

# COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 4 & 6

刘继新 编著 ● 贺克兰 审校

## 大学英语 全国统考试卷详解

河南人民出版社

# 大学英语全国统考卷详解

C E T 4 & 6 PAPERS

WITH KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

江苏工业学院图书馆

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藏书章

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# 大学英语全国统考试卷详解

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## 序

继新同志根据国家一九八五年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的英语四、六级基础阶段的教学要求，编著了《大学英语全国统考试卷详解》一书。

继新同志近年来一直从事大学英语教学工作和四、六级考试试卷的研究及剖析工作。从其所教学生四、六级考试达标率看，他的教学与科研是卓有成效的。

为给将参加四、六级考试的同学提供参考资料，他编著了这本试卷详解，在逐题分析基础上指出了应试技巧，并为听力部分提供录音文字稿与阅读部分附有译文。

俗语说，欲要善其事，必先利其器，继新同志的《大学英语全国统考试卷详解》一书，堪为参加四、六级英语统考考生的工具书或必读参考书与良师益友。

继新同志嘱我作序，特此谨识。

李 天 侨

1990年8月16日

## 序

随着我国科学技术的发展，国际交流与合作日趋频繁，为了适应改革、开放政策的实施和四化建设的需要，学习英语的热潮越来越高涨。大学是为国家培养人材的重要阵地之一。为了尽快提高大学生的外语水平，每年全国举办两次四、六级统考。这不仅调动了学生的学习热情而且对教师也起了极大的促进作用。

本书由刘继新编著，河南人民出版社出版的《大学英语全国统考试卷详解》与读者见面了。作者在书中溶进了多年的教学经验和辅导应试学生的体会，既有自己的独到见解又吸收了这方面的最新研究成果，在读、听、译、写等方面做了广泛而深入的探讨，在对试卷进行详细分析的基础上，又指出了学生答卷时容易出现的错误。这有利于学生复习、巩固已学的英语知识，发现个人容易疏忽的问题。

本书对大学生和英语爱好者都将有所裨益，是大学生准备四、六级考试时一本很好的参考书，必将受到广大读者的欢迎。

赵贵山

1990年8月

## 序

国家教委在《大学英语教学大纲（文理科本科用）》中提出了大学英语三个层次的教学，即培养学生具有较强的阅读能力，一定的听力，初步的写和说的能力”。为贯彻和落实大纲提出的这三个层次的要求，国家教委通知在大纲执行两年后，开始对结束四、六级英语学习的学生进行统一的标准化测试，这对大学英语教师和学生提出了新的任务，指出了学习英语的目标。

《大学英语全国统考卷详解》紧扣《大纲》的要求，结合近年来最新的四、六级统考卷，在逐题详解的情况下，分析了各类试题的特点，遵循三个层次教学的要求为阅读理解部分提供录音文字材料，为写作部分提出了范文和写作方法。它具有解题分析透彻，题型分类突出，应试技巧介绍详尽，参考资料配备齐全等特点。

作者在编写过程中，结合大学英语教学实践经验，力求讲练结合，既有理论知识的阐述，又有解题技巧方法等的介绍，写得简明适用，针对性强，是大学英语教师和应试学生必备的一本很好的参考书。

李世孝

1990年8月

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## 一、大学英语四级统考试卷详解

大学英语教学分为基础阶段和专业阅读阶段。基础阶段的教学分为六级，称为大学英语一级至六级。达到四级为基本要求：

- 1、语音 朗读时语音、语调基本正确。
- 2、词汇 领会式掌握4,000单词以及一定量的常用词组，并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。
- 3、语法 进一步巩固和加深基本语法知识，具有在篇章水平上运用语法知识的能力。
- 4、阅读能力 掌握基本阅读技能，能顺利阅读并正确理解一般题材、语言难度中等的文章，速度达到每分钟50词。在阅读难度略低、生词不超过2%的材料时，速度达到每分钟90词，阅读理解的准确率不低于70%。
- 5、听的能力 能听懂英语讲课。对题材熟悉、浅于课文、基本上无生词、语速为每分钟120词的听力材料，一遍可以听懂，理解的准确率不低于70%。
- 6、写的能力 能按照规定的题目和提示，在半小时以内写出100—120词的短文，内容连贯，无重大语法错误。
- 7、说的能力 能进行简单的日常会话。能就教材内容进行问答和复述。

——摘自《大学英语教学大纲》

## 大学英语四级考试试卷之一

试卷代号

A

No 9044000

## 大学英语四级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four— (4 DSH 2)

试 题 册 (120分钟)

### 注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后，把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后才可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细读懂题目的说明。
- 三、在120分钟内答完全部试题，不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。作文写在作文纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案，多选作废。选定答案后，用HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是：

[A] [B] ~~[C]~~ [D]

使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度，浓度要盖过红色。

- 六、如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

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. 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,

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Mr. Gray?

