



基于对大学英语四级考试真题分析的应试系列



# 大学英语四级考试 北大索玉柱点评历年真题

(CET-4)

(2000年1月-2004年6月)

(另配英美专家朗读的听力理解录音磁带)

北京大学 索玉柱 博士 主编



朝華出版社



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最新版

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# 前言

大学英语四级考试是拦路虎吗？对许多考生来说的确如此。甚至有一些考生大学四年考了三次，次次不过，而且越考越糟；痛苦之状难以言表。怎样过四级？没有正确的方法是注定要失败的。这个正确方法，从实战的角度出发，我们认为就是要贯彻一切以**题为中心**的原则。这个题，既包括命题，也包括解题；这个题，首推的是**真题**！考生应牢记：**要过级，就必须做真题**。为什么这么讲呢？

因为真题里蕴藏着广大考生最需要的两件宝物：**重复性和预测性**。四级考试是水平考试，不是选拔考试，这个原则决定了考点的重复性。例如，就词汇结构部分来说，2003年6月以前，虚拟语气和非谓语动词是每次必考。2001年6月的第37题、2003年1月的第39题和2003年6月的第51题都考过同一个词entitle。就阅读理解部分来说，推断题每次必考，而转折处、隐含的因果关系处、举例处及结论处成为出题点和考区的情况，重复率也相当高。就完型部分来说，考生失分严重的语义辨析题和近义词辨析题每次必考。就作文部分来说，要求写信的应用文写作，2001年6月、2002年1月和2003年12月均考过。而有关旅游内容的写作，2001年6月考过，2004年6月的这次考试，又考了一次。而就一词多义这个出题点来说，各部分都常考。例如，阅读部分，2001年1月的Passage One中的soil（弄脏）一词，2003年6月的Passage Two中的business（公司）一词，Passage Three第31题题干中的subjects（实验对象）一词，Passage Four中的ruling（裁决）一词，2003年9月Passage One中的graduated（分级的）一词，Passage Two中的canned（循规蹈矩的）一词；完型部分，2004年6月的第70题place（凭记忆辨认某事、某物）一词，等等。考生如果按照其基本词义去理解和答题，肯定要栽跟头。

真题的预测性体现在规律的发现和揭示上。因为无论是命题规律还是解题规律，只要是规律，就会反复出现的。考生会不会考试，能不能拿高分，除了基本功，关键看考生懂不懂命题规律和解题规律，能不能掌握命题规律和解题规律。

此外，通过做真题，还可以了解考试的最新变化。例如，词汇结构部分，2003年6月，语法题的比重明显下降，词汇题的比重明显上升。而2003年12月和2004年6月则干脆取消了Structure这个标题（当然不排除以后恢复Structure这个项目）。再如作文字数的要

求，从2002年6月开始，由原来的100个单词，增加到120个单词。

本书最具实战性，也最具革命性。本书是在不断研究考试大纲，不断跟踪考试动态和考试改革方向，以及在总结题库分析和阅卷分析结果的基础上精心编写而成，浓缩了我们多年的课堂教学讲义和辅导班辅导讲义，能够最大程度地满足广大考生的实战需要，堪称是精品中的精品。

本书的**最大亮点**是每一部分的本节导读。这部分内容指导性最强，特别是阅读、词汇和作文部分。本节导读、作文部分的点评、阅读部分的语篇分析和命题特点，都是我们多年课堂教学和辅导班辅导精华中的精华，考生千万不能错过！

本书**最大的突破**就是其焕然一新的排版。富有创意的版面一扫往日的沉闷，其乐趣不言自明。对于试卷，我们将其分成了全真版和压缩版。全真版尽量使试卷贴近于实考试卷，让考生有种临场考试的真实感。

本书有代表性地收录了从2000年1月至2004年6月共11套考试真题。至于听力理解部分，另有《大学英语四级考试·北大索玉柱点评历年真题》（听力理解部分）。考生先不要看文字解析，而要像在考场上一样，严格按照要求从头到尾做一遍，然后再看解析和点评；每次一套，定期做完11套，这样才有实战意义和效果。

