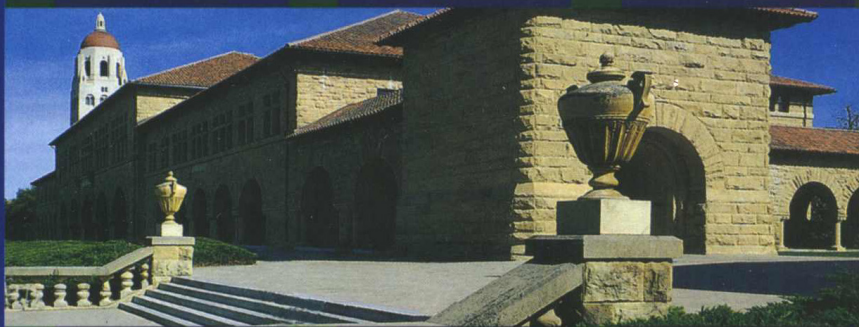


大学英语四级

词汇 语法 测评

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST



主 编 李树德

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主 编 李树德
副主编 张会欣 李宛悦
编 委 万 华 赵 虹
张元钧 李德煜
江晓红 曹艳红
柴梅萍 于 利



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主 编：李树德

责任编辑：马晓燕

装帧设计：董 莉

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1991 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four—

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month.
- A) another B) more
C) the other D) other
42. It was difficult to guess what her _____ to the news would be.
- A) impression B) reaction
C) comment D) opinion
43. I decided to go to the library as soon as I _____ .
- A) finish what I did
B) finished what I did
C) would finish what I was doing
D) finished what I was doing
44. There were some _____ flowers on the table.
- A) artificial B) unnatural
C) false D) unreal

45. We are interested in the weather because it _____ us so directly
– what we wear, what we do, and even how we feel.
A) benefits B) affects
C) guides D) effects
46. Will all those _____ the proposal raise their hands?
A) in relation to B) in contrast to
C) in excess of D) in favour of
47. Children are very curious _____.
A) at heart B) in person
C) on purpose D) by nature
48. The match was cancelled because most of the members _____ a
match without a standard court.
A) objected to having B) were objected to have
C) objected to have D) were objected to having
49. The teacher doesn't permit _____ in class.
A) smoke B) to smoke
C) smoking D) to have a smoke
50. I like watching TV _____ to the cinema.
A) more than to go B) than going
C) more than going D) rather than to go
51. I appreciate _____ to your home.
A) to be invited B) to have invited
C) having invited D) being invited
52. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into _____ when
judging my examination.
A) regard B) counting
C) account D) observation
53. You _____ all those calculations! We have a computer to do that

sort of thing.

- A) needn't have done B) must not have done
C) shouldn't have done D) can not have done

54. Important people don't often have much free time as their work _____ all their time.

- A) takes away B) takes over
C) takes up D) takes in

55. When I was very young, I was terribly frightened of school, but I soon _____ it.

- A) got off B) got across
C) got away D) got over

56. Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life.

- A) rate B) speed
C) pace D) growth

57. San Francisco is usually cool in the summer, but Los Angeles _____ .

- A) is rarely B) rarely is
C) hardly is D) is scarcely

58. The speaker, _____ for her splendid speeches, was warmly received by the audience.

- A) having known B) being known
C) knowing D) known

59. American women were _____ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle.

- A) ignored B) neglected
C) refused D) denied

60. I couldn't find _____, and so I took this one.

- A) a large enough coat B) an enough large coat

C) a large coat enough D) a coat enough large

61. I always _____ what I have said.

A) get to B) hold to

C) lead to D) see to

62. No sooner had we reached the top of the hill _____ we all sat down to rest.

A) when B) then

C) than D) until

63. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.

A) what B) which

C) that D) whose

64. He moved away from his parents, and missed them _____ enjoy the exciting life in New York.

A) too much to B) enough to

C) very much to D) much so as to

65. He was _____ of having asked such a silly question.

A) sorry B) guilty

C) ashamed D) miserable

66. The last time we had a family reunion was _____ my brother's wedding ceremony four years ago.

A) in B) at

C) during D) over

67. What _____ would happen if the director knew you felt that way.

A) do you suppose B) you suppose

C) will you suppose D) you would suppose

68. _____ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.

- A) As for B) Besides
C) Except D) Despite
69. How close parents are to their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.
- A) have B) has
C) having D) to have
70. He _____ when the bus came to a sudden stop.
- A) was almost hurt B) was hurt himself
C) was to hurt himself D) was hurting himself

1991 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题答案、
考试要点和解析

第三部分 词语用法和语法结构

第 41 题

【译文】上个月我们聚会了一次,而且玩得很开心,这个月我们再聚会一次吧。

【答案】A) another

【考点】限定词词义辨析。

【解析】四个选项中的限定词的意义分别是 A) another “另一个,再一个”,常位于其所限定词的前面。B) more “更多”,有时也表示“再”的意思,但需要用在数词的后面,例如: Let's have one more party this week. (让我们这个星期再聚会一次。) C) the other “(两者中的)另一个”, D) other “别的,其他的”。根据题目的要求,表示“再聚会一次”,应该用 have another party,故 A) another 是正确答案。

