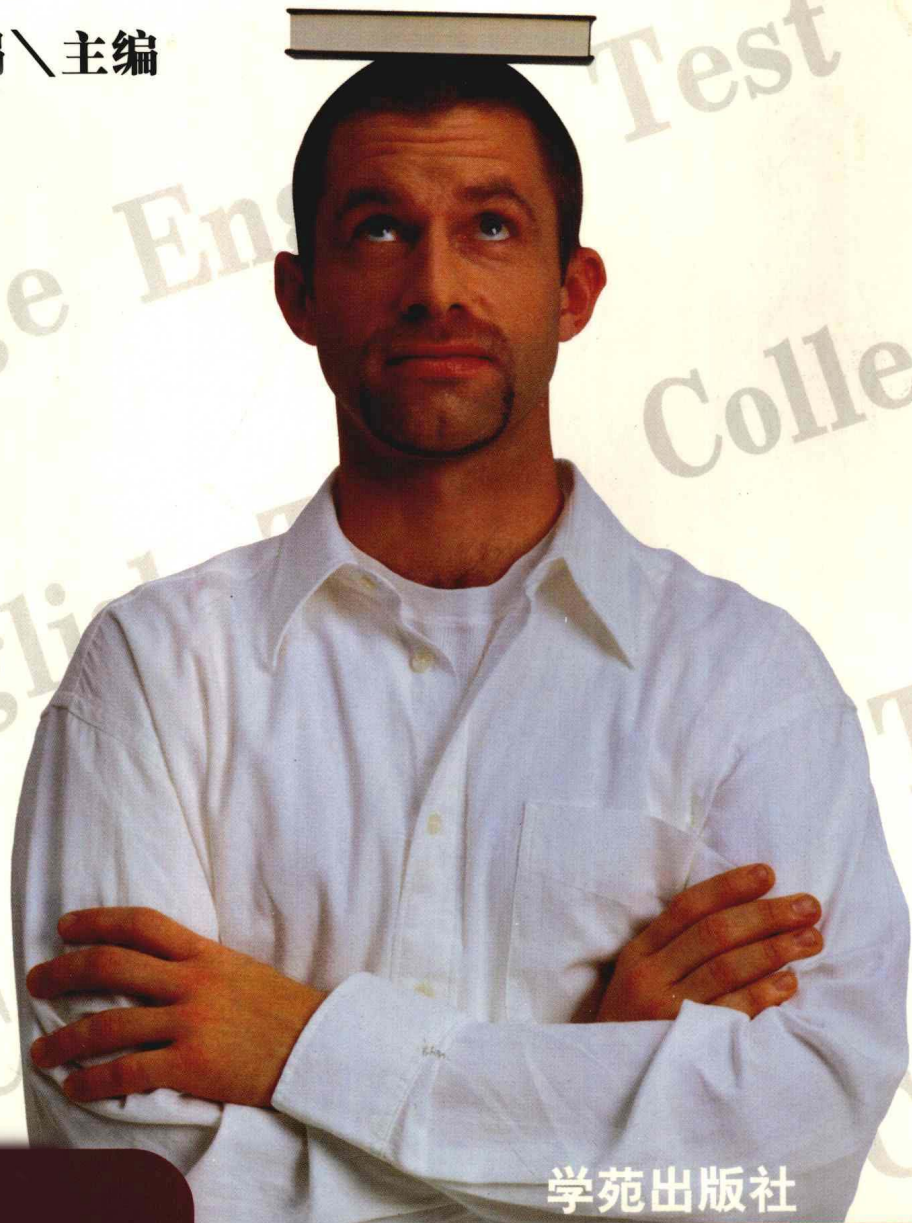


题型分类 文章导读 重点突破 全面提高

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS Band 4

英语专业四级 考试历年真题详解 (1993~2002)

◎向隅\主编



学苑出版社

英语专业四级考试 历年真题详解

(1993 - 2002)

