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# 最新历年大学英语四级考试 真题解析(四级篇)

主 编 谢 新

国家行政学院出版社

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# 前 言

全国大学英语四级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一次大规模的标准化考试,是针对广大英语学习者,尤其是针对大学生的一种水平测试。随着英语在中国越来越广泛的应用,学习英语和参加四级考试的人越来越多。但由于四级考试大纲几次变更,题型不断变化,考生接触真题的机会又少,以致考生对四级考试动向把握不准,对考试能否过关表现信心不足。尽管市场上有不少四级考试方面的书籍,但大多在难度和深度上与考试要求相差甚远,无法满足实际考试的需要。针对这一情况,我们特将考生渴望已久的历年考试真题汇编成书,并请名师解析,即《最新历年大学英语四级考试真题解析》一书。

本书与其它四级考试用书相比,至少有以下三个特色:

**一、全:**本书收集了从1996年到2002年,每年1月和6月的实考试题,共十二套,有解析和听力材料,并另配有磁带三盒。

**二、真:**本书所收试卷为实考试卷,听力部分录音也是每次考试考场实放录音。

**三、精:**书中解析部分由全国几大高校,数位著名四级教师,根据自己教学经验,共同锤炼而成。语言简炼、中肯,分析透彻。

编写本书的目的是希望广大考生能通过对本书的学习,领悟四级考试的真谛,寻找出一种正确的学习方法和学习态度,真正提高自己的英语水平。

本书不仅给广大考生提供了实弹演习的机会,同时也为四级辅导班提供了绝佳教材。

书中若有遗漏,敬请指正。祝广大考生顺利过关!

编 者

2002年2月

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## Part One Original Tests(全真试题)

### 1996年6月大学英语四级考试

#### 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) Place another order. B) Call to check on it.  
C) Wait patiently. D) Go and find the furniture.
2. A) She doesn't need the job. B) She hasn't got a job yet.  
C) She has got a good job. D) She is going to start work soon.
3. A) She got home before 9 o'clock. B) She had a bad cold.  
C) She had a car accident. D) She was delayed.
4. A) She hasn't gone camping for several weeks.  
B) She likes to take long camping trips.  
C) She prefers not to go camping on weekends.  
D) She often spends a lot of time planning her camping trips.
5. A) A writer. B) A teacher. C) A reporter. D) A student.
6. A) She has not heard of Prof. Johnson.  
B) She has not heard of Prof. Johnson's brother.  
C) She is a good friend of Prof. Johnson's.  
D) She does not know Prof. Johnson's brother.
7. A) Coming back for a later show. B) Waiting in a queue.  
C) Coming back in five minutes. D) Not going to the movie today.
8. A) He has got a heart attack. B) He was unharmed.

- C) He was badly hurt. D) He has fully recovered from the shock.
9. A) The man went to Australia during Christmas.  
 B) The man visited Australia during the summer vacation.  
 C) The man didn't have a good time because of the different weather.  
 D) The man remained home while his parents went to see his uncle.
10. A) To attend a party at a classmate's home.  
 B) To do homework with her classmate.  
 C) To attend an evening class.  
 D) To have supper out with her classmate.

### 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 fell into the river but couldn't swim.  
 B) He fell into the river together with his bike.  
 C) He had his foot caught between two posts in the river.  
 D) He dived into the river but couldn't reach the surface.
12. A) He jumped into the river immediately.  
 B) He took off his coat and jumped into the water.  
 C) He dashed down the bridge to save the boy.  
 D) He shouted out for help.
13. A) He asked what the young man's name was.  
 B) He asked the young man to take him home.  
 C) He gave his name and then ran away.  
 D) He thanked the young man and then ran away.

#### Passage Two

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

14. A) Alcohol helps develop people's intelligence.  
 B) Heavy drinking is not necessarily harmful to one's health.  
 C) Controlled drinking helps people keep their wits as they age.  
 D) Drinking, even moderately, may harm one's health.
15. A) Worried. B) Pleased. C) Surprised. D) Unconcerned.
16. A) At a conference. B) In a newspaper. C) On television. D) In a journal.

