### 2006年6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 a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) They enjoyed the party better than the other guests.

B) They knew none of the other guests at the party.

C) They didn’t think much of the food and drinks.

D) They went a long way to attend the party.

2. A) To the dentist’s.

B) To the market.

C) To the post office.

D) To the bookstore.

3. A) She dislikes Dr. Andrews as much as the new physician.

B) Dr. Andrews has been promoted for his thoroughness.

C) She disagrees with Dr. Andrews on many occasions.

D) Dr. Andrews used to keep his patients waiting.

4. A) Tom is usually talkative.

B) Tom has a very bad temper.

C) Tom is disliked by his colleagues.

D) Tom has dozens of things to attend to.

5. A) To find out more about the topic for the seminar.

B) To make a copy of the schedule for his friend.

C) To get the seminar schedule for the woman.

D) To pick up the woman from the library.

6. A) The man doesn’t want to sell his textbooks to the woman.

B) The woman has to get the textbooks in other ways.

C) The woman has sold her used textbooks to the bookstore.

D) The man is going to buy his textbooks from a bookstore.

7. A) Give a speech.

B) Meet his lawyer.

C) Attend a conference.

D) Make a business trip.

8. A) Jessie should know the marketing director better.

B) Jessie is wrong to find fault with her boss.

C) Jessie seems to have a lot on her mind.

D) Jessie always says what she thinks.

9. A) Helen is quiet.

B) Helen is talkative.

C) Helen is sociable.

D) Helen is active.

10. A) Jimmy is not serious in making decisions.

B) Jimmy is rich enough to buy a big house.

C) Jimmy’s words are often not reliable.

D) Jimmy will regret marrying a Frenchwoman.

**Section B**

***Directions:*** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Passage One**

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

11. A) It has done more harm than good in the southern USA.

B) It was brought to the northern USA by Asian farmers.

C) It was introduced into the USA to kill harmful weeds.

D) It can be used by farmers to protect large buildings.

12. A) They will become too hard to plough.

B) They will soon be overgrown with kudzu.

C) People will have to rely on kudzu for a living.

D) People will find it hard to protect the soil.

13. A) The soil there is not so suitable for the plant.

B) The factories there have found a good use for it.

C) The farmers there have brought it under control.

D) The climate there is unfavorable to its growth.

**Passage Two**

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

14. A) The universe as a whole

B) A society of legal professionals.

C) An association of teachers and scholars.

D) A business corporation.

15. A) Provincial colleges were taken over by larger universities.

B) Its largest expansion took place during that period.

C) Small universities combined to form bigger ones.

D) Its role in society went through a dramatic change.

16. A) Private donations.

B) Fees paid by students.

C) Government funding.

D) Grants from corporations.

**Passage Three**

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

17. A) He was interested in the study of wild animals.

B) He started the organization Heifer International.

C) He was wounded in the Spanish civil war.

D) He sold his cows to many countries in the world.

18. A) To make plans for the development of poor communities.

B) To teach people how to use new skills to raise animals.

C) To help starving families to become self-supporting.

D) To distribute food to the poor around the world.

19. A) They should submit a report of their needs and goals.

B) They should provide food for the local communities.

C) They should offer all baby animals to their poor neighbors.

D) They should help other families the way they have been helped.

20. A) It has helped relieve hunger in some developing countries.

B) It has improved animal breeding skills all over the world.

C) It has bridged the gap between the rich and the poor in America.

D) It has promoted international exchange of farming technology.

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

Educating girls quite possibly yields a higher rate of return than any other investment available in the developing world. Women’s education may be unusual territory for economists, but enhancing women’s contribution to development is actually as much an economic as a social issue. And economics, with its emphasis on incentives (激励), provides guideposts that point to an explanation for why so many girls are deprived of an education.

Parents in low-income countries fail to invest in their daughters because they do not expect them to make an economic contribution to the family: girls grow up only to marry into somebody else’s family and bear children. Girls are thus seen as less valuable than boys and are kept at home to do housework while their brothers are sent to school-the prophecy (预言) becomes self-fulfilling, trapping women in a vicious circle (恶性循环) of neglect.

An educated mother, on the other hand, has greater earning abilities outside the home and faces an entirely different set of choices. She is likely to have fewer but healthier children and can insist on the development of all her children, ensuring that her daughters are given a fair chance. The education of her daughters then makes it much more likely that the next generation of girls, as well as of boys, will be educated and healthy. The vicious circle is thus transformed into a virtuous circle.

