

大 学 英 语 系 列

大学英语四级 考试精讲

主编：刘汉杰 孔玉华

真题讲解

举一反三

考点归纳

规律总结



海洋出版社

大学英语四级考试精讲

——真题详解·举一反三·考点归纳·规律总结

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前 言

本书于 1999 年初版后,读者好评如潮,在被疯狂模仿、抄袭甚至盗版的情况下,销量仍居同类书之首。但两年来我们也一直在苦苦思索:如何才能使本书更加符合考生学习、复习、应试的需要,如何才能与同类书进一步拉开差距?

我们在对大学英语四、六级考试进行更深入思考、对原书及同类书重新审视的基础上,精心编写了现在的这套《大学英语四、六级考试精讲》。本书具有以下特色:

1. 收录了 1996 年 1 月~2001 年 6 月的 12 套全真考题。每套试题的注解除包括考点讲解、常规答题思路以外,词汇语法部分还有“**举一反三**”(不仅讲解本题考点,还分析了虽然不是本题考点、但与本题有联系、可能成为另一道题考点的内容)、“**以史为鉴**”(详细统计了每道题考查内容自 1995 年 6 月以来在四、六级试卷中出现的情况,帮助师生透彻了解命题规律);阅读理解部分除指出考点、常规解题思路外,还总结了“**命题规律**”(指出在短文的哪些地方会出题、题目会怎样设计)、“**解的特征**”(指出四个选项解和非解的特征,帮助考生在对一些题目没有把握的时候最大概率的选对答案)。

2. 另外,书中还对 1995 年 6 月~2001 年 6 月 26 套四、六级试题中的语法结构考点进行了全面统计、分析,编制了“**历年语法结构考查情况纵览表**”,横向看该表可知每一个语法结构考点在各套试卷中的考查分布情况,纵向则可看出每套试题都考了哪些语法结构项目。通过该表还可看出哪些语法结构考点被哪些题目结合在一起交叉考核,哪些题目同时交叉考核哪些不同的语法结构项目。

3. 每套题后有“教师评析”,由长期从事大学英语教学与科研、对四六级考试有研究的教师高屋建瓴地对试题的设计、试题及考生答题情况所反映的问题等进行总体评析。

4. 注解、评析均由曾经参加四六级考试命题及阅卷工作的名师执笔,既简明扼要又全面深入。

5. 为减少读者的经济负担,采取了以下措施:①省去每套试题中都千篇一律的考试指令(Direction),节省了版面;②采用小 5 号字及超大、超密版心,每页字数几乎相当于其他书的 2 倍;③配 2 盒 90 分钟超长高品质录音磁带,比一般同类书配的普通 60 分钟磁带更显卓越。

编者

2001 年 8 月于北京大学

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试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) At home.
C) At the health center.
2. A) Having an interview.
C) Talking with his friend.
3. A) She made a mistake by taking too few courses in the first term.
B) The courses she took were too difficult for her.
C) She took too many courses during her first term.
D) She found it difficult to deal with college courses.
4. A) Worried and frightened.
C) Quite unhappy.
5. A) He enjoys reading letters.
C) He is offering the woman a job.
6. A) She lost her way.
C) She lost her car.
7. A) More than an hour and a half.
B) Not more than half an hour.
8. A) She is sure who is going to win.
B) Now it is a good time to start the game.
C) The game has been going on for a long time.
D) The same team always wins.
9. A) The ideas of the paper are not convincing.
B) Some parts of the paper are not well written.
10. A) Looking for a young lady.
B) Looking for her wrist watch.
- B) At the riverside.
D) At his office.
- B) Filling out a form.
D) Asking for information.
- B) Very relaxed.
D) Angry with the professor.
- B) He has been job-hunting.
D) He is working for a company.
- B) She lost her keys.
D) She lost her handbag.
- C) More than two hours.
D) Less than an hour and a half.
- C) The handwriting of the paper is not good.
D) The paper is not complete.
- C) Looking for a young gentleman.
D) Looking for a man wearing a wrist watch.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It had many problems.
B) It was the most democratic country in the world.
C) It was fair to women.
D) It had some minor problems to solve.
12. A) The women of some states.
B) The women in the state of Wyoming only.
C) The members of the National Women's Association.
D) The women in the state of Massachusetts only.
13. A) At the very beginning of the 20th century.
C) After Susan Anthony's death.