#### Passage Three

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

17. A) To seek adventure there. B) To be with her mother on Christmas.

- C) To see the animals and plants there. D) To join her father on Christmas.  
 18. A) She was seriously injured. B) She survived the accident.  
 C) She lost consciousness. D) She fell into a stream.  
 19. A) To avoid hostile Indians. B) To avoid the rain.  
 C) To avoid the strong sunlight. D) To avoid wild animals.  
 20. A) They gave Julia food to eat. B) They drove Julia to a hospital.  
 C) They invited Julia to their hut. D) They took Julia to a village by boat.

**Part II** **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 Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. After the robbery, the shop installed a sophisticated alarm system as an insurance \_\_\_\_\_ further losses.  
 A) for B) from C) against D) towards  
 22. \_\_\_\_\_ the earth to be flat, many feared that Columbus would fall off the edge of the earth.  
 A) Having believed B) Believing C) Believed D) Being believed  
 23. A healthy life is frequently thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ with the open countryside and homegrown food.  
 A) tied B) bound C) involved D) associated  
 24. Sir Denis, who is 78, has made it known that much of his collection \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation.  
 A) has left B) is to leave C) leaves D) is to be left  
 25. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it \_\_\_\_\_ necessary for all planes to land for refueling.  
 A) would be B) has been C) had been D) would have been  
 26. In Britain today women \_\_\_\_\_ 44% of the workforce, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.  
 A) build up B) stand for C) make up D) conform to  
 27. \_\_\_\_\_ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.  
 A) As B) That C) It D) What  
 28. If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to correct B) correcting C) having corrected D) being corrected  
 29. Features such as height, weight, and skin color \_\_\_\_\_ from individual to individual and from face to face.  
 A) change B) vary C) alter D) convert  
 30. I make notes in the back of my diary \_\_\_\_\_ thing to be mended or replaced.  
 A) by B) in C) with D) of  
 31. The room is in a terrible mess; it \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned.  
 A) can't have been B) shouldn't have been

- C) mustn't have been D) wouldn't have been
32. A well-written composition \_\_\_\_\_ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.  
A) calls on B) calls for C) calls up D) calls off
33. The traditional approach \_\_\_\_\_ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.  
A) to dealing B) in dealing C) dealing D) to deal
34. It has been revealed that some government leaders \_\_\_\_\_ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves.  
A) employ B) take C) abuse D) overlook
35. We were struck by the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which teachers' decisions served the interests of the school rather than those of the students.  
A) to B) for C) in D) with
36. Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) intention B) attempt C) purpose D) desire
37. The ancient Egyptians are supposed \_\_\_\_\_ rockets to the moon.  
A) to send B) to be sending C) to have sent D) to have been sending
38. The store had to \_\_\_\_\_ a number of clerks because sales were down.  
A) lay out B) lay off C) lay aside D) lay down
39. All the students in this class passed the English exam \_\_\_\_\_ the exception of Li Ming.  
A) on B) in C) for D) with
40. Young adults \_\_\_\_\_ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.  
A) other than B) more than C) less than D) rather than
41. Writing is a slow process, requiring \_\_\_\_\_ thought, time, and effort.  
A) significant B) considerable C) enormous D) numerous
42. \_\_\_\_\_ right now, she would get there on Sunday.  
A) Would she leave B) If she leaves  
C) Were she to leave D) If she had left
43. It's already 5 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) we are going home B) we go home C) we went home D) we can go home
44. Lightning is a \_\_\_\_\_ of electrical current from a cloud to the ground or from one cloud to another.  
A) rush B) rainbow C) rack D) ribbon
45. Today, \_\_\_\_\_ major new products without conducting elaborate market research.  
A) corporations hardly introduce ever B) corporations hardly ever introduce  
C) hardly corporations introduce ever D) hardly corporations ever introduce
46. I've already told you that I'm going to buy it, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) however much it costs B) however does it costs much  
C) how much does it cost D) no matter how it costs
47. New York \_\_\_\_\_ second in the production of apples, producing 850,000,000 pounds this year.