向隅 主编

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前 言

□ 考试说明

英语专业四级考试是针对高校英语专业的学生开办的,每年5月份举行,是对专业基础阶段基础知识和基本技能的检测,考试的目的是检查已学完英语专业四级课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求,考核学生运用各项基本技能的能力以及学生对语法结构和词语用法的积淀程度,既测试学生的综合能力,也测试学生的单项技能。考试范围包括基础阶段教学大纲所规定的一到四级除读音和说的技能以外的全部内容。

□ 考试内容

考试共有六个部分:一、写作 二、听写 三、听力理解 四、完形填空 五、语法及词汇 六、阅读理解。

第一部分 写作

写作包括两部分,一是要求在35分钟内写一篇150字左右的短文,一是要求在10分钟内写一个50—60字的便条。这两部分均为命题作文,作文内容与大学生的日常生活、学习都密切相关,另外也有社会热点问题,比如环保、旅游、健身等,题目理解起来都比较容易。

短文写作部分文体为议论文,一般采用三段式的结构,第一段为论点,第二段为论据,第三段为结论。最高要求为文章内容切题,思想表达清楚,论据充分,论证严密,基本无语言错误。写作的时候一定要细审题目,围绕中心,切忌偏题、跑题甚至逻辑混乱。第一段提出论点要简洁明了,开门见山;第二段论据要能充分说明论点,论证条理清楚;第三段结论要水到渠成,切忌草率,严谨完整的结尾是取得高分的保证。

便条写作最主要的是注意格式正确,交待清楚,比如请柬、贺信、道歉函等,要注意称呼、正文、签名等的格式,一定要把相关的时间、地点、原因及主要事件内容交待清楚。

第二部分 听写

要求在全面理解所听内容的基础上,逐字逐句写出全文,并做到拼写和标点符号正确无误。考试时间15分钟。全文大约150词左右,15个意群,共朗读四遍。第一遍为正常速度,语速约120词/分钟,要求考生听清短文大意;第二、三遍为慢速,根据意群停顿,意群可能是句子或分句,停顿时间约15秒,要求考生书写;第四遍与第一遍相同,要求学生对自己的拼写进行检查校对。

听写的选材范围广泛但不生僻,背景知识并不复杂,一般不超出大部分学生所掌握的常识,体裁可以为议论性、说明性或叙述性等。考生平时要多多听力训练,熟悉英美人的语音语调、发音方式,熟悉某些常用短语、句型。对于个别词语确实听不清楚的,要根据大意用其他词语来代替而不要留下空白,因为评分最主要的还是看是否表达清楚原文的意思,然后才注意细节的拼写,某些关联词语可以帮助搞清句意层次。可利用掌握的语法知识分析拼写是否正确,标点符号及段落则要根据对文章的理解而判断。

第三部分 听力理解

要求考生能够听懂英美人关于日常生活、社会生活的讲演或交谈,以及 VOA 和 BBC 的新闻广播内容,并能够根据材料推理和分析。考试时间为 20 分钟。录音语速为 120 词/分钟,只念一遍,每题后有 10 秒的停顿。

听力理解包含三部分:单人陈述,两人对话及新闻广播。所选材料为反映日常生活的句子、对话及一般性的新闻报道和短评,题材涉及政治、经济、社会、文化、艺术、科学等方面,背景知识也不会特别复杂,个别用语及生词可根据上下文猜测。同样要掌握语音语调、句法结构及一定的词汇、习惯用语。做听力题时先要快速阅读题目及各个选项的内容,听的时候注意抓关键词语及主要情节,这样可以排除干扰项,迅速找到正确答案。

第四部分 完形填空

着重检查考生对语言的综合运用能力,给出一篇破坏信息较多的短文,通常有 250 词左右,15 个空,每空四个选项,需要考生综合考虑短文的内容安排、结构组织、内在逻辑及语言特色,主要测试词汇辨析、习惯用法、固定搭配、语法结构及逻辑推理和语篇理解等方面的知识和能力。考试时间 15 分钟。