- B) At the end of the 19th century. D) Just before Susan Anthony's death.
14. A) She worked on the draft of the American Constitution.
 B) She was the chairman of the National Women's Association.
 C) She was born in New York and died in Massachusetts.
 D) She was an activist in the women's movement for equal rights.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) People with problems. B) Travels around the world.
 C) Beautiful America. D) People in great cities.
16. A) He spent three months writing "Travels with Charley".
 B) He enjoyed his travels around the United States.
 C) He was fond of writing about his travels.
 D) He didn't enjoy the trip as much as Charley.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The long distance between his home town and New York.
 B) His unpopular character.
 C) The high unemployment rate in New York.
 D) His criminal record.
18. A) He wanted to be put in prison again. C) He hated the barber there.
 B) He needed the money to support his family. D) He wanted to make himself well known.
19. A) He went directly to the police station. C) He waited for the police to arrest him.
 B) He drove out of the town and tried to escape. D) He argued with the police angrily.
20. A) Mr. Spears enjoyed living in prison.
 B) Mr. Spears was known as a greedy man in his community.
 C) The police in New York were not very efficient.
 D) The only way for Mr. Spears to support his family was by going to prison again.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

21. The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now.
 A) developed C) are being developed
 B) have developed D) will have been developed
22. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
 A) gives B) grants C) entitles D) credits
23. You _____ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks.
 A) needn't have seen C) might have seen
 B) must have seen D) can't have seen
24. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but _____ the police.
 A) called in B) calling in C) call in D) to call in
25. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
 A) attracted B) absorbed C) drawn D) concentrated
26. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.
 A) Being published C) Publishing

- B) Published D) To be published
27. At first, the speaker was referring to the problem of pollution in the country, but halfway in her speech, she suddenly _____ to another subject.
A) committed B) switched C) favoured D) transmitted
28. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.
A) were not played B) not to play C) not be played D) did not play
29. Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window.
A) vision B) look C) picture D) view
30. Cancer is second only _____ heart disease as a cause of death.
A) of B) to C) with D) from
31. Despite the wonderful acting and well-developed plot the _____ movie could not hold our attention.
A) three-hours B) three-hour C) three-hours' D) three-hour's
32. The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.
A) count on B) count in C) count up D) count out
33. The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.
A) neither B) so C) either D) both
34. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came _____ view.
A) from B) in C) before D) into
35. They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.
A) fruitful B) beneficial C) valid D) effective
36. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests.
A) when B) since C) before D) after
37. Careful surveys have indicated that as many as 50 percent of patients do not take drugs _____ directed.
A) like B) so C) which D) as
38. In developing countries people are _____ into overcrowded cities in great numbers.
A) breaking B) filling C) pouring D) hurrying
39. It's reported that by the end of this month the output of cement in the factory _____ by about 10%.
A) will have risen B) has risen C) will be rising D) has been rising
40. If I had remembered _____ the window, the thief would not have got in.
A) to close B) closing C) to have closed D) having closed
41. There are other problems which I don't propose to _____ at the moment.
A) go into B) go around C) go for D) go up
42. Don't get your schedule _____; stay with us in this class.
A) to change B) changed C) changing D) change
43. It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and _____ knowledge.
A) extensive B) expansive C) intensive D) expensive
44. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.
A) has to get B) were to get C) had got D) could have got
45. I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave, _____ something occurred which attracted my attention.