愿广大考生能够精心备战，以百倍的信心和超强的实力，顺利通过大学英语四级考试！



北京大学索玉柱

于北大畅春园

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试卷代号:

A

# 2000年1月大学英语四级考试

## COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four—

### 试 卷 一

#### Part I Listening Comprehension

见《大学英语四级考试·北大索玉柱点评历年真题》(听力理解部分)

#### Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Unless we spend money to spot and prevent *asteroids* (小行星) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it, say some scientists.

Asteroids are bigger versions of the *meteoroids* (流星) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands of asteroids whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth.

Buy \$50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. By the time we spot a fatal one, the scientists say, we'll have a way to change its course.

Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap.

Is it worth it? Two things experts consider when judging any risk are: 1) How likely the event is; and 2) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500,000 years. Sounds pretty rare—but if one did

fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of us," says one scientist. "It's that simple."

The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth? "The world has less to fear from *doomsday* (毁灭性的) rocks than from a great nuclear fleet set against them," said a New York Times article.

21. What does the passage say about asteroids and meteoroids?
- A) They are heavenly bodies different in composition.  
 B) They are heavenly bodies similar in nature.  
 C) There are more asteroids than meteoroids.  
 D) Asteroids are more mysterious than meteoroids.
22. What do scientists say about the collision of an asteroid with Earth?
- A) It is very unlikely but the danger exists.  
 B) Such a collision might occur once every 25 years.  
 C) Collisions of smaller asteroids with Earth occur more often than expected.  
 D) It's still too early to say whether such a collision might occur.
23. What do people think of the suggestion of using nuclear weapons to alter the course of asteroids?
- A) It sounds practical but it may not solve the problem.  
 B) It may create more problems than it might solve.  
 C) It is a waste of money because a collision of asteroids with Earth is very unlikely.  
 D) Further research should be done before it is proved applicable.
24. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) while pushing asteroids off course nuclear weapons would destroy the world  
 B) asteroids racing across the night sky are likely to hit Earth in the near future  
 C) the worry about asteroids can be left to future generations since it is unlikely to happen in our lifetime  
 D) workable solutions still have to be found to prevent a collision of asteroids with Earth
25. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?
- A) Optimistic.                      B) Critical.                      C) Objective.                      D) Arbitrary.

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Believe it or not, optical *illusion* (错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called *chevrons* (人字形), painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D. C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas

where speed-related hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bars.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

26. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a new way of highway speed control      B) a new pattern for painting highways  
C) a new approach to training drivers      D) a new type of optical illusion
27. On roads painted with chevrons, drivers tend to feel that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they should avoid speed-related hazards      B) they are driving in the wrong lane  
C) they should slow down their speed      D) they are approaching the speed limit
28. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) can keep drivers awake      B) can cut road accidents in half  
C) will have a longer effect on drivers      D) will look more attractive
29. The American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety Plans to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) try out the Japanese method in certain areas  
B) change the road signs across the country  
C) replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons  
D) repeat the Japanese road patterns
30. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads?
- A) They are falling out of use in the United States.  
B) They tend to be ignored by drivers in a short period of time.  
C) They are applicable only on broad roads.  
D) They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Amtrak(美国铁路客运公司) was experiencing a downswing in *ridership* (客运量) along the lines comprising its rail system. Of major concern to Amtrak and its advertising agency DDB Needham, were the long-distance western routes where ridership had been declining significantly.

At one time, trains were the only practical way to cross the vast areas of the west. Trains were fast, very luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation existing at the time. However, times change and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of traveling great distances. Therefore, the task for DDB Needham was to encourage consumers to consider other aspects of train travel in order to change their attitudes and increase the likelihood that trains would be considered for travel in the west.

