

College ENGLISH



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历年考试真题精析 考试成功指南

主 编 郭崇兴 杨 敏



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序

新《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《要求》)已经于2004年1月由国家教育部正式颁布实施了。2005年2月15日,国家教育部正式通知:从2005年6月开始在全国180个试点高校进行四、六级考试改革,采用710分记分办法,从2007年1月开始在全国普遍实施。在这期间,也出台了多套新大学英语教材和教学参考书。与之相适应,有许多四、六级习题集也应运而生。这反映了图书市场的需要,同时,也满足了社会的这一需求。但读者以审慎的目光在观望!他们在寻找真正的指南!而许多书在图书市场上来去匆匆的现象告诉人们:图书要经得起市场的检验!

大学英语四级从1987年10月的第一次国家统考到现在,已经进行了34次。大学英语六级从1989年1月的第一次国家统考到现在,也进行了32次。经过许多专家、学者的共同努力,考试的内容、形式和评价指标已经确立,题库建设也已经完成,许多考试原始数据和资料也已经公开。而现在的任务是:进一步改革并完善现时的教学与测试的内容、形式、试卷结构,以真正达到能检验大学生英语的语言知识能力和语言运用能力,并适应国家建设的需要。在这种情况下,研究并找出大学英语四、六级命题的规则和特点不仅必要,而且重要。本丛书将把这种可能变成现实!

《大学英语四、六级710分考试成功指南》是一套系列丛书。它分为四级、六级两个系列。而每一系列又分为:《听力必备》,《阅读·简答·翻译》,《词汇必备》,《写作·综合改错》,《完形填空·综合改错·汉译英》,《历年考试真题精析》和《模拟考卷》。它是世界图书出版西安公司所筹划的《成功英语》的一个重要部分。

本套书有新、准、精、透、真、实六字特点:

《大学英语四、六级710分考试成功指南》以国家教育部颁布的新《要求》中有关四、六级教学的要求和规定为准绳;以《要求》及其四个附表(词汇表,语法结构表,功能意念表,语言技能表)为核心内容;以国家四、六级水平测试为检验尺度,把《要求》、教学、测试三者有机结合起来,也就是在《要求》与测试之间架起一座平滑而自然的桥梁。

《大学英语四、六级710分考试成功指南》努力准确地揭示大学英语四、六级教学的语言知识范畴、语言技能层次、语言教学和测试的核心内容,把语言知识、语言技能、语言实践有机地结合起来,实现理论与实践的统一。

《大学英语四、六级710分考试成功指南》准确地把握四、六级测试的内容,尤其是测试的重点、难点、要点和焦点,并提供卓有成效的解题方法、答题要领和答题步骤,以帮助考生成功地通过四、

六级考试。

《大学英语四、六级 710 分考试成功指南》对四级、六级的语言知识和技能的核心内容给予精确的概括和总结,在短时间内,掌握其成功的奥秘,使考生的知识和能力上一个新的台阶。

《大学英语四、六级 710 分考试成功指南》努力把《要求》、教学、测试三点连成一线,在短时间内,通过强化,达到贯彻《要求》,通过四、六级考试的目的。

作为大学英语教学,特别是四、六级教学的长期实践者、理论研究者和测试的指导者,在取得辅导的成功后,很想和我们的学生及更多的读者来分享这些成果与快乐,并使更多的人取得成功。这就是编写并出版《大学英语四、六级 710 分考试成功指南》这套系列丛书的初衷。

愿读者喜欢它!

郭崇兴 韩松涛

2006 年 8 月于中国人民大学

缩语和符号说明

1. 缩语

<i>adj.</i>	Adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb	副词
<i>art.</i>	Article	冠词
<i>aux.</i>	Auxiliary verb	助动词
<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction	连词
<i>int.</i>	Interjection	感叹词
<i>n.</i>	Noun	名词
<i>prep.</i>	Preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	Pronoun	代词
<i>v.</i>	Verb	动词

2. 符号

E	example	(用例, 试题)启号
U	usage and discrimination	(用法和辨析)启号
N	notes	(注释说明)启号

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2001年6月大学英语四级考试真题及精析

试题部分

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 center.*

1. A) A math teacher and his colleague.
B) A teacher and his student.
C) A student and his classmate.
D) A librarian and a student.
2. A) Tony could not continue the experiment.
B) Tony finished the experiment last night.
C) Tony thought the experiment was well done.
D) Tony had expected the experiment to be easier.
3. A) She can't put up with the noise.
B) She wants to save money to buy a piano.
C) The present apartment is too expensive.
D) She has found a job a neighboring area.
4. A) He is not very enthusiastic about his English lessons.
B) He has made great progress in his English.
C) He is a student of the music department.
D) He is not very interested in English songs.
5. A) At home. B) In a restaurant. C) In a car. D) On the street.
6. A) His injury kept him at home.
B) He didn't think it necessary.
C) He was too weak to see the doctor.
D) He failed to make an appointment.
7. A) 5:15 B) 5:10 C) 4:30 D) 5:00
8. A) The man needs help.
B) The man is complaining.



