

马得英语系列丛书



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编写：大学英语4、6级考试研究中心

大学英语四级考试

# 全真题详解

(1990年1月—2000年1月)

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# 大学英语四级考试全真题详解

江澄子 主编

大学英语四、六级考试研究中心 编写

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# 前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》规定,语言测试要“着眼于考核学生的语言能力和交际能力,准确性和流利程度。”教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力和译的能力,以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此,大学英语考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

对于标准化考试来说,每次考试的试卷不同,但所考核的内容(语言知识和能力)总体保持不变,试卷形式相对稳定。主要包括以下几部分:

## 一、听力理解部分

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力,包括理解主旨大意、重要的事实细节、理解隐含的意义、语言的交际功能、理解谈话人的观点态度等。听力理解部分主要考核的是语言能力,避免了测验智力、记忆力或背景知识等语言外的能力。

听力理解部分目前分为对话和短篇听力材料两部分,所选材料是学生熟悉的对话、讲话、叙述、解说等,语言比较口语化,避免了采用书面语言太强的材料。所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表规定的范围。

## 二、阅读理解部分

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。包括掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系,理解文章的深层含义。阅读理解不但要求准确,而且要有一定的速度。

阅读材料的特点是:

(1) 题材广泛,包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识都能为学生所理解;

(2) 体裁多样,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等,体现了学术英语(English for Academic Purposes)的特点;

(3) 语言难度及词汇量符合教学大纲规定的范围。

## 三、词语用法和语法结构部分

词语用法部分主要测试学生对词和短语的意义、搭配和用法的掌握程度,语法结构部分则主要测试正确使用语法结构的能力,词语用法和语法结构题在四、六级中各占有一定的比例。

## 四、完形填空部分

完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。完形填空部分的选材原则与阅读理解部分相同,要求学生在全面理解内容的基础上答题,填入的词汇中虚词和实词各占一定比例。

## 五、综合改错部分

综合改错部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力,不但要求学生能够识别错误而且能够写出正确的语言形式,因此是一种对语言表达能力的测试。综合改错部分的选材是:题材熟悉,没有背景知识方面的困难,文章难度略浅于阅读理解材料,文章内容有一定的逻辑展开。短文中有 10 个错误(不含拼写错误或标点错误),要求学生改正。错误分三种类型,一种是需要改正某个词,一种是需要增添某个词,一种是需要删除某个词。需要改正的错误有的是局部性的,有的是全局性的,涉及篇章结构;两者有一定比例,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上改正错误,使短文的意思完整、语言正确。

## 六、短文写作部分

短文写作部分的目的是考核学生运用英语书面表达思想的能力,四级要求学生在 30 分钟内写出一篇短文,不少于 100 词,六级不少于 120 词。试卷上可能给出题目、或要求看图作文、或根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写成摘要或大意、或给出关键词或提纲要求写成短文等等。

为了使学生熟悉四、六级考试题型,本书汇集了历年考试的全真题,并对其进行了详细的解释。四级、六级考试题各 16 套,并分别配有四盘磁带。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

大学英语四、六级考试研究中心

2000 年 5 月

# 目 录

1990年1月四级试题 .....	(1)
1990年1月听力理解原文 .....	(12)
1990年1月四级试题注解 .....	(15)
1991年6月四级试题 .....	(20)
1991年6月听力理解原文 .....	(31)
1991年6月四级试题注解 .....	(34)
1993年1月四级试题 .....	(38)
1993年1月听力理解原文 .....	(47)
1993年1月四级试题注解 .....	(50)
1993年6月四级试题 .....	(55)
1993年6月听力理解原文 .....	(65)
1993年6月四级试题注解 .....	(68)
1994年1月四级试题 .....	(72)
1994年1月听力理解原文 .....	(82)
1994年1月四级试题注解 .....	(85)
1995年1月四级试题 .....	(89)
1995年1月听力理解原文 .....	(99)
1995年1月四级试题注解 .....	(102)
1995年6月四级试题 .....	(106)
1995年6月听力理解原文 .....	(116)
1995年6月四级试题注解 .....	(119)
1996年1月四级试题 .....	(124)
1996年1月听力理解原文 .....	(134)
1996年1月四级试题注解 .....	(137)

1996年6月四级试题 .....	(141)
1996年6月听力理解原文 .....	(151)
1996年6月四级试题注解 .....	(154)
1997年1月四级试题 .....	(157)
1997年1月听力理解原文 .....	(167)
1997年1月四级试题注解 .....	(170)
1997年6月四级试题 .....	(174)
1997年6月听力理解原文 .....	(184)
1997年6月四级试题注解 .....	(186)
1998年1月四级试题 .....	(191)
1998年1月听力理解原文 .....	(201)
1998年1月四级试题注解 .....	(203)
1998年6月四级试题 .....	(207)
1998年6月听力理解原文 .....	(217)
1998年6月四级试题注解 .....	(220)
1999年1月四级试题 .....	(224)
1999年1月听力理解原文 .....	(234)
1999年1月四级试题注解 .....	(237)
1999年6月四级试题 .....	(240)
1999年6月听力理解原文 .....	(251)
1999年6月四级试题注解 .....	(254)
2000年1月四级试题 .....	(257)
2000年1月听力理解原文 .....	(268)
2000年1月四级试题注解 .....	(271)

# 1990年1月四级试题

## 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 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:*

*You will read:*

A) At the office.