Two portions of the total market were targeted: 1) anxious fliers—those concerned with safety,

relaxation, and cleanliness and 2) travel-lovers—those viewing themselves as relaxed, casual, and interested in the travel experience as part of their vacation. The agency then developed a campaign that focused on travel experiences such as freedom, escape, relaxation, and enjoyment of the great western outdoors. It stressed experiences gained by using the trains and portrayed western train trips as wonderful adventures.

Advertisements showed pictures of the beautiful scenery that could be enjoyed along some of the more famous western routes and emphasized the romantic names of some of these trains ( Empire Builder, etc. ). These ads were strategically placed among family-oriented TV shows and programs involving nature and America in order to most effectively reach target audiences. Results were impressive. The Empire Builder, which was focused on in one ad, enjoyed a 15 percent increase in profits on its Chicago to Seattle route.

31. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- A) To show the inability of trains to compete with planes with respect to speed and convenience.
  - B) To stress the influence of the automobile on America's standard of convenience.
  - C) To emphasize the function of travel agencies in market promotion.
  - D) To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer attitudes.
32. It can be inferred from the passage that the drop in Amtrak ridership was due to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) trains were not suitable for short distance passenger transportation
  - B) trains were not the fastest and most convenient form of transportation
  - C) trains were not as fast and convenient as they used to be
  - D) trains could not compete with planes in terms of luxury and convenience
33. To encourage consumers to travel by train, DDB Needham emphasized \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the freedom and convenience provided on trains
  - B) the practical aspects of train travel
  - C) the adventurous aspects of train trips
  - D) the safety and cleanliness of train trips
34. The train ads were placed among family-oriented TV programs involving nature and America because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they could focus on meaningful travel experiences
  - B) they could increase the effectiveness of the TV programs
  - C) their profits could be increased by some 15 percent
  - D) most travel-lovers and nervous fliers were believed to be among the audiences
35. According to the passage, the Empire Builder enjoyed an increase in ridership and profits because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the attractiveness of its name and route was effectively advertised
  - B) it provided an exciting travel experience
  - C) its passengers could enjoy the great western outdoors
  - D) it was widely advertised in newspapers and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

## Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition—a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions—tiny *globules* (小球体) of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in *compartments* (隔仓室) buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of *nutrients* (养料). They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. "In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

36. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives  
B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter  
C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter  
D) it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition
37. According to the researchers, cream sours faster than butter because bacteria \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) are more evenly distributed in cream  
B) multiply more easily in cream than in butter  
C) live on less fat in cream than in butter  
D) produce less waste in cream than in butter
38. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) removing its fat  
B) killing the bacteria  
C) reducing its water content  
D) altering its structure
39. The word "colonies" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) tiny globules  
B) watery regions  
C) bacteria communities  
D) little compartments
40. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) by varying its chemical composition  
B) by turning it into a solid lump  
C) while keeping its structure unchanged  
D) while retaining its liquid form

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. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she \_\_\_\_\_ too long.  
A) has been reading      B) had read      C) is reading      D) read
42. Niagara Falls is a great tourist \_\_\_\_\_ drawing millions of visitors every year.  
A) attention      B) attraction      C) appointment      D) arrangement
43. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ the decision as long as it is not too late.  
A) you to delay making      B) your delaying making  
C) your delaying to make      D) you delay to make
44. The hopes, goals, fears and desires \_\_\_\_\_ widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor.  
A) alter      B) shift      C) transfer      D) vary
45. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it \_\_\_\_\_ in Cuba.  
A) being cultivated      B) been cultivated  
C) having cultivated      D) cultivating
46. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience \_\_\_\_\_ on benches, chairs or boxes.  
A) having seated      B) seating  
C) seated      D) having been seated
47. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen \_\_\_\_\_ comfortably.  
A) is worn      B) wears      C) wearing      D) are worn
48. Some diseases are \_\_\_\_\_ by certain water animals.  
A) transplanted      B) transformed      C) transported      D) transmitted
49. Wouldn't you rather your child \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early?  
A) go      B) went      C) would go      D) goes
50. Although Anne is happy with her success she wonders \_\_\_\_\_ will happen to her private life.  
A) that      B) what      C) it      D) this
51. The words of his old teacher left a \_\_\_\_\_ impression on his mind. He is still influenced by them.  
A) long      B) lively      C) lasting      D) liberal
52. Mike's uncle insists \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel.  
A) staying not      B) not to stay  
C) that he would not stay      D) that he not stay
53. We agreed to accept \_\_\_\_\_ they thought was the best tourist guide.