- A) ranked                      B) occupied                      C) arranged                      D) classified
48. Melted iron is poured into the mixer much \_\_\_\_\_ tea is poured into a cup from a teapot.  
 A) in the same way like                      B) in the same way which  
 C) in the same way                      D) in the same way as
49. By success I don't mean \_\_\_\_\_ usually thought of when that word is used.  
 A) what is                      B) that we                      C) as you                      D) all is
50. I caught a \_\_\_\_\_ of the taxi before it disappeared around the corner of the street.  
 A) vision                      B) glimpse                      C) look                      D) scene

### Part III

### 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 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to *size them up* (打量) and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction, you need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving Goffman (1963) calls "a dimming of the lights". You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, "I know you", "I am interested in you", or "You look peculiar and I am curious about you". This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

51. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) every glance has its significance  
 B) staring at a person is an expression of interest  
 C) a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable  
 D) a glance conveys more meaning than words
52. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to look into another passenger's eyes

- B) to avoid eye contact with other passengers
  - C) to signal you are not a threat to anyone
  - D) to keep a distance from other passengers
53. By "a dimming of the lights" (Para. 1, Line 9) Erving Goffman means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A) closing one's eyes
  - B) turning off the lights
  - C) ceasing to glance at others
  - D) reducing gaze-time to the minimum
54. If one is looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) depressed
  - B) uneasy
  - C) curious
  - D) amused
55. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the limitations of eye contact
  - B) the exchange of ideas through eye contact
  - C) proper behavior in different situations
  - D) the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication

### Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

The picnics, speeches, and parades of today's Labor Day were all part of the first celebration, held in New York City in 1882. Its promoter was an Irish-American labor leader named Peter J. McGuire. A carpenter by trade, McGuire had worked since the age of eleven, and in 1882 was president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (UBCJ). Approaching the City's Central Labor Union that summer, he proposed a holiday that would *applaud* (赞许) "the industrial spirit — the great vital force of every nation". On September 5, his suggestion bore fruit, as an estimated 10,000 workers, many of them ignoring their bosses' warnings, left work to march from Union square up Fifth Avenue to 42nd Street. The event gained national attention, and by 1893 thirty states had made Labor Day an annual holiday.

The quick adoption of the scheme may have indicated less about the state lawmakers' respect for working people than about a fear of risking their anger. In the 1880s the United States was a land sharply divided between the immensely wealthy and the very poor. Henry George was accurate in describing the era as one of "progress and poverty". In a society in which factory owners rode in private Pullmans while ten-year-olds slaved in the mines, strong anti-capitalist feelings ran high. Demands for fundamental change were common throughout the labor press. With socialists demanding an end to "wage slavery" and *anarchists* (无政府主义) singing the praises of the virtues of *dynamite* (炸药), middle-of-the-roads like Samuel Compers and McGuire seemed attractively mild by comparison. One can imagine practical capitalists seeing Labor Day as a bargain: A one-day party certainly cost them less than paying their workers decent wages.

56. Judging from the passage, McGuire was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a moderate labor leader
  - B) an extreme-anarchist in the labor movement
  - C) a devoted socialist fighting against exploitation of man by man
  - D) a firm anti-capitalist demanding the elimination of wage slavery

57. We can see from the first paragraph that the first Labor Day march \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) immediately won nationwide support      B) involved workers from 30 states  
C) was opposed by many factory owners      D) was organized by the UBCJ
58. Which of the following is the key factor in the immediate approval of Labor Day as a national holiday?  
A) The lawmakers' respect for the workers.  
B) The worker's determination to have a holiday of their own.  
C) The socialists' demands for thorough reform.  
D) The politicians' fear of the workers' anger.
59. We learn from the passage that the establishment of Labor Day \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) was accepted by most bosses as a compromise  
B) marked a turning point in the workers' struggle for more rights  
C) indicated the improvement of the workers' welfare  
D) signaled the end of "wage slavery"
60. McGuire proposed Labor Day in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) draw people's attention to the striking contrast between the rich and the poor  
B) make prominent the important role of the working class in society  
C) win for the workers the right to shorter working hours  
D) expose the exploitation of the workers by their bosses

### Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

In the old days, children were familiar with birth and death as part of life. This is perhaps the first generation of American *youngsters* (年轻人) who have never been close by during the birth of a baby and have never experienced the death of a family member.

Nowadays when people grow old, we often send them to nursing homes. When they get sick, we transfer them to a hospital, where children are forbidden to visit terminally ill patients — even when those patients are their parents. This *deprives* (剥夺) the dying patient of significant family members during the last few days of his life and it deprives the children of an experience of death, which is an important learning experience.