Few will dispute that educating women has great social benefits. But it has enormous economic advantages as well. Most obviously, there is the direct effect of education on the wages of female workers. Wages rise by 10 to 20 per cent for each additional year of schooling. Such big returns are impressive by the standard of other available investments, but they are just the beginning. Educating women also has a significant impact on health practices, including family planning.

21. The author argues that educating girls in developing countries is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) rewarding B) troublesome C) expensive D) labor-saving

22. By saying “…the prophecy becomes self-fulfilling…” (Lines 4-5, Para. 2), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) girls will eventually find their goals in life beyond reach

B) girls will be increasingly discontented with their life at home

C) girls will be capable of realizing their own dreams

D) girls will turn out to be less valuable than boys

23. The author believes that a vicious circle can turn into a virtuous circle when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) women care more about education

B) parents can afford their daughters’ education

C) girls can gain equal access to education

D) a family has fewer but healthier children

24. What does the author say about women’s education?

A) It has aroused the interest of a growing number of economists.

B) It will yield greater returns than other known investments.

C) It is now given top priority in many developing countries.

D) It deserves greater attention than other social issues.

25. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) unequal treatment of boys and girls in developing countries

B) the major contributions of educated women to society

C) the economic and social benefits of educating women

D) the potential earning power of well-educated women

**Passage Two**

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

*Psychiatrists* (精神病专家) who work with older parents say that maturity can be an asset in child rearing ---- older parents are more thoughtful, use less physical discipline and spend more time with their children. But raising kids takes money and energy. Many older parents find themselves balancing their limited financial resources, declining energy and failing health against the growing demands of an active child. Dying and leaving young children is probably the older parents’ biggest, and often unspoken, fear. Having late-life children, says an economics professor, often means parents, particularly fathers, “end up retiring much later.” For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream.

Henry Metcalf, a 54-year-old journalist, knows it takes money to raise kids. But he’s also worried that his energy will give out first. Sure, he can still ride bikes with his athletic fifth grader, but he’s learned that young at heart doesn’t mean young. Lately he’s been taking *afternoon naps* (午睡) to keep up his energy. “My body is aging,” says Metcalf, “You can’t get away from that.”

Often, older parents hear the ticking of another kind of biological clock. Therapists who work with middle-aged and older parents say fears about aging are nothing to laugh at. “They worry they’ll be mistaken for grandparents, or that they’ll need help getting up out of those little chairs in nursery school,” says Joann Galst, a New York psychologist. But at the core of those little fears there is often a much bigger one: “that they won’t be alive long enough to support and protect their child,” she says.

Many late-life parents, though, say their children came at just the right time. After marrying late and undergoing years of fertility (受孕) treatment, Marilyn Nolen and her husband, Randy, had twins. “We both wanted children,” says Marilyn, who was 55 when she gave birth. The twins have given the couple what they desired for years, “a sense of family.”

Kids of older dads are often smarter, happier and more sociable because their fathers are more involved in their lives. “The dads are older, more mature,” says Dr. Silber, “and more ready to focus on parenting.”

26. Why do psychiatrists regard maturity as an asset in child rearing?

A) Older parents can better balance their resources against children’s demands.

B) Older parents are usually more experienced in bringing up their children.

C) Older parents are often better prepared financially.

D) Older parents can take better care of their children.

27. What does the author mean by saying “For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream” (Lines 7-8, Para. 1)?

A) They have to go on working beyond their retirement age.

B) They can’t get full pension unless they work some extra years.

C) They can’t obtain the retirement benefits they have dreamed of.

D) They are reluctant to retire when they reach their retirement age.

28. The author gives the example of Henry Metcalf to show that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) many people are young in spirit despite their advanced age

B) taking afternoon naps is a good way to maintain energy

C) older parents tend to be concerned about their aging bodies

D) older parents should exercise more to keep up with their athletic children.

29. What’s the biggest fear of older parents according to New York psychologist Joann Galst?

A) Being laughed at by other people.

B) Slowing down of their pace of life.

C) Being mistaken for grandparents.

D) Approaching of death.

30. What do we learn about Marilyn and Randy Nolen?

A) They thought they were an example of successful fertility treatment.

B) Not until they had the twins did they feel they had formed a family.

C) They believed that children born of older parents would be smarter.