- A) whatever      B) whomever      C) whichever      D) whoever
54. It is our \_\_\_\_\_ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.  
A) consistent      B) continuous      C) considerate      D) continual
55. Between 1974 and 1997, the number of overseas visitors expanded \_\_\_\_\_ 27%.  
A) by      B) for      C) to      D) in
56. Although many people view conflict as bad, conflict is sometimes useful \_\_\_\_\_ it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes and behaviors.  
A) by which      B) to which      C) in that      D) so that
57. He is \_\_\_\_\_ about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year.  
A) optimistic      B) optional      C) outstanding      D) obvious
58. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in a different time and a different place.  
A) be living      B) were living      C) would live      D) would have lived
59. The director was critical \_\_\_\_\_ the way we were doing the work.  
A) at      B) in      C) of      D) with
60. In a sudden \_\_\_\_\_ of anger, the man tore up everything within reach.  
A) attack      B) burst      C) split      D) blast
61. \_\_\_\_\_ she realized it was too late to go home.  
A) No sooner it grew dark than      B) Hardly did it grow dark that  
C) Scarcely had it grown dark than      D) It was not until dark that
62. In Britain people \_\_\_\_\_ four million tons of potatoes every year.  
A) swallow      B) dispose      C) consume      D) exhaust
63. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.  
A) take into account      B) account for      C) make up for      D) make out
64. It is essential that these application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back as early as possible.  
A) must be sent      B) will be sent      C) are sent      D) be sent
65. She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it \_\_\_\_\_ enough to eat.  
A) mild      B) slight      C) light      D) tender
66. We take our skin for granted until it is burned \_\_\_\_\_ repair.  
A) beyond      B) for      C) without      D) under
67. The computer revolution may well change society as \_\_\_\_\_ as did the Industrial Revolution.  
A) certainly      B) insignificantly      C) fundamentally      D) comparatively
68. \_\_\_\_\_ in this way, the situation doesn't seem so disappointing.  
A) To look at      B) Looking at      C) Looked at      D) To be looked at
69. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) nuisance      B) trouble      C) worry      D) anxiety
70. Some women \_\_\_\_\_ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.





Outside of class, the student continues to use the 86 model because it has always worked well 87 that circumstance.

- 86. A) private
- C) personal
- H 87. A) in
- C) on

- B) individual
- D) own
- B) with
- D) for

Unless professors address 88 errors in students' personal models of the world, students are not 89 to replace them with the 90 one.

- 1) 88. A) general
- C) similar
- B 89. A) obliged
- C) probable
- 90. A) perfect
- C) reasonable

- B) natural
- D) specific
- B) likely
- D) partial
- B) better
- D) correct

二 卷  
COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four—  
听 力 理 解  
试 卷 一

古人取号取字取谥，内取各面式页本人真号升外学，各技，各效，各...

Part I Listening Comprehension

见《大学英语四级考试·北大索玉柱点评历年真题》(听力理解部分)

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages carefully. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the correct answer with a single line through the centre.

(30 minutes)  
Passage One

Part V Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the culture (given in Chinese) below. Do not copy the text or translate it into Chinese. You should write clearly and legibly. Do not use the first person singular pronoun (I) or the first person plural pronoun (we) in your writing. Do not sign your name at the end of your writing. Do not write on the lines for writing.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to train 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.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social/rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request such as "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 punitive measures. You can teach your dog its subordinate (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love