C) At the airport.

B) In the waiting room.

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 man wants to go to Los Angeles.  
B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.  
C) There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.  
D) There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.
2. A) He enjoys writing home every week.  
B) He never fails to write a weekly letter home.  
C) He doesn't write home once a week now.  
D) He has been asked to write home every week.
3. A) Because she has got an appointment.  
B) Because she doesn't want to.  
C) Because she has to work.  
D) Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.
4. A) The teacher postponed the meeting.  
B) There won't be a test this afternoon.  
C) The students will be attending! the meeting.  
D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.
5. A) On the whole, she liked the film.  
B) She didn't see the film.



- C)The film was very exciting.  
 D)The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.
6. A)Around 5:00. C)At 2:00.  
 B)Around 3:00. D)At 1:00.
7. A)He had to work overtime. C)His car ran out of gas.  
 B)He was held up in traffic. D)He had a traffic accident.
8. A)John Smith isn't in right now.  
 B)John Smith can't come to the phone right now.  
 C)John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.  
 D)The caller dialed the wrong number.
9. A)Yesterday. C)Two days ago.  
 B)Three days ago. D)Early last week.
10. A)She got up later than usual. C)She forgot she had classes.  
 B)The bus was late. D)Her clock was slow.

### 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)4,000 years ago. C)2,000 years ago.  
 B)3,000 years ago. D)1,000 years ago.
12. A)The small bowl was put above the large bowl.  
 B)The large bowl was put above the small bowl.  
 C)The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.  
 D)The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.
13. A)Horsemen. C)Drops of water.  
 B)Brass doors. D)Metal balls.

#### Passage Two

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

14. A)They are the most attractive women in Britain.  
 B)They are the most popular film stars.  
 C)They are the first women news announcers on British television.  
 D)They appear almost every night in TV plays.
15. A)At 10 in the evening. C)At 9 in the morning.  
 B)At 9 in the evening. D)At 10 in the morning.
16. A)People still talk a lot about it.

- B) Fewer people watched Susan's programme from then on.
- C) Anna's photographs appeared frequently in newspapers.
- D) The number of viewers of her programme that day increased by millions.

### Passage Three

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

- 17. A) It is completely flat. C) It has many large lakes.  
B) It has few rivers. D) It is hilly.
- 18. A) The soil has been overworked.  
B) The climate is cold.  
C) The weather is too dry.  
D) The soil is sandy.
- 19. A) By raising cattle. C) By working in factories.  
B) By working on farms. D) By raising sheep.
- 20. A) At school. C) From books.  
B) From their parents. D) In factories.

## 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

~~Oceanography~~ has been defined as "The application of all sciences to the study of the sea".

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote and with the exception of early intercontinental travellers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that question "What is at the bottom of the oceans?" had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth *profile* (起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which *soundings* (测深) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At





ture is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar *monologues* (自言自语) as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. *Counteract* (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll *get up steam* (鼓起干劲) and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

31. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) he is a lazy person
  - B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
  - C) he is not sure when his energy is low
  - D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening
32. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?
- A) Unawareness of energy cycles.
  - B) Familiar monologues.
  - C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.
  - D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
33. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) change his energy cycle
  - B) overcome his laziness
  - C) get up earlier than usual
  - D) go to bed earlier
34. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) help to keep your energy for the day's work
  - B) help you to control your temper early in the day
  - C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work
  - D) keep your energy cycle under control all day
35. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A) Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.
  - B) Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day.
  - C) Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle.
  - D) Children have energy cycles, too.

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in *streaming* (把……按能力分班) pupils. It does not ~~take into account~~ the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work; it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

36. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is \_\_\_\_\_
- A) critical  
B) questioning  
C) approving  
D) objective
37. By "held back" (Line 1) the author means "\_\_\_\_\_"
- A) made to remain in the same classes  
B) forced to study in the lower classes  
C) drawn to their studies  
D) prevented from advancing
38. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the student's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) personal qualities and social skills  
B) total personality  
C) learning ability and communicative skills  
D) intellectual ability
39. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED in the third paragraph?
- A) Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with others.  
B) Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning abilities.  
C) Group work provides pupils with the opportunity to learn to be capable organizers.