D) Not until they reached middle age did they think of having children.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Interest in pursuing international careers has soared in recent years, enhanced by chronic (长久的) personnel shortages that are causing companies to search beyond their home borders for talent.

Professionals seek career experience outside of their home countries for a variety of reasons. They may feel the need to recharge their batteries with a new challenge. They may want a position with more responsibility that encourages creativity and initiative. Or they may wish to expose their children to another culture, and the opportunity to learn a second language.

When applying for a job, one usually has to submit a resume or curriculum vitae (CV). The two terms generally mean the same thing: a one-or two-page document describing one’s educational qualifications and professional experience. However, guidelines for preparing a resume are constantly changing. The best advice is to find out what is appropriate regarding the corporate (公司的) culture, the country culture, and the culture of the person making the hiring decision. The challenge will be to embrace two or more cultures in one document. The following list is a good place to start.

* Educational requirements differ from country to country. In almost every case of “cross-border” job hunting, just stating the title of your degree will not be an adequate description. Provide the reader with details about your studies and any related experience.
* Pay attention to the resume format you use---chronological or reverse-chronological order. Chronological order means listing your “oldest” work experience first. Reverse-chronological order means listing your current or most recent experience first. Most countries have preferences about which format is most acceptable. If you find no specific guidelines, the general preference is for the reverse-chronological format.
* If you are submitting your resume in English, find out if the recipient (收件人) uses British English or American English because there are variations between the two versions. For example, university education is often referred to as “tertiary education” in the United Kingdom, but this term is almost never used in the United States. A reader who is unfamiliar with these variations may assume that your resume contains errors.

31. Companies are hiring more foreign employees because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they have difficulty finding qualified personnel at home.

B) they find foreign employees are usually more talented

C) the need original ideas from employees hired overseas

D) they want to expand their business beyond home borders

32. The author believes that an individual who applies to work overseas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) is usually creative and full of initiative

B) aims to improve his foreign language skills

C) seeks either his own or his children’s development

D) is dissatisfied with his own life at home

33. When it comes to resume writing, it is best to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) know the employer’s personal likes and dislikes

B) follow appropriate guidelines for job hunting

C) learn about the company’s hiring process

D) take cultural factors into consideration

34. When writing about qualifications, applicants are advised to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) provide a detailed description of their study and work experiences

B) give the title of the university degree they have earned at home

C) highlight their keen interest in pursuing a “cross-border” career

D) stress their academic potential to impress the decision maker

35. According to the author’s last piece of advice, the applicants should be aware of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) the recipient’s preference with regard to the format

B) the different educational systems in the US and the UK

C) the differences between the varieties of English

D) the distinctive features of American and British cultures

**Passage Four**

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.**

Speeding off in a stolen car, the thief thinks he has got a great catch. But he is in for an unwelcome surprise. The car is fitted with a remote *immobiliser* (锁止器), and a radio signal from a control centre miles away will ensure that once the thief switches the engine off, he will not be able to start it again.

The idea goes like this. A control box fitted to the car contains a mini-cellphone, a microprocessor and memory, and a *GPS* (全球定位系统) satellite positioning receiver. If the car is stolen, a coded cellphone signal will tell the control centre to block the vehicle’s engine management system and prevent the engine being restarted.

In the UK a set of technical fixes is already making life harder for car thieves. “The pattern of vehicle crime has changed,” says Martyn Randall, a security expert. He says it would only take him a few minutes to teach a person how to steal a car, using a bare minimum of tools. But only if the car is more than 10 years old.

Modern cars are far tougher to steal, as their engine management computer won’t allow them to start unless they receive a unique ID code beamed out by the *ignition* (点火) key. In the UK, technologies like this have helped achieve a 31% drop in vehicle-related crime since 1997.

But determined criminals are still managing to find other ways to steal cars, often by getting hold of the owner’s keys. And key theft is responsible for 40% of the thefts of vehicles fitted with a tracking system.

If the car travels 100 metres without the driver confirming their ID, the system will send a signal to an operations centre that it has been stolen. The hundred metres minimum avoids false alarms due to inaccuracies in the GPS signal.

Staff at the centre will then contact the owner to confirm that the car really is missing, and keep police informed of the vehicle’s movements via the car’s GPS unit.

36. What’s the function of the remote immobiliser fitted to a car?

A) To allow the car to lock automatically when stolen.

B) To prevent the car thief from restarting it once it stops.

