

## 大学英语四级模拟试卷 414 (题后含答案及解析)

题型有: 1. Writing 2. Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) 3. Listening Comprehension 4. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) 5. Cloze 8. Translation

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

1. For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Should We Keep Animals as Pets?* You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below. 1. 有些人认为养宠物益处多 2. 有些人认为养宠物害处多 3. 你的看法是…… *Should We Keep Animals as Pets?*

正确答案: *Should We Keep Animals as Pets?* ①When it comes to keeping animals as pets, different people hold different opinions. Some people take it for granted that it has many advantages. On the one hand, they believe animals can bring happiness to them. On the other hand, they find that they themselves become more patient and considerate by raising animal pets. ②However, other people think that keeping animals as pets has a lot of disadvantages. In their opinion, it will cost them much more time and money than growing flowers. Besides, sometimes uncontrollable animal pets may annoy them or even their neighbors, thus disturb the harmony among people. ③As to me, I agree with the second view. As a student, I'm occupied in studying, therefore spare no time taking care of troublesome animal pets.

解析: ①审题及布局。本文是一篇论说文。从文章的提示要求上看, 人们对待养宠物持有不同的观点, 首先应该从两方面分析养宠物的利与弊, 最后表明自己的看法: 支持还是不支持。在布局上, 根据题目中给出的提纲来展开即可。第一段阐述有些人认为养宠物益处多; 第二段阐述有些人认为养宠物害处多; 第三段陈述自己对这一现象的看法。②语言。通过分析养宠物的利弊, 提出自己的看法。所以论述要层次分明, 理由充足, 具有说服力, 词汇选择要精确, 句式要丰富。时态上选择一般现在时即可。①开宗明义, 指出人们对养宠物观点不一。首先提出观点一: 养宠物益处多, 并陈述两个理由: 宠物给人带来欢乐, 通过养宠物人们变得更体贴, 更有耐心。take it for granted “想当然” 和 On the one hand...On the other hand... “一方面……另一方面” 都是高分表达。②这一部分具体论述有人认为养宠物害处多, 采用总分结构, 陈述了两个理由: 养宠物须花时间花钱, 不好控制的宠物有时给人们带来烦恼, 影响人际关系。However, Besides 的使用使行文层次更清楚, disturb the harmony among people “破坏人们之间的和谐” 是高分表达, 为文章增色不少。③表明自己的观点: 同意后者。作为学生, 自己忙于功课, 无暇照顾给人添麻烦的宠物。I'm occupied in studying “忙着学习”, spare no time taking care of “无暇照顾” 也是高分表达。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes) Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage

quickly and answer the questions attached to the passage. For questions 1-7, mark: Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

**Alan Greenspan: the Most Powerful Guy** With the American's Midterm Elections over, and a new Commander-in-Chief about to step in, some Americans are a little nervous about the nation's future. But others feel secure, knowing that the man they consider the most powerful person in the world isn't going anywhere. Just who is this behind-the-scenes guy they think has more power than George W. Bush ever will? He's Alan Greenspan, a 74-year-old expert economist who heads the Federal Reserve, commonly known as the Fed. Unlike the president, who has to please the voters and compromise with Congress, Greenspan doesn't have to answer to anyone. But that doesn't mean his job is easy. Basically, Greenspan is in charge of keeping the nation's economy stable. The economy is sort of like a balloon: blow in too much air, and it pops. But with too little air, it falls to the floor. Greenspan helps decide when to blow more air into the economy. In this case, the air in a balloon is the amount of money in the economy. Greenspan can make the economy grow by increasing the money supply, or keep the economy from inflating too much by decreasing the money supply. His goal is for the economy to grow and contract gradually. Rapid changes can harm businesses and consumers.

