

大学英语

四级

考试真题详释

王湘云 主编



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大学英语四级考试 真题详释

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内 容 提 要

《大学英语四级考试真题详解》根据最新的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》对听、说、读、写的要求,对近几年的四级考试真题进行了科学、合理、简明的讲解和分析。

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前言

本书根据最新的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》对听、说、读、写的要求,对近几年的四级考试真题进行了科学、合理、简明的讲解和分析。本书同其他四级考试用书相比有以下几个特点:

新 本书收集了最近几年的全真考题,并结合最新版的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求编写而成,因此对读者通过本书把握四级考试的最新动向十分有益。

精 本书是作者根据多年教学经验和对四级考试的潜心研究成果编写而成,其语言精练,简繁得当,分析透彻,举一反三,能帮助读者以最快速度把握四级考试的规律和相关英语知识。

全 本书收入了最近四年的所有实考真题,共九套,有解析和听力材料,并配有听力磁带。

真 书中所收试卷为全真实考试卷,对词汇的解释也直接引用《大纲》所给的词义,有利于读者进入四级考试实战状态,也有利于读者把握四级考试的真实动向。

由于编写时间仓促,作者水平有限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请读者谅解。

王湘云

2001年6月

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2001 年 1 月大学英语四级考试真题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

01. A) Get some change from Jane.
B) Go look for a pay phone.
C) Use the woman's phone.
D) Pay for the phone call.
02. A) At an art gallery. B) In a department store.
C) At a bookstore. D) In a workshop.
03. A) She will help the man to catch up.
B) She is worried about the man's health.
C) She has bought the man an up-to-date map.
D) She's bought the man a pair of glasses today.
04. A) He is going to give a talk on fishing.
B) He is eager to meet Susan's parents.
C) He has the same hobby as Susan's father.
D) He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time.
05. A) He finds the presentation hard to follow.
B) He speaks highly of the presentation.
C) He considers the presentation very dull.
D) He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic.
06. A) A bookshelf. B) A typewriter.
C) Some stocks. D) High quality paper.
07. A) They set off early. B) They wait for a fine day.

- C) They go sightseeing. D) They go to the seaside.
08. A) He liked to show off in class.
B) He was the first person she met at school
C) He had a funny face.
D) He was late for school on the first day.
09. A) Her car can stand any crash.
B) Her car is kept in good condition.
C) Her car is not as good as his.
D) Her car is maintained as well as his.
10. A) She is too busy to go.
B) She's willing to go swimming.
C) She doesn't want to wait long.
D) She enjoys the wonderful weather.

Section B

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) He was a tax collector.
B) He was a government official.
C) He was once a friend of the ruler.
D) He was once a school teacher in India.
12. A) To reward outstanding tax collectors.
B) To declare new ways of collecting tax.
C) To collect money from the persons invited.
D) To entertain those who had made great contributions to the government.
13. A) They were excused from paying income tax.
B) They were given some silver and gold coins by the ruler.
C) They tried to collect more money than the ruler asked for.

D) They enjoyed being invited to dinner at the ruler's palace.

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

14. A) They liked travelling.
B) The reasons are unknown.
C) They were driven out of their homes.
D) They wanted to find a better place to live in.
15. A) They are unfriendly to Gypsies.
B) They admire the musical talent of the Gypsies
C) They are envious of Gypsies.
D) They try to put up with Gypsies.
16. A) They are now taught in their own language.
B) They are now allowed to attend local schools.
C) Special schools have been set up for them.
D) Permanent homes have been built for them.

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

17. A) The causes are familiar.
B) The causes are not well understood.
C) The causes are obvious.
D) The causes are very complicated.
18. A) Improved highway design.
B) Better public transportation.
C) Regular driver training.
D) Stricter traffic regulations.
19. A) Highway crime. C) Poor traffic control.
B) Drivers' errors. D) Confusing road signs.
20. A) Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.

- B) Enhancing drivers' sense of responsibility.
- C) Building more highways.
- D) Designing better cars.

