

Vista CET 4 & 6 大实战

最新
大学
英语
四级
考试

名 题 名 解

王丽荣 / 总主编

张丽梅 / 主
编

吉林大学出版社

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——最新大学英语四级考试名题名解

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《Vista CET4&6 大实战》出版说明

1999 年最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》为新世纪的大学英语四、六级考试的完善指明了方向，奠定了基础。因此我们在众多考生的拥趸下，力邀英语测试专家、硕士生导师王丽荣教授组织命题专家编写《Vista CET4&6 大实战》丛书。

本丛书包括《最新大学英语四级考试名题名解》、《最新大学英语六级考试名题名解》两本，旨在帮助考生熟悉新大纲的要求，巩固英语知识、提高考试技能，为考生顺利通过 CET4&6 做知识上、技能上的准备。

本套丛书汇集了典型、权威的珍贵学习资料，可谓名题荟萃，同时提供了省时省力的应试技巧，可谓名解实用。同时为了充分照顾读者利益，本丛书一律使用小 5 号字密集式排版，使读者在相同页码、相同价格内获得超容量、超价值的精神食粮。

最后，祝读者进入一个自如运用英语、从容面对考试的学习境界！

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——最新大学英语四级考试名题名解
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编辑序言

《最新大学英语四级考试名题名解》的编写严格遵循英语语言学、教学法、测试学理论和大学英语四、六级考试命题原则和流程，既使用了教学中行之有效的多年积累，也收集了相关试题的最新资料；既注重科学性与实践性相结合；又力求针对性与全面性并重，可谓重点、难点，点点精华；奇招、妙招，招招实用；精编精解，无师自通。

具体地说，本书在编纂上有如下特色：

一、全题型，保证在千变万化的题型面前出奇制胜，稳操胜券，极具适应性。本书囊括了 CET4 所有传统题型（听力理解中的对话和短篇、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完型填空、短文写作）和新题型（听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题），完全做到了形式为内容服务。

二、高难度，在保证考点全面、典型的同时，实出重点、疑点、难点，极具挑战性。平庸的试题催生惰性、摧毁意志，导致考生一遇难题焦虑顿生，只好缴械投降。大规模标准化的 CET4 难易度控制在 0.6 左右是合适的，而平时准备、训练、模拟一定要具有一定深度和广度，因此本书把难易度确定在 0.7—0.9，因为 CET4 的这一难易度占权重系数的 20%，同时亦符合“取乎法上，得乎法中，取乎法中，得乎法下”的常识原则。

三、真精解，启发思路，点拨技巧，可使考生举一反三，触类旁通，极具实用性。一般试题精解书都放弃听力理解和短文写作两部分，而这两部分正是考生的弱项，更需讲解和指导；在其它题型的精解中，我们既注重技能的培养又紧紧关注语言内核，对常用词语、惯用表达、典型结构和常用句型均有概括和小结；对题型特征和解题技巧翔实论述，因而大大提高了考生的应试能力，进而促进英语的综合运用水平。

四、超容量，充分保护读者利益，极具实在性。同类精解书中一般只容纳 8 套或 10 套试题而且题型不全、精解不周，本书编制 12 套全题型 CET4 全真模拟试题，同时题题精解，套套精华。

本书配有严格按着最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》要求录制的听力录音带。由美籍专家朗读，语速标准、语音纯正，朗读规范。

本书在编写过程中，参阅了二十几种参考书及有关文献，恕不一一列出，谨向其作者和出版社表示诚挚的谢意。本书虽经多次审慎校核，但仍恐疏漏，诚望读者不吝赐教。

杨 枫
于吉林大学

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Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Conversations

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 center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A. 2 hours B. 3 hours C. 4 hours D. 5 hours

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose (D) on the answer sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer (A) (B) (C) (~~D~~)

1. A. One hour B. Two hours C. Three hours D. Four hours
2. A. He enjoys playing chess B. He hates playing chess
C. He cannot play chess D. He was not a good student
3. A. The weatherman is usually accurate in his forecast.
B. The weatherman is usually inaccurate in his forecast.
C. It will be sunny all day.
D. It will be raining all day.
4. A. 10 B. 11 C. 12 D. 13
5. A. He doesn't have to. B. He's sick.