**Translating "Greenspan—Speak"** In a speech lately, Greenspan hinted the Fed was concerned the economy might be slowing down too fast. What Greenspan actually said was that the Fed should "remain alert to the possibility that greater caution and weakening asset values in financial markets could signal or precipitate(促成) an excessive softening in household and business spending. "But what investors heard was: "I may lower interest rates which will make it easier for the companies you are investing in to borrow money. That means they'll expand and their stock will be worth more in the future." Within hours of Greenspan's remarks, so many investors bought stocks that the Dow Jones and the NASDAQ rose by three percent and ten percent that day. The value of some companies went up by millions of dollars, just because investors had confidence in Greenspan's words.

**Increasing Influence** But Greenspan doesn't just work magic by talking. He was educated at New York University and Columbia and appointed to his job in 1987 by President Ronald Reagan. And he's credited with steering the country through some difficult times since then, including a serious stock market crash just after he took the job. Another reason Greenspan has become almost a celebrity in America, is that more people are paying attention to the stock market than ever before. It used to be that only rich people and powerful corporations had the extra money to invest in stocks. But the U.S. economy has done so well in recent years, that more and more ordinary people are investing in stocks.

**Who is Greenspan?** He's a native New Yorker. His first focus was music: He attended New York's Julliard School and toured the country for a year in the early 1940s, playing in the Henry Jerome swing band(摇摆乐队). If nothing else, friends believe, this experience of US travel gave him the ability to connect dispassionate(不

带感情的) economic theories with the individuals they affect. “The most outstanding thing about him is he knows the American economy...,” says friend Herbert Stein, an economist. A swing into economics carried him straight into moderate Republican politics. He advised Richard Nixon in his 1968 campaign, and served briefly in the Bureau of the Budget. Seven years later, he returned to government service, replacing Mr. Stein as chair of the Council of Economic Advisers in the final days of Nixon presidency. He agreed only after being assured that Vice President Ford would keep him. In that role, he helped formulate the inflation—fighting blueprint of the 1970s that reduced inflation from 11 to 6.5 percent. Greenspan is also known for taking hot morning baths that last as long as an hour, with his inbox within reach. The practice began years ago to counter a bad back. That has not kept him off Washington’s tennis courts, where he is renowned competitor. “I found his intensity remarkable and his approach shot serious,” says one of Greenspan’s partners. Married to NBC newswoman Andrea Mitchell, Greenspan is also famous for his syntax(句法), or rather, the way it conceals virtually anything that could be said to be an opinion. This is partly the result of the natural silence of Fed officials, who understand that markets hang on their every word. But it is also part of Greenspan’s personality. One friend remembers encountering him in an airport, after violent storms had almost shut down air traffic on the East Coast. Asked about the weather, the Fed chairman said hesitantly that it was “OK.” “He couldn’t even bring himself to be conclusive about the weather!” says the friend.

**Greenspan’s Next Move** After years of very high growth, the American economy is starting to slow down. Recently, corporations have been making less money and people are starting to have a harder time finding jobs. Greenspan is hoping to ease the economy into a soft landing—to make the car come to a gentle stop instead of hitting a brick wall. If he succeeds, the country will avoid two possible problems: rising prices and high unemployment. At the Fed’s meeting, Greenspan and the other members decided that the economy was growing at an OK rate, but that there is a possibility of a serious slowdown. If they are worried that the whole economy is starting to sink, they could lower interest rates at the next meeting in an attempt to encourage people to borrow and spend. While there’s no way to know what they will decide, one thing is certain: the decisions that Greenspan and the Federal Reserve Board make will affect everyone who earns, borrows or spends money.

2. If the economy of America was the balloon, the air in the balloon would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. business
- B. money
- C. the Fed
- D. government

正确答案：B

解析：细节辨认题。原文说“格林斯潘来决定什么时候把气吹进美国经济。

在这里，空气就是投入经济的钱。”所以，正确答案为 B。

3. Within hours after Greenspan's remarks, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the indexes of stocks rose
  - B. people lost confidence
  - C. the Fed became concerned
  - D. the economy slowed down

正确答案：A

解析：细节辨认题。原文很清楚的说“就在格林斯潘公开讲话后的几个小时，很多股市的投资人大量买入股票，那天的道琼斯指数上升了百分之三，纳斯达克指数上升了百分之十。”道琼斯和纳斯达克都是美国股市指数，所以，A“股市指数上升”是正确答案。

