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CEET-4

英语四级

# 全攻略

历 届 真 题 点 评

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组

主编 吴耀武 主审 梁根顺

西北工业大学出版社



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**【内容简介】**《英语四级全攻略——历届真题点评》由吴耀武等英语数学测试专家编写,书中收录了四级英语考试最新 10 套试题,并加以点评,使考生了解其规律性,发现其预测性,在实战中能够应付自如。

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## 总 序

当大家拿到这套《英语四、六级全攻略》系列丛书时,新一轮四、六级备战又将开始。为了更好地帮助大家学好英语,顺利通过四、六级考试,我们组织了西安和上海两地高校近十位长期从事四、六级考试命题研究和教学的专家,对学生在培训过程中的成绩进行了抽样调查,对比分析。经过相互交流,总结经验,大家一致认为,大学英语,尤其是针对特定水平考试(CET-4/6等)的英语学习一定要统筹规划,既要有课堂讲解,又要有配套课后练习,最好有专门的教师随时能给学生答疑解惑。这种理想的教辅模式在许多高校目前还无法达到,因此我们依托西安外国语学院和上海外国语大学等著名外语院校强大师资,精心编写了这套《英语四、六级全攻略》系列丛书,同时配合丛书编委会组织一系列的“英语四、六级全攻略”学习讲座,还专门开辟了吴耀武老师英语教学网(<http://www.515english.com>)为广大学生答疑解惑。希望这种“三位一体”的辅导模式能够和大家的大学英语课堂学习很好地结合起来,相得益彰,达到最佳的学习效果。

有学生问我们:为了英语四、六级考试这么辛苦值得吗?我们的回答当然是肯定的。暂且不论21世纪对于人才英语能力的必然要求,就现实而言,很多高校对本科和研究生获得学位要求必须分别通过大学英语四、六级考试。可见,四、六级考试虽然只是大学生活的一段小插曲,但这段插曲如果不和谐,整场演出的过程和结果都会从此改变。难以想像,一个大学生如果迟迟不能通过四、六级考试,他(她)在随后一两年的大学生活中将会承受多么大的思想负担!很多

学生因此打乱了整个大学时期的学习规划,严重影响了专业的学习质量,我们认为,这才是最大的潜在危害。

生活在 21 世纪的我们注定要与压力和竞争相伴一生。现在的就业形势告诉我们,现实是很残酷的,轻松惬意的大学生活时代已经一去不复返了……有些代价我们可以用青春去弥补,有些遗憾我们可能终生都无法释怀。中国未来的 5~10 年中,在学历等同的情况下,能否成为厚基础、宽口径的复合型人才(包括外语能力)将在很大程度上决定一个人是否会赢在事业的起跑线上。

更多的学生问我们,如何才能学好英语,才能顺利通过四、六级考试,我们想告诉你:从进入大学的第一天起,只要你永远对头顶上的苍天存有敬畏之心,对父母的含辛茹苦怀有愧疚之感,对一天天逝去的光阴感到揪心的痛,对你身边的人拥有发自内心的爱,对未来的生活抱有无限的憧憬和自信,你就会静下心来,去听、去记、去写,英语学习也会在不知不觉中变成你生活中不可或缺的一部分。到那时,英语考试就再也不会是你心头抹不去的阴影。

我们编写这套《英语四、六级全攻略》丛书的目的,不只是让同学们努力考试前这两三个月、一学期,或是仅仅着眼于大学英语四、六级考试,而是要通过这套书的学习,明白“天道酬勤”的道理,从现在起就要奠定努力一生的学习态度。这,才是真正意义上对生命和这个时代赋予我们使命的尊重!懂得未雨绸缪才能决胜千里之外。努力吧,你我都不是局外之人!

祝大家轻松应考,顺利通过!

2 /

吴耀武

2005 年 1 月于上海

## 前言

大学英语四级考试自 1987 年实施以来,参加人数与日俱增,现在四级考试证书已成为关系到众多大学生毕业和就业的关键证书之一。尽管有人置疑四级考试是否被提高到了一个不应有的高度,但不容否认的是,四级考试目前仍是全国最权威的标准化英语考试之一,而且据大学四六级委员会目前透露:在未来几年内要通过改革措施继续加强四六级考试的力度。

那么,怎样才能有效地备考,顺利地通过四级考试呢?正确的学习方法、优质的复习材料、坚持不懈的努力缺一不可。这个正确的学习方法,从实战角度出发,我们认为要贯彻以“实战为中心”的原则,从历届真题出发,不仅要研究如何解题,更要研究怎样命题。对于没有系统进行过四级备考的学生,一定要紧扣历届真题,因为真题里蕴藏着非常重要的规律性和预测性。四级考试是水平考试,不是选拔考试,这个原则决定了以下几点:一定是围绕特定的大纲,因而规律性和重复性很容易从历届真题练习过程中发现。真题的预测性就是体现在规律的发现和揭示的过程中。无论是命题规律还是解题规律都会在每次考试中得以体现。考生除了具备扎实的基本功外,也应学会如何掌握其中的命题规律和解题规律,这对他最后的成绩起着重要的作用。

为了帮助广大考生认识大学英语四级考试内部规律,顺利通过考试,我们携西安外国语学院、上海外国语大学等近十所高等院校十几位长期工作在四六级教学辅导第一线的外语教师,精心编写了这本《英语四级全攻略——历届真题点评》,全书中的解析全面贯彻了

