

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

CET

大学英语测试系列

# 最新大学英语 四级考试

## 实考试卷详解

张国荣 主编



复旦大学

出版社

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1998—2002

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## 内 容 提 要

本书汇集了 10 份大学英语四级考试实考试卷(1998 年 1 月—2002 年 6 月),涵盖了四级考试的各种题型,包括近年来使用的新题型,内容新、题型全。本书根据四级考试的重点和广大考生的难点,着重对“阅读理解”和“写作”部分详加解析,针对性强。此外,本书听力部分配有音带。使用本书,可以有效提高应试能力和英语水平。

## 前 言

本书汇集了10份大学英语四级考试实考试卷(1998年1月—2002年6月),涵盖了四级考试的各种题型,包括近年来使用的新题型,内容新、题型全。本书根据四级考试的重点和广大考生的难点,着重对“阅读理解”和“写作”部分详加解析,因而极具针对性。编者认为,只有帮助考生读懂文章,才能真正提高阅读理解能力。为此,我们对文章中的语言难点详加注释。此外,我们还在题解前另加一段文字,或概括全文内容,或分析篇章结构,引导考生进一步提高阅读理解能力。“写作”部分除在分析文章总体构思的基础上提供范文外,还提供了大量写作素材,以帮助考生拓宽写作思路,提高写作能力。

实践证明,实考试卷可以帮助考生进一步了解考试内容和命题原则,有效提高应试能力和英语水平。考生使用本书时,应严格按照规定时间先把试卷做一遍,然后再对答案。如有问题,再查阅试题详解。如果听力基础较差,听完一遍后可先阅读听力部分的“语言注释”后再接着听。

本书前8份试卷的试题详解由张国荣编写,后2份试卷的试题详解由李汉强编写,全书由张国荣统稿。本书编写过程中,得到了浙江财经学院部分英语教师的热情帮助和大力支持,谨此致谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

编 者

2002年9月于杭州

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# 2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试卷

## 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) His father.                                | C) His brother.                |
| B) His mother.                                   | D) His sister.                 |
| 2. A) A job opportunity.                         | C) A big travel agency.        |
| B) A position as general manager.                | D) An inexperienced salesman.  |
| 3. A) Having a break.                            | C) Moving on to the next item. |
| B) Continuing the meeting.                       | D) Waiting a little longer.    |
| 4. A) The weather forecast says it will be fine. |                                |
| B) The weather doesn't count in their plan.      |                                |

- C) They will not do as planned in case of rain.  
D) They will postpone their program if it rains.
5. A) He wishes to have more courses like it.  
B) He finds it hard to follow the teacher.  
C) He wishes the teacher would talk more.  
D) He doesn't like the teacher's accent.
6. A) Go on with the game. C) Review his lessons.  
B) Draw pictures on the computer. D) Have a good rest.
7. A) She does not agree with Jack. C) Most people will find basketball boring.  
B) Jack's performance is disappointing. D) She shares Jack's opinion.
8. A) The man went to a wrong check-in counter.  
B) The man has just missed his flight.  
C) The plane will leave at 9:14.  
D) The plane's departure time remains unknown.
9. A) At a newsstand. C) At a publishing house.  
B) At a car dealer's. D) At a newspaper office.
10. A) He wants to get a new position. C) He has left the woman a good impression.  
B) He is asking the woman for help. D) He enjoys letter writing.

## 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) They are interested in other kinds of reading.  
B) They are active in voluntary services.  
C) They tend to be low in education and in income.  
D) They live in isolated areas.
12. A) The reasons why people don't read newspapers are more complicated than assumed.  
B) There are more uneducated people among the wealthy than originally expected.  
C) The number of newspaper readers is steadily increasing.  
D) There are more nonreaders among young people nowadays.
13. A) Lowering the prices of their newspapers.  
B) Shortening their news stories.  
C) Adding variety to their newspaper content.