- A) unless B) until C) when D) while
46. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.
A) take over B) result in C) hold on D) keep to
47. The ability to store knowledge makes computers different from every other machine _____ invented.
A) ever B) thus C) yet D) as
48. I'm not sure whether I can gain any profit from the investment, so I can't make a (n) _____ promise to help you.
A) exact B) defined C) definite D) sure
49. I have kept that portrait _____ I can see it every day, as it always reminds me of my university days in London.
A) which B) where C) whether D) when
50. The sports meet, originally due to be held last Friday, was finally _____ because of the bad weather.
A) set off B) broken off C) worn off D) called off

Part III Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of *meteors* (流星) but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage — a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of *deformed* (畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

51. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that _____.
A) it protects him against the harmful rays from space
B) it provides sufficient light for plant growth
C) it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
D) it screens off the falling meteors
52. We know from the passage that _____.
A) exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
B) the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming
C) radiation is avoidable in space exploration

- D) astronauts in spacesuits needn't worry about radiation damage
53. The harm radiation has done to the Apollo crew members _____.
 A) is insignificant B) seems overestimated
 C) is enormous D) remains unknown
54. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A) the Apollo mission was very successful
 B) protection from space radiation is no easy job
 C) astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren
 D) radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers
55. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 A) The Atmosphere and Our Environment
 B) Research on Radiation
 C) Effects of Space Radiation
 D) Importance of Protection Against Radiation

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Taste is such a subjective matter that we don't usually conduct preference tests for food. The most you can say about anyone's preference, is that it's one person's opinion. But because the two big *cola* (可乐饮料) companies—Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, we've wondered how big a role taste preference actually plays in brand loyalty. We set up a taste test that challenged people who identified themselves as either Coca-Cola or Pepsi fans: Find your brand in a blind tasting.

We invited staff volunteers who had a strong liking for either Coca-Cola *Classic* (传统型) or Pepsi, *Diet* (低糖的) Coke, or Diet Pepsi. These were people who thought they'd have no trouble telling their brand from the other brand.

We eventually located 19 regular cola drinkers and 27 diet cola drinkers. Then we fed them four unidentified samples of cola one at a time, regular colas for the one group, diet versions for the other. We asked them to tell us whether each sample was Coke or Pepsi; then we analyzed the records statistically to compare the participants' choices with what mere guess-work could have accomplished.

Getting all four samples right was a tough test, but not too tough, we thought, for people who believed they could recognize their brand. In the end, only 7 out of 19 regular cola drinkers correctly identified their brand of choice in all four trials. The diet-cola drinkers did a little worse—only 7 of 27 identified all four samples correctly.

While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times. Two people got all four samples wrong. Overall, half the participants did about as well on the last round of tasting as on the first, so fatigue, or taste burnout, was not a factor. Our preference test results suggest that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their favorite brand by taste and price.

56. According to the passage the preference test was conducted in order to _____.
 A) find out the role taste preference plays in a person's drinking
 B) reveal which cola is more to the liking of the drinkers
 C) show that a person's opinion about taste is mere guess-work
 D) compare the ability of the participants in choosing their drinks
57. The statistics recorded in the preference tests show _____.
 A) Coca-Cola and Pepsi are people's two most favorite drinks

- B) there is not much difference in taste between Coca-Cola and Pepsi
 C) few people had trouble telling Coca-Cola from Pepsi
 D) people's tastes differ from one another
58. It is implied in the first paragraph that _____.
 A) the purpose of taste tests is to promote the sale of colas
 B) the improvement of quality is the chief concern of the two cola companies
 C) the competition between the two colas is very strong
 D) blind tasting is necessary for identifying fans
59. The word "burnout" (Line 3, Para. 5) here refers to the state of _____.
 A) being seriously burnt in the skin
 B) being unable to burn for lack of fuel
 C) being badly damaged by fire
 D) being unable to function because of excessive use
60. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
 A) show that taste preference is highly subjective
 B) argue that taste testing is an important marketing strategy
 C) emphasize that taste and price are closely related to each other
 D) recommend that blind tasting be introduced in the quality control of colas

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

The concept of "environment" is certainly difficult and may even be misunderstood; but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and the surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and the environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and *vice versa* (反之亦然).