C) To help the police make a surprise attack on the car thief.

D) To prevent car theft by sending a radio signal to the car owner.

37. By saying “The pattern of vehicle crime has changed” (Lines 1-2, Para.3), Martyn Randall suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) self-prepared tools are no longer enough for car theft

B) the thief has to make use of computer technology

C) it takes a longer time for the car thief to do the stealing

D) the thief has lost interest in stealing cars over 10 years old

38. What is essential in making a modern car tougher to steal?

A) A GPS satellite positioning receiver

B) A unique ID card

C) A special cellphone signal

D) A coded ignition key

39. Why does the tracking system set a 100-metre minimum before sending an alarm to the operations centre?

A) To give the driver time to contact the operations centre

B) To allow for possible errors in the GPS system

C) To keep police informed of the car’s movements

D) To leave time for the operations centre to give an alarm

40. What will the operations centre do first after receiving an alarm?

A) Start the tracking system.

B) Locate the missing car.

C) Contact the car owner.

D) Block the car engine.

**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.*

41. A special feature of education at MIT is the opportunity for students and faculty to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together in research activities.

A) involve B) participate C) specialize D) consist

42. American college students are increasingly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with credit card debt and the consequences can be rather serious.

A) discharged B) dominated C) boosted D) burdened

43. Some people argue that the death \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does not necessarily reduce the number of murders.

A) penalty B) plot C) pattern D) practice

44. A study shows that students living in non-smoking dorms are less likely to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the habit of smoking.

A) turn up B) pick up C) make up D) draw up

45. The most successful post-career athletes are those who can take the identity and life skills they learned in sports and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them to another area of life.

A) apply B) utilize C) employ D) exert

46. Many personnel managers say it is getting harder and harder to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honest applicants from the growing number of dishonest ones.

A) dissolve B) disguise C) discount D) distinguish

47. Almost all job applicants are determined to leave a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a potential employer.

A) illusion B) impression C) reflection D) reputation

48. Being out of work, Jane can no longer \_\_\_\_\_\_ friends to dinners and movies as she used to.

A) treat B) appeal C) urge D) compel

49. Although they lost their jobs, savings and unemployment benefits allow the couple to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their comfortable home.

A) look forward to B) catch up with C) hold on to D) come in for

50. The findings paint a unique picture of the shopping habits of customers, plus their motivation and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) possessions B) possibilities C) privileges D) preferences

51. With the increasing unemployment rate, workers who are 50 to 60 years old are usually the first to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) laid aside B) laid up C) laid out D) laid off

52. People’s expectations about the future may have more influence on their sense of well-being than their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state does.

A) primitive B) modern C) current D) initial

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the superstars on television, the young athletes trained hard and played intensely.

A) Imitated B) Insured C) Imposed D) Inspired

54. The physical differences between men and women can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directly to our basic roles as hunters and child-bearers.

A) switched B) traced C) pursued D) followed

55. Many women still feel that they are being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a male culture, particularly in the professional services sector.

A) held out B) held on C) held forth D) held back

56. The technological advances made it possible for the middle classes to enjoy what had once been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only to the very rich.

A) manageable B) acceptable C) affordable D) measurable

57. After working all day, he was so tired that he was in no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to the party with us.

A) mood B) emotion C) sense D) taste

58. It is clear that the dog has a much greater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its brain devoted to smell than is the case with humans.

A) composition B) proportion C) compound D) percent

59. There is already clear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to show that plants and animals are being affected by climate change.

A) witness B) evidence C) identity D) certification

60. Numerous studies already link the first meal of the day to better classroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) function B) behavior C) performance D) display

61. In the US. 88 percent of smokers had started before they were 18, despite the fact that it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sell cigarettes to anyone under that age.

A) illegal B) irrational C) liberal D) liable

62. Although many experts agree that more children are overweight, there is debate over the best ways to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the problem.

A) relate B) file C) attach D) tackle

63. Sadly, as spending on private gardens has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, spending on public parks has generally declined.

A) lifted B) flown C) heightened D) soared

64. It’s good to know that quite a few popular English expressions actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Bible.

A) acquire B) derive C) result D) obtain

65. According to the key witnesses, a peculiarly big nose is the criminal’s most memorable facial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) feature B) signature C) hint D) spot

66. An important factor in determining how well you perform in an examination is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of your mind.