在语篇理解方面,考生必须理解语篇内容,掌握句子和段落的衔接方式;在语法方面,要掌握各种句式结构,如主语从句、定语从句、倒装句、条件句等;在词汇,要熟练运用 3000—4000 个词及其基本搭配。做完形填空时,先要阅读全文,了解大意,再逐句阅读,选择正确答案,特别注意联系上下文,注意句子之间的起承转合关系。做完之后有时间还要通读全文,看语篇是否通顺连贯。

第五部分 语法和词汇

要求能灵活正确运用教学大纲语法结构表一至四级的全部内容,熟练掌握教学大纲词汇表对一至四级规定的 5000—6000 个认知词汇中的 2000—2500 个词汇及其最基本的搭配。考试时间 15 分钟。

其中常考的语法有动词时态、虚拟语气、情态动词的用法、非限定动词、各种从句及关系词的用法;形容词、副词、介词、冠词,主谓一致,并列结构等等。词汇则常考与同义词、近义词辨析,同根词,搭配及习惯用法等等。

第六部分 阅读理解

包括普通阅读和快速阅读两部分。普通阅读有数篇短文,共 1500 词左右,要求读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章,掌握主旨大意及细节,并能够进行推论,理解上下文的逻辑关系。考试时间为 25 分钟。快速阅读要求在 5 分钟内速读 900 词左右的中等难度的文章,掌握大意及细节。

做阅读题要先看题目再看文章,搞清题目问的是什么,再带着问题到文中寻找答案,尤其是快速阅读,题目较简单,因此要有选择性地阅读与问题相关的语句,而没有必要句句都读。只有这样,才能保证相当的阅读速度,在规定的时间内完成所有的题目。

□ 本书结构与特色

1. 内容全面。本书收集了 1993—2002 年英语专业四级考试的实考题共十套,除写作之外,其他所有题型(包括听写、听力理解、完形填空、语法与词汇、阅读理解)都给出了详细的解析;

2. 解析透彻。每个题目的解析包括题型、考点及各个选项的分析,阅读理解、完形填空等每篇短文都给出了短文大意;

3. 重点突出。解析中进行了题型分类,为了正确引导考生,明确指出题目考察哪方面内容,重点难点在哪里,考生通过仔细阅读解析,掌握解题规律,就一定能够使自己的成绩和英语水平有明显提升;

4. 体例新颖。按照年份,最近年份的题目放在最前面,每套题后面紧跟参考答案及详解,历年写作范文、听写和听力原文集中放在十套题之后。

感谢您阅读本书,欢迎多提宝贵意见。

编者

2003 年 1 月

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2002)
- GRADE FOUR -

TIME LIMIT: 140 MIN

PART I WRITING (45 min.)**❖ SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 min.)**

Nowadays people are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of health. And they have different ways to stay healthy. For example, some exercise every day; others try to keep a balanced diet. What do you think is the best way to stay healthy?

Write a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

THE BEST WAY TO STAY HEALTHY

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state what you think is the best way.

In the second part, support your view with one or two reasons.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

❖ SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 min.)

Write a note of about 50 - 60 words based on the following situation:

You have heard that your friend, Jack, wishes to sell his walkman. Write him a note expressing your interest in it, asking him about its condition and offering a price for it.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.

PART II DICTATION (15 min.)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 min.)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question.

Now listen to the news .

18. Which of the following is NOT a condition for the reduction of debts?
A. Poverty elimination. B. Good government.
C. Fight against corruption. D. Poor living standard.
19. By cancelling the debts owed to her, Britain intends to ____ a similar scheme proposed by the International Monetary Fund.
A. reject B. restart C. follow D. review

Questions 20 and 21 are based on the following news . At the end of! the news item , you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions .

Now listen to the news .

20. What happened during the accident?
A. A train hit another train. B. A train killed 23 people.
C. A train went off its tracks. D. A train was trapped inside the station.
21. Which of the following statements best describes the condition of the passengers?
A. No one was fatally injured.
B. There were many heavy casualties.
C. No one was hurt during the accident.
D. Someone was killed during the accident.

Questions 22 and 23 are based on the following news . At the end of the news item , you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions .

Now listen to the news .