In the case of man, the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a *bearer* (持有者) of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are acting on the organism, we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situations; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as "cultural", which modify the physical and biological factors. But man, as we know him, is always a bearer of culture; and if we study human culture, we find that it, in turn, is modified by the environmental factors of climate and geography. We thus easily get into great difficulties from the necessity of viewing culture, at one moment, as a part of the man and, at another moment, as a part of the environment.

61. Which of the following words can best describe the popular understanding of "environment" as the author sees it?
 A) Elaborate. C) Faultless.
 B) Prejudiced. D) Oversimplified.
62. According to the author the concept of "environment" is difficult to explain because _____.
 A) it doesn't distinguish between the organism and the environment
 B) it involves both internal and external forces
 C) the organism and the environment influence each other
 D) the relationship between the organism and the environment is unclear

63. In analyzing the environmental forces acting on man the author suggests that _____.
 A) biological factors are less important to the organism than cultural factors to man
 B) man and other animals are modified equally by the environmental forces
 C) man is modified by the cultural environment as well as by the natural environment
 D) physical and biological factors exert more influence on other organisms than on man
64. As for culture, the author points out that _____.
 A) it develops side by side with environmental factors
 B) it is also affected by environmental factors
 C) it is generally accepted to be part of the environment
 D) it is a product of man's biological instincts
65. In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with _____.
 A) the interpretation of the term "environment"
 B) the discussion on organisms and biological environment
 C) the comparison between internal and external factors influencing man
 D) the evaluation of man's influence on culture

Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

The speaker, a teacher from a community college, addressed a sympathetic audience. Heads nodded in agreement when he said, "High school English teachers are not doing their jobs." He described the inadequacies of his students, all high school graduates who can use language only at a grade 9 level. I was unable to determine from his answers to my questions how this grade 9 level had been established.

My topic is not standards nor its *decline* (降低). What the speaker was really saying is that he is no longer young; he has been teaching for sixteen years, and is able to think and speak like a mature adult.

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable. It is also human nature to look for the reasons for our dissatisfaction. Before English became a school subject in the late nineteenth century, it was difficult to find the target of the blame for language *deficiencies* (缺陷). But since then, English teachers have been under constant attack.

The complainers think they have hit upon an original idea. As their own command of the language improves, they notice that young people do not have this same ability. Unaware that their own ability has developed through the years, they assume the new generation of young people must be hopeless in this respect. To the eyes and ears of sensitive adults the language of the young always seems inadequate.

Since this concern about the decline and fall of the English language is not perceived as a generational phenomenon but rather as something new and peculiar to today's young people, it naturally follows that today's English teachers cannot be doing their jobs. Otherwise, young people would not commit offenses against the language.

66. The speaker the author mentioned in the passage believed that _____.
 A) the language of the younger generation is usually inferior to that of the older generation
 B) the students had a poor command of English because they didn't work hard enough
 C) he was an excellent language teacher because he had been teaching English for sixteen years
 D) English teachers should be held responsible for the students' poor command of English
67. In the author's opinion, the speaker _____.
 A) gave a correct judgement of the English level of the students
 B) had exaggerated the language problems of the students
 C) was right in saying that English teachers were not doing their jobs

- D) could think and speak intelligently
68. The author's attitude towards the speaker's remarks is _____.
A) neutral B) positive
C) critical D) compromising
69. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A) it is justifiable to include English as a school subject
B) the author disagrees with the speaker over the standard of English at Grade 9 level
C) English language teaching is by no means an easy job
D) Language improvement needs time and effort
70. In the passage the author argues that _____.
A) it is unfair to blame the English teachers for the language deficiencies of the students
B) young people would not commit offences against the language if the teachers did their jobs properly
C) to eliminate language deficiencies one must have sensitive eyes and ears
D) to improve the standard of English requires the effort of several generations

试卷二

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

71. (Passage 1, Lines 1—2, Para. 2)

Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged;

72. (Passage 2, Lines 1—2, Para. 3)

Then we fed them four unidentified samples of cola one at a time, regular colas for the one group, diet versions for the other.

