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博士系列



大学英语四级考试 历年真题解析

主 编 北京大学英语系 李培 李博

编 写 双博士大学英语课题组

总策划 胡东华

COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND FOUR

北京邮电大学出版社

大学英语四级考试

历年真题解析

主 编 北京大学英语系李培 李博
编 写 双博士大学英语课题组
编 委 赵 娜 铁 岭 安 静
李春兰 周晓东
总策划 胡东华

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主 编 李 培

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前 言

全国统一大学英语四、六级考试是一种科学而权威的英语水平测试。

根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》而命制的四、六级试题具有很高的权威性和典型性,熟悉试题,吃透试题,对考生参加四、六级考试、提高四、六级分数都会有质的帮助。

本书为四级考试历年真题解析。全书共分三个部分:

第一部分为年 1996 年 1 月~2002 年 1 月试题;

第二部分为试题答案及解析,考生可以知其然和所以然;

第三部分为听力材料;

本书听力部分特聘英籍专家录制,配有 2 盒 90 分钟的超长磁带。

“大学英语四、六级考试押题讲座” 授课计划

<http://www.bbdd.cc>

一、内容:大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座

二、讲座总策划:胡东华

三、主讲:“双博士品牌”大学英语课题组

四、网站:中国教育考试双博士网站:<http://www.bbdd.cc>

五、时间:2002 年 4 月~2002 年 5 月 2002 年 11 月~2002 年 12 月

六、大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座课程表

时 间 目	4 月或 11 月 第 1 周	4 月或 11 月 第 2 周	4 月或 11 月 第 3 周	4 月或 11 月 第 4 周	5 月或 12 月 第 1 周	5 月或 12 月 第 2 周	5 月或 12 月 第 3 周	5 月或 12 月 第 4 周
四 级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	翻译	写作	模拟题
六 级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	改错	写作	模拟题
分值	20 分	40 分		15 分	10 分		15 分	总分 100 分

以上讲座均结合本教材进行。

七、信息发布:网站将随时发布大学英语教学和四、六级考试方面的最新消息。

八、其他服务:本网站每月将不定期举办词汇讲座及提供课外时文选读。

双博士品牌 真爱大奉献

一封郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士:

您好!

收到您的回信十分高兴,您能如此重视一名普通读者的意见,在百忙之中给予回复,并提供赠书,令我这名学管理的学生看到了贵公司完善的管理机制,也看到了“双博士”品牌光辉的前景。

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,我认为质量很好,因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。所以我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇备考手册》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会给我带来好运!

另外,在如今激烈竞争的市场中,各种图书充斥学生的眼中。作为一名十分喜爱双博士的读者,我想为“双博士”品牌的推广提一些建议。我认为“双博士”应多与各高校进行接洽,赞助高校学生会组织的一些学生活动,以扩大“双博士”品牌的影响力。因为在我担任我们学院的学生会文艺部长期间,所搞的诸如辩论会、演讲赛,征文等活动,几乎都是由电脑、饮料、复读机等企业赞助的,而从未想过由某一品牌图书进行赞助,因此,如果双博士有意扩大影响力的话,填补高校学生活动由图书赞助的空白,同时冠以“双博士”的名称,一定会取得很好的效果。

以上是我个人的一点想法,也许太过幼稚,毕竟我还未踏入社会,有些难处我还没体会到,也希望您不要见笑。

最后,预祝双博士前途无量,事业有成!

李志伟

2001年11月22日

给李志伟同学及全国其他大学生的回复

谢谢李志伟同学及全国其他大学生对双博士品牌图书的支持、关心。目前全国在校大学生中,有三分之一的学生在使用本品牌图书,这与广大学生的厚爱是分不开的。因此我们愿意回报广大学生。今后如果全国各高校学生会会有什么活动,需要我们赞助,我们愿意全力支持。

具体操作方法:请将举办活动的内容、目的及需要用于奖励图书的数量,写成材料,并盖上学生会公章,以传真方式发来,我们将很快给予答复。

电话:(010)62542436 传真:(010)62622642 联系人:杨丹

最后,祝志伟同学及全国大学生成为祖国栋梁之才!

胡东华

2002年1月

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第一部分 全真试题

2002 年 1 月大学英语四级试题

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.