- C) The man likes his job.
 - D) The man is talking with his boss.
9. A) Wear a new dress.
- B) Make a silk dress.
 - C) Attend a party.
 - D) Go shopping.
10. A) He played his part quite well.
- B) He was not dramatic enough.
 - C) He performed better than the secretary
 - D) He exaggerated his part.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

If you are a young college student, most of your concerns about your health and happiness in life are probably (S1) _____ on the present. Basically, you want to feel good physically, mentally, and (S2) _____ now. You probably don't spend much time worrying about the (S3) _____ future, such as whether you will develop heart disease, or (S4) _____, how you will take care of yourself in your (S5) _____ years, or how long you are going to live. Such thoughts may have (S6) _____ your mind once in a while. However, if you are in your thirties, forties, fifties, or older, such health related thoughts are likely to become (S7) _____ important to you.

(S8) _____
 _____ . That will help you feel better physically and mentally. Recently researchers have found that, even in late adulthood, exercise, strength training with weights, and better food can help elderly individuals significantly improve their health and add happiness to their life. (S9) _____
 _____ giving us the opportunity to avoid some of health problems that have troubled them. (S10) _____

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 answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the*

center .

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage .

People living on part of the south coast of England face a serious problem. In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their horror, that their gardens had disappeared overnight. The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built. While experts were studying the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, sliding down the cliff and into the sea.

Erosion(侵蚀) of the white cliffs along the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more serious in recent years. Dozens of homes have had to be abandoned as the sea has crept farther and farther inland. Experts have studied the areas most affected and have drawn up a map for local people, forecasting the year in which their homes will be swallowed up by the hungry sea.

Angry owners have called on the Government to erect sea defenses to protect their homes. Government surveyors have pointed out that in most cases, this is impossible. New sea walls would cost hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely make the waves and currents go further along the coast, shifting the problem from one area to another. The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. Meanwhile, if you want to buy a cheap house with an uncertain future, apply to a house agent in one of the threatened areas on the south coast of England. You can get a house for a knockdown price but it may turn out to be a knock down home.

11. What is the cause of the problem that people living on parts of the south coast of England face?
- A) The rising of the sea level.
B) The experts' lack of knowledge.
C) The washing-away of limestone cliffs.
D) The disappearance of hotels, houses and gardens.
12. The erosion of the white cliffs in the south of England _____ .
- A) will soon become a problem for people living in central England
B) has now become a threat to the local residents
C) can be stopped if proper measures are taken
D) is quickly changing the map of England
13. The experts study on the problem of erosion can _____ .
- A) warn people whose homes are in danger
B) provide an effective way to slow it down
C) help to its eventual solution
D) lead to its eventual solution
14. It is not feasible to build sea defenses to protect against erosion because _____ .
- A) house agents along the coast do not support the idea
B) it is too costly and will endanger neighboring areas
C) the government is too slow in taking action
D) they will be easily knocked down by waves and currents
15. According to the author, when buying a house along the south coast of England, people should _____ .
- A) take the quality of the house into consideration
B) guard against being cheated by the house agent



- C) examine the house carefully before making a decision
- D) be aware of the potential danger involved

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes(运动员). Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw (缺陷) in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

16. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is _____ .
- A) to reduce their mental stress
 - B) to increase their sense of success
 - C) to make sports less competitive
 - D) to make sports more challenging
17. According to the passage sport is positive for young people in that _____ .
- A) it can help them learn more about society
 - B) it enables them to find flaws in themselves
 - C) it can provide them with valuable experiences
 - D) it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves
18. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes _____ .
- A) believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development
 - B) without realizing criticism may destroy their self confidence
 - C) in order to make them remember life's lessons
 - D) so as to put more pressure on them
19. According to the passage parents and coaches should _____ .
- A) pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports
 - B) help children to win every game
 - C) train children to cope with stress
 - D) enable children to understand the positive aspect of sports
20. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____ .
- A) to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout

- B) to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
- C) to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children
- D) to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Humanity uses a little less than half the water available worldwide. Yet occurrences of shortages and droughts (干旱) are causing famine and distress in some areas, and industrial and agricultural by-products are polluting water supplies. Since the world's population is expected to double in the next 50 years, many experts think we are on the edge of a widespread water crisis.