4. In recent years, those who invest in stocks are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only rich people and big corporations
  - B. celebrities and powerful corporations
  - C. corporations as well as ordinary people
  - D. rich people, ordinary people and corporations

正确答案：D

解析：综合归纳题。原文说“以前，只有富人和大公司有额外的钱投入股市，现在，美国经济好了，越来越多的普通人向股市里面投资了。”所以，综合这两句话的意思，D“富人、普通人和公司”为正确答案。

5. Before Greenspan became an economist, his first interest was in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. travel
  - B. music
  - C. politics
  - D. education

正确答案：B

解析：信息明示题。文章中明确地提到“格林斯潘最初的兴趣是音乐。”故正确答案为 B。

6. Greenspan often takes hot morning baths that last as long as an hour. That's because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he can have his inbox within reach
  - B. he can ready for the tough day
  - C. it's good for his back
  - D. he has had the habit for years

正确答案：C

解析：细节归纳题。文章中说“格林斯潘还有一件很有名的事，那就是每天

早晨要洗一个长达一小时的热水澡。这是为了对抗他的背部问题。”本题的关键在于理解原文中的 counter 一词，意为“对抗”，所以，C “这对他的背有好处”为正确答案。

7. Greenspan is famous for his syntax, in other words, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he is skillful for hiding his opinion
  - B. he has excellent grammar and vocabulary
  - C. he always lies to the American public
  - D. he gives lots of well-known speeches

正确答案：A

解析：语义理解题。文章中说“格林斯潘还以其句法闻名，确切地说，是那种掩盖了几乎一切能被称为观点的句法。”只要能够正确地理解本句的意思，就可以发现，A “他很会用技巧隐藏自己的观点”是正确答案。

8. Why did Greenspan answer the question about weather hesitantly?
- A. Because he needed to see clearly what the weather was like.
  - B. Because he has a habit of being careful with his words.
  - C. Because he was thinking about something important.
  - D. Because he didn't know the person who asked him the question.

正确答案：B

解析：综合推断题。文章在本小节第八段提到了联邦储备委员会里的每个人都和格林斯潘一样说话谨慎，因为他们的每一个词都对美国乃至全球的经济产生影响。而格林斯潘说话时这一特点尤其明显。所以，即使在面对天气这样再平常不过的话题时，他也会先犹豫一下才会说出一句 OK 这样模棱两可的话。因此，答案为 B “因为他随时都在考虑说话的后果，很小心地选择用词。”

9. People are starting to have a harder time finding jobs is mentioned to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

正确答案：American economy is starting to slow down

解析：综合理解题。文中本段第一句说“美国经济曾经的高增长现在已经减速。”然后在第二句中提到了“公司挣钱少了，人们找工作难了。”很明显，第二句的内容是为了证明第一句的观点。所以，“人们找工作难了”为了证明“美国经济开始减速。”本题在解答时，要注意综合考虑上下文的逻辑关系。

10. If Greenspan failed to ease the economy into a soft landing, there would be two problems: \_\_\_\_\_.

正确答案：rising prices and high unemployment

解析：同义转述题。文中说“格林斯潘想让美国经济软着陆。如果成功的话，就可以避免两个可能出现的问题：物价上升和失业率升高。”而题目中把“成功”换成了“失败”，也相应地使用了虚拟语气。所以，空格中的词与原文没有变化，

找准信息，填入即可。

11. When Greenspan and other members of the Fed want to encourage people to borrow and spend, they \_\_\_\_\_.

正确答案：could lower interest rates

解析：信息明示题。文章中原句说“如果他们担心整个经济可能下滑，可以通过降低利率来鼓励人们借贷和购买”。本题改变了原文的句序和语法结构，但意思没有改变。

### Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

听力原文：M: Jessica, could you forward this email to all the club members? W: Sorry, the computer broke down this morning. I'll do it for you as soon as I have it fixed. Q: What does the woman imply?