Some of my colleagues and I once interviewed and followed approximately 500 terminally ill patients in order to find out what they could teach us and how we could be of more benefit, not just to them but to the members of their families as well. We were most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

It is important for family members, and doctors and nurses to understand these patients' communications in order to truly understand their needs, fears, and *fantasies* (幻想). Most of our patients welcomed another human being with whom they could talk openly, honestly, and frankly about their trouble. Many of them shared with us their tremendous need to be informed, to be kept up-to-date on their medical condition, and to be told when the end was near. We found out that patients who had been dealt with openly and frankly were better able to cope with the approach of death and finally to reach a true stage of acceptance prior to death.

61. The elders of contemporary Americans \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A) were often absent when a family member was born or dying  
 B) were quite unfamiliar with birth and death  
 C) usually witnessed the birth or death of a family member  
 D) had often experienced the fear of death as part of life
62. Children in America today are denied the chance \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to learn how to face death  
 B) to visit dying patients  
 C) to attend to patients  
 D) to have access to a hospital
63. Five hundred critically ill patients were investigated with the main purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) observing how they reacted to the crisis of death  
 B) helping them and their families overcome the fear of death  
 C) finding out their attitude towards the approach of death  
 D) learning how to best help them and their families
64. The need of a dying patient for company shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) his desire for communication with other people  
 B) his fear of approaching death  
 C) his pessimistic attitude towards his condition  
 D) his reluctance to part with his family
65. It may be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) dying patients are afraid of being told of the approach of death  
 B) most doctors and nurses understand what dying patients need  
 C) dying patients should be truthfully informed of their condition  
 D) most patients are unable to accept death until it is obviously inevitable

**Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:**

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child — or even an animal, such as a pigeon — can learn to recognize faces. We all take this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person", you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon Allport, an American psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms,

conservatives, military types — people are described with such terms.

People have always tried to “type” each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the *villain* (坏人) or the hero's role. In fact, the words “person” and “personality” come from the Latin *persona*, meaning “mask”. Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the “good guys” from the “bad guys” because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

66. By using the example of fingerprints, the author tells us that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) people can learn to recognize faces
  - B) people have different personalities
  - C) people have difficulty in describing the features of fingerprints
  - D) people differ from each other in facial features
67. According to this passage, some animals have the gift of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) telling people apart by how they behave
  - B) typing each other
  - C) telling good people from bad people
  - D) recognizing human faces
68. Who most probably knows best how to describe people's personality?
- A) The ancient Greek audience
  - B) The movie actors
  - C) Psychologists
  - D) The modern TV audience
69. According to the passage, it is possible for us tell one type of person from another because \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) people differ in their behavioral and physical characteristics
  - B) human fingerprints provide unique information
  - C) people's behavior can be easily described in words
  - D) human faces have complex features
70. Which of the following is the major point of the passage?
- A) Why it is necessary to identify people's personality?
  - B) Why it is possible to describe people?
  - C) How to get to know people?
  - D) How best to recognize people?

## 试 卷 二

### Part IV

### Translation

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, there are four items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part Three of Test Paper One. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

71. (Passage 1, Para. 1, Lines 5-6)

You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no threat.

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72. (Passage 2, Para. 2, Lines 2-3 )

In the 1880s the United States was a land sharply divided between the immensely wealthy and the very poor.

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73. (Passage 3, Para. 3, Lines 3-4)

We were most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

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74. (Passage 4, Para. 1, Lines 2-3)

Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another.

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## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Global Shortage of Fresh Water**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 人们以为淡水是取之不尽的  
(提示: 雨水、河水、井水……)
2. 实际上淡水是非常紧缺的  
(提示: 人口增加, 工业用水增加, 污染……)
3. 我们应该怎么办