73. (Passage 2, Lines 1—2, Para. 5)

While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times.

74. (Passage 3, Lines 3—4, Para. 2)

... we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situations;

75. (Passage 4, Lines 1—2, Para. 3)

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable.

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **The Two-day Weekend**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.*

1. 双休日给大学生带来的好处
2. 双休日可能给大学生带来的问题
3. 我应当怎样过好双休日

The Two-day Weekend

1996 年 1 月大学英语四级试题参考答案

Part I Listening Comprehension

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. B	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. A	13. C	14. D	15. A
16. B	17. D	18. A	19. C	20. D

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

21. C	22. C	23. D	24. D	25. B
26. B	27. B	28. C	29. D	30. B
31. B	32. A	33. A	34. D	35. D
36. A	37. D	38. C	39. A	40. A
41. A	42. B	43. A	44. B	45. C
46. B	47. A	48. C	49. B	50. D

Part III Reading Comprehension

51. A	52. B	53. D	54. B	55. C
56. A	57. B	58. C	59. D	60. A
61. D	62. C	63. C	64. B	65. A
66. D	67. B	68. C	69. D	70. A

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese

71. 科学家们有理由认为:人可以承受远远超过 0.1 雷姆的辐射而不被伤害。
72. 然后我们给他们喝 4 种没有任何标记的可乐,一次一种,给其中一组喝一般性可乐,另一组喝低糖型可乐。
73. 虽然两组做的都比随机猜测的正确率高,但是每组几乎仍有一半的参加者两次或两次以上地做出错误选择。
74. 我们发现我们必须涉及到诸如气候、土壤、植物等对所有生物环境都很普通的因素。
75. 我的观点是一代人经常抱怨下一代人是难免的。

Part V Writing (见题解)

1996年1月大学英语四级试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Hello, this is John Hopkins at the Riverside Health Center. I'd like to speak to Mr. Jones.
W: I'm sorry, Mr. Hopkins, my husband isn't at home. But I can give you his office phone number. He won't be back until 6 o'clock.
Q: Where does Mrs. Jones think her husband is now?
2. M: Let me see. I have printed my family name, first name, date of birth, and address. Anything else?
W: No. That's all right. We'll fill in the rest of it if you'll just sign your name at the bottom.
Q: What has the man been doing?
3. W: I had to deal with so many courses last term that I really had a hard time.
M: I told you it would be better for you if you took fewer courses during the first semester.
Q: What do we learn about the woman?
4. W: Weren't you nervous when the professor called on you in class?
M: I'd say I was shaking all over.
Q: How did the man feel when he was called on?
5. W: Hey, Mike, what's that you're reading?
M: It's a letter from a company where I applied for a job. They're offering me a job after I graduate.
Q: What do we learn about Mike?
6. M: Think it over carefully, you must have left it somewhere.
W: But the problem is that I have to have it now. I need it to use my car, and when I get home, to open the door.
Q: What happened to the woman?
7. W: How much time did you have for writing the paper?
M: We were given three hours, but I finished in less than half the time.
Q: How long did it take the man to write his paper?
8. M: Let's see if the basketball game has started yet.
W: Started? It must be clear who is winning by now.
Q: What does the woman mean?
9. M: What do you think of my paper?
W: The ideas are good. If I were you, though, I'd rewrite the last two paragraphs to make it better.
Q: What's the woman's comment on the man's paper?
10. W: Excuse me, sir, but have you seen a young gentleman looking for his wrist watch?
M: A young man, Madam?
Q: What's the woman doing?

Section B

Passage One

Susan Anthony was born in Massachusetts in 1820 and died in Rochester, N. Y., in 1906. In the 1850s, she saw many problems in her country and wanted to do something about them.

One of these problems was that women did not have the right to vote in the United States. Susan Anthony and many others thought women and men should have equal rights. In 1869 she helped start the