Example: You will hear:

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 centre.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][D]

1. A) She has to post a letter instead.
C) She's not sure if the computer is fixed.
2. A) He didn't get the book he needed.
C) He had no idea where the book was.
3. A) Start a car.
C) Repair a typewriter.
4. A) The woman rejected the man's apology.
C) The man had hurt the woman's feelings.
5. A) The man is seeing the woman off.
B) They are discussing their plan for Christmas.
C) The woman is meeting the man at the airport.
D) They are complaining about the poor airport service.
6. A) She will drop out of school.
B) She will take a part-time job.
C) She plans to go to graduate school.
D) She will stop working and concentrate on her studies.
7. A) He needs another job as research assistant.
B) He is doing research with Professor Williams.
C) He asked Professor Williams for assistance.
- B) She can't send the message right now.
D) She has to turn down the man's request.
B) The library is closed on weekends.
D) He was not allowed to check out the book.
B) Take a picture.
D) Play a tape recorder.
B) The man had forgotten the whole thing.
D) The woman appreciated the man's offer.

- D) He assists Professor Williams with his teaching.
8. A) The show was planned a long time ago.
B) The audience were deeply impressed by the show.
C) She thought there were no tickets left for the show.
D) She thought the seats on the left side were fully occupied.
9. A) Mr. Long's briefing was unnecessarily long. B) The woman should have been more attentive.
C) The woman needn't have attended the briefing. D) Mr. Long's briefing was not relevant to the mission.
10. A) In a school. B) In a barbershop.
C) In a bank. D) In a clothing store.

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) Because the bird screamed all day long.
B) Because the bird uttered the wrong word.
C) Because the bird failed to say the name of the town.
D) Because the bird couldn't repeat his master's name.
12. A) The pet bird. B) The cruel master.
C) The fourth chicken. D) The man in the kitchen.
13. A) The bird managed to escape from the chicken house.
B) The bird was living peacefully with the chickens.
C) The bird had learned to scream back at him.
D) The bird had finally understood his threat.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They are a small portion of the prison population.
B) They are ordered to do cooking and cleaning.
C) They are allowed out of the prison grounds.
D) They are kept in open prisons.
15. A) Most of their prisoners are expected to work.
B) Their prisoners are allowed freedom to visit their families.
C) Their prisoners are often sent to special centers for skill training.
D) Some of their prisoners are allowed to study or work outside prisons.
16. A) Most of them get paid for their work.
B) They have to cook their own meals.
C) They can choose to do community work.
D) They are encouraged to do maintenance for the training centre.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Because the traffic system of the city is not very complex.
B) Because the traffic conditions in London are good.

- C) Because they have received special training.
D) Because they have a driving license.
18. A) About three weeks. B) Two years or more.
C) At least half a year. D) Two to four months.
19. A) Government officers are hard to please.
B) The driving test usually lasts two months.
C) The learner has to go through several tough tests.
D) The learner usually fails several times before he passes it.
20. A) They look forward to further promotion.
B) They want to earn money from both jobs.
C) They don't want their present bosses to know what they're doing.
D) They cannot earn money as taxi drivers yet.

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.

For an increasing number of students at American universities, Old is suddenly in. The reason is obvious: the graying of America means jobs. Coupled with the aging of the baby-boom (生育高峰) generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years. By 2050, 25 percent of all Americans will be older than 65, up from 14 percent in 1995. The change poses profound questions for government and society, of course. But it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions, and in law and business as well. "In addition to the doctors, we're going to need more sociologists, biologists, urban planners and specialized lawyers," says Professor Edward Schneider of the University of Southern California's (USC) School of Gerontology (老年学).

Lawyers can specialize in "elder law," which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination (歧视). Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be wealthiest group of retirees in human history. "Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money," one professor says.

Margarite Santos is a 21-year-old senior at USC. She began college as a biology major but found she was "really bored with bacteria." So she took a class in gerontology and discovered that she liked it. She says, "I did volunteer work in retirement homes and it was very satisfying."

21. "...Old is suddenly in" (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably means "_____".

