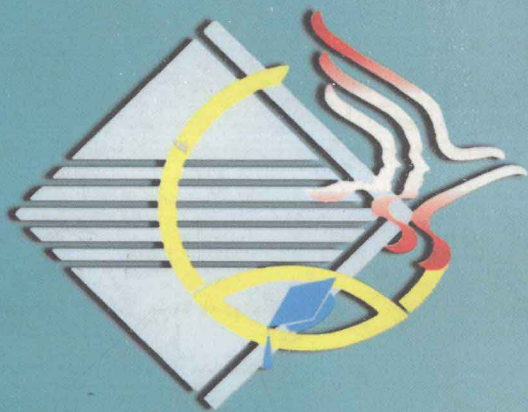


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# 大学英语四六级 全真试题实战攻略

主编：中国人民大学 艾秋



上册·四级



世界知识出版社

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

全国大学英语四级考试指导用书

# 大学英语四、六级 全真试题实战攻略

上册：四级篇（1997年1月～2002年6月）

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# 前言

很多考生都有这种感觉:复习了很长时间,做了大量模拟练习,临考前还是觉得心里没底,似乎总也复习不完,还有很多薄弱环节。还有些考生则是在考前不久才着手复习,时间紧迫,面对千头万绪的考试内容不知所措,无法下手:全面复习时间够吗?

其实,四、六级考试作为一种规范的标准化考试,其考查内容看似纷繁复杂,实际上有章可循、重点突出。关键在于考生能否抓住命题所循的“章法”、考试重点。做到这一点,就可以在短期内有效地迅速突破四、六级考试。本书的编写主旨就在于此。全书对四、六级考试的规律、内容进行了总结、归纳,帮助考生在全面复习的基础上抓住重点、难点,掌握各种题型必备的应试技能。

考生对纷繁复杂的考试规律、内容及应试技能有所了解、掌握后,应该到练习中去进一步消化、巩固。值得一提的是,英语四、六级考试试题形式上非常简单,无非是一道题目搞几个选择项,出个题目要求考生以此作文。有些人以为一天就可以轻而易举地命几十道题,致使以牟利为目的的各种所谓大学英语模拟题集充斥市场。事实上,一套科学的试题,其命制是一项专业性极强的工作,难度大,周期长。为保证大学英语四、六级考试的命题科学、评分一致、成绩可比,力求对学生能力进行客观、科学的评价,教育部专设了“大学英语四、六级标准化考试设计组”(现“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”),对考试内容进行了明确规定,严格要求命题工作,建立了专门的命题员队伍,并对其进行了严格培训。一套四、六级统考试卷的命制周期往往长达一年之久。试卷中的题目要经过命题、审题、试测、计算机试题项目分析、复审、构卷等一系列复杂的程序(可参见右侧命题流程图),在确保试卷在难易度、区分度等方面都达到了规定的要求后才能实际施考。那种由没有经过专门训练、不熟悉命题规则的人员编写的、没有经过检验的所谓大学英语模拟试题集,用于自测或训练,其效度、信度实在值得怀疑。因此,建议考生采用往年的全真试题进行实战练习。

本书原为自己多年来为本校学生进行考前辅导时备课的札记,故而采用划线方式对真题进行分析、旁注,作为我课堂讲解的提示。不料被几位同行发现,认为此种形式简洁、明了地剖析了题目的设计方式与解答思路,十分有助于考生洞穿四六级试题,于是大家合作将其修改、完善并公开出版。



编者

2002年9月于北京

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# 1997 年 1 月大学英语四级实考试卷

## Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

### Section A

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 yet 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

#### Passage One

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 woman 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

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.