A) case B) circumstance C) state D) situation

67. Brazil’s constitution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the military use of nuclear energy.

A) withdraws B) interrupts C) objects D) forbids

68. Tom, did it ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to you that you would be punished for cheating on exam?.

A) strike B) happen C) occur D) reflect

69. Lung cancer, like some other cancers, often doesn’t produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until it is too late and has spread beyond the chest to the brain, liver or bones.

A) symbols B) symptoms C) trails D) therapies

70. Research shows that there is no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relationship between how much a person earns and whether he feels good about life.

A) successive B) sincere C) significant D) subsequent

**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.*

The part of the environmental movement that draws my firm’s attention is the design of cities, buildings and products. When we designed America’s first so-called “green” office building in New York two decades 71 , we felt very alone. But today, thousands of people come to green building conferences, and the 72 that buildings can be good for people and the environment will be increasingly influential in years to 73 .

Back in 1984 we discovered that most manufactured products for decoration weren’t designed for 74 use. The “energy-efficient” sealed commercial buildings constructed after the 1970s energy crisis 75 indoor air quality problems caused by materials such as paint, wall covering and carpet. So for 20 years, we’ve been focusing on these materials 76 to the molecules, looking for ways to make them 77 for people and the planet.

Home builders can now use materials----such as paints that release significantly 78 amounts of organic compounds ----that don’t 79 the quality of the air, water, or soil. Ultimately, 80 , our basic design strategy is focused not simply on being “less bad” but on creating 81 healthful materials that can be either safely returned to the soil 82 reused by industry again and again. As a matter of 83 , the world’s largest carpet manufacturer has already 84 a carpet that is fully and safely recyclable (可循环利用的).

Look at it this way: No one 85 out to create a building that destroys the planet. But our current industrial systems are 86 causing these conditions, whether we like it or not. So 87 of simply trying to reduce the damage, we are 88 a positive approach. We’re giving people high-quality, healthful products and an opportunity to make choices that have a 89 effect on the world.

It’s not just the building industry, either, 90 cities are taking these environmentally positive approaches to design, planning and building. Portland, Seattle and Boston have said they want to be green cities. Chicago wants to be the greenest city in the world.

71. A) off B) away C) before D) ago

72. A) practice B) idea C) outlook D) scheme

73. A) go B) continue C) come D) arrive

74. A) relevant B) indoor C) flexible D) inward

75. A) revealed B) displayed C) exhibited D) discovered

76. A) back B) near C) down D) next

77. A) cautious B) comfortable C) stable D) safe

78. A) reduced B) revised C) delayed D) descended

79. A) destroy B) deny C) dissolve D) depress

80. A) anyway B) besides C) anyhow D) however

81. A) exactly B) completely C) partially D) superficially

82. A) and B) nor C) or D) but

83. A) principle B) course C) interest D) fact

84. A) developed B) sketched C) researched D) constructed

85. A) looks B) pulls C) starts D) makes

86. A) originally B) traditionally C) basically D) inevitably

87. A) instead B) because C) out D) regardless

88. A) adjusting B) adopting C) adapting D) admitting

89. A) functional B) sensible C) beneficial D) precious

90. A) Full B) Entire C) Total D) Complete

**Part V Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled An announcement for a voluntary program. You should write at Least 120 words following the outline given below:

1.校学生会组织依次暑假志愿活动现招聘志愿者

2.本次志愿都活动的目的内容及安排

3.报名条件和联系方式

An announcement for a voluntary program

### 2006年6月四级试题详解

21. A　　22. A　　23. C　　24. B　　25. C　　26. D　　27. A　　28. C

29. D　　30. B　　31. A　　32. C　　33. D　　34. A　　35. C　　36. B

37. A　　38. B　　39. B　　40. C　　41. A　　42. D　　43. A　　44. B

45. A　　46. D　　47. B　　48. A　　49. C　　50. D　　51. D　　52. C

53. D　　54. B　　55. D　　56. C　　57. A　　58. B　　59. B　　60. C

61. A　　62. D　　63. D　　64. B　　65. A　　66. C　　67. D　　68. C

69. B　　70. C　 71. D　　72. B　　73. C　　74. B　　75. A　　76. C

77. D　　78. A　　79. A　　80. D　　81. B　　82. C　　83. D　　84. A

85. C　　86. D　　87. A　　88. B　　89. C　　90. B

**【听力原文】**

**Section A**

1. M: I think the hostess really went out of her way to make the party a success.

　W: Yes, the food and drinks were great , but if only we had known a few of the other guests.