W: Work late? I suppose so. If you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation probably took place?

You will read,

A) At the office. C) At the airport.

B) In the waiting room. D) In a restaurant.

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish

[注] M: man; W: woman; Q: question.

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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

#### Question 1

M: Excuse me, would you please tell me when the next flight to Los Angeles is?

W: Sure. The next direct flight to Los Angeles is two hours from now. But if you do not mind transferring at San Francisco, you can board now.

Q: What do you learn from this conversation?

A) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.

B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.

C) There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.

D) There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.

答案A。

**[注]** 此题属直接了当的对话。旅客想到洛杉矶去，可坐直达航班，也可在旧金山换乘飞机，故选择A。

#### Question 2

W: How often did you write home?

M: I used to write home once a week.

Q: What do you understand from this man's answer?

- A) He enjoys writing home every week.  
 B) He never fails to write a weekly letter home.  
 C) He doesn't write home once a week now.  
 D) He has been asked to write home every week.

答案C。

【注】此题属含蓄对话，问含义(implied meaning)。这类题对话人不直接了当说明问题，而是通过某些词、短语、句子或者说话的语气委婉地表达出来。used to V 表达过去的经常行为，与现在无关，故选择C。

Question 3

M: The Students' English Club is having a party on Saturday night. Can you come?

W: I would like to, but I work at a restaurant on week-ends.

Q: Why can't the woman go to the party?

- A) Because she has got an appointment.  
 B) Because she doesn't want to.  
 C) Because she has to work.  
 D) Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.

答案C。

【注】此题也属含蓄对话。妇女使用一种委婉的拒绝。  
 Question 4

W: Shall we have an English test this af-

ternoon?

M: It is postponed because the teacher has to attend a meeting.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

A) The teacher postponed the meeting.

B) There won't be a test this afternoon.

C) The students will be attending the meeting.

D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.

答案B。

【注】从对话中可直接看出，因为老师要开会，今天下午不搞测验了，故选择B。

Question 5

M: Did you like the film?

W: Not particularly. I was rather disappointed. I had expected it to be much more exciting.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

A) On the whole, she liked the film.

B) She didn't see the film.

C) The film was very exciting.

D) The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.

答案D。

【注】这是一段直接的对话。妇女回答说：“并不

特别喜欢。我相当失望。本想它要令人激动得多。”

Question 6

W: Bob, are you going to stay home after school today?

M: No, I have a class at one o'clock. After that I'm going to stay a couple of hours at the library before going home.

Q: When is Bob going home this afternoon?

- A) Around 5: 00.                      C) At 2: 00.  
B) Around 3: 00.                      D) At 1: 00.

答案B。

【注】本题出现两个数字：一点钟上课，然后到图书馆呆两小时，两者相加，三点钟左右回家。

Question 7

M: If the traffic wasn't so bad, I could have been home by six o'clock.

W: What a pity! John was here to see you.

Q: What happened to the man?

- A) He had to work overtime.  
B) He was held up in traffic.  
C) His car ran out of gas.  
D) He had a traffic accident.

答案B。

【注】男人说：“若不是交通如此糟糕，我本来六点钟就可以到家。”用虚拟语气暗示He was held up in traffic.

Question 8

M: Hello, may I speak to John Smith, please?

W: I'm sorry. Nobody by that name works here.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

A) John Smith isn't in right now.

B) John Smith can't come to the phone right now.

C) John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.

D) The caller dialed the wrong number.

答案D。

【注】含蓄对话。那儿没有叫John Smith的人，暗示打电话者拨错了号码。

Question 9

M: Have you seen my brother?

W: No, I haven't seen him since the day before yesterday.

Q: When did she last see the man's brother?

A) Yesterday. C) Two days ago.

B) Three days ago. D) Early last week.

答案C。

【注】换一种说法，前天意即两天前，故选择C。

Question 10

M: Nancy, why were you late today?

W: I overslept and missed the bus.



Q: Why was Nancy late?

A) She got up later than usual.

B) The bus was late.

C) She forgot she had classes.

D) Her clock was slow.

答案A.

【注】同义词: oversleep, i.e. get up later than usual.

### 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

The water clock was an ancient clock. It could be used on cloudy days, at night and indoors. Such clocks were probably first used in Egypt about 2000 B.C. They were also used for many years in Arabia, India, China and all of Europe. The simplest water clock needed just two parts: a small bowl and a large bowl. The small bowl