- C. His boss doesn't want him to. D. He's going to play golf.
6. A. It will take about one month to repair the watch.
 B. The woman should have saved more money.
 C. It is a good idea to keep the old watch.
 D. The watch is no longer worth repairing.
7. A. Families with cars
 B. American's heavy dependence on cars
 C. Roads and highways
 D. Traffic problems in America
8. A. Her teaching assistant would grade the exam papers.
 B. She would collect the exam papers herself.
 C. She would mark the exam papers herself.
 D. She wouldn't give her students an exam.
9. A. She could help him with the problems..
 B. He should go out for a while.
 C. She could go out together with him.
 D. He should do the problems himself.
10. A. The first house they saw is too expensive.
 B. They may save some money for the time being.
 C. She is happy with the price set by the seller.
 D. Less money will be spent in maintaining the house.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

On clear nights, people have always looked at the stars and planets, and (11) _____, "What is it like up there? Is anybody out

there? Are we the only ones?" We still don't know the answers to all these questions, but I (12) _____ to believe there is intelligent life on some other planets.

It is generally (13) _____ that intelligent life doesn't exist on other planets because there is not (14) _____ oxygen for it to breathe, nor proper atmospheric (15) _____ for it to survive. However, the universe is (16) _____ and there are many unknown matters still undiscovered by our explorations. There probably exist some planets which do have (17) _____ living conditions but haven't yet become known to human beings.

Furthermore, (18) _____, just as many living things need oxygen but trees just breathe carbon dioxide.

Besides, (19) _____.

There are too many mysteries about the universe we are living in. Maybe (20) _____.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

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.

21. The candidate must comply _____ all the requirements set by the university.
A. by B. of C. with D. on
22. If I had remembered _____ the window, the thief would not have got in.
A. have closed B. to close C. closing D. to have closed
23. People become less _____ to new ideas as they grow older.
A. receptive B. available C. hospitable D. attractive
24. The graduate students prefers writing a term paper to _____ an examination.
A. have taken B. take C. having taken D. taking
25. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any _____ of it

at all.

A. interpretation B. meaning C. intelligibility D. sense

26. John gained the _____ from his speculations to acquire land for his family.

A. profits B. provisions C. purchases D. protections

27. Tom is one of these people who always tries to _____ himself to those he considered to be important.

A. comment B. commend C. comfort D. command

28. The middle-aged man once was a _____ secretary to the governor.

A. confided B. confidential C. confiding D. confident

29. In order to buy his house he had to obtain a large _____ from a bank.

A. loan B. finance C. capital D. debt

30. Don't get discouraged by failure, we are strange to the work _____.

A. in all B. at all C. for all D. after all

31. No matter how frequently _____, the works of Beethoven always attract large audiences.

A. performing B. performed
C. to be performed D. being performed

32. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisement showing happy, balanced families.

A. are often seeing B. often see
C. will often see D. have often seen

33. You will want two trees about ten feet apart, from _____ to suspend your tent.

A. there B. them C. which D. where

34. I walked too much yesterday and _____ are still aching now.

A. my leg's muscles B. my muscles of leg
C. my leg muscles D. my muscles of the leg

35. The student was just about to _____ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.

A. arrived at B. submit to C. work out D. give up

36. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. gives B. grants C. entitles D. credits
37. Mary was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A. attracted B. absorbed C. drawn D. concentrated
38. 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
39. They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.
A. fruitful B. beneficial C. valid D. effective
40. It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and _____ knowledge.
A. extensive B. expansive C. intensive D. expensive
41. In our home, it is a(n) _____ rule to wash one's hands before eating.
A. innocent B. universal C. rough D. rigid
42. They have put their furniture in _____.
A. staircase B. stocking C. case D. storage
43. I caught a _____ of the car before it disappeared around the bend.
A. glance B. glimpse C. look D. signal
44. The travels of Marco Polo in the twelfth century would not have been so well known _____ for the book he wrote while in jail.
A. it not have been B. is not been
C. had it not been D. has not been
45. _____ the reactions of people with amnesia, scientists are learning more about the process of memory in the brain.
A. By studying B. To study
C. They study D. They're studying
46. The wounded man lay there _____, with no one to help him.
A. glaring B. grabbing C. groaning D. gambling
47. The old lady went nearly mad with _____ after the child died.
A. grieve B. grief C. trouble D. anxiety

48. The kind lady had _____ manners and made us all feel immediately at home.
A. gracious B. grateful C. graceful D. gratitude
49. The island far away from the mainland is a favorite _____ of birds.
A. dweller B. haunt C. client D. trap
50. His parents' encouragement _____ Tom's confidence that he would succeed.
A. hastened B. produced C. heightened D. doubted

Part III Reading Comprehension

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.