吴耀武老师授课理念,可以讲是多年课堂教学和辅导精华部分的集中体现。建议同学们在做的过程中,先要进行考场模拟训练,即在考试规定的时间内完成一套试卷,然后再看解析和点评,这样才会有实战意义,并取得良好效果。

吴老师特别提示:在备考前期宜采用分项训练,发现问题集中突破,考前一月在规定时间内完成最近几年的历届考题,这样才能提高实战技能,取得良好成绩。在学习过程中如有任何疑问,欢迎造访吴耀武英语教学网 <http://www.515english.com> 与我们交流。

编 者

2005 年 1 月

## 目 录

2000 年 12 月大学英语四级考试 / 1

Ch.1

试 题/1  
详 解/21

2001 年 6 月大学英语四级考试 / 33

Ch.2

试 题/33  
详 解/52

2002 年 1 月大学英语四级考试 / 64

Ch.3

试 题/64  
详 解/84

2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试 / 96

Ch.4

试 题/96  
详 解/117



2003 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

/ 128

Ch.5

试 题/128

详 解/148

2003 年 6 月大学英语四级考试

/ 160

Ch.6

试 题/160

详 解/181

2003 年 9 月大学英语四级考试

/ 196

Ch.7

试 题/196

详 解/218

2004 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

/ 232

Ch.8

试 题/232

详 解/253

2004 年 6 月大学英语四级考试

/ 269

Ch.9

试 题/269

详 解/289

2005 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

/ 301

Ch.10

试 题/301

详 解/321

# 2000 年 12 月大学英语四级考试

## 试 题

### 试 卷 一

#### 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) Get some change from Jane.  
B) Go look for a pay phone.  
C) Use the woman's phone.  
D) Pay for the phone call.

1/

Ch. 1

2. A) At an art gallery. B) In a department store.  
C) At a bookstore. D) In a workshop.
3. A) She will help the man to catch up.  
B) She is worried about the man's health.  
C) She has bought the man an up-to-date map.  
D) She's bought the man a pair of glasses today.
4. A) He is going to give a talk on fishing.  
B) He is eager to meet Susan's parents.  
C) He has the same hobby as Susan's father.  
D) He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time.
5. A) He finds the presentation hard to follow.  
B) He speaks highly of the presentation.  
C) He considers the presentation very dull.  
D) He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic.
6. A) A bookshelf. B) A typewriter.  
C) Some stocks. D) High quality paper.
7. A) They set off early. B) They wait for a fine day.  
C) They go sightseeing. D) They go to the seaside.
8. A) He liked to show off in class.  
B) He was the first person she met at school.  
C) He had a funny face.  
D) He was late for school on the first day.
9. A) Her car can stand any crash.  
B) Her car is kept in good condition.  
C) Her car is not as good as his.  
D) Her car is maintained as well as his.
10. A) She is too busy to go.  
B) She's willing to go swimming.  
C) She doesn't want to wait long.

D) She enjoys the wonderful weather.

## 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) He was a tax collector.  
B) He was a government official.  
C) He was once a friend of the ruler.  
D) He was once a school teacher in India.
12. A) To reward outstanding tax collectors.  
B) To declare new ways of collecting tax.  
C) To collect money from the persons invited.  
D) To entertain those who had made great contributions to the government.
13. A) They were excused from paying income tax.  
B) They were given some silver and gold coins by the ruler.  
C) They tried to collect more money than the ruler asked for.  
D) They enjoyed being invited to dinner at the ruler's palace.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) They liked travelling.

- B) The reasons are unknown.  
 C) They were driven out of their homes.  
 D) They wanted to find a better place to live in.
15. A) They are unfriendly to Gypsies.  
 B) They admire musical talent of the Gypsies.  
 C) They are envious of Gypsies.  
 D) They try to put up with Gypsies.
16. A) They are now taught in their own language.  
 B) They are now allowed to attend local schools.  
 C) Special schools have been set up for them.  
 D) Permanent homes have been built for them.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) The causes are familiar.  
 B) The causes are not well understood.  
 C) The causes are obvious.  
 D) The causes are very complicated.
18. A) Improved highway design.  
 B) Better public transportation.  
 C) Regular driver training.  
 D) Stricter traffic regulations.
19. A) Highway crime.  
 B) Drivers' errors.  
 C) Poor traffic control.  
 D) Confusing road signs.
20. A) Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.  
 B) Enhancing driver's sense of responsibility.  
 C) Building more highways.

D) Designing better cars.

## 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.**

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to *obedience train* (驯服) it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the dog *pack* (群) by using

5/

extreme measures. You can teach your dog its *subordinate* (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

21. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) worsen in modern society
  - B) occur when they go wild
  - C) be just part of their nature
  - D) present a threat to the community
22. The primary purpose of obedience training is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) teach the dog to perform clever tricks
  - B) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
  - C) make the dog aware of its owner's authority
  - D) provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
23. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) an extreme measure in obedience training
  - B) a good way to teach the dog new tricks
  - C) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
  - D) essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
24. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
  - A) To show their willingness to obey.
  - B) To show their affection for their masters.
  - C) To avoid being punished.
  - D) To win leadership of the dog pack.



25. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) will enjoy a better family life
  - B) can give the dog more freedom
  - C) can give the dog more rewards
  - D) will have more confidence in himself

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small *liberal-arts* (文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you had values or were flexible. I was going to