

INVINCIBILITY



学 无 敌

快速突破 大学英语四级

# 全真考试题

附新大纲及最新考试说明 **详解**

主编 李华田 胡家浩



## 满分冲刺

世界图书出版公司

☆快速突破大学英语四级☆

CET-4 Spurt

学 无 敌

# 全真考试题详解

(附新大纲及最新考试说明)

主 编 李华田  
胡家浩

世界图书出版公司

西安·北京·广州·上海

(陕)新登字 014 号

学 无 敌  
快速突破大学英语四级  
全真考试题详解

---

主 编: 李华田 胡家浩

责任编辑: 焦毓本

---

出 版: 世界图书出版公司 出版发行

(西安市南大街 17 号 邮编 710001)

印 刷: 文字六〇三厂印刷

销 售: 各地新华书店 外文书店经销

---

开 本: 850×1168 1/32

印 张: 7.25

字 数: 203 千字

版 次: 1999 年 9 月第 1 版 2000 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 0001—20000 册

---

ISBN 7-5062-2447-X/H·200  
Wx2447 定价: 40.00 元(本册 8.00 元)

# 编者寄语

大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部高教司主持实施的一种大规模的标准化考试,是针对广大英语学习者,尤其是非英语专业大学生的一种水平测试,在我国大学英语教学中产生了深远的影响,对推动我国大学英语教学大纲的贯彻实施,提高我国大学英语教学水平起了很大的作用。

既然大学英语四、六级考试是一种大规模考试,就要求其具备命题的科学性、评分的一致性、组织的严密性和成绩的可比性,力求对考生的知识和能力进行客观的、公正的评价。为了保证大学英语考试的信度和效度,确保考试的质量,大学英语四、六级考试委员会不仅有着专门的质量控制,而且还要进行反复的审题、试测、分析、修订,并与有关院校委员会合作进行“大学英语考试效度研究”,进行阅卷调查、对比考试、师生座谈会等活动。因此,大学英语四、六级考试的全真试题具有一般模拟题、仿真题所不可比拟的功效。

为了使广大考生能够认真掌握《大学英语教学大纲》的全部内容,并为顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供一

个高信度、高效度的复习参考书,我们特意从全国各地四、六级考试辅导班的内部讲义中收集了 66 套全真试题,汇编成书,名曰“大学英语四、六级全真考试题详解”。针对每套试题,我们不仅提供了国家统考题的全部内容,而且还提供了每套题的听力部分录音文字材料和各种题(包括主观题)的答案,并进行详细分析,说明考题要点,指出解题思路,讲解答题技巧,力求使考生触类旁通。为了让考生了解大学英语四、六级考试的最新动向,书后附录中还收录了《新大学英语教学大纲》、大学英语四六级考试委员会公布的四种新题型的样题及答案和关于全国大学英语四六级考试将考口语的通知。所有这些内容对于考生全面正确地认识大学英语四、六级考试,有着极大的参考价值。

本书由李集田老师和胡家浩老师共同完成。书中所载实例均经过作者反复推敲和仔细斟酌。但由于时间仓促,加之作者水平有限,疏漏之处难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

愿广大考生能通过学习本书而真正提高自己的英语水平!

祝广大考生顺利通过!

编者

# 目 录

## Contents

1991 年 6 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题 .....	1
1993 年 6 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题 .....	17
1994 年 1 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题 .....	33
1995 年 6 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题 .....	49
1996 年 1 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题 .....	65
1997 年 1 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题 .....	81
1998 年 1 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题 .....	97
1999 年 1 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题 .....	113

### 附录 1

1991 年 6 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题录音文字材料及答案 与注释 .....	130
--------------------------------------------------------	-----

### 附录 2

1993 年 6 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题录音文字材料及答案 与注释 .....	141
--------------------------------------------------------	-----

### 附录 3

1994 年 1 月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题录音文字材料及答案 与注释 .....	152
--------------------------------------------------------	-----

### 附录 4

1995年6月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题录音文字材料及答案 与注释.....	162
附录 5	
1996年1月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题录音文字材料及答案 与注释.....	173
附录 6	
1997年1月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题录音文字材料及答案 与注释.....	183
附录 7	
1998年1月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题录音文字材料及答案 与注释.....	193
附录 8	
1999年1月 CET <sub>4</sub> 全真试题录音文字材料及答案 与注释.....	202
附录 9	
新大学英语教学大纲(摘录).....	211
附录 10	
大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的四种新题型 的样题及答案.....	217
附录 11	
关于全国大学英语四、六级考试将考口语的通知 .....	226

1991年6月CET<sub>4</sub>全真试题

## 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 line through the centre.

**Example:** You will hear: M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably takes place?

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, 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 centre.