### Passage Three

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.  
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 Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

### Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the

statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the *costume* (服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our *pocketbook* (钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

21. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us

- ☒ A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job  
☐ B) behave appropriately in relation to other people  
☐ C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations  
☐ D) make friends with other people
22. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses
- ☐ A) in order to identify themselves with others  
☒ B) in order to better identify others  
☐ C) as their mental processes change  
☒ D) as the situation changes
23. The word "appraisal" (Line 4, Para. 2) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- ☐ A) involvement                      ☒ B) appreciation  
☒ C) assessment                      ☐ D) presentation
24. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers



to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
  - B) identification of other people's statuses
  - C) selecting one's own statuses
  - D) constant mental process
25. By saying that “an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince” (Line 2, Para. 3), the writer means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) different people have different styles of clothes
  - B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
  - C) statuses come ready made just like clothes
  - D) our choice of statuses is limited

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between “being a writer” and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. “You've got to want to write,” I say to them, “not want to be a writer.”

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a freelance *writer* (自由撰稿者), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering, What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test—even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a

dream must learn to live there.

26. The passage is meant to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
  - B) advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
  - C) show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
  - D) encourage young people to pursue a writing career
27. What can be concluded from the passage?
- A) Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
  - B) A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
  - C) Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
  - D) The chances for a writer to become successful are small.
28. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?
- A) He wasn't able to produce a single book.
  - B) He hadn't seen a change for the better.
  - C) He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
  - D) He found his dream would never come true.
29. “... people who die wondering, What if?” (Line 3, Para. 3) refers to “those \_\_\_\_\_”.
- A) who think too much of the dark side of life
  - B) who regret giving up their career halfway
  - C) who think a lot without making a decision
  - D) who are full of imagination even upon death
30. “Shadowland” in the last sentence refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the wonderland one often dreams about
  - B) the bright future that one is looking forward to
  - C) the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
  - D) a world that exists only in one's imagination

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and late starters are often long listeners. Most children will “obey” spoken instructions some time before they can speak though the word obey is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their *repertoire* (能发出的全部声音). This self-imitation leads on to *deliberate* (有意识的) imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

31. By “... challenges explanation” (Line 2, Para. 1) the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A) no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon
- ☐ B) no explanation has been made up to now
- ☐ C) it's no easy job to provide an adequate explanation
- ☐ D) it's high time that an explanation was provided
32. The third paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A) the development of babies' early forms of language
- ☐ B) the difficulties of babies in learning to speak
- ☐ C) babies' strong desire to communicate

D) babies' intention to communicate

33. The author's purpose in writing the second paragraph is to show that children \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A) usually obey without asking questions
- ☐ B) are passive in the process of learning to speak
- ☐ C) are born cooperative
- ☐ D) learn to speak by listening
34. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ A) early starters can learn to speak within only six months
- ☒ B) children show a strong desire to communicate by making noises
- ☐ C) imitation plays an important role in learning to speak
- ☐ D) children have various difficulties in learning to speak
35. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A) How Babies Learn to Speak
- ☐ B) Early Forms of Language
- ☐ C) A Huge Task for Children
- ☐ D) Noise Making and Language Learning

### Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Psychologists take opposing views of how external rewards, from warm praise to cold cash, affect motivation and creativity. Behaviorists, who study the relation between actions and their consequences, argue that rewards can improve performance at work and school. *Cognitive* (认知学派的) researchers, who study various aspects of mental life, maintain that rewards often destroy creativity by encouraging dependence on approval and gifts from others.

The latter view has gained many supporters, especially among educators. But the careful use of small *monetary* (金钱的) rewards sparks creativity in grade-school children, suggesting that properly presented *inducements* (刺激) indeed aid inventiveness, according to a study in the *June Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

“If kids know they're working for a reward and can focus on a relatively challenging task, they show the most creativity,” says Robert Eisen-

berger of the University of Delaware in Newark. "But it's easy to kill creativity by giving rewards for poor performance of creating too much anticipation for rewards."

A teacher who continually draws attention to rewards or who hands out high grades for ordinary achievement ends up with uninspired students, Eisenberger holds. As an example of the latter point, he notes growing efforts at major universities to tighten grading standards and restore failing grades.

