

郑家顺考试捷径系列（四级考试命题研究组 编）

大学英语四级全真题精讲

另赠送2003年9月北京等省市试题

涵盖1999年—2005年12套试卷

详尽的答题依据解释+作文套路=高分捷径

省去了您查字典、问老师等的不必要麻烦

郑家顺 编著

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前 言

历年四级考试结果证明:要想过四级,必须做真题!

该书是在广泛征求多所高校四级强化班考生建议的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的四级试题集,很多存在着答案错误、解析简单或冗长(如“该句的译文是”,“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查词典、问老师。不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,同时增加了该书最具特色的解释部分。

1. 题目:收录了1999年6月到2005年1月的历年实考试题(附录部分另赠2003年9月20日大学英语四级试题及答案)。按四级考试实考的形式,汇编成12个Test。考生自测时每个Test须在120分钟内完成。

2. 解释部分为该书最显著的特点。I. 听力:听力给出书面材料,答题依据用黑体标出。II. 词汇、语法:①为便于考生理解原句,提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言能力,每句均给出中文句意。②选择项:a. 词汇部分:对同义词、近义词、反义词、多义词以及固定搭配作了详细的辨析解释。b. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言释清时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓动词词以及从句(连接词、关系代词或关系副词)。其中词汇与语法结构中出現频率较高的,较易混淆的,作了总结,并给出了部分例句。III. 阅读理解、完形填空、翻译、简答题:①为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出中文大意,主题或主题句均用黑体字注出。②选择项均用精练的语言给出答题依据。IV. 作文:给出作文写作套路,考生可背熟此套路,轻松面对四级作文。V. 附录:四、六级作文题评分原则及标准与考场指令。

因此该书省去了考生查词典、问老师等不必要麻烦。

该书有助于考生对四级听力、词汇、语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空、简答题、翻译、作文以及做题技巧的突破,也适用于六级、研究生入学、IELTS、PETS与TOEFL考试以及具有中级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。相信您只要有效地利用此书,就可在短短的时间里突破四级听力、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、简答题、翻译、作文关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力。

本书的解释、译句、例句都是经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者,同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。(E-mail: zjsenglish@hotmail.com)

郑家顺

目 录

入门分析篇

1999年6月大学英语四级试题	1
试题精讲	11
2000年1月大学英语四级试题	24
试题精讲	34
2000年6月大学英语四级试题	45
试题精讲	54
2001年1月大学英语四级试题	63
试题精讲	72

技能实战篇

2001年6月大学英语四级试题	81
试题精讲	90
2002年1月大学英语四级试题	97
试题精讲	107
2002年6月大学英语四级试题	115
试题精讲	125
2003年1月大学英语四级试题	134
试题精讲	144

考前冲刺篇

2003年6月大学英语四级试题	151
试题精讲	161
2004年1月大学英语四级试题	169
试题精讲	179
2004年6月大学英语四级试题	190
试题精讲	200
2005年1月大学英语四级试题	210
试题精讲	219

附录

1. 2003年9月大学英语四级试题(北京等7省市因“非典”原因将2003年6月21日的考试推迟到2003年9月20日)
2. 全国大学英语四、六级考试(CET-4、CET-6)作文题评分原则及标准
3. 全国大学英语四级考试(CET-4)监考人员考场指令

1999年6月大学英语四级试题

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 single 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 took 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) The woman feels sorry for the man. | B) The man is a member of the staff. |
| C) The area is for passengers only. | D) The woman is asking the man to leave. |
| 2. A) Clean her house while she is away. | B) Buy her some plants and take care of them. |
| C) Water her plants while she is away. | D) Water her plants when he is not at work. |
| 3. A) He will only be available in the afternoon. | B) It's not his office hour. |
| C) He doesn't have time. | D) He is too tired after class. |
| 4. A) The woman insists on going out. | B) The woman doesn't like watching TV. |
| C) The man promised her a gift on her birthday. | D) The man is too tired to go out. |
| 5. A) There are too many courses offered to students. | |
| B) The woman should take fewer courses next term. | |
| C) The man will take four courses next semester. | |
| D) It is wiser to take more than four courses. | |
| 6. A) Ask Tom to send an invitation. | B) Get the Johnsons' address. |
| C) Invite Tom to the party. | D) Tell Tom to pick up the Johnsons. |
| 7. A) Jane is looking for a summer job. | B) Jane is packing for the summer vacation. |
| C) Jane is on her way home. | D) Jane is eager to go home for the vacation. |
| 8. A) Spending more time on sightseeing. | B) Visiting the city with a group. |
| C) Touring the city on a fine day. | D) Taking the man with her on the tour. |

9. A) The woman is driving too fast.
B) The woman is driving at a slow speed.
C) The woman has broken a traffic rule.
D) The woman has parked her car in a wrong place.
10. A) She can tell Joan when she sees her at noon.
B) She should tell Joan's brother about the reception.
C) She must call on Joan after the reception.
D) She may see Joan's brother at lunch.