第 42 题

【译文】很难揣测她对这个消息的反应会怎样。

【答案】B) reaction

【考点】名词与介词的搭配。

【解析】从选项中四个名词的意义来看,似乎都讲得通,但这四个名词要求搭配的介词各不相同。A) impression 后要接介词 of / about 或 on,构成词组 impression on sb.(留给某人的印象),impression of / about(对……的印象),但不能与介词 to 搭配。B) reaction 可以与介词 to 搭配,reaction to 意为“对……的反应”。C) comment 常与 on, upon 或 about 搭配,表示“对……的评价”。D) opinion 要与 of, about 或 on 搭配,表示“对……的意见”。因原句中的介词是 to,故选项 B) reaction 是正确答案。

第 43 题

【译文】我决定一完成手头的工作就去图书馆。

【答案】D) finished what I was doing

【考点】时态用法。

【解析】as soon as(一……就)引导的从句中表示一个预计要发生的动作,但通常用一般过去时代替过去将来时。例如:She rang me as soon as she arrived.(她一到就给我打电话。)这样就排除了选项 A) finish what I did 和 C) would finish what I was doing。另外,do 的一般过去时通常表示“做完”,不能表达“正在做”的意思。所以 B) finished what I did 也不是答案。从以上分析可见,选项 D) finished what I was doing 是正确答案。

第 44 题

【译文】桌子上放着一些假花。

【答案】A) artificial

【考点】形容词词义辨析。

【解析】选项中四个形容词,在一定的情况下,虽然都可以译作“假的”,但其含义各有侧重。A) artificial “人工的,人造的,假的”, B) unnatural 强调某事物是“不自然的”,例如:an unnatural colour(一种不自然的颜色),an unnatural smile(不自然的微笑),C) false 强调某事物有欺骗性的“假象”。例如:false diamonds(假钻石),false coins(假币),但 false tooth(假牙)不表示带有欺骗性。D) unreal 强调某物“是不真实的,虚幻的”。例如:The old lady lives in an unreal world of make - believe.(这位老太太生活在一个虚幻的,不真实的世界里。)根据题意,在描述花时,说明桌子上的花不是天然生长的,而是人造的。应该用 artificial,所以 A)是正确答案。

第 45 题

【译文】我们对天气感兴趣,因为天气直接影响我们穿衣、做事,甚至心情。

【答案】B) affects

【考点】动词词义辨析。

【解析】选项中四个动词的词义分别是:A) benefits“对……有利”,例如:This policy will benefit the peasants.(这项政策对农民有好处。) B) affects“影响”,例如:This new policy may affect small and medium - sized enterprises.(这项新政策可能对中、小企业有影响。) C) guides“指导,指引”,例如:He guided the experiments to success.(他指导这些实验成功。) D) effects“产生,造成”,例如:The change were effected peacefully.(这些变化是和平实现的。)根据以上辨析,选项 B)affects 符合题意要求,是正确答案。

第 46 题

【译文】赞成这项决议的人,请举手。

【答案】D) in favour of

【考点】词组意义辨析。

【解析】本题选项中四个词组的意义分别是:A) in relation to “与……相比”,例如:Prices seem high in relation to our incomes.(与我们的收入相比,物价是高的。)B) in contrast to “与……形成对照”,例如:His hair was in sharp contrast to his skin.(他的头发和皮肤形成鲜明的对照。)C) in excess of “超过”,例如:She is always spending in excess of her income.(她总是花费超过她的收入。)D) in favour of “赞成,支持”,例如:All Chinese people are in favour of reform and opening policy.(全中国人民都支持改革开放的政策。)根据题意要求,选项 D) in favour of 是正确答案。

第 47 题

【译文】孩子们生性好奇。

【答案】D) by nature

【考点】短语意义辨析。

【解析】四个短语的意义分别是:A) at heart “在心里;在本质上”,例如:His manners are rough, but he is a kind man at heart.(他的态度粗鲁,但在本质上他是一个好心肠的人。)B) in person “亲自,本人”,例如:You had better go and speak to him in person.(你最好亲自对他说。)C) on purpose “有意的,故意的”,例如:It is not likely that he did it on purpose.(他不见得是故意做那件事的。)D) by nature “生性,本性上”,例如:The man is by nature kind and generous.(那个人生性善良,慷慨大方。)根据以上辨析,可见只有 D) by nature 符合题意要求,是正确答案。

第 48 题

【译文】比赛取消了,因为大多数人反对在没有一个标准球场的情况下进行比赛。

【答案】A) objected to having

【考点】动词 object 与介词 to 搭配。

【解析】动词 object 在句中是不及物动词,表示“反对……,不赞成……”,后面要接介词 to,再接动名词或名词作宾语。例如: Do you object to smoking? (你反对抽烟吗?) My wife objects to my buying a new car. (我妻子反对我买一辆新车。)根据以上分析,选项 A) objected to having 是正确答案。

在其他三个选项中 C) objected to have 干扰性最大。误以为 to 是不定式符号,而在其后接动词原形。像 object 这样的不及物动词,与介词 to 形成固定搭配,相当于一个及物动词, to 后面接动名词,英语中常见的还有: amount to(等于)、apply to(运用于,应用)、swear to(发誓,肯定地说)、testify to(证明)、resort to(采取)、take to(着手,开始)、see to(留意)、admit to(承认)、prefer to(宁愿)、owe to(承认)、fall to(开始)等。例如:

She swore to having heard someone crying just now.