　Q: What did the two speakers say about the party?

2. M: Can you stop by the post office and get me some envelopes and 39 cents’ stamps?

　W: Well, I am not going to stop by the post office, but I can buy you some at the bookstore after I see the dentist on Market street.

　Q: Where will the woman go first?

3. M: How do you like the new physician who replaced Dr. Andrews?

　W: He may not seem as agreeable or as thorough as Dr. Andrews, but at least he doesn’t keep patients waiting for hours.

　Q: What can we infer from the woman’s answer?

4. W: Tom must be in a bad mood today. He hasn’t said half a dozen words all afternoon.

　M: Oh, really? That’s not like the Tom we know.

　Q: What does the man imply?

5. W: Do you have the seminar schedule with you? I’d like to find out the topic for Friday.

　M: I gave it to my friend, but there should be copies available in the library. I can pick one up for you.

　Q: What does the man promise to do?

6 W: I wonder if you could sell me the Psychology textbooks. You took the course last semester, didn’t you?

　M: As a matter of fact, I already sold them back to the school bookstore.

　Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7. W: Here is this week’s schedule, Tony. On Monday, there is the board meeting. Your speech to the lion’s club is on Tuesday afternoon. Then on Wednesday you have an appointment with your lawyer and…

　M: Wait, you mean the business conference on Tuesday is cancelled?

　　Q: What will the man do this Tuesday?

8. M: Can you believe it? Jessie told her boss he was wrong to have fired his marketing director

　W: Yeah, but you know Jessie. If she has something in mind, everyone will know about it.

　Q: What does the woman mean?

9. M: We’ve got three women researchers in our group: Mary, Betty and Helen. Do you know them?

　W: Sure. Mary is active and sociable. Betty is the most talkative woman I’ve ever met. But guess what? Helen’s just the opposite.

　Q: What do we learn from the woman’s remark about Helen?

10. W: Jimmy said that he was going to marry a rich French businesswoman.

　　M: Don’t be so sure. He once told me that he had bought a big house. Yet he’s still sharing an apartment with Mark.

　　Q: What does the man imply?

**Section B**

**Passage 1**

　　Unless you have visited the southern United States, you probably have never heard of Kudzu. Kudzu, as any farmer in the south will sadly tell you, is a super-powered weed. It is a strong climbing plant. Once it gets started, Kudzu is almost impossible to stop. It climbs to the tops of the tallest trees. It can cover large buildings. Whole barns and farm houses have been known to disappear from view. Wherever it grows, its thick twisting stems are extremely hard to remove. Kudzu was once thought to be a helpful plant. Originally found in Asia, it was brought to America to help protect the land from being swallowed by the sea. It was planted where its tough roots which grow up to five feet long could help hold back the soil. But the plant soon spread to places where it wasn't wanted. Farmers now have to fight to keep it from killing other plants. In a way, Kudzu is a sign of labor shortage in the south. Where there is no one to work the fields, Kudzu soon takes over. The northern United States faces no threat from Kudzu. Harsh winters kill it off. The plant loves the warmth of the south, but the south surely doesn't love it. If someone could invent some use for Kudzu and remove it from southern farmland, his or her fortune would be assured.

　　11. What do we learn about “Kudzu” from the passage?

　　12. What will happen if the fields are neglected in the southern United States?

　　13. Why isn't Kudzu a threat to the northern United States?

**Passage 2**

　　The word “university” comes from the Latin word “universities”, meaning “the whole”. Later, in Latin legal language, “universities” meant a society or corporation. In the Middle Ages, the word meant “ an association of teachers and scholars”. The origins of universities can be traced back to the 12th to14th centuries. In the early 12th century, long before universities were organized in the modern sense, students gathered together for higher studies at certain centers of learning. The earliest centers in the Europe were at Bolonia in Italy, founded in 1088. Other early centers were set up in France, the Czech Republic, Austria and Germany from 1150 to 1386. The first universities in Britain were Oxford and Cambridge. They were established in 1185 and 1209 respectively. The famous London University was founded in 1836. This was followed by the foundation of several universities such as Manchester and Birmingham, which developed from provincial colleges. It was in the 1960's that the largest expansion of higher education took place in Britain. This expansion took 3 basic forms: existing universities were enlarged, new universities were developed from existing colleges and completely new universities were set up. In Britain, finance for universities comes from three source: the first, and the largest source, is grants from the government, the second source is fees paid by students and the third one is private donations. All the British universities except one receive some government funding. The exception is Buckingham, which is Britain's only independent university.