12.

- A. She has to post a letter instead.
- B. She has to turn down the man's request.
- C. She's not sure if the computer is fixed.
- D. She can't send the message right now.

正确答案：D

解析：题目问女士的话暗示着什么。男士问女士能否将这封电子邮件分发给俱乐部成员。女士说：对不起，电脑早上坏了，一旦修好就会帮男士做这件事。显然她的意思是此刻不能帮忙发这个邮件。

听力原文：W: Did you find the book for your reading assignment in the library? M: It closed before I got there; I had no idea it closes so early on weekends. Q: What does the man mean?

13.

- A. He didn't get the book he needed.
- B. He had no idea where the book was.
- C. The library is closed on weekends.
- D. He was not allowed to check out the book.

正确答案：A

解析：题目问这位男士的意思。女士问男士有没有在图书馆找到需要阅读的那本书，男士说他到的时候图书馆已经关门了，不知道图书馆周末关门那么早。

可见他肯定没有借到需要的书。

听力原文： M: Did you check the power plug and press the play button? W: Yes. The power indicator was on and it was running. But somehow the sound didn't come through. Q: What was the woman probably trying to do?

14.

- A. Play a tape recorder.
- B. Take a picture.
- C. Repair a typewriter.
- D. Start a car.

正确答案： A

解析： 题目问这位女士可能要做什么。男士问女士有没有检查开关(power plug) 和播放键(the play button) ，女士说检查了，而且指示灯显示在运行，但是声音没出来。显然这位女士是在播放录音机。

听力原文： M: Joanna, I'm awfully sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you. Shall we have a beer and forget the whole thing? W: Ok, we can drop it this time, but do it again. Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

15.

- A. The woman rejected the man's apology.
- B. The woman appreciated the man's offer.
- C. The man had forgotten the whole thing.
- D. The man had hurt the woman's feelings.

正确答案： D

解析： 题目问我们能从对话中得到什么信息。男士说非常对不起 Joanna，又说不是故意要伤害她的，希望 Joanna 能够原谅他。可见这位男士自己也知道对女士造成伤害是不对的，四个选项中只有 D 正确。

听力原文： W: Airports are sad places. M: Sometimes, I guess. But we'll keep in touch and I'll fly over to see you at Christmas. Q: What are the speakers doing?

16.

- A. The woman is meeting the man at the airport.
- B. They are complaining about the poor airport service
- C. They are discussing their plan for Christmas.
- D. The man is seeing the woman off.

正确答案： D

解析： 题目问两位说话者在做什么，女士说机场是让人伤心的地方。男士说有时候是这样的，但是又对女士说保持联系并且会在圣诞节的时候过去看她。可见男士是在机场送别女士，D 正确。

听力原文： M: Are you going to return to your present job after the vacation? W:

No, I plan to graduate next semester. That means I will have to be a full-time student.Q: What will the woman do?

17.

- A. She plans to go to graduate school.
- B. She will drop out of school.
- C. She will stop working and concentrate on her studies.
- D. She will take a part-time job.

正确答案：C

解析：题目问女士准备做什么。男士问女士假期过后是否会回来干这份工作。女士说不会了，因为她计划下个学期毕业，这意味着她要做一位全日制学生。也就是要集中精力学习了，因此C 正确。

听力原文：W: John, are you doing research for Professor Williams this semester?M: Actually, I'm working as his teaching assistant.Q: What does the man mean?

18.

- A. He needs another job as research assistant.
- B. He asked Professor Williams for assistance.
- C. He assists Professor Williams with his teaching.
- D. He is doing research with Professor Williams.

正确答案：C

解析：题目问男士的意思。女士问男士是否为威廉教授做研究，男士回答说实际上他是当教授的助教，也就是协助教授教学，因此C 正确。

听力原文：M: I heard there're a few seats left for the show tonight.W: Really? I was under the impression that the tickets were sold out a long time ago.Q: What do we know from the woman's reply?