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

1. A) She paid ¥40.00 for the coat.  
B) Her husband presented it to her as a gift.  
C) She bought the coat on her fortieth birthday.





- D) Her friend sent it to her as a birthday gift.
2. A) To keep his old car and get a new one.  
B) To leave it in the garage to be repaired.  
C) To sell his car for a new one.  
D) To get his car repaired later.
3. A) Husband and wife. C) Doctor and patient.  
B) Father and daughter. D) Teacher and student.
4. A) The man went to the concert, but the woman didn't.  
B) The woman went to the concert, but the man didn't.  
C) The speakers did not go to the concert.  
D) Both speakers went to the concert.
5. A) An English textbook. C) A chemistry book.  
B) A Chinese textbook. D) A history book.
6. A) The woman goes to school during the day and works at night.  
B) The woman has to work to support herself.  
C) The woman's classes are not difficult.  
D) The woman studies at night.
7. A) She feels that he won't accept anything.  
B) She's sure he already has a pocket calculator.  
C) She thinks he has almost everything he wants.  
D) She's afraid he wants more than she can afford.
8. A) Tom survived the accident.  
B) Tom was killed in the accident.  
C) Someone saved Tom's life.  
D) It did little damage to Tom's car.
9. A) The train is crowded.  
B) The train is late.  
C) The train is empty.  
D) The train is on time.
10. A) No, all the rooms are taken.  
B) Yes, there is a double room.  
C) Yes, there are some spare rooms.



D) Yes, there is a single room.

## 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) Her husband had got a higher position.  
B) Her husband had lost his job.  
C) She wanted to have a cleaner house.  
D) She wanted to move to New York.
12. A) His telephone went out of order.  
B) The buyers had to leave soon.  
C) He began to work at 8 a.m..  
D) He had made an appointment with her for 8 a.m..
13. A) They considered her lazy.  
B) They saw something they had never seen.  
C) They considered her foolish.  
D) They saw something familiar to them.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) The silk T-shirt in white color.  
B) The cotton T-shirt with a slogan or picture.  
C) The nylon T-shirt worn on playground.  
D) The wool T-shirt worn for work.
15. A) T-shirts feel soft and wash well.  
B) T-shirts are smart and comfortable.  
C) T-shirts go well with trousers.  
D) T-shirts are suitable for evening wear.



16. A) New technology is being employed.  
 B) Advertisements are being widely used.  
 C) New designs are being adopted.  
 D) More synthetic materials are being introduced.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) For protection against other animals.  
 B) For protection against other dogs.  
 C) Just for fun.  
 D) For the purpose of guarding the house.
18. A) Because they did not eat other animals.  
 B) Because they were useful for protection.  
 C) Because they were good hunters.  
 D) Because they always obeyed their masters.
19. A) For companionship.  
 B) For amusement.  
 C) For protection against robbery.  
 D) For hunting.
20. A) The city can be a lonely place.  
 B) Life in the west can be very dangerous.  
 C) People in the west are fond of animals.  
 D) The dog is a useful and friendly animal.

## 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 centre.

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested

=====



in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much *priority* (优先) it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is *illegible* (难以辨读的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

21. Teachers differ in their opinions about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the difficulties in teaching spelling  
B) the role of spelling in general language development  
C) the complexities of the basic writing skills  
D) the necessity of teaching spelling
22. The expression "play safe" (Para. 2) probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A) to write carefully  
B) to do as teachers say  
C) to use dictionaries frequently  
D) to avoid using words one is not sure of
23. Teachers encourage the use of dictionaries so that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) students will be able to express their ideas more freely



- B) teachers will have less trouble in correcting mistakes  
 C) students will have more confidence in writing  
 D) students will learn to be independent of teachers
24. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) reasonable C) foolish  
 B) unfair D) careless
25. The major point discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the importance of developing writing skills.  
 B) the complexities of spelling  
 C) the correct way of marking compositions  
 D) the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

A *breakthrough* (突破) in the provision of energy from the sun for the European Economic Community (EEC) could be brought forward by up to two decades, if a modest increase could be provided in the EEC's research effort in this field, according to the senior EEC scientists engaged in experiments in solar energy at EEC's scientific laboratories at Ispra, near Milan.

The senior West German scientist in charge of the Community's solar energy programme, Mr. Joachim Gretz, told journalists that at present levels of research spending it was most unlikely that solar energy would provide as much as three per cent of the Community's energy requirements even after the year 2000. But he said that with a modest increase in the present sums devoted by the EEC to this work it was possible that the breakthrough could be achieved by the end of the next decade.

