of；consist“由…组成”; consist of“由…组成”；engage“从事，雇用”，engage in“参加，从事于”。

[译文]汽车的追尾事件发生在去城区的主路上。

58. D。tame“驯服的，柔顺的”，在文中与wild相对应；cultivated“有教养的”；regulated“被管制的”；civil“有礼貌的，公民的”。

[译文] 驯服的大象在脾气等很多方面不同于野生大象。

59. A。resign“辞职”；reject“拒绝，抵制”；retreat“撤退，退却”；replace“取代，替换”。

[译文]十天前这个年轻人告诉他的老板他有辞职的打算。

60. D。insure“给…保险，确保”；deposit“堆积，存放”；assure“保证，担保”；measure“测量，估量”。

[译文]作为世界上薪酬最高的模特，她为她的脸上了五百万美元的保险。

**Part Ⅳ Cloze**

61. C。 词义辨析题。way“方式”；form“形态，形式”；fashion“时样，流行”；method“方法”。

62. A。搭配题。Save money“省钱”；preserve“保存，保持”；raise“升起，提高”；retain“保持，保留”；只有A项正确，其他选项都与句意不符。

63. B。介词搭配题。Add to“增加”；add up“合计”；add in“添加”；add on“另外加上去”。

64. C。词义辨析题。simple“简单的，朴素的”；easy “容易的”；singe “单一的，孤独的”； similar“相似的，类似的”。句中“take the simple example”意思是“举一个简单的例子”。

65. D。语义衔接题。convince“使确信，使信服”；accept“接受”；examine“检查，调查”； think“认为”。

66. B。逻辑衔接题。文中提到“如果你用最低廉的价格买到了喜欢的东西”由此可以推断“你自认为做出了最好的选择”。proper“合适的”与reasonable“合理的”都不能表达出“最佳”的含义。

67. C。结构衔接题。从这句话的意思可以推断出look的词性为名词，因此前面的关系副词需要形容词性的，因此选择“whose”。“舶”由于不能做关系副词引导定语从句，且中心词前有最高级修饰，排除了省略“that'’的可能性，也可以排除。

68. C。介词搭配题。For price意为“价钱方面”。

69. B。结构搭配题。在表达“花费”时，可以用take、spend这两个词，其中spend的主语为人。last指时间上的“持续”。

70. D。词义辨析题。这句话的意思是说“你选择了一个更加昂贵的方式弄干头发”。 model“样式，模型”；mode“模式，样式”；copy"副本，拷贝”；sample“标本，样品”。

71. B。词义辨析题。从词义来看，cause“导致，引起”，leave“离开”，prove“证明”，都与句意不符，make“使得”。

72. A。词义辨析题。adopt“采用，收养”；lay“放置，铺设”；stick“粘住，粘贴”；adapt“使适应，改编”。

73. D。语义搭配题。从后面的同位语从句“使你的汽车和值钱的东西保持良好的状态”可以推断出前面空白处的意思是“持家”，由此可以选择keep。reserve“储备，保存”； decorate“装饰，装修”；store“储藏，存储”。

74. B。词义辨析题。possession“财产”；product“产品”；material“原料，物资”； ownership“所有权，物主身份”。

75. A。结构搭配题。In a long run是固定搭配，即“长远的”。interval“间隔”；period“时期，周期”。

76. A。词义辨析题。appliance“用具，器具”，可以适用于家用；equipment“装备，器材”； utility“效用，有用”；facility“设备，工具”。

77. B。词义辨析题。purpose“目的，意图”；function“功能，作用”；goal“目标”；task“任务，作业”。

78. C。词义辨析题。item“项目，条款”，与service相对应，只有此项正确，也可从最后一段three items得出此项正确；component“成分”；element“要素，元素”；particle“微粒”。

79. A。结构搭配题。从句子成分的分析可知，此处需要一个与price相并列的名词性宾语从句，此处what翻译成“所…的”，这里on offer是“出售中”的意思。

80. D。介词搭配题。从这句话的意思可以得知“买东西要货比三家”，此处“从…中选择”需要用介词from。

**Part Ⅴ Writing**

**范文**

**A Campaign Speech**

Today I am very glad to run for the president of the students' union. I am a junior in Chemical Department. Since I came into the university, I have always been the monitor of my class. I have done a very good job for my classmates. All my classmates and teachers gave me a good praise. I am good at communication and organizing. And I like to help others. Moreover, I have a variety of hobbies, such as, basketball, football, ping-pong, etc. I am sure that I am qualified for this position. If I become the president, I will try my best to do well. I will organize some suitable activities for you. I will do many things for you to reach your demands as well. I sincerely hope you will give me a chance. Please believe me that I will be a good president. Thank you.