22. The civil servants held a strike to protest
A. spending cuts. B. reform measures.
C. pay cuts. D. low pay.
23. The civil servants' strike was staged ____ the general strike.
A. a few days after B. a few days before
C. a few weeks after D. a few weeks before

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news . At the end of the news item , you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions .

Now listen to the news .

24. Which is the main idea of the news?
A. Industrial relations in Germany. B. The German energy industry.
C. Coalition in the government. D. Closure of nuclear reactors.
25. The decision to shut down nuclear reactors resulted from the demand from
A. the Government. B. the energy industry.

C. a party in the coalition.

D. a declining need for nuclear energy.

PART IV CLOZE (15 min.)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

People thinking about the origin of language for the first time usually arrive at the conclusion that it developed gradually as a system of grunts, hisses and cries and 26 a very simple affair in the beginning. 27, when we observe the language behaviour of 28 we regard as primitive cultures, we find it 29 complicated. It was believed that an Eskimo must have the tip of his tongue a vocabulary of more than 10,000 words 30 to get along reasonably well, much larger than the active vocabulary of an average businessman who speaks English.

31, these Eskimo words are far more highly inflected(词尾变化的) than 32 of any of the well-known European languages, for a 33 noun can be spoken or written in 34 hundred different forms, each 35 a precise meaning different from that of any other. The forms of the verbs are even more 36. The Eskimo language is, therefore, one of the most difficult in the world to learn, 37 the result that almost no traders or explorers have 38 tried to learn it. Consequently, there has grown up, in communication between Eskimos and whites, a jargon 39 to the pidgin English used in Old China, with a vocabulary of from 300 to 600 uninflected words. Most of them are derived from Eskimo but some are derived from English, Danish, Spanish, Hawaiian and other languages. It is this jargon that is usually 40 by travellers as "the Eskimo language".

26. A. must be B. must have been
C. ought to be D. should be
27. A. However B. Therefore
C. Probably D. Undoubtedly
28. A. whose B. that
C. which D. what
29. A. conspicuously B. usually
C. surprisingly D. sufficiently
30. A. so as B. so that
C. as such D. as well as
31. A. However B. Moreover
C. Though D. Therefore
32. A. the others B. all others
C. these D. those
33. A. single B. singular
C. plural D. compound
34. A. some B. several
C. various D. varied
35. A. getting B. causing
C. having D. owning
36. A. endless B. multiple
C. uncountable D. numerous
37. A. with B. for
C. owing to D. as
38. A. still B. indeed
C. just D. even
39. A. alike B. similar
C. related D. relevant
40. A. referred to B. talked about
C. spoken D. told

PART V GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (15 min.)

There are twenty-five sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

41. She did her work ____ her manager had instructed.
A. as B. until C. when D. though
42. ____ of the twins was arrested, because I saw both at a party last night.
A. None B. Both C. Neither D. All
43. For some time now, world leaders ____ out the necessity for agreement on arms reduction.
A. had been pointing B. have been pointing
C. were pointing D. pointed
44. Have you ever been in a situation ____ you know the other person is right yet you cannot agree with him?
A. by which B. that C. in where D. where
45. We've just installed two air-conditioners in our apartment, ____ should make great differences in our life next summer.
A. which B. what C. that D. they
46. AIDS is said ____ the number-one killer of both men and women over the past few years in that region.
A. being B. to be C. to have been D. having been
47. She managed to save ____ she could out of her wages to help her brother.
A. how little money B. so little money
C. such little money D. what little money
48. Fool ____ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing.
A. who B. as C. that D. like
49. The experiment requires more money than ____.
A. have been put in B. being put in
C. has been put in D. to be put in
50. ____ for the fact that she broke her leg, she might have passed the exam.
A. Had it not been B. Hadn't it been
C. Was it not D. Were it not
51. "What courses are you going to do next semester?"
"I don't know. But it's about time ____ on something."
A. I'd decide B. I decided
C. I decide D. I'm deciding
52. The police have offered a large ____ for information leading to the robber's arrest.
A. award B. compensation C. prize D. reward