In earlier grades, the use of so-called token economies, in which students handle challenging problems and receive performance-based points toward valued rewards, shows promise in raising effort and creativity, the Delaware psychologist claims.

36. Psychologists are divided with regard to their attitudes toward \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the choice between spiritual encouragement and monetary rewards
- B) the amount of monetary rewards for students' creativity
- C) the study of relationship between actions and their consequences
- D) the effects of external rewards on students' performance

37. What is the response of many educators to external rewards for their students?

- A) They have no doubts about them.
- B) They have doubts about them.
- C) They approve of them.
- D) They avoid talking about them.

38. Which of the following can best raise students' creativity according to Robert Eisenberger?

- A) Assigning them tasks they have not dealt with before.
- B) Assigning them tasks which require inventiveness.
- C) Giving them rewards they really deserve.
- D) Giving them rewards they anticipate.

39. It can be inferred from the passage that major universities are trying to tighten their grading standards because they believe \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) rewarding poor performance may kill the creativity of students
- B) punishment is more effective than rewarding
- C) failing uninspired students helps improve their overall academic standards
- D) discouraging the students' anticipation for easy rewards is a matter of urgency

40. The phrase "token economies" (Line 1, Para. 5) probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) ways to develop economy
- B) systems of rewarding students
- C) approaches to solving problems
- D) methods of improving performance

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

51. 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

52. The conference \_\_\_\_\_ a full week by the time it ends.

- A) must have lasted
- B) will have lasted
- C) would last
- D) has lasted

53. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) gaps
- B) rate
- C) length
- D) intervals

54. Physics is \_\_\_\_\_ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.

- A) alike
- B) equivalent
- C) likely
- D) uniform

55. 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

56. 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
57. 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
58. 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
59. 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
60. Finding a job in such a big company has always been \_\_\_\_\_ his wildest dreams.  
 A) under B) over  
 C) above D) beyond
61. 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
62. It is reported that \_\_\_\_\_ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.  
 A) the most B) most of the  
 C) most D) the most of
63. Last year the advertising rate \_\_\_\_\_ by 20 percent.  
 A) raised B) aroused  
 C) arose D) rose

64. \_\_\_\_\_ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.  
 A) Had they arrived B) Would they arrive  
 C) Were they arriving D) Were they to arrive
65. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages; several fishing boats were \_\_\_\_\_ and many houses collapsed.  
 A) wrecked B) spoiled  
 C) torn D) injured
66. The little man was \_\_\_\_\_ one metre fifty high.  
 A) almost more than B) hardly more than  
 C) nearly more than D) as much as
67. As \_\_\_\_\_ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.  
 A) being B) is  
 C) to be D) been
68. You see the lightning \_\_\_\_\_ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.  
 A) the instant B) for an instant  
 C) on the instant D) in an instant
69. The manager lost his \_\_\_\_\_ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.  
 A) mood B) temper  
 C) mind D) passion
70. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas \_\_\_\_\_ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.  
 A) are to challenge B) may be challenged  
 C) have been challenged D) are challenging
71. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you \_\_\_\_\_ the new carpet.  
 A) crash B) pollute  
 C) spot D) stain
72. I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem \_\_\_\_\_ all

the time.

- A) to get worse                      B) to be getting worse  
C) to have got worse                D) getting worse

73. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are \_\_\_\_\_ in grocery stores.

- A) ready                                B) approachable  
C) probable                            D) available

74. When I caught him \_\_\_\_\_ me I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.

- A) cheating                            B) cheat  
C) to cheat                             D) to be cheating

75. It is vital that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ to fund the project.

- A) be collected                        B) must be collected  
C) is collected                         D) can be collected

76. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.

- A) resist                                B) sustain  
C) tolerate                              D) undergo

77. If only the committee \_\_\_\_\_ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.

- A) approve                              B) will approve  
C) can approve                         D) would approve

78. \_\_\_\_\_ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.

- A) On                                      B) By  
C) At                                        D) Of

79. \_\_\_\_\_ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.