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) To protect persons and property. B) To collect taxes.
C) To teach and train citizens. D) To save natural resources for future use.
12. A) By selling services that make life comfortable.
B) By selling land containing oil.
C) By selling public lands.
D) By selling coal and other natural products.
13. A) Environmental pollution and protection. B) Taxes and services for the public.
C) Police efforts to protect people. D) People's attitude toward taxes.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) He didn't like physics any more. B) His eyesight was too poor.
C) Physics was too hard for him. D) He had to work to support himself.
15. A) He was not happy with the new director. B) He was not qualified to be an engineer.
C) He wanted to travel. D) He found his job boring.
16. A) He wanted to work with his friend. B) He enjoyed travelling around the world.
C) He wanted to go to Spain. D) He was rejected by the engineering firm.
17. A) He enjoyed teaching English.
B) He wanted to earn more to support his family.
C) The owner of the school promised him a good position.
D) He could earn more as a teacher than as a travel agent.

Passage Three

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

18. A) It can be cooked in many ways. B) It is delicious but inexpensive.
C) It gives higher yields than other grain crops. D) It grows easily in various conditions.
19. A) Fried potatoes. B) Tomato juice. C) Sweet corn. D) Chocolate beans.
20. A) They led to the discovery of America.

- B) They made native American foods popular.
- C) They brought great wealth to Spain.
- D) They made native American life styles well-known.

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The biggest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a terrorist with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. In the last 15 years, pilots have reported well over 100 incidents that could have been caused by electromagnetic interference. The source of this interference remains unconfirmed, but increasingly, experts are pointing the blame at portable electronic devices such as portable computers, radio and cassette players and mobile telephones.

RTCA, an organization which advises the aviation(航空) industry, has recommended that all airlines ban(禁止) such devices from being used during "critical" stages of flight, particularly take-off and landing. Some experts have gone further, calling for a total ban during all flights. Currently, rules on using these devices are left up to individual airlines. And although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take-off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.

The difficulty is predicting how electromagnetic fields might affect an aircraft's computers. Experts know that portable devices emit radiation which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use for navigation and communication. But, because they have not been able to reproduce these effects in a laboratory, they have no way of knowing whether the interference might be dangerous or not.

The fact that aircraft may be vulnerable(易受损的) to interference raises the risk that terrorists may use radio systems in order to damage navigation equipment. As worrying, though, is the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his radio because the music's too loud.

21. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) a new regulation for all airlines
 - B) the defects of electronic devices
 - C) a possible cause of aircraft crashes
 - D) effective safety measures for air flight
22. What is said about the over 100 aircraft incidents in the past 15 years?
- A) They may have been caused by the damage to the radio systems.
 - B) They may have taken place during take-off and landing.
 - C) They were proved to have been caused by the passengers' portable computers.
 - D) They were suspected to have resulted from electromagnetic interference.
23. Few airlines want to impose a total ban on their passengers using electronic devices because _____.
- A) they don't believe there is such a danger as radio interference
 - B) the harmful effect of electromagnetic interference is yet to be proved

- C) most passengers refuse to take a plane which bans the use of radio and cassette players
D) they have other effective safety measures to fall back on
24. Why is it difficult to predict the possible effects of electromagnetic fields on an airplane's computers?
A) Because it is extremely dangerous to conduct such research on an airplane.
B) Because it remains a mystery what wavelengths are liable to be interfered with.
C) Because research scientists have not been able to produce the same effects in labs.
D) Because experts lack adequate equipment to do such research.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author _____
A) is in favor of prohibiting passengers' use of electronic devices completely
B) has overestimated the danger of electromagnetic interference
C) hasn't formed his own opinion on this problem
D) regards it as unreasonable to exercise a total ban during flight

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The rise of *multinational corporations* (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their *corporate* (公司的) planning activities, compared to about one-third of U. S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian *counterparts* (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U. S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and The Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

26. According to the passage, U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of _____
A) an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies

- B) shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
 C) the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U. S.
 D) increased efforts of other countries in public relations
27. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because _____.
- A) British companies are more ambitious than U. S. companies
 B) British companies place more importance on PR than U. S. companies
 C) British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
 D) four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned
28. The word "provincial" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
- A) limited in outlook
 B) like people from the provinces
 C) rigid in thinking
 D) interested in world financial affairs
29. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.
- A) speak at least one foreign language fluently
 B) are ignorant about world geography
 C) are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
 D) enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications
30. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?
- A) American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.
 B) The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies.
 C) People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.
 D) People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Brazil has become one of the developing world's great successes at reducing population growth—but more by accident than design. While countries such as India have made joint efforts to reduce birth rates, Brazil has had better result without really trying, says George Martine at Harvard.

Brazil's population growth rate has dropped from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990, and Brazilian women now have only 2.7 children on average. Martine says this figure may have fallen still further since 1990, an achievement that makes it the envy of many other Third World countries.