- A) gerontology has suddenly become popular ✓
B) America has suddenly become a nation of old people
C) more elderly professors are found on American campuses
D) American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students

22. With the aging of America, lawyers can benefit _____.

- A) from the adoption of the "elder law"
B) by enriching their professional knowledge
C) from rendering special services to the elderly ✓
D) by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests

23. Why can businessmen make money in the emerging elder market?

- A) They can employ more gerontologists.
 B) Retirees are more generous in spending money.
 C) There are more elderly people working than before.
 D) The elderly possess an enormous purchasing power. ✓
24. Who can make big money in the new century according to the passage?
 A) Professionals with a good knowledge of gerontology. ✓
 B) College graduates with an MBA or law degree.
 C) The volunteer workers in retirement homes.
 D) Retirees who are business-minded.
25. It can be seen from the passage that the expansion of America's elderly population _____.
 A) will create new fields of study in universities
 B) will impose an unbearable burden on society
 C) will provide good job opportunities in many areas ✓
 D) may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion (拥挤). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer (蜂鸣器) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

26. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be _____.
 A) its seating capacity
 B) its monitoring system
 C) its power source
 D) its driving system
27. What is the author's main concern?
 A) How to render automobiles pollution-free.
 B) How to make smaller and safer automobiles.
 C) How to develop an automated subway system.
 D) How to solve the problem of traffic jams.
28. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?
 A) An engine.
 B) A rail.
 C) A computer controller.
 D) A retractable arm.

29. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is _____.

- A) keep in the right lane
- B) wait to arrive at his destination
- C) inform the system of his destination by phone
- D) keep in constant touch with the computer center

30. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?

- A) Optimistic. *[Optimistic]*
- B) Enthusiastic.
- C) Cautious.
- D) pessimistic.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal (残酷的), has risen sharply. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation (冲突) between hunters and hunt saboteurs (阻拦者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labour Party Member of the Parliament Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

31. Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes _____.

- A) to limit the fox population
- B) in the interests of the farmers
- C) for recreation
- D) to show off their wealth

32. What is special about fox hunting in Britain?

- A) It involves the use of a deadly poison.
- B) The hunters have set rules to follow.
- C) It is a costly event which rarely occurs.
- D) The hunters have to go through strict training.

33. Fox hunting opponents often interfere in the game _____.

- A) by taking legal action
- B) by demonstrating on the scene
- C) by resorting to violence
- D) by confusing the fox hunters

34. A new law may be passed by the British Parliament to _____.

- A) forbid hunting foxes with dogs
- B) prevent large-scale fox hunting
- C) prohibit farmers from hunting foxes
- D) stop hunting wild animals in the countryside

35. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich

- B) ~~hunting~~ foxes with dogs is considered cruel and violent
 C) limiting the fox population is unnecessary ²
 D) killing foxes with poison is illegal

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The decline in moral standards — which has long concerned social analysts — has at last captured the attention of average Americans. And Jean Bethke Elshtain, for one, is glad.

The fact that ordinary citizens are now starting to think seriously about the nation's moral climate, says this ethics (伦理学) professor at the University of Chicago, is reason to hope that new ideas will come forward to improve it.

But the challenge is not to be underestimated. Materialism and individualism in American society are the biggest obstacles. "The thought that I'm in it for me, has become deeply rooted in the national consciousness," Mrs. Elshtain says.

Some of this can be attributed to the disintegration of traditional communities, in which neighbors looked out for one another, she says. With today's greater mobility and with so many couples working, those bonds have been weakened, replaced by a greater emphasis on self.

In a 1996 poll of Americans, loss of morality topped the list of biggest problems facing the U.S. And Elshtain says the public is correct to sense that: Data show that Americans are struggling with problems unheard of in the 1950s, such as classroom violence and a high rate of births to unmarried mothers.

The desire for a higher moral standard is not a lament (挽歌) for some nonexistent "golden age," Elshtain says, nor is it a wishful (一厢情愿的) longing for a time that denied opportunities to women and minorities. Most people, in fact, favor the lessening of prejudice.

Moral decline will not be reversed until people find ways to counter the materialism in society, she says. "Slowly, you recognize that the things that matter are those that can't be bought."

36. Professor Elshtain is pleased to see that Americans _____.

- A) are awakening to the lowering of their moral standards
 B) have realized the importance of material things
 C) are longing for the return of the good old days
 D) have adapted to a new set of moral standards

37. The moral decline of American society is caused mainly by _____.

- A) its growing wealth
 B) the self-centeredness of individuals
 C) the prejudice against women and minorities
 D) underestimating the impact of social changes

38. Which of the following characterizes the traditional communities?

- A) Concern for one's neighbors. B) Emphasis on individual effort.
 C) Great mobility. D) Ever-weakening social bonds.