　　14. What did the word "Universities" mean in the Middle Ages?

　　15. Why was the 1960s so significant for British Higher Education?

　　16. What is the main financial source for British universities?

**Passage 3**

　　One of the biggest problems in developing countries is hunger. An organization called Heifer International is working to improve the situation. The organization sends farm animals to families and communities around the world. An American farmer Dan West developed the idea for Heifer International in the 1930s. Mr. West was working in Spain where he discovered a need for cows. Many families were starving because of the Civil War in that country. So Mr. West asked his friends in the Unites States to send some cows. The first Heifer animals were sent in 1944. Since that time more than 4 million people in 115 countries have had better lives because of heifer animals. To receive a Heifer animal, families must first explain their needs and goals. They must also make a plan which will allow them to become self-supporting. Local experts usually provide training. The organization says that animals must have food, water, shelter, health care and the ability to reproduce. Without them, the animals will not remain healthy and productive. Heifer International also believes that families must pass on some of their success to others in need. This belief guarantees that each person who takes part in the program also becomes a giver. Every family that receives a Heifer animal must agree to give that animal's first female baby to other people in need. Families must also agree to pass on the skills and training they receive from Heifer International. This concept helps communities become self-supporting.17: What does the speaker tell us about Mr. West?18: What is the ultimate goal of Heifer International?19: What are families required to do after they receive support from Heifer International?20: What is the major achievement of Heifer International?

1. C) They knew none of the other guests at the party.

2. B) To the dentist's.

3. C) Dr. Andrews used to keep his patients waiting.

4. A) Tom is usually talkative.

5. D) To get the seminar schedule for the woman.

6. A) The woman has to get the textbooks in other ways.

7. B) Give a speech.

8 A) Jessie always says what she thinks.

9. D) Helen is quiet.

10. D) Jimmy's words are often not reliable.

11. C) It has done more harm than good in the southern USA.

12. B) They will soon be overgrown with kudzu.

13. C) The climate there is unfavorable to its growth.

14. D) An association of teachers and scholars.

15. A) Its largest expansion took place during that period.

16. B) Government funding.

17. C) He started the organization Heifer International.

18. A) To help starving families to become self-supporting.

19. A) They should help other families the way they have been helped.

20. B) It has helped relieve hunger in some developing countries.

PartⅡ Reading Comprehension

21. C) they want to expand their business beyond home borders

22. D) seeks either his own or his children's development

23 A) take cultural factors into consideration

24. C) provide a detailed description of their study and work experiences

25. B) the differences between the varieties of English

26. C) rewarding

27. A) girls will turn out to be less valuable than boys

28. B) girls can gain equal access to education

29. C) It will yield greater returns than other known investments.

30. D) the economic and social benefits of educating wom

31.C) To prevent the car thief from restarting it once it stops.

32. B) self-prepared tools are no longer enough for car theft

33. B) A unique ID cord.

34. D) To allow for possible errors in the GPS system.

35. B) Contact the car owner.

36B) Older parents can take better care of their children.

37. C) They can't get full pension unless they work some extra years.

38. C) older parents tend to be concerned about their aging bodies

39. A) Approaching of death.

40. D) They believed that children born of older parents would be smarter.

Part III?? Vocabulary????? (20 minutes)

4l. B) initial

42. B) mood

43. D) evidence

44.. A) held back

45.D) preferences

46.C) derive

47 B) occur

48. D) illegal

49. A) feature

50 B) forbids

51.C) penalty

52. A) distinguish

53. D) pickup

54. C) impression

55. B) participate

56. D) hold on to

57.. B) tackle

58. A) state

59. C)significant

60. D) soared

61. C) symptoms

62. A) laid off

63. B) traced

64. D) proportion

65. B) burdened

66. A) performance

67. C) apply

68. D) affordable

69. B) treat

70. D) Inspired

完型

71. A) ago

72. C) idea

73. B) come

74. A) indoor

75. D) revealed

76. B) down

77. C) safe

78. A) reduced

79. D) destroy

80. B) however

81. C) completely

82.A)or

83. B) fact

84. D) developed

85. A) starts

86. D) inevitably

87. C) instead

88. D) adapting

89. B) beneficial

90. B) Total