- D) Including more advertisements in their newspapers.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) A basket. C) An egg.  
B) A cup. D) An oven.  
15. A) To let in the sunshine. C) To keep the nest cool.  
B) To serve as its door. D) For the bird to lay eggs.  
16. A) Branches. C) Mud.  
B) Grasses. D) Straw.  
17. A) Some are built underground. C) Most are sewed with grasses.  
B) Some can be eaten. D) Most are dried by the sun.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) To examine the chemical elements in the Ice Age.  
B) To look into the pattern of solar wind activity.  
C) To analyze the composition of different trees.  
D) To find out the origin of carbon-14 on Earth.  
19. A) The lifecycle of trees. C) The intensity of solar burning.  
B) The number of trees. D) The quality of air.  
20. A) It affects the growth of trees.  
B) It has been increasing since the Ice Age.  
C) It is determined by the chemicals in the air.  
D) It follows a certain cycle.

## 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.*

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like "serious illness of a family member" were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the

score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like "Stress causes illness!" If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many—like the death of a loved one—are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a *prescription* (处方) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or more.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we're all *vulnerable* (脆弱的) and passive in the face of *adversity* (逆境). But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

21. The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the way you handle major events may cause stress  
B) what should be done to avoid stress  
C) what kind of event would cause stress  
D) how to cope with sudden changes in life
22. The studies on stress in the early 1970's led to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) widespread concern over its harmful effects  
B) great panic over the mental disorder it could cause  
C) an intensive research into stress-related illnesses  
D) popular avoidance of stressful jobs
23. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) how much pressure you are under  
B) how positive events can change your life  
C) how stressful a major event can be  
D) how you can deal with life-changing events
24. Why is "such simplistic advice" (Line 1, Para. 3) impossible to follow?  
A) No one can stay on the same job for long.  
B) No prescription is effective in relieving stress.  
C) People have to get married someday.  
D) You could be missing opportunities as well.
25. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) nervous when faced with difficulties

- B) physically and mentally strained
- C) more capable of coping with adversity
- D) indifferent toward what happens to them

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Most episodes of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. “You’re supposed to remember something, but you haven’t encoded it deeply.”

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don’t pay attention to what you did because you’re involved in a conversation, you’ll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe (衣柜). “Your memory itself isn’t failing you,” says Schacter. “Rather, you didn’t give your memory system the information it needed.”

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. “A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago,” says Zelinski, “may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox.” Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. “But be sure the cue is clear and available,” he cautions. If you want to remember to take a medication (药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table—don’t leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you’re there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. “Everyone does this from time to time.” says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you’ll likely remember.

26. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?
- A) It helps us understand our memory system better.
  - B) It enables us to recall something from our memory.
  - C) It expands our memory capacity considerably.
  - D) It slows down the process of losing our memory.
27. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they have a wider range of interests
  - B) they are more reliant on the environment
  - C) they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
  - D) they are more interested in what’s happening around them
28. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because \_\_\_\_\_.



32. The underwater listening system was originally designed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to trace and locate enemy vessels
  - B) to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions
  - C) to study the movement of ocean currents
  - D) to replace the global radio communications network
33. The deep-sea listening system makes use of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water
  - B) the capability of sound to travel at high speed
  - C) the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound
  - D) low-frequency sounds travelling across different layers of water
34. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales
  - B) blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system
  - C) opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology
  - D) military technology has great potential in civilian use
35. Which of the following is true about the U.S. Navy underwater listening network?
- A) It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.
  - B) It has been replaced by a more advanced system.
  - C) It became useless to the military after the cold war.
  - D) It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

#### Passage Four

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

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around *aerobic exercise* (有氧操). Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to *capitalize* (获利) on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus was not on aerobics, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific

physical activity and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.