Martine puts it down to, among other things, *soap operas* (通俗电视连续剧) and *installment* (分期付款) plans introduced in the 1970s. Both played an important, although indirect, role in lowering the birth rate. Brazil is one of the world's biggest producers of soap operas. Globo, Brazil's most popular television network, shows three hours of soaps six nights a week, while three others show at least one hour a night. Most soaps are based on wealthy characters living the high life in big cities.

"Although they have never really tried to work in a message towards the problems of reproduction, they describe middle and upper class values—not many children, different attitudes towards sex, women working," says Martine. "They sent this image to all parts of Brazil and made people conscious of other patterns of behavior and other values, which were put into a very attractive package."

Meanwhile, the installment plans flied to encourage the poor to become consumers. "This

used by a baby in 3,000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

36. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____.
- A) their social roles are rigidly determined
 B) most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions
 C) boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers
 D) they like challenging activities
37. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that _____.
- A) technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys
 B) the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities
 C) the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys
 D) the basic characteristics of toys are the same the world over
38. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?
- A) The craftsmanship in toy-making has remained essentially unchanged.
 B) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
 C) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
 D) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.
39. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____.
- A) follow a direct line of ascent
 B) also appeal greatly to adults
 C) are not characterized by technological progress
 D) reflect the pace of social progress
40. The author uses the example of a rattle to show that _____.
- A) in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials
 B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
 C) it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making
 D) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

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 centre.

41. He came back late, _____ which time all the guests had already left.
 A) after B) by C) at D) during
42. I'm very sorry to have _____ you with so many questions on such an occasion.
 A) interfered B) offended C) impressed D) bothered
43. If the whole operation _____ beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.
 A) was not planned B) has not been planned

sing and conflicting feelings.

There are many women who find that homemaking is boring or who feel *imprisoned* (被囚禁) if they have to stay home with a young child or several children. On the other hand, there are women who think that homemaking gives them the deepest satisfaction.

From my own experience, I would like to suggest that sometimes the decision to go back to work is made in too much haste. There are few decisions that I now regret more. I wasn't mature enough to see how much I could have gained at home. I regret my impatience to get on with my career. I wish I had allowed myself the luxury of watching the world through my little girl's eyes.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. Which word in the first two paragraphs best explains why many women have to work?
_____.

S2. Why did Marge and her husband think it an extravagance for Marge to go back to work?
_____.

S3. What are the two major considerations in deciding whether women should go out to work?
_____.

S4. Some women would rather do housework and take care of their children than pursue a career because they feel _____.
_____.

S5. If given a second chance, the writer would probably choose to _____.
_____.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Reading Selectively or Extensively?** You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有人认为读书要有选择
2. 有人认为应当博览群书
3. 我的看法

Reading Selectively or Extensively?

KEYS

★ Part I Listening Comprehension

1 ~ 5 DCCAB	6 ~ 10 BDACA	11 ~ 15 ACBDA	16 ~ 20 CBDDB
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★ Part II Reading Comprehension

21 ~ 25 CDBCA	26 ~ 30 DBACA	31 ~ 35 DCABB	36 ~ 40 ADBCD
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★ Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41 ~ 45 BDCBD	46 ~ 50 DBADD	51 ~ 55 ACDCB
56 ~ 60 BABBA	61 ~ 65 DCACB	66 ~ 70 AACCA

★ Part IV Short Answer Questions

- S1. ① Survive ② Economics ③ Money
 S2. ① They might end up with less money
 ② It cost them more money than they could earn
 S3. Economic factors and emotional needs (of each family member)
 S4. ① the deepest satisfaction ② deeply satisfied
 S5. ① stay(at) home ② stay home to be a good wife and mother
 ③ be a housewife ④ take care of her daughter at home

—— 试题精讲 ——

★ Part I Tape Scripts for Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: Excuse me, sir. **You are not supposed to** (不允许) **be here**. This area is for airport staff (全体员工) only.
 M: I'm sorry. I didn't notice the sign.
 Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
2. W: If I buy some plants for the house, **will you water** (给……浇水) **them for me while I'm away?**
 M: **Sure I will**, if you water mine while I'm on vacation.
 Q: What will the man do for the woman?
3. W: Excuse me, Prof. Hill. May I ask you a few questions?
 M: Yes, of course, **but I'm sorry I have a class at 10**. Why don't you call me in my office hours (办公时间). That's four to five p. m. Monday, Thursday and Friday.
 Q: Why can't Prof. Hill answer her questions now?
4. M: I don't feel like (想做……) going out. Why don't we just stay home and watch TV instead?
 W: **Come on** (来吧; 得啦). **You promised to take me out for dinner and to the theatre on my birthday**.
 Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
5. W: I'm thinking of (考虑) taking **five** courses next semester.
 M: **Wouldn't four be wiser?**
 Q: What does the man mean?
6. W: I want to ask the Johnsons to come to the party. Do you know their address?