Questions 51 – 55 are based on the following passage:

When concerned parents protest the excessive sex or violence on television, they often seek control of television from some outside agency. Our research, however, suggests that the most effective control of TV's influence on children can be exerted from within the home.

We have found that there is major obstacle that parents need to overcome in connection with TV viewing. Surprisingly enough, we are going to advocate that parents act rudely – at least as far as the TV set is concerned. Most of us have been socialized all our lives with the warning. "Don't interrupt when someone else is speaking." Yet our ancestors never imagined a mechanical visitor sitting in the middle of our home who talks without stop and never allows the listener an opportunity to put a word in edgewise.

71) During our research, we found upon questioning parents that they usually reacted to TV content they disliked or disagreed with by remaining silent. This brings to mind an old saying that parents might well be advised to consider. "Silence gives consent."

72) We advocate loud reactions and exclamations of approval when something is presented on TV which is in opposition to the family's values or offends them in any way. Similarly, when a program is in accordance

with the family's views, parents should approve of its content— and applaud loudly. There is much that Shakespearean audiences of old could teach us all in regard to such spontaneous, public reactions. Silence is misleading to our children.

This process of direct intervention – vocal approval or disapproval of TV content – is highly effective with young children, because they are curious, learning rapidly, and ready to place a great deal of confidence in the information and attitudes of their parents and other significant adults, such as teachers. For teenagers, indirect intervention is recommended, because this group is more resistant to adult statements and does not like to be “lectured”. Indirect intervention is the practice of making comments about TV to other members of the family, but in such a way that the teenager is sure to overhear the comments.

Our research shows that through such parental comments of approval or disapproval, adults can dramatically influence the information their children receive and retain from watching TV.

51. With which of the following topics is the passage mainly concerned?
- A. Research on TV influence
 - B. Sex and Violence on TV
 - C. Parents' protest against sex and violence on TV
 - D. Control of TV influence on children
52. Common reactions of parents to bad TV content are _____.
- A. rude
 - B. silent
 - C. excessive
 - D. warning
53. The passage implies that the audiences in Shakespearean time _____.
- A. were easy to be satisfied
 - B. were uncritical but loud
 - C. were critical and loud
 - D. were critical but silent
54. Indirect intervention works best with _____.
- A. young children
 - B. adults
 - C. all the members in the family
 - D. teenagers
55. The most effective way to influence the information children retain

from watching TV is _____.

- A. criticizing bad programs
- B. recommending good programs
- C. choosing programs for children
- D. proper intervention

Questions 56 - 60 are based on the following passage:

Why do some new products succeed, bringing millions of dollars to innovating companies, while others fail, often with great losses? The answer is not simple, and certainly we cannot say that "good" products succeed while "bad" products fail. Many products that function well and seem to meet consumer needs have fallen by the wayside. 73) Sometimes, virtually identical products exist in the market at the same time with one emerging as profitable while the other fails. McNeal Laboratories' Tylenol has become successful as an aspirin substitute, yet Bristol-Meyers entered the test market at about the same time with Neotrend, also a substitute for aspirin, which quickly failed.

The nature of the product is a factor in its success or failure, but the important point is the consumer's perception of the products need-satisfying capability. Any new product conception should be aimed at meeting a customer need, and the introductory promotion should seek to communicate that need-satisfying quality and motivate the customer to try the product. Often, attitude change is involved, and, in the extreme, changes in life-style may be sought.

Here the company walks a tightrope. A new product is more likely to be successful if it represents a truly novel way of solving a customer problem: but this very newness, if carried too far, may ask the customer to learn new behavior patterns. 74) The customer will make the change if the perceived benefit is sufficient, but inertia (惯性) is strong and consumers will often not go to the effort that is required. During the late sixties and early seventies Bristol-Meyers met with new product failures that exemplify both of these problems. In 1967 and 1968 the company entered the market with a \$5 million advertising campaign for Fact toothpaste, and an \$11