- A) Believe                                B) To believe  
C) Believing                             D) Believed

80. Mr. Morgan can be very sad \_\_\_\_\_, though in public he is extremely cheerful.

A) by himself

B) in person

C) in private

D) as individual

## Part IV Short Answer Questions

In Britain, the old Road Traffic Act restricted speeds to 2 m. p. h. (mills per hour) in towns and 4 m. p. h. in the country. Later Parliament increased the speed limit to 14 m. p. h. But by 1903 the development of the car industry had made it necessary to raise the limit to 20 m. p. h. By 1930, however, the law was so widely ignored that speeding restrictions were done away with altogether. For five years motorists were free to drive at whatever speeds they liked. Then in 1935 the Road Traffic Act imposed a 30 m. p. h. speed limit in built-up areas, along with the introduction of driving tests and *pedestrian* (行人) crossings.

Speeding is now the most common motoring offence in Britain. Offences for speeding fall into three classes: exceeding the limit on a restricted road, exceeding on any road the limit for the vehicle you are driving, and exceeding the 70 m. p. h. limit on any road. A restricted road is one where the street lamps are 200 yards apart, or more.

The main *controversy* (争论) surrounding speeding laws is the extent of their safety value. The Ministry of Transport maintains that speed limits reduce accidents. It claims that when the 30 m. p. h. limit was introduced in 1935 there was a fall of 15 percent in fatal accidents. Likewise, when the 40 m. p. h. speed limit was imposed on a number of roads in London in the late fifties, there was a 28 percent reduction in serious accidents. There were also fewer *casualties* (伤亡) in the year after the 70 m. p. h. motorway limit was imposed in 1966.

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are due rather to the increase in traffic density. This is why it has even been suggested that the present speed limits should be done away with completely, or that a guide should be given to inexperienced drivers and the speed limits made advisory, as is done in parts of the USA.

**Questions:** (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限

写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. During which period could British motorists drive without speed limits?

From \_\_\_\_\_

S2. What measures were adopted in 1935 in addition to the speeding restrictions?

\_\_\_\_\_

S3. Speeding is a motoring offence a driver commits when he \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

S4. What is the opinion of British authorities concerning speeding laws?

\_\_\_\_\_

S5. What reason do Americans give for the reduction in traffic accidents?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Part V Writing (30 minutes)

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

1. 怎样理解“熟能生巧”?
2. 例如:在英语学习中……
3. 又如……

## 试题答案

### Part I Listening Comprehension

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

### Part II Reading Comprehension

21. B 22. D 23. C 24. A 25. D 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. B 30. C  
31. C 32. A 33. D 34. C 35. A 36. D 37. B 38. C 39. A 40. B

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

41. D 42. B 43. D 44. B 45. B 46. C 47. A 48. A 49. C 50. D.  
51. C 52. C 53. D 54. D 55. A 56. B 57. B 58. A 59. B 60. C  
61. D 62. B 63. D 64. A 65. A 66. C 67. D 68. C 69. A 70. C

### Part IV Short Answer Question (见题解)

### Part V Writing (见题解)

# 1997 年 1 月大学英语四级试题分析

## Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

### Section A

1. M: I don't think we can find a better hotel around here at this time.

W: Let's walk a little further to see if there is another one. I just can't bear the traffic noise here.

Q: What will the speakers most probably do?

2. W: Hi! I'm calling about the three-bedroom house you advertised in yesterday's paper. It sounds really nice.

M: It is — especially if you have children.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call Room Service. Hello, Room Service? Please send a menu to 320 right away.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

4. M: I've just brought your ladder back. Thanks for lending it to me. Where shall I leave it?

W: Just leave it against the wall there. Use the ladder again any time.

Q: What's the probable relationship between these two speakers?

5. M: What's the time for departure?

W: 5:30. That only leaves us 15 minutes to go through the customs and check our baggage.

Q: At what time did the conversation take place?

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.

