

主编：马 静

# 大学英语 四级全真题详解

# 全真 详解

← Enter

非常英语



中国纺织大学出版社

# 目 录

大学英语四级考试 1996 年 6 月	
试题 .....	1
参考答案及详解 .....	15
大学英语四级考试 1997 年 1 月	
试题 .....	26
参考答案及详解 .....	41
大学英语四级考试 1997 年 6 月	
试题 .....	53
参考答案及详解 .....	67
大学英语四级考试 1998 年 1 月	
试题 .....	78
参考答案及详解 .....	93
大学英语四级考试 1998 年 6 月	
试题 .....	105
参考答案及详解 .....	120
大学英语四级考试 1999 年 1 月	
试题 .....	132
参考答案及详解 .....	147
大学英语四级考试 1999 年 6 月	
试题 .....	158
参考答案及详解 .....	174
大学英语四级考试 2000 年 1 月	
试题 .....	185
参考答案及详解 .....	200
大学英语四级考试 2000 年 6 月	
试题 .....	212
参考答案及详解 .....	227

大学英语四级考试 2001 年 1 月	
试题 .....	239
参考答案及详解 .....	254
大学英语四级考试 2001 年 6 月	
试题 .....	268
参考答案及详解 .....	283

# 大学英语四级考试 1996 年 6 月

## 试 题

### 试 卷 一

#### 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. 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 centre.*

**Example:** you will hear:

You will read: A) At the office      B) In the waiting room  
                    C) At the airport      D) In a restaurant

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish 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 [A] on the Answer sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

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

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A) Place another order.      | B) Call to check on it.             |
| C) Wait patiently.              | D) Go and find the furniture.       |
| 2. A) She doesn't need the job. | B) She