# 1997 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

## 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 in 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) Look for a more expensive hotel.                | B) Go to another hotel by bus.                |                   |                        |
| C) Try to find a quiet place.                         | D) Take a walk around the city.               |                   |                        |
| 2. A) They're talking about nice children.            | B) The man has a house for sale.              |                   |                        |
| C) The woman lives in a nice house.                   | D) The man has three children.                |                   |                        |
| 3. A) In a hotel.                                     | B) At a dinner table.                         | C) In the street. | D) At the man's house. |
| 4. A) Relatives.                                      | B) Roommates.                                 | C) Colleagues.    | D) Neighbours.         |
| 5. A) 5:00.   | B) 5:15.                                      | C) 5:30.          | D) 5:45.               |
| 6. A) He wants to have more sleep.                    | B) His wife doesn't sleep well.               |                   |                        |
| C) Women need more sleep than men.                    | D) He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife. |                   |                        |
| 7. A) A student.                                      | B) A reporter.                                | C) A visitor.     | D) A lecturer.         |
| 8. A) To the school.                                  | B) To a friend's house.                       |                   |                        |
| C) To the post office.                                | D) Home.                                      |                   |                        |
| 9. A) He is afraid he won't be chosen for the trip.   |   |                   |                        |
| B) The boss has not decided where to go.              |   |                   |                        |
| C) Such a trip is necessary for the company.          |   |                   |                        |
| D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place. |   |                   |                        |
| 10. A) It was boring.                                 | B) It was entertaining.                       |                   |                        |
| C) It was touching.                                   | D) It was encouraging.                        |                   |                        |

#### 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 wanted to find a place to read his papers.  
B) He wanted to kill time before boarding the plane.  
C) He felt thirsty and wanted some coffee.  
D) He went there to meet his friends.
12. A) Toys for children.  
B) Important documents.  
C) Food and coffee.  
D) Clothes and scientific papers.
13. A) The women took his case on purpose.  
B) All his papers had been stolen.  
C) He had taken the woman's case.  
D) The woman played a joke on him.

12. A) Toys for children. B) Important documents.  
C) Food and coffee. D) Clothes and scientific papers.

13. A) The women took his case on purpose. B) All his papers had been stolen.  
C) He had taken the woman's case. D) The woman played a joke on him.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) The liberation movement of British women.  
B) Rapid economic development in Britain.  
C) Changing attitudes to family life.  
D) Reasons for changes in family life in Britain.
15. A) Because millions of men died in the war.  
B) Because women had proved their worth.  
C) Because women were more skillful than men.  
D) Because factories preferred to employ women.
16. A) The concept of "the family" as a social unit.  
B) The attitudes to birth control.  
C) The attitudes to religion.  
D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

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B) The attitudes to birth control.  
C) The attitudes to religion.  
D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) Those who are themselves spoiled and self-centered.  
B) Those who expected to have several children but could only have one.  
C) Those who like to give expensive jewels to their children.  
D) Those who give birth to their only children when they are below 30.
18. A) Because their parents want them to share the family burden.  
B) Because their parents are too strict with them in their education.  
C) Because they have nobody to play with.  
D) Because their parents want them to grow up as fast as possible.
19. A) Two types of only children.  
B) Parents' responsibilities.  
C) The necessity of family planning.

18. A) Because their parents want them to share the family burden.  
B) Because their parents are too strict with them in their education.  
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19. A) Two types of only children.  
B) Parents' responsibilities.  
C) The necessity of family planning.



- D) The relationship between parents and children.
20. A) They have no sisters or brothers.  
 B) They are overprotected by their parents.  
 C) Their parents expect too much of them.  
 D) Their parents often punish them for minor faults.

## Part II

## 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.

21. Until then, his family \_\_\_\_\_ from him for six months.  
 A) didn't hear      B) hasn't been hearing      C) hasn't heard      D) hadn't heard
22. The conference \_\_\_\_\_ a full week by the time it ends.  
 A) must have lasted      B) will have lasted      C) would last      D) has lasted
23. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) gaps      B) rate      C) length      D) intervals
24. Physics is \_\_\_\_\_ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.  
 A) alike      B) equivalent      C) likely      D) uniform
25. There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
 A) making      B) to make      C) to have made      D) having made
26. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school.  
 A) to be encouraged      B) been encouraged  
 C) being encouraged      D) be encouraged
27. The new appointment of our president \_\_\_\_\_ from the very beginning of next semester.  
 A) takes effect      B) takes part      C) takes place      D) takes turns
28. The president made a \_\_\_\_\_ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.  
 A) vigorous      B) tedious      C) flat      D) harsh
29. It is useful to be able to predict the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which a price change will affect supply and demand.  
 A) from      B) with      C) to      D) for
30. Finding a job in such a big company has always been \_\_\_\_\_ his wildest dreams.  
 A) under      B) over      C) above      D) beyond
31. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you \_\_\_\_\_, you will succeed in the end.  
 A) hang up      B) hang about      C) hang on      D) hang onto
32. It is reported that \_\_\_\_\_ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.  
 A) the most      B) most of      C) most      D) the most of