

真题解析

(1994 — 2000)



35. The presidential candidate _____ his position by winning several primary elections.
- A) enforced C) intensified
B) enriched D) consolidated
36. The fuel of the continental missile is supposed to be _____ by this device.
- A) ignited C) fired
B) lighted D) inspired
37. Mike just discovered that his passport had _____ three months ago.
- A) abolished C) amended
B) expired D) constrained
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国家行政学院出版社

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历年大学英语四级考试 真题解析

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前 言

全国大学英语四级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一次大规模的标准化考试,是针对广大英语学习者,尤其是针对大学生的一种水平测试。随着英语在中国越来越广泛的应用,学习英语和参加四级考试的人越来越多。但由于四级考试大纲几次变更,题型不断变化,考生接触真题的机会又少,以致考生对四级考试动向把握不准,对考试能否过关表现信心不足。尽管市场上有不少四级考试方面的书籍,但大多在难度和深度上与考试要求相差甚远,无法满足实际考试的需要。针对这一情况,我们特将考生渴望已久的历年考试真题汇编成书,并请名师解析,即《历年大学英语四级考试真题解析》一书。

本书与其它四级考试用书相比,至少有以下三个特色:

一、全:本书收集了从1994年到2000年,每年1月和6月的实考试题,共十二套,有解析和听力材料,并配有磁带三盒。

二、真:本书所收试卷为实考试卷,听力部分录音也是每次考试考场实放录音。

三、精:书中解析部分由全国几大高校,数位著名四级教师,根据自己教学经验,共同锤炼而成。语言简炼、中肯,分析透彻。

编写本书的目的是希望广大考生能通过对本书的学习,领悟四级考试的真谛,寻找出一种正确的学习方法和学习态度,真正提高自己的英语水平。

本书不仅给广大考生提供了实弹演习的机会,同时也为四级辅导班提供了绝佳教材。

书中若有遗漏,敬请指正。祝广大考生顺利过关!

编 者

2000 年 2 月

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Part One Original Tests(全真试题)

1994 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

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.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read: A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport. 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, "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) Once a week. B) Twice a week.
~~C~~ C) Three times a week. D) Four times a week.
2. A) He left his notes at home.
B) He doesn't know where his notes are.
C) He doesn't want to lend his notes to the woman.
~~D~~ D) He agrees to lend her his notes.

3. A) He will go in spite of the cold weather.
~~B)~~ He won't go since he is not feeling well.
 C) He will go when he feels better.
 D) He won't go as he hasn't finished his work.
4. A) Check the timetable.
 B) Go to the railway station earlier.
~~C)~~ Travel on a later train.
 D) Cancel the trip earlier.
5. A) In New York. B) In Boston.
 C) In Newport. ~~D)~~ In Washington.
6. ~~A)~~ A clerk at the airport information desk.
 B) A clerk at the railway station information desk.
 C) A policeman.
 D) A taxi-driver.
7. A) A guest and a receptionist.
~~B)~~ A passenger and an air hostess.
 C) A customer and a shop assistant.
 D) A guest and a waitress.
8. A) He's better. B) He's feeling worse.
 C) He's sick in bed. ~~D)~~ He has recovered.
9. ~~A)~~ The man didn't want the woman to have her hair cut.
 B) The woman followed the man's advice.
 C) The woman is wearing long hair now.
 D) The man didn't care if the woman had her hair cut or not.
10. ~~A)~~ He will return from paris in two weeks.
~~B)~~ He is studying French in Paris.
 C) He is having a vacation in Paris.
 D) He is planning to go back to Paris in a year.

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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Washing plates. B) Clearing tables.
 ~~C) Shining shoes.~~ D) sweeping the floor.
12. A) He must work six days a week.
 ~~B) He should never be late for work.~~
 C) He must study hard in his spare time.
 D) He should not bring his friends to the restaurant.
13. ~~A) To pay him for his work.~~
 B) To let him have 3 meals a day in the restaurant.
 C) To give his friends free drinks.
 D) To allow him to have more free time.
14. A) Because the boy was not a full-time worker.
 B) Because the boy had made some mistakes.
 C) Because he thought the boy had failed to meet his requirements.
 ~~D) Because he thought it was his son who should pay him.~~

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Watching traditional plays.
 B) Visiting the magnificent libraries.
 ~~C) Boating on the river.~~
 D) Cycling in narrow streets.
16. A) There are many visitors there.