Mr. Gretz calculates that if solar energy only provided three per cent of the EEC's needs, this could still produce a saving of about a billion pounds in the present bill for imported energy each year. And he believes that with the possibility of utilizing more advanced technology in this field it might be possible to satisfy a much bigger share of the Community's future energy needs.

At present the EEC spends about \$2.6 millions a year on solar research at



Ispira, one of the EECs official joint research centres, and another \$3 millions a year in indirect research with universities and other independent bodies.

26. The phrase "be brought forward" (Para. 1) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A) be expected                      C) be advanced  
B) be completed                    D) be introduced
27. Some scientists believe that a breakthrough in the use of solar energy depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) sufficient funding                C) advanced technology  
B) further experiments            D) well-equipped laboratories
28. According to Mr. Gretz, the present sum of money will enable the scientists to provide \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) more than 3% of the EECs needs after the year 2000  
B) only 3% of the EECs needs before the year 2000  
C) less than 3% of the EECs needs before the year 2000  
D) 3% of the EECs needs after the year 2000
29. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) The EEC spends one billion pounds on imported energy each year.  
B) At the present level of research spending, it is difficult to make any significant progress in the provision of energy from the sun.  
C) The desired breakthrough could be obtained by the end of the next decade if investment were increased.  
D) The total yearly spending of the EEC on solar energy research amounted to almost 6 million.
30. The application of advanced technology to research in solar energy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) would lead to a big increase in research funding  
B) would make it unnecessary to import oil  
C) would make it possible to meet the future energy needs of the EEC  
D) would provide a much greater proportion of the Community's future energy needs

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the

=====

model of human creativeness. The sight of Barney Clark—alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump—convinced the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived. It hadn't. After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the 150 or so patients (most of whom got the device as a temporary measure) the U. S. Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine was doing more to endanger lives than to save them. Last week the agency cancelled its earlier approval, effectively *banning* (禁止) the device.

The recall may hurt Symbion Inc., maker of the Jarvik-7, but it won't end the request for an artificial heart. One problem with the banned model is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection. Inventors are now working on new devices that would be fully placed, along with a tiny power pack, in the patient's chest. The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years. But some people are already worrying that they'll work—and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion a year providing them for a relatively few dying patients. If such expenditures (开支) cut into funding for more basic care, the net effect could actually be a decline in the nation's health.

31. According to the passage the Jarvik-7 artificial heart proved to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a technical failure  
 B) a technical wonder  
 C) a good life-saver  
 D) an effective means to treat heart disease
32. From the passage we know that Symbion Inc. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) has been banned by the government from producing artificial hearts  
 B) will review the effects of artificial hearts before designing new models  
 C) may continue to work on new models of reliable artificial hearts  
 D) can make new models of artificial hearts available on the market in 10 to 20 years
33. The new models of artificial hearts are expected \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to have a working life of 10 or 20 years.  
 B) to be set fully in the patient's chest



- C) to be equipped with an external power source
- D) to create a new passage for infection
34. The word "them" in Para. 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) doctors who treat heart diseases  
 B) makers of artificial hearts  
 C) America's health-care programs  
 D) new models of artificial hearts
35. Some people feel that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) artificial hearts are seldom effective  
 B) the country should not spend so much money on artificial hearts  
 C) the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts  
 D) America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement (新拓居地) spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish laborers. The two groups worked at remarkable





speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with parades and the ringing of church bells to honor the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in encouraging westward movement. It also helped build up industry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to distant markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unify the United States.

36. The major problems with America's railroad system in the mid-19th century lay in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) poor quality rails and unreliable stopping systems  
 B) lack of financial support for development  
 C) limited railroad lines  
 D) lack of a transcontinental railroad
37. The building of the first transcontinental system \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) brought about a rapid growth of industry and farming in the west  
 B) attracted many visitors to the construction sites  
 C) attracted laborers from Europe  
 D) encouraged people to travel all over the country
38. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Settlements Spread Westward  
 B) The Coast-to-Coast Railroad: A Vital Link  
 C) American Railroad History  
 D) The Importance of Trains in the American Economy
39. The construction of the transcontinental railroad took \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) 9 years  
 C) 4 years  
 B) 7 years  
 D) 3 years
40. What most likely made people think about a transcontinental railroad?  
 A) The possibility of government support for such a task.  
 B) The need to explore Utah.  
 C) The need to connect the east coast with the west.  
 D) The need to develop the railroad industry in the west.