36. The word "spas" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) sports activities C) recreation centers  
B) places for physical exercise D) athletic training programs
37. Early fitness spas were intended mainly for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the promotion of aerobic exercise  
B) endurance and muscular development  
C) the improvement of women's figures  
D) better performance in aerobic dancing
38. What was the attitude of doctors towards weight training in health improvement?  
A) Positive. C) Negative.  
B) Indifferent. D) Cautious.
39. People were given physical fitness tests in order to find out \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) how well they could do in athletics  
B) what their health condition was like  
C) what kind of fitness center was suitable for them  
D) whether they were fit for aerobic exercise
40. Recent studies have suggested that weight training \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) has become an essential part of people's life  
B) may well affect the health of the trainees  
C) will attract more people in the days to come  
D) contributes to health improvement as well

### 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. You would be \_\_\_\_\_ a risk to let your child go to school by himself.  
A) omitting C) affording  
B) attaching D) running
42. He is always here; it's \_\_\_\_\_ you've never met him.  
A) unique C) rare  
B) strange D) peculiar
43. There has been a great increase in retail sales, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) does there C) hasn't there  
B) isn't there D) isn't it

44. We'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ a table for five for dinner this evening.  
A) preserve C) retain  
B) reserve D) sustain
45. Although a teenager, Fred could resist \_\_\_\_\_ what to do and what not to do.  
A) being told C) to be told  
B) telling D) to tell
46. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have \_\_\_\_\_ supplies of petroleum.  
A) proficient C) potential  
B) efficient D) sufficient
47. In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.  
A) to stay C) staying  
B) stayed D) having stayed
48. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) ability C) possibility  
B) future D) opportunity
49. Britain has the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of road traffic in the world—over 60 cars for every mile of road.  
A) popularity C) intensity  
B) density D) prosperity
50. How is it \_\_\_\_\_ your roommate's request and yours are identical?  
A) if C) what  
B) so D) that
51. In my opinion, he's \_\_\_\_\_ the most imaginative of all the contemporary poets.  
A) in all C) for all  
B) at best D) by far
52. He didn't have time to read the report word for word: he just \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A) skimmed C) overlooked  
B) observed D) glanced
53. The leader of the expedition \_\_\_\_\_ everyone to follow his example.  
A) promoted C) sparked  
B) reinforced D) inspired
54. What a lovely party! It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ all my life.  
A) remembering C) to be remembered  
B) to remember D) being remembered
55. Who would you rather \_\_\_\_\_ with you, George or me?  
A) going C) have gone  
B) to go D) went

56. The \_\_\_\_\_ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly between researchers and teachers.  
A) intensive C) joint  
B) concise D) overall
57. The owner and editor of the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ the conference.  
A) were attending C) is to attend  
B) were to attend D) are to attend
58. We left the meeting, there obviously \_\_\_\_\_ no point in staying.  
A) were C) to be  
B) being D) having
59. Their products are frequently overpriced and \_\_\_\_\_ in quality.  
A) influential C) superior  
B) inferior D) subordinate
60. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that \_\_\_\_\_ lot.  
A) valid C) vacant  
B) vain D) vague
61. These people once had fame and fortune; now \_\_\_\_\_ is left to them is utter poverty.  
A) all that C) all which  
B) all what D) that all
62. To our \_\_\_\_\_, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.  
A) anxiety C) view  
B) relief D) judgment
63. Many people like white color as it is a \_\_\_\_\_ of purity.  
A) symbol C) signal  
B) sign D) symptom
64. The residents, \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.  
A) all of their homes C) whose all homes  
B) all their homes D) all of whose homes
65. This research has attracted wide \_\_\_\_\_ coverage and has featured on BBC television's *Tomorrow's World*.  
A) message C) media  
B) information D) data
66. I would never have \_\_\_\_\_ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.  
A) sought for C) turned up  
B) accounted for D) resorted to
67. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner \_\_\_\_\_ at the very moment of the crash.  
A) should have died C) must have died  
B) must be dying D) ought to die
68. The energy \_\_\_\_\_ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.