- B) There are many students there.
 C) There are many old streets there.
~~D) There are many bicycles there.~~
17. A) He thinks the city is too crowded.
~~B) He likes the place very much.~~
 C) He thinks the streets are too narrow.
~~D) He admires the comfortable life of the students there.~~

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) He was good at writing about interesting people.
 B) It was much easier to write stories about people.
~~C) He believed that people are always easier to learn about other people.~~
 D) He thought people played an important role in world events.
19. ~~A) Action.~~ B) World News.
 C) Enterprise. D) Faces and places.
20. A) He is a sportsman. B) He is an actor.
 C) He is a photographer. ~~D) He is a publisher.~~

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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Suppose we built a robot (机器人) to explore the planet Mars. We provide the robot with seeing detectors to keep it away from danger. It is powered entirely by the sun. Should we program the

restorative

恢复的, 有恢复作用的

机能
function

function: 功能 机能 作用

robot to be equally active at all times? No. The robot would be using up energy at a time when it was not receiving any. So we would probably program it to cease its activity at night and to wake up at dawn the next morning.

According to the evolutionary (进化的) theory of 'sleep, evolution equipped us with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking for the same reason. The theory does not deny (否认) that sleep provides some important restorative functions. It merely says that evolution has programmed us to perform those functions at a time when activity would be inefficient and possibly dangerous. However, sleep protects us only from the sort of trouble we might walk into; it does not protect us from trouble that comes looking for us. So we sleep well when we are in a familiar, safe place, but we sleep lightly, if at all, when we fear that bears will nose into the tent.

The evolutionary theory accounts well for differences in sleep among creatures. Why do cats, for instance, sleep so much, while horses sleep so little? Surely cats do not need five times as much repair and restoration as horses do. But cats can afford to have long periods of inactivity because they spend little time eating and are unlikely to be attacked while they sleep. Horses must spend almost all their waking hours eating, because what they eat is very low in energy value. Moreover, they cannot afford to sleep too long or too deeply, because their survival depends on their ability to run away from attackers.

21. The author uses the example of the robot in space exploration to tell us B.

- A) the differences between robots and men
- B) the reason why men need to sleep
- C) about the need for robots to save power
- D) about the danger of men working at night

22. Evolution has programmed man to sleep at night chiefly to help him _____

- A) maintain a regular pattern of life
- B) prevent trouble that comes looking for him
- ☒ C) avoid danger and inefficient labour
- ☒ D) restore his bodily functions

23. According to the author, we cannot sleep well when we _____.

- ☒ A) are worrying about our safety
- ☐ B) are overworked
- C) are in a tent
- D) are away from home

24. Cats sleep much more than horses do partly because cats _____.

- A) need more time for restoration
- ☒ B) are unlikely to be attacked
- ☐ C) are more active than horses when they are awake
- ☒ D) spend less time eating to get enough energy

25. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

- ☒ A) Evolution has equipped all creatures with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking.
- B) The study of sleep is an important part of the evolutionary theory.
- C) Sleeping patterns must be taken into consideration in the designing of robots.
- D) The sleeping pattern of a living creature is determined by the food it eats.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

“Congratulations, Mr. Jones, it’s a girl.”

Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning and bring forth a different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel

pride when they receive the news, while others worry, wondering whether they will be good fathers. Although there are some men who like children and may have had considerable experience with them, others do not particularly care for children and spend little time with them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking forward to children for some time. For other couples, *pregnancy* (怀孕) was an accident that both husband and wife have accepted willingly or unwillingly.

Whatever the reaction to the birth of a child, it is obvious that the shift from the role of husband to that of father is a difficult task. Yet, unfortunately, few attempts have been made to educate fathers in this resocialization process. Although numerous books have been written about American mothers, only recently ^{is mainly} has literature focused on the role of a father.