But that doesn't have to be the outcome. Water shortages do not have to trouble the world—if we start valuing water more than we have in the past. Just as we began to appreciate petroleum more after the 1970s oil crises, today we must start looking at water from a fresh economic perspective. We can no longer afford to consider water a virtually free resource of which we can use as much as we like in any way we want.

Instead, for all uses except the domestic demand of the poor, governments should price water to reflect its actual value. This means charging a fee for the water itself as well as for the supply costs.

Governments should also protect this resource by providing water in more economically and environmentally sound ways. For example, often the cheapest way to provide irrigation (灌溉) water in the dry tropics is through small-scale projects, such as gathering rainfall in depressions (凹地) and pumping it to nearby cropland.

No matter what steps governments take to provide water more efficiently, they must change their institutional and legal approaches to water use. Rather than spread control among hundreds or even thousands of local, regional, and national agencies that watch various aspects of water use, countries should set up central authorities to coordinate water policy.

21. What is the real cause of the potential water crisis?
- A) Only half of the world's water can be used.
 - B) The world population is increasing faster and faster.
 - C) Half of the world's water resources have been seriously polluted.
 - D) Humanity has not placed sufficient value on water resources.
22. As indicated in the passage, the water problem _____.
- A) is already serious in certain parts of the world
 - B) has been exaggerated by some experts in the field
 - C) poses a challenge to the technology of building reservoirs
 - D) is underestimated by government organizations at different levels
23. According to the author, the water price should _____.
- A) be reduced to the minimum
 - B) stimulate domestic demand
 - C) correspond to its real value
 - D) take into account the occurrences of droughts
24. The author says that in some hot and dry areas it is advisable to _____.
- A) build big lakes to store water
 - B) construct big pumping stations



- C) build small and cheap irrigation systems
- D) channel water from nearby rivers to cropland

25. In order to raise the efficiency of the water supply, measures should be taken to _____ .

- A) guarantee full protection of the environment
- B) centralize the management of water resources
- C) increase the sense of responsibility of agencies at all levels
- D) encourage local and regional of water resources

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage .

We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee. When it was introduced, most people did not like it as well as "regular" coffee and it took several years to gain general acceptance (introduction stage). At one point, though, instant coffee grew rapidly in popularity and many brands were introduced (stage of rapid growth). After a while people became attached to one brand and sales leveled off (stage of maturity). Sales went into a slight decline (衰退) when freeze-dried coffees were introduced (stage of decline).

The importance of the product life cycle to marketers is this: Different stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies. The goal is to extend product life so that sales and profits do not decline. One strategy is called market modification. It means that marketing managers look for new users and market sections. Did you know, for example, that the backpacks that so many students carry today were originally designed for the military?

Market modification also means searching for increased usage among present customers or going for a different market, such as senior citizens. A marketer may re-position the product to appeal to new market sections.

Another product extension strategy is called product modification. It involves changing product quality, features, or style to attract new users or more usage from present users. American auto manufacturers are using quality improvement as one way to recapture world markets. Note, also, how auto manufacturers once changed styles dramatically from year to year to keep demand from falling.

26. According to the passage, when people grow fond of one particular brand of a product, its sales will _____ .

- A) decrease gradually
- B) become unstable
- C) improve enormously
- D) remain at the same level

27. The first paragraph tells us that a new product is _____ .

- A) usually introduced to satisfy different tastes
- B) often more expensive than old ones
- C) often inferior to old ones at first
- D) not easily accepted by the public

28. Marketers need to know which of the four stages a product is in so as to _____ .

- A) work out marketing policies
- B) increase its popularity
- C) promote its production
- D) speed up its life cycle

29. The author mentions the example of "backpacks"(Line 4, Para.2) to show the importance of _____.
- A) increasing usage among students
B) exploring new market sections
C) pleasing the young as well as the old
D) serving both military and civil needs
30. In order to recover their share of the world market, U.S. auto makers are _____.
- A) improving product quality
B) modernizing product style
C) re-positioning their product in the market
D) increasing product features

Part III Vocabulary and Structure(20 minutes)

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

31. By the time he arrives in Beijing, we _____ here for two days.
- A) will have stayed B) shall stay C) have been staying D) have stayed
32. According to the American federal government, residents of Hawaii have the longest life _____, 77.2 years.
- A) rank B) span C) scale D) scope
33. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.
- A) had lost B) would have lost C) would lose D) should have lost
34. As a public relations officer, he is said _____ some very influential people.
- A) to know B) to be knowing C) to have been knowing D) to have known
35. Our hopes _____ and fell in the same instant.
- A) arose B) raised C) rose D) aroused
36. With the development in science and technology man can make various flowers _____ before their time.
- A) be bloomed B) bloom C) bloomed D) blooming
37. A season ticket _____ the holder to make as many journeys as he wishes within the stated period of time.
- A) entitles B) grants C) blooms D) promises
38. _____ in the office had a mistake, and the firm regretted causing the customer inconvenience.
- A) Someone B) Some C) Anyone D) One
39. In recent years much more emphasis has been put _____ developing the students productive skills.
- A) onto B) in C) over D) on
40. Only a selected number of landladies in the neighborhood have been allowed by the university to take in _____.