Part II Reading Comprehension (20 minutes)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

[1] Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

[2] One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to *obedience train* (驯服) it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

[3] Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the dog *pack* (群) by using extreme measures. You can teach your dog its *subordinate* (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

4 Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

21. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to _____.
A) worsen in modern society
B) occur when they go wild
C) be just part of their nature
D) present a threat to the community
22. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
A) teach the dog to perform clever tricks
B) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
C) make the dog aware of its owner's authority
D) provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
23. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
A) an extreme measure in obedience training
B) a good way to teach the dog new tricks
C) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
D) essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
24. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
A) To show their willingness to obey.
B) To show their affection for their masters.
C) To avoid being punished.
D) To win leadership of the dog pack.
25. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.

- A) will enjoy a better family life
- B) can give the dog more freedom
- C) can give the dog more rewards
- D) will have more confidence in himself

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

1 Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

2 I chose to study engineering at a small *liberal-arts* (文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

3 I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you had values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer: technical genius and sensitive *humanist* (人文学者) all in one.

[4] Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to *reconcile* (协调) engineering with liberal-arts courses in college.

[5] The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

26. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he _____.
 A) intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals
 B) wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality
 C) intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist
 D) wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal-arts courses in college
27. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students can _____.
 A) broaden their horizons
 B) become noble idealists
 C) receive guidance in their careers
 D) balance engineering and the liberal arts
28. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected _____.
 A) to be imaginative with a value system to guide him

- B) to be a technical genius with a wide vision
C) to have an excellent academic record
D) to be wise and mature
29. The author's experience shows that he was _____.
A) creative
B) irrational
C) ambitious
D) unrealistic
30. The underlined word "they" in "...together they threaten to confuse." refers to _____.
A) practicality and rationality
B) engineering and the liberal arts
C) reality and noble ideals
D) flexibility and a value system

Questions 31 to 34 are based on the following passage:

[1] Priscilla Ouchida's "energy-efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her husband married a few years ago, they built a \$ 100,000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small *double-paned* (双层玻璃的) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

[2] Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of *formaldehyde* (甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

[3] The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

[4] The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom built up to dangerous levels.

31. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house

- A) failed to meet energy conservation standards
- B) was designed and constructed in a scientific way
- C) is well worth the money spent on its construction
- D) is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation

32. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?

- A) Lack of fresh air.
- B) Gas leakage in the kitchen.
- C) The newly painted walls.
- D) Poor quality of building materials.

33. The underlined word "accentuate" (Para. 3) most probably means "_____".

- A) worsen B) relieve
C) improve D) accelerate
34. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?
A) Because environmental protection was given top priority.
B) Because indoor cleanliness was not emphasized.
C) Because they were technically unavoidable.
D) Because energy used to be inexpensive.
35. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled
“_____”.
A) Energy Conservation
B) Air Pollution Indoors
C) House Building Crisis
D) Traps in Building Construction

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

[1] In 1993, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on *beverage* (饮料) containers. Within a year, consumers had returned millions of aluminum cans and glass and plastic bottles. Plenty of companies were eager to accept the aluminum and glass as raw materials for new products, but because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it wound up buried in *landfills* (垃圾填埋场). The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second-hand plastic.

[2] Today, one out of five plastic soda bottles is *recycled* (回收利用) in the United States. The reason for the change is that now there are dozens of companies across the country buying discarded plastic soda bottles and turning them into fence posts, paint brushes, etc.

3 As the New York experience shows, recycling involves more than simply separating valuable materials from the rest of the rubbish. A discard remains a discard until somebody figures out how to give it a second life—and until economic arrangements exist to give that second life value. Without adequate markets to absorb materials collected for recycling, throwaways actually depress prices for used materials.

4 Shrinking landfill space, and rising costs for burying and burning rubbish are forcing local governments to look more closely at recycling. In many areas, the East Coast especially, recycling is already the least expensive waste-management option. For every ton of waste recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to savings of more than \$ 100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

36. What regulation was issued by New York State concerning beverage containers?

- A) A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.
- B) Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.
- C) Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.
- D) Beverage companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.

37. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to _____.

- A) be turned into raw materials
- B) be separated from other rubbish