她发誓说刚才听到有人在哭。

That old man testified to having been present at the time of the accident.

那个老人证明发生事故时他在场。

The technique of automatic has been applied to launching man-made satellites.

自动化技术已被应用于发射人造卫星。

第 49 题

【译文】教师不允许在教室吸烟。

【答案】C) smoking

【考点】动词 permit 的用法。

【解析】动词 permit 是及物动词,常用在两种结构中:1) “permit somebody to do something”,意为“允许某人做某事”。例如:The policeman doesn't permit us to play football in the street.(那个警察不允许我们在街上踢球。)2) “permit + 名词/动名词”,意为“允许某事存在或发生”。例如:The law doesn't permit smoking in public.(按照法律,公共场所不准吸烟。)本题是属于 permit 的第二种用法。故选项 C) smoking 是正确答案。选项 D) to have a smoke 意思是“抽一支烟”,用在本题意义显然不合适,故不是答案。

第 50 题

【译文】看电视与看电影比较,我更喜欢看电影。

【答案】C) more than going

【考点】副词比较级的用法。

【解析】原题是要求对“看电视”与“看电影”的喜欢程度进行比较。表示“更喜欢”要用 much 的比较级 more。另外,原题中比较的一方 watching TV 是个动名词短语,比较的另一方也应当用动名词短语,即 going to the cinema 与之形成平行对应。所以选项 C) more than going 是正确答案。

选项 A) more than to go, to go 与 watching 不是同类结构,难以形成比较。B) than going 没有比较级 more, D) rather than to go 中 rather than 是一个惯用语,后接动词原形时,表示“宁愿……而不……”,连接两个相同的语法结构时,表示“是……而不是……”,形成不了比较关系,故均不是正确答案。

第 51 题

【译文】能被邀请到你家,我很感谢。

【答案】D) being invited

【考点】某些动词后接动名词作宾语。

【解析】动词 appreciate 后面要接动名词作宾语,表示“感谢”的意思,而不能接动词不定式。例如: We appreciate your coming to help us. (我们感谢你来帮助我们。)又因为主语 I 是“被邀请”的,故只有选项 D) being invited 是正确答案。英语中像这样,后面需要接动名词作宾语的动词还有 admit(承认)、avoid(避免)、delay(延误)、deny(否认)、enjoy(享受)、escape(逃脱)、fancy(想象)、finish(完成)、imagine(想象)、postpone(推迟)、excuse(原谅)、confess(坦白承认)、acknowledge(承认)、justify(证明正当)、advocate(提倡)、dislike(讨厌)等。例如:

They are considering buying the house before the prices go up.

他们正考虑趁房价没涨时买了房子。

Mike often attempts to escape being fined whenever he breaks traffic regulations.

每当马克违反交通规则时,他常常企图逃避罚款处理。

The doctor suggested that I avoid smoking and drinking for a month.

医生建议我在一个月里避免吸烟喝酒。

Many people favour building more nuclear plants.

许多人赞成修建更多的核电站。

第 52 题

【译文】我希望老师在评分时,能考虑到我最近生病的情况。

【答案】C) account

【考点】固定词组的用法。

【解析】英语中 take something into account 是一固定说法,表示“考虑到,把……考虑进去”,例如: You must take into account the heavy snow, which may delay the flight. (你必须考虑到大雪,它可能会延误航班。)还有另一个类似的词组 take something into consideration,其意义和用法与 take something into account 完全相同,可以互换使用。例如: In your proposals you haven't take the special needs of children into consideration. (在你的建议里,你没有考虑到儿童的特殊需要。)所以选项 C) account 是正确答案。

第 53 题

【译文】你们本不需要做全部的计算,我们有计算机来做这类工作。

【答案】A) needn't have done

【考点】“情态动词 + 完成式”的用法。

【解析】“情态动词 + 完成式”是英语中一个较复杂的结构,所表达的意思比较微妙,是对过去发生的事情的判断和评论。四个选项中除 B) must not have done 本身结构是错误的外,其他三个选项的意义分别是: A) needn't have done 表示“本没有必要做某事(而实际已经做了)”,例如: You needn't have written such a long essay. The teacher only asked for 300 words and you have written 800. (你本来用不着写这么长的文章,老师只要求写 300 字,而你却写了 800 字。) C) shouldn't have done 表示“本不应该做某事(而实际上已经做了)”,例如: That was stupid; you shouldn't have done it. (那么做很愚蠢,你不该那么做。) D) can not have done 表示“过去不可能做”,例如: You can not have seen her in her office this morning, she didn't come back from Beijing. (你早晨在办公室不可能见到她,她还没有从北京回来。)根据以上分析,选项 A) needn't have done 符合题意要求,是正确答案。