19.

- A. She thought there were no tickets left for the show.
- B. She thought the seats on the left side were fully occupied.
- C. The show was planned a long time ago.
- D. The audience were deeply impressed by the show.

正确答案：A

解析：题目问我们能从女士的回答中得到什么信息。男士说今晚的演出还有一些座位，女士颇为惊讶，说一直以为票在很久以前就卖完了。可见A 正确。

听力原文：M: Hi, Kate. Mind if I join you?W: No, not at all. Have a seat, Jack.M: Have any plan for the weekend?W: Yah, I am really excited. I am going up to New York City for a couple of days.M: What a coincidence] My roommate is also going to New York, too. Are you driving? Maybe you two could ride together.W: No, I'm



going to take train to the Pen Station (23) . I've already got my ticket.M: So what are you going to do in New York?W: I'm visiting a friend I met last summer at music camp. Remember?. I went to a music camp in Vermont (24) . I shared a camp with Laura and now she's just moved to Manhattan. So I'm going up to see her new place.M: You two probably have a lot to talk about. Didn't you tell me you were from New York?W: No, I'm from California. I've never been to New York before. I'll give you three guesses what we are going to do Saturday night.M: Something to do with music, I bet.W: Right, we are going to hear the New York Philharmonic at Lincoln Center (25) .M: Wow, I wish I were going with you.

20.

- A. She'll ride with Jack's roommate.
- B. She'll drive her own car.
- C. She'll fly.
- D. She'll take a train.

正确答案：D

解析：题目问 Kate 如何到达目的地。从对话中我们知道，男士问女士是不是准备开车去，女士给予否认，然后说自己准备坐火车去 Pen Station，因此 D) 正确。

21.

- A. At a concert.
- B. on a train.
- C. At a camp.
- D. At Jack's party.

正确答案：C

解析：女士问 Kate 和 Laura 是在哪里认识的。男士问女士去纽约做什么，女士说去看一个朋友，而这个朋友是她去年在一个音乐营认识的。

22.

- A. They both live in New York.
- B. They both know Jack.
- C. They are both interested in music.
- D. They both enjoy camping.

正确答案：C

解析：题目问 Laura 和 Kate 有何共同之处。前面已经说过她们是在一个音乐营认识的，而且这次她们要去林肯中心听音乐会，可见她们都对音乐感兴趣。

听力原文：M: You're my campaign manager, Julie (19) . How do I convince members of the Student Union that I'm the best for school president (20) ?W: That won't be easy.M: Thanks a lot.W: I'm just kidding, Bob. Actually I think once we

show everyone how well you did as a junior class treasurer, you will win easily.M: How do we do that? Meet with all three thousand people who are members of the Student Union?W: Come on. What I'm thinking of first is hanging campaign posters in all the hallways, where most of the students are sure to see them.M: That sounds good. But everyone puts up posters. What can we do to make that different?W: The campus radio station is willing to let you have five minutes tomorrow morning at seven o'clock to outline your plans for the year (21). Lots of students will be listening then.M: That's a great idea!W: I've also arranged for you to give a speech during dinner tomorrow. At least five hundred of the students will be there. You'll answer questions after you've finished speaking.M: That means I'd better come up with the speech pretty quickly. How about if I write it tonight and show it to you after chemistry class tomorrow (22)?W: Fine. I'll see you after class.M: Thanks for all your help!

23.

- A. Their lecture notes.
- B. The man's election plans.
- C. Putting up posters.
- D. The campus radio station.

正确答案：B

解析：题目问两位谈话者在讨论什么。对话开始男士就对女士说她是他的竞选负责人。后面又询问女士他该如何让学生会的成员相信他是学生会主席的最佳人选。可见他们讨论的是男士的选举计划。

24.

- A. School senator.
- B. School treasurer.
- C. School secretary.
- D. School president.

正确答案：D

解析：题目问男士竞选什么职位。男士在开头就问“How do I convince members of the student Union that I'm the best for school president?”可见他要竞选的就是 school president。

25.