53. I arrived at the airport so late that I _____ missed the plane.
A. only B. quite C. narrowly D. seldom
54. The popularity of the film shows that the reviewers' fears were completely _____.
A. unjustified B. unjust C. misguided D. unaccepted
55. The head of the Museum was _____ and let us actually examine the ancient manuscripts.
A. promising B. agreeing C. pleasing D. obliging
56. The multinational corporation was making a take-over _____ for a property company.
A. application B. bid C. proposal D. suggestion
57. The party's reduced vote was _____ of lack of support for its policies.
A. indicative B. positive C. revealing D. evident
58. There has been a _____ lack of communication between the union and the management.
A. regretful B. regrettable C. regretting D. regretted
59. The teacher _____ expects his students to pass the university entrance examination.
A. confidentially B. proudly C. assuredly D. confidently
60. The _____ family in Chinese cities now spends more money on housing than before.
A. normal B. average C. usual D. general
61. The new colleague _____ to have worked in several big corporations before he joined our company.
A. confesses B. declares C. claims D. confirms
62. During the reading lesson, the teacher asked students to read a few _____ from the novel.
A. pieces B. essays C. fragments D. extracts
63. During the summer holiday season it is difficult to find a(n) _____ room in the hotels here.
A. empty B. vacant C. get off D. get across
64. The old couple will never _____ the loss of their son.
A. get over B. get away C. get off D. get across
65. Scientific research results can now be quickly _____ to factory production.
A. used B. applied C. tried D. practiced

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION (30 min.)**❖ SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION (25 min.)**

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

TEXT A

Many of the home electric goods which are advertised as liberating the modern woman tend to have the opposite effect, because they simply change the nature of work instead of eliminating it. Machines have a certain novelty value, like toys for adults. It is certainly less tiring to put clothes in a washing machine, but the time saved does not really amount to much: the machine has to be watched, the clothes have to be carefully sorted

out first, stains removed by hand, buttons pushed and water changed, clothes taken out, aired and ironed. It would be more liberating to pack it all off to a laundry and not necessarily more expensive, since no capital investment is required. Similarly, if you really want to save time you do not make cakes with an electric mixer, you buy one in a shop. If one compares the image of the woman in the women's magazine with the goods advertised by those periodicals, one realizes how useful a projected image can be commercially. A careful balance has to be struck: if you show a labour-saving device, follow it up with a complicated recipe on the next page; on no account hint at the notion that a woman could get herself a job, but instead foster her sense of her own usefulness, emphasizing the creative aspect of her function as a housewife. So we get cake mixes where the cook simply adds an egg herself, to produce "that lovely home-baked flavour the family love", and knitting patterns that can be made by hand, or worse still, on knitting machines, which became tremendously fashionable when they were first introduced. Automatic cookers are advertised by pictures of pretty young mothers taking their children to the park, not by professional women presetting the dinner before leaving home for work.

66. According to the passage, many of the home electric goods which are supposed to liberate woman

- A. remove unpleasant aspects of housework.
- B. save the housewife very little time.
- C. save the housewife's time but not her money.
- D. have absolutely no value for the housewife.

67. According to the context, "capital investment" refers to money

- A. spent on a washing machine.
- B. borrowed from the bank.
- C. saved in the bank.
- D. lent to other people.

68. The goods advertised in women's magazines are really meant to

- A. free housewives from housework.
- B. encourage housewives to go out to work.
- C. turn housewives into excellent cooks.
- D. give them a false sense of fulfillment.

TEXT B

The "standard of living" of any country means the average person's share of the goods and services which the country produces. A country's standard of living, therefore, depends first and foremost on its capacity to produce wealth. "Wealth" in this sense is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as transport and entertainment.

A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold, and other minerals, water supply and so on. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have a fertile soil and a favourable climate; other regions possess none of them.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. Some countries are perhaps well off in natural resources, but suffered for many years from civil and external wars, and for this and other reasons have

been unable to develop their resources. Sound and stable political conditions, and freedom from foreign invasion, enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more wealth than another country equally well served by nature but less well ordered. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Industrialized countries that have trained numerous skilled workers and technicians are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled.

A country's standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and consumed within its own borders, but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade. For example, Britain's wealth in foodstuffs and other agricultural products would be much less if she had to depend only on those grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products that would otherwise be lacking. A country's wealth is, therefore, much influenced by its manufacturing capacity, provided that other countries can be found ready to accept its manufactures.

69. The standard of living in a country is determined by
- its goods and services.
 - the type of wealth produced.
 - how well it can create wealth.
 - what an ordinary person can share.
70. A country's capacity to produce wealth depends on all the factors EXCEPT
- people's share of its goods.
 - political and social stability.
 - qualities of its workers.
 - use of natural resources.
71. According to the passage, _____ play an equally important rule in determining a country's standard of living.
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A. farm products | B. industrial goods |
| C. foodstuffs | D. export and import |

TEXT C

How we look and how we appear to others probably worries us more when we are in our teens or early twenties than at any other time in our life. Few of us are content to accept ourselves as we are, and few are brave enough to ignore the trends of fashion.

Most fashion magazines or TV advertisements try to persuade us that we should dress in a certain way or behave in a certain manner. If we do, they tell us, we will be able to meet new people with confidence and deal with every situation confidently and without embarrassment. Changing fashion, of course, does not apply just to dress. A barber today does not cut a boy's hair in the same way as he used to, and girls do not make up in the same way as their mothers and grandmothers did. The advertisers show us the latest fashionable styles and we are constantly under pressure to follow the fashion in case our friends think we are odd or dull.

What causes fashions to change? Sometimes convenience or practical necessity or just the fancy of an influential person can establish a fashion. Take hats, for example. In cold climates, early buildings were cold inside, so people wore hats indoors as well as outside. In recent times, the late President Kennedy caused a de-

pression in the American hat industry by not wearing hats; more American men followed his example.

There is also a cyclical pattern in fashion. In the 1920s in Europe and America, short skirts became fashionable. After World War Two, they dropped to ankle length. Then they got shorter and shorter the miniskirt was in fashion. After a few more years, skirts became longer again.

Today, society is much freer and easier than it used to be. It is no longer necessary to dress like everyone else. Within reason, you can dress as you like or do your hair the way you like instead of the way you should because it is the fashion. The popularity of jeans and the “untidy” look seems to be a reaction against the increasingly expensive fashion of the top fashion houses.

At the same time, appearance is still important in certain circumstances and then we must choose our clothes carefully. It would be foolish to go to an interview for a job in a law firm wearing jeans and a sweater; and it would be discourteous to visit some distinguished scholar looking as if we were going to the beach or a night club. However, you need never feel depressed if you don't look like the latest fashion photo. Look around you and you'll see that no one else does either!

72. The author thinks that people are
- satisfied with their appearance.
 - concerned about appearance in old age.
 - far from neglecting what is in fashion.
 - reluctant to follow the trends in fashion.
73. Fashion magazines and TV advertisements seem to link fashion to
- confidence in life.
 - personal dress.
 - individual hair style.
 - personal future.
74. Causes of fashions are
- uniform.
 - varied.
 - unknown.
 - inexplicable.
75. Present-day society is much freer and easier because it emphasizes
- uniformity.
 - formality.
 - informality.
 - individuality.
76. Which is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- Care about appearance in formal situations.
 - Fashion in formal and informal situations.
 - Ignoring appearance in informal situations.
 - Ignoring appearance in all situations.

TEXT D

Massive changes in all of the world's deeply cherished sporting habits are underway. Whether it's one of London's parks full of people playing softball, and Russians taking up rugby, or the Superbowl rivaling the British Football Cup Final as a televised spectator event in Britain, the patterns of players and spectators are changing beyond recognition. We are witnessing a globalization of our sporting culture.

That annual bicycle race, the Tour de France, much loved by the French is a good case in point. Just a few years back it was a strictly continental affair with France, Belgium and Holland, Spain and Italy taking part. But in recent years it has been dominated by Colombian mountain climbers, and American and Irish riders.