- A) residents B) settlers C) lodgers D) inhabitants
41. The fire was finally brought under control, but not _____ extensive damage had been caused.
A) before B) since C) after D) as
42. Purchasing the new production line will be a _____ deal for the company.
A) forceful, B) tremendous C) favorite D) profitable
43. Rod is determined to get a seat for the concert _____ it means standing in a queue all night.
A) as if B) even if C) provided D) whatever
44. We hadn't met for 20 years, but I recognized her _____ I saw her .
A) the moment B) for the moment
C) the moment when D) at the moment when
45. Though he was born and brought up in America, he can speak _____ Chinese.
A) fluid B) smooth C) fluent D) flowing
46. Government reports, examination compositions, legal documents and most business letters are the main situations _____ formal language is used.
A) in which B) at what C) on which D) in that
47. Fifty years ago, wealthy people liked hunting wild animals for fun _____ sightseeing.
A) rather than to go B) more than going C) other than going D) than to go
48. If the building project _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined.
A) being completed B) is completed C) to be completed D) completed
49. He wrote an article criticizing the Greek poet and won _____ and a scholarship.
A) faith B) status C) fame D) courage
50. Jack wishes that he _____ business instead of history when he was in university.
A) studied B) study C) had been studying D) had studied
51. The older New England villages have changed relatively little _____ a gas station or two in recent decades.
A) except for B) in addition to C) except D) besides
52. The Car Club couldn't _____ to meet the demands of all its members.
A) assume B) ensure C) guarantee D) confirm
53. Extensive reporting on television has helped to _____ interest in a wide variety of sports and activities.
A) assemble B) generate C) yield D) gather
54. The president promised to keep all the board members _____ of how the negotiations were going on.
A) inform B) informing C) be informed D) informed
55. Eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
A) attribute to B) attend to C) contribute to D) devote to
56. All the tasks _____ ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week.
A) been fulfilled B) having been fulfilled C) were fulfilled D) had been fulfilled
57. This article _____ more attention to the problem of cultural interference in foreign language teaching and learning.
A) cares for B) applies for C) allows for D) calls for

58. He was punished _____ he should make the same mistake again.
A) unless B) provided C) if D) lest
59. Petrol is refined from the _____ oil we take out of the ground.
A) crude B) fresh C) rude D) original
60. _____ in the United States, St. Louis has now become the 24th largest city.
A) Being the fourth biggest city B) It was once the fourth biggest city
C) Once the fourth biggest city D) The fourth biggest city it was

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. 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.

More than forty thousand readers told us what they looked for in close friendships, what they expected 61 friends, what they were willing to give in 62, and how satisfied they were 63 the quality of their friendships. The 64 give little comfort to social critics.

Friendship 65 to be a unique form of 66 bonding. Unlike marriage or the ties that 67 parents and children, it is not defined or regulated by 68. Unlike other social roles that we are expected to 69—as citizens, employees, members of professional societies and 70 organizations—it has its own principle, which is to promote 71 of warmth, trust, love and affection 72 two people.

The survey on friendship appeared in the March 73 of Psychology Today. The findings 74 that issues of trust and betrayal (背叛) are 75 to friendship. They also suggest that our readers do not 76 for friends only among those who are 77 like them, but find many 78 differ in race, religion, and ethnic (种族的) background. Arguably the most important 79 that emerges from the data, 80, is not something that we found—but what we did not.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 61. A) to | B) for | C) of | D) on |
| 62. A) return | B) reply | C) addition | D) turn |
| 63. A) about | B) with | C) of | D) by |
| 64. A) effects | B) expectation | C) results | D) consequences |
| 65. A) appears | B) feels | C) leads | D) sounds |
| 66. A) civil | B) human | C) mankind | D) individual |
| 67. A) attract | B) attach | C) control | D) bind |
| 68. A) rule | B) discipline | C) law | D) regulation |
| 69. A) play | B) keep | C) show | D) do |
| 70. A) those | B) all | C) any | D) other |
| 71. A) interests | B) feelings | C) friendship | D) impression |
| 72. A) on | B) in | C) for | D) between |
| 73. A) print | B) copy | C) issue | D) publication |
| 74. A) confirm | B) resolve | C) assure | D) secure |
| 75. A) main | B) central | C) neutral | D) nuclear |