- A. In the morning.
- B. During lunch.
- C. In the afternoon.
- D. During dinner.

正确答案：A

解析：题目问学校广播的安排是在什么时候。女士和男士说，学校广播已经同意男士在第二天上午7点宣布自己的年度计划。可见校广播的安排是在上午。

26.

- A. He will make posters.
- B. He will write a speech.
- C. He will answer questions.
- D. He will study chemistry.

正确答案： B

解析：题目问男士今晚做什么。女士说在明天午餐时为男士安排了一个演讲。男士说自己得赶紧把演讲稿准备好。并问女士是否可以在明天化学课后帮他看看，女士说没问题。可见男士晚上要写演讲稿。

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.

听力原文： A new study reports the common drug aspirin greatly reduces life threatening problems after an operation to replace blocked blood vessels to the heart. More than 800,000 people around the world have this heart surgery each year. The doctors who carried out the study say giving aspirin to patients soon after the operation could save thousands of lives (26) . People usually take aspirin to control pain and reduce high body temperature. Doctors also advise some people to take aspirin to help prevent heart attacks. About 10 to 15 percent of these heart operations end in death or damage to the heart or other organs. The new study shows the even a small amount of aspirin reduced such threats. The doctors said the chance of death for patients who took aspirin would fall by 67%. They claimed this was true if the aspirin was given within 48 hours of the operation. The doctors believe aspirin helps heart surgery patients because it can prevent blood from thickening and blood vessels from being blocked (27) . However, the doctors warned that people who have stomach bleeding or other bad reactions from aspirin should not take it after heart surgery (28) .

27.

- A. It has been proven to be the best pain-killer.
- B. It is a possible cure for heart disease.
- C. It can help lower high body temperature effectively.
- D. It reduces the chance of death for heart surgery patients.

正确答案： D

解析：题目问对阿司匹林的新研究有什么发现。原文提到”The doctors who carried out the study say giving aspirin patents soon after the operation could save thousands of lives”，可见成千上万的病人在手术后因为阿司匹林而得救。也就是用了阿司匹林使得手术后的病人死亡率降低。

28.

- A. It keeps blood vessels from being blocked.
- B. It speeds up their recovery after surgery.
- C. It increases the blood flow to the heart.
- D. It adjusts their blood pressure.

正确答案：A

解析：题目问根据医生的观点，阿司匹林是如何帮助接受了心脏手术的病人。原文提到“The doctors believe aspirin helps heart surgery patients because it can prevent blood from thickening and blood vessels from being blocked”，可见阿司匹林可以防止血液变稠和血管堵塞。

29.

- A. It is harmful to heart surgery patients with stomach bleeding.
- B. It should not be taken by heart surgery patients before the operation.
- C. It will have considerable side effects if taken in large doses.
- D. It should not be given to patients immediately after the operation.

正确答案：A

解析：题目问医生针对阿司匹林的使用给了什么警告。原文提到“However, the doctors warned that people who have stomach bleeding or other bad reaction from aspirin should not take it after heart surgery”，可见有胃出血和对其过敏的人在心脏手术后不能使用，否则会对他们造成伤害。

听力原文： Were you the first or the last child in your family? Or were you a middle or an only child? Some people think it matters where you were born in your family. But there are different ideas about what birth order means. Some people say that oldest children are smart and strong-willed. They are very likely to be successful (29) . The reason for this is simple. Parents have a lot of time for their first child; they give him or her a lot of attention. So this child is very likely to do well. An only child will succeed for the same reason. What happens to the other children in the family? Middle children don't get so much attention, so they don't feel that important (30) . If a family has many children, the middle one sometimes gets lost in the crowd. The youngest child, though, often gets special treatment. He or she is the baby. Often this child grows up to be funny and charming. Do you believe these ideas about birth order too? A recent study saw things quite differently. The study found that first children believed in family rules. They didn't take many chances in their lives. They usually followed orders. Rules didn't mean as much to later children in the family. They went out and followed their own ideas. They took chances and they often did better in life (31) .