4.【命题规律】该题问的是对话双方之间的关系,属于场景题型。做这类题时要注意捕捉对话中出现的与说话人身份相关的线索词或关键词,根据这些关键词作出合理的推断。

5.【命题规律】时间题属于数字题,而且占四、六级考试数字题的大部分。一看选项是四个数字,就该知道这是一道数字题。数字题有两种考法:一、“多选一”,即对话中出现多个数

字,答案是辨别出具有问题所问性质的那个数字。这时候干扰项通常都是对话中出现的数字。本题四个备选项只有一个数字在对话中出现过,因此可以大胆推测该题不属于这种考法。二、四则运算题。备选项中对话中出现的数字不多于未出现过的数字,而且出现过的数字是干扰项。正确答案需通过运算得出。



6. W: Look here, darling. The paper says people tend to feel unwell if they sleep less than six hours a day.

M: That may be true for you, but it certainly isn't true for me.

Q: What can we conclude from the man's reply?

7. M: Are there any more questions on this lecture? Yes, Mary.

W: Dr. Baker, do you think an independent candidate could become president?

Q: What most probably is Mary?

8. M: Can you stay for dinner?

W: I'd love to, but I have to go and send some registered mail before picking up the children from school.

Q: Where will the woman go first?

9. W: How many people has the boss chosen for the business trip to France?

M: Well, as far as I know, whether there'll be such a trip is yet to be decided.

Q: What does the man mean?

10. W: The speech the blind girl gave this evening was extremely moving.

M: I think everyone felt the same.

Q: How did the man feel about the girl's speech?

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 yet 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.

推断题

人物身份题

赶考的

推断题

同义替换

指代

6.【命题规律】测试考生的判断和推理能力,通常从 imply 或 infer 这两个角度提问,要求考生根据对话所提供的信息作出正确的判断或合理的推测。

【解题技巧】对话原文与正确答案要绕圈子,发生替换,而不是原字原句、原封不动地出现在选项中。因为这类题问的必是言外之意,因此对话中原词一般不作正确答案。考生通常不要选择含有原词的选项,尤其是不要选含有第二说

话人答话中原词的选项,而选含原词最少或根本没有原文的选项。如 D) 项用的是比较结构,而原文用的是两个句子的并列形式。可参见 00-12-4、02-1-5。

7.【命题规律】答案通常不在文中直接给出,往往在对话中给出一定的场景,给出说话人不同的语气等,让考生进行判断。

【解题技巧】抓住关键词,根据常识排除干扰项。

## Section B

### Passage One

I had to go to Amsterdam last week for a conference. I arrived at the airport in plenty of time and checked in, but I only had one small case so I decided to take it on the plane as hand luggage. **As the flight was not due to board for 45 minutes,** I went to a cafe, sat down, and ordered a cup of coffee.

While I was sitting there drinking my coffee and reading the paper, I was vaguely aware of a woman and her child coming to sit at the next table. I did not pay much attention to them, though, and when my flight was called I reached for my case and left.

An hour later, the plane was in the air and I decided to look at the conference programme to see what I wanted to attend. Imagine my horror when **I opened the case and found that it was full of picture books and children's toys** — and imagine what the woman must have thought about **a case full of men's clothes and scientific papers!**

### Passage Two

**There are many reasons why family life in Britain has changed so much in the last fifty years.** The liberation of women in the early part of the twentieth century and the social and economic effects of World War II had a great impact on traditional family life. Women became essential to industry and the professions. During the war they had worked in factories and proved their worth, now, **with the loss of millions of men,** their services were indispensable to the nation.

More recently, great advances in scientific knowledge, and particularly in medicine, have had enormous social consequences. Children are better cared for and are far healthier. Infant death rate is low. Above all, parents can now plan the size of their family if they wish through more effective means of birth control.

11. Why did the speaker go to a cafe?

- 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. What was in the speaker's case?

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

13. What did the speaker **find out** on board the plane?

- A) The woman 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.

14. What is this passage mainly about?

- 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. Why did British women become indispensable to industry after World War II?

- ~~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.

as 表原因

同义替换

主题句常命题