It is argued by some writers that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not nearly as great as the transition the wife must make to the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a complete transformation in daily *routine* (生活规律) and highly *innovative* (创新的) adaptation, on the other hand, the father's role is less demanding and immediate. However, even though we mentioned the fact that growing numbers of women are working outside the home, the father is still thought by many as the breadwinner in the household.

26. According to the author, being a father _____.

- ☒ A) brings a feeling of excitement to some men
- ☐ B) has a different meaning for those who have daughters
- ☒ C) makes some men feel proud and others uneasy
- ☐ D) means nothing but more responsibilities

27. It is stated in the passage that _____.

- ☒ A) some parents are not prepared to have a child
- B) young couples do not like children at all
- C) working couples do not have much time to take care of their children
- D) many parents look forward to having a boy as their first child
28. In the second paragraph, the author _____.
- A) criticizes fathers for not taking enough responsibilities in bringing up their children
- B) excuses the American writers for ignoring the difficulties of being a father
- C) supports the idea that the chief role of a father is to earn money for the family
- ☒ D) complains about the lack of social programs to help husbands adjust themselves to being a father
29. The transition to the mother's role requires that the wife _____.
- A) change her life style in a highly innovative way
- ☒ B) make a complete change in her everyday life to deal with the new situation
- C) stay at home to take care of the baby
- D) help her husband in his resocialization process
30. Some writers argue that with respect to the change of roles, fathers, compared with mothers, _____.
- A) have to shoulder more burdens
- B) have to make more difficult adaptations
- ☒ C) have an easier job to do
- D) can usually do a better job

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Reading is thought to be a kind of conversation between the

reader and the text. The reader puts questions, as it were, to the text and gets answers. In the light of these he puts further questions, and so on.

For most of the time this "conversation" goes on below the level of consciousness. At times, however, we become aware of it. This is usually when we are running into difficulties, when ^{= realize} mismatch is occurring between expectations and meaning. When successful matching is being experienced, our questioning of the text continues at the unconscious level.

Different people converse with the text differently. Some stay very close to the words on the page; others take off imaginatively from the words, interpreting, criticising, analyzing and examining. The former represents a kind of comprehension, which is written in the text. The latter represents higher levels of comprehension. The balance between these is important, especially for advanced readers.

There is another conversation which from our point of view is equally important, and that is to do not with what is read but with how it is read. We call this a "process" conversation as opposed to a "content" conversation. It is concerned not with meaning but with the *strategies* (策略) we employ in reading. If we are advanced readers our ability to hold a content conversation with a text is usually pretty well developed. Not so our ability to hold a process conversation. It is precisely this kind of conversation that is of importance when we are seeking to develop our reading to meet the new demands being placed upon us by studying at a higher level.

31. Reading as a kind of conversation between the reader and the text becomes conscious only when _____.

- A) the reader's expectations agree with what is said in the text
- ☒ B) the reader has trouble understanding what the author says
- C) the reader asks questions and gets answers

- D) the reader understands a text very well
32. At a lower level of comprehension, readers tend to _____.
A) read a text slowly
B) read without thinking hard
C) interpret a text in their own way
D) concentrate on the meaning of words only
33. A "process" conversation has to do with _____.
A) the application of reading strategies
B) matching our expectations with the meaning of a text
C) the development of our ability to check the details
D) determining the main idea of a text
34. According to the passage, it is of great importance for readers at a higher level to maintain a balance between _____.
A) conscious and unconscious levels of comprehension
B) the reader's expectations and the meaning of a text
C) lower and higher levels of comprehension
D) interpreting and criticizing a text
35. If we want to develop our reading ability at an advanced level, we should _____.
A) learn to use different approaches in reading different texts
B) make our reading process more conscious
C) pay more attention to the content of a text
D) take a critical attitude towards the author's ideas

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Although April did not bring us the rains we all hoped for, and although the Central Valley doesn't generally experience the atmospheric sound and lightning that can accompany those rains, it's still important for parents to be able to answer the youthful questions about thunder and lightning.