30.

- A. They strongly believe in family rules.
- B. They are very likely to succeed in life.
- C. They tend to take responsibility for themselves.

D. They are in the habit of obeying their parents.

正确答案：B

解析：题目问一般人认为第一个孩子和独生子女有什么相似之处。原文提到“Some people say that oldest children are smart and strong-willed. They are very likely to be successful(有些人认为最大的孩子更聪明，意志更坚定，成功的可能性也很大)”，后面又说到独生子女也因为同样的原因而成功。可见其相似之处就是成功的可能性很大。

31.

- A. They grow up to be funny and charming.
- B. They often have a poor sense of direction.
- C. They get less attention from their parents.
- D. They tend to be smart and strong-willed.

正确答案：C

解析：题目问通常人们对排行在中间的孩子有什么说法。原文说“Middle children don't get so much attention, so they don't feel that important(中间的孩子得到的关注比较少，因此他们感觉自己没有受到重视)”，显然 C) 与之相符。

32.

- A. They usually don't follow family rules.
- B. They don't like to take chances in their lives.
- C. They are less likely to be successful in life.
- D. They tend to believe in their parents' ideas.

正确答案：A

解析：题目问根据对于出生顺序的最新研究，关于晚出生的孩子我们能得到什么信息。根据原文最后两句话可知，规矩对后来的孩子不那么重要，也就是他们可能不大遵守家规。

33.

- A. The effects of music do not last long.
- B. Piano music could interfere with your reasoning ability.
- C. Music, whether classical or rock, helps improve your memory.
- D. The more you listen to music, the higher your test scores will be.

正确答案：A

解析：题目问这项研究还有什么发现。在短文中我们听到这句话“you should remember that brain-exciting effects last only 10 to 15 minutes(你要记得大脑兴奋的影响只能持续 10~15 分钟)”，因此可以判断 A) 为正确答案。

听力原文： When a sleepy driver has trouble with keeping his eyes on the

road and gets too close to another car, an alarm sound will warn the driver. If nothing is done, the car will automatically come to a stop and in this way prevent an accident. This is a new device which will soon be tested in an experimental car in Japan (33). The computer warning system keeps track of a driver's condition by monitoring his heartbeat with signals transmitted from a band around his wrist (35). The wrist band records the driver's pulse which measures the heartbeat. Each pulse in the wrist sends a signal to the computer. By analyzing the pulse rate, the computer can determine whether a driver is drunk, sleeping or ill. Devices in other parts of the car can also tell the computer if the car is too close to another vehicle or is moving dangerously. The computer will sound the alarm when a problem arises, and will automatically stop the car if the driver ignores the warning (34).

34.

- A. To prevent car accidents.
- B. To monitor the driver's health.
- C. To drive the car automatically.
- D. To measure the driver's pulse.

正确答案：A

解析：题目问为什么试验用的车上装了电脑系统。从短文中可以听到“*If nothing is done, the car will automatically come to a stop and in this way prevent an accident*(如果没有采取任何措施，车会自动停止，这样可以防止事故发生)”，从后面可以知道能让车自动停止的正是电脑系统，可见 A) 正确。

35.

- A. It sends out signals for help.
- B. It takes over the driving immediately.
- C. It stops the car automatically.
- D. It sounds an alarm to warn the driver.

正确答案：D

解析：题目问如果出现问题，电脑系统首先会做什么。从短文最后一句“*The computer will sound the alarm when a problem arises and will automatically stop the car if the driver ignores the warning*”可以判断，电脑系统会首先发出警报提醒驾驶员。

36.

- A. It can measure the driver's alcohol level in the blood.
- B. It bases its analysis on the driver's heartbeat.
- C. It can quicken the driver's response to emergencies.
- D. It monitors the signals transmitted from the driver's brain.

正确答案：B

解析：题目问这种电脑系统有何特别之处。从短文中我们可以听到“*The computer warning system keeps track of a driver's condition by monitoring his*

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