- D) Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.
40. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class  
B) recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities  
C) offer advice on the proper use of the library  
D) emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching

## 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. The bridge was named after the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.  
A) after  
B) with  
C) by  
D) from
42. There were no tickets available for Friday's performance.  
A) preferable  
B) considerable  
C) possible  
D) available
43. It wasn't such a good dinner \_\_\_\_\_ she had promised us.  
A) that  
B) which  
C) as  
D) what
44. They decided to chase the cow away \_\_\_\_\_ it did more damage.  
A) unless  
B) until  
C) before  
D) although
45. \_\_\_\_\_ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.  
A) Each  
B) Any  
C) Either  
D) One
46. All \_\_\_\_\_ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.  
A) what is needed  
B) for our needs  
C) the thing needed  
D) that is needed
47. \_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.  
A) When compared  
B) Compare  
C) While comparing  
D) Comparing
48. \_\_\_\_\_ she first heard of the man referred to as a specialist.  
A) That was from Stephen  
B) It was Stephen whom  
C) It was from Stephen that  
D) It was Stephen that
49. If these shoes are too big, ask the clerk to bring you a smaller \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) suit  
B) set  
C) one  
D) pair

50. Many new \_\_\_\_\_ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.  
 A) opportunities  
 B) necessities  
 C) realities  
 D) probabilities
51. He must have had an accident, or he \_\_\_\_\_ then.  
 A) would have been here  
 B) had to be here  
 C) should be here  
 D) would be here
52. It was essential that the application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back before the *deadline* (截止日期).  
 A) must be sent  
 B) would be sent  
 C) be sent  
 D) were sent
53. We \_\_\_\_\_ our breakfast when an old man ~~came~~ to the door.  
 A) just have had  
 B) have just had  
 C) just had  
 D) had just had
54. The rain was heavy and \_\_\_\_\_ the land was flooded.  
 A) consequently  
 B) continuously  
 C) constantly  
 D) consistently
55. The children went there to watch the iron tower \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to erect  
 B) be erected  
 C) erecting  
 D) being erected
56. The engine \_\_\_\_\_ smoke and steam.  
 A) gives up  
 B) gives in  
 C) gives away  
 D) gives off
57. The manager promised to keep me \_\_\_\_\_ of how our business was going on.  
 A) to be informed  
 B) on informing  
 C) informed  
 D) informing
58. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ this news to the public until we give you the go-ahead.  
 A) release  
 B) relieve  
 C) relate  
 D) retain
59. She never laughed, \_\_\_\_\_ lose her temper.  
 A) or she ever did  
 B) nor did she ever  
 C) or did she ever  
 D) nor she ever did
60. The goals \_\_\_\_\_ he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.  
 A) after which  
 B) for which  
 C) with which  
 D) at which
61. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and \_\_\_\_\_ in a quiet neighbourhood.  
 A) all in all  
 B) above all  
 C) after all  
 D) over all
62. \_\_\_\_\_ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.  
 A) For now  
 B) Now that  
 C) Ever since  
 D) By now



63. What you have done is \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor's orders.  
 A) attached to C) resistant to  
 B) responsible to D) contrary to
64. John regretted \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting last week.  
 A) not going C) not having been going  
 B) not to go D) not to be going
65. They \_\_\_\_\_ in spite of the extremely difficult conditions.  
 A) carried out C) carried on  
 B) carried off D) carried forward
66. Mrs. Brown is supposed \_\_\_\_\_ for Italy last week.  
 A) to have left C) to leave  
 B) to be leaving D) to have been left
67. My camera can be \_\_\_\_\_ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.  
 A) treated C) adopted  
 B) adjusted D) remedied
68. A new technique \_\_\_\_\_, the yields as a whole increased by 20 per cent.  
 A) wording out C) having been worded out  
 B) having worded out D) to have been worded out
69. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) hurt C) spoiled  
 B) damaged D) harmed
70. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will \_\_\_\_\_ over his business to his son.  
 A) take C) think  
 B) hand D) get

## 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) on the right side of the paper. 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.*

The United States is well-known for its network of major highways designed to help a driver get from one place to another in the shortest possible time. 71 these wide modern Roads are generally 72 and well maintained, with 73 sharp curves and many straight 74, a direct route is not always the most 75 one. Large highways often pass 76 scenic areas and interesting small towns. Furthermore, these highways generally 77 large urban centres which means that they become crowded with 78 traffic during rush hours, 79 the "fast, direct" way becomes a very slow route.

However, there is 80 always another route to take 81 you are not in a hurry. Not far from the 82 <sup>relatively</sup> new "superhighways", there are often older, 83 <sup>less</sup> heavily travelled roads