39. In the 1950s, classroom violence _____.

- A) attracted a lot of public attention B) was something unheard of
 C) began to appear in analysts' data D) was by no means a rare occurrence

40. According to Elshtain, the current moral decline may be reversed _____.

- A) when women and men enjoy equal rights
 B) if less emphasis is laid on material things
 C) when people rid themselves of prejudice
 D) if people can return to the "golden age"

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. There was such a long line at the exhibition _____ we had to wait for about half an hour.
A) so B) as C) that D) hence
42. Reading _____ the lines, I would say that the Government are more worried than they will admit.
A) among B) behind C) along D) between
43. All flights _____ because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.
A) were canceled B) having canceled
C) had been canceled D) having been canceled
44. He wasn't appointed chairman of the committee, _____ not very popular with all its members.
A) considering B) being considered
C) to be considered D) having considered
45. The _____ stuck on the envelope says "By Air".
A) label B) signal C) mark D) diagram
46. There was a big hole in the road which _____ the traffic.
A) kept down B) stood back C) held up D) set back
47. My brother's plans are very _____; he wants to master English, French and Spanish before he is sixteen.
A) abundant B) ambitious C) arbitrary D) aggressive
48. None of us expected the chairman to _____ at the party. We thought he was still in hospital.
A) turn in B) turn up C) turn over D) turn down
49. Tryon was extremely angry, but cool-headed enough to _____ storming into the boss's office.
A) avoid B) prohibit C) turn D) prevent
50. By the time you get to New York, I _____ for London.
A) am leaving B) shall have left C) have already left D) would be leaving
51. The football game comes to you _____ from New York.
A) live B) alive C) lively D) living
52. Contrast may make something appear more beautiful than it is when _____ alone.
A) is seen B) having been seen C) seen D) to be seen
53. Sometimes children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
A) of separating B) for separating
C) separating D) to separate
54. The twentieth century has witnessed an enormous worldwide political, economic and cultural _____.
A) transmission B) transformation C) tradition D) transportation
55. He is quite sure that it's _____ impossible for him to fulfill the task within two days.
A) roughly B) exclusively C) fully D) absolutely
56. Mobile telecommunications _____ is expected to double in Shanghai this year as a result of a contract signed between the two companies.
A) potential B) possession C) impact D) capacity
57. The article suggests that when a person _____ under unusual stress he should be especially careful to have a well-balanced diet.
A) be B) was C) is D) were

58. Many a delegate was in favor of his proposal that a special committee be set up to investigate the incident.
A) was set up B) were set up C) set up D) be set up
59. Things might have been much worse if the mother had insisted on her right to keep the baby.
A) had insisted B) has been insisting
C) insisted D) would insist
60. The statistical figures in that report are not rigid. You should not refer to them.
A) rigid B) delicate C) fixed D) accurate
61. Accumulated energy under the earth must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.
A) Gathered B) Accumulated C) Collected D) Assembled
62. There is no access to the house from the main road.
A) edge B) avenue C) exposure D) access
63. In the Chinese household, grandparents and other relatives play important roles in raising children.
A) insensible B) indispensable C) incapable D) infinite
64. The mother didn't know who to blame for the broken glass.
A) blamed B) would blame C) to blame D) be blamed
65. He yielded to his customers and halved the price.
A) leaked B) yielded C) drew D) quoted
66. Eye contact is important because wrong contact may create a communication barrier.
A) barrier B) tragedy C) vacuum D) question
67. The lawyer advised him to drop the case, since he stands little chance to win.
A) case B) event C) affair D) incident
68. The author of the report is well acquainted with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.
A) informed B) enlightened C) acquainted D) acknowledged
69. The boy spent as much time watching TV as he was studying.
A) did B) was C) does D) had
70. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated manually instead of mechanically.
A) artificially B) automatically C) manually D) synthetically

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.

One summer night, on my way home from work, I decided to see a movie. I knew the theatre would be air-conditioned and I couldn't face my 71 apartment.

Sitting in the theatre I had to look through the 72 between the two tall heads in front of me. I had to keep changing the 73 every time she leaned over to talk to him, 74 he leaned over to kiss her. Why do Americans display such 75 in a public place?

I thought the movie would be good for my English, but 76 it turned out, it was an Italian movie. 77 about an hour I decided to give up on the movie and 78 on my popcorn (爆玉米花). I've never understood why they give you so much popcorn! It tasted pretty good, 79. After a while I heard 80 more of the romantic-sounding Italians. I just heard the 81 of the popcorn crunching (咀嚼) between my teeth. My thought started to 82. I remembered when I was in South Korea (韩国), I 83 to watch Kojak on TV frequently. He spoke perfect Korean - I was really amazed. He seemed like a good friend to me. 84 I saw him again in New York speaking 85 English instead of perfect Korean.

He didn't even have a Korean accent and I 86 like I had been betrayed.

When our family moved to the United States six years ago, none of us spoke any English. 87 we had begun to learn a few words, my mother suggested that we all should speak English at home. Everyone agreed, but our house became very 88 and we all seemed to avoid each other. We sat at the dinner table in silence, preferring that to 89 in a difficult language. Mother tried to say something in English but it 90 out all wrong and we all burst into laughter and decided to forget it! We've been speaking Korean at home ever since.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 71. A) hot | B) warm | C) cool | D) heated |
| 72. A) crack | B) opening | C) break | D) blank |
| 73. A) view | B) angle | C) space | D) aspect |
| 74. A) whenever | B) and | C) while | D) or |
| 75. A) attention | B) affection | C) motion | D) attraction |
| 76. A) what | B) when | C) as | D) since |
| 77. A) After | B) Within | C) For | D) Over |
| 78. A) fix | B) chew | C) taste | D) concentrate |
| 79. A) too | B) though | C) still | D) certainly |
| 80. A) no | B) any | C) few | D) much |
| 81. A) tone | B) voice | C) sound | D) rhythm |
| 82. A) wonder | B) imagine | C) depart | D) wander |
| 83. A) used | B) happened | C) turned | D) enjoyed |
| 84. A) then | B) until | C) because | D) therefore |
| 85. A) artificial | B) informal | C) practical | D) perfect |
| 86. A) looked | B) felt | C) appeared | D) seemed |
| 87. A) If | B) While | C) Once | D) Before |
| 88. A) quiet | B) empty | C) stiff | D) calm |
| 89. A) saying | B) uttering | C) telling | D) speaking |
| 90. A) made | B) worked | C) got | D) came |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic:

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus

You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

假设你是李明, 请你就本校食堂的状况给校长写一封信, 内容应涉及食堂的饭菜质量、价格、环境、服务等, 可以是表扬, 可以是批评建议, 也可以兼而有之。

January 12th, 2002

Dear Mr. President,

Li Ming

2001 年 1 月大学英语四级试题

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.

Example: You will hear:

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) Get some change from Jane. B) Use the woman's phone.
C) Go look for a pay phone. D) Pay for the phone call.
2. A) At a bookstore. B) In a workshop.
C) At an art gallery. D) In a department store.
3. A) She's bought the man a pair of glasses today.
B) She will help the man to catch up.
C) She is worried about the man's health.
D) She has bought the man an up-to-date map.
4. A) He is going to give a talk on fishing.
B) He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time.
C) He has the same hobby as Susan's father.
D) He is eager to meet Susan's parents.
5. A) He finds the presentation hard to follow.
B) He considers the presentation very dull.
C) He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic.
D) He speaks highly of the presentation.
6. A) High quality paper. B) A typewriter.
C) A bookshelf. D) Some stocks.
7. A) They go to the seaside. B) They set off early.
C) They go sightseeing. D) They wait for a fine day.
8. A) He was late for school on the first day.
B) He had a funny face.
C) He was the first person she met at school.
D) He liked to show off in class.
9. A) Her car can stand any crash.

- B) Her car is not as good as his.
C) Her car is maintained as well as his.
D) Her car is kept in good condition.
10. A) She is too busy to go.
B) She doesn't want to wait long.
C) She's willing to go swimming.
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 once a friend of the ruler.
B) He was a tax collector.
C) He was a government official.
D) He was once a school teacher in India.
12. A) To declare new ways of collecting tax.
B) To entertain those who had made great contributions to the government.
C) To collect money from the persons invited.
D) To reward outstanding tax collectors.
13. A) They tried to collect more money than the ruler asked for.
B) They were given some silver and gold coins by the ruler.
C) They were excused from paying income tax.
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) They wanted to find a better place to live in.
C) They were driven out of their homes.
D) The reasons are unknown.
15. A) They try to put up with Gypsies.
B) They are envious of Gypsies.
C) They are unfriendly to Gypsies.
D) They admire the musical talent of the Gypsies.
16. A) Special schools have been set up for them.
B) Permanent homes have been built for them.
C) They are now taught in their own language.
D) They are now allowed to attend local schools.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The causes are obvious.
B) The causes are very complicated.
C) The causes are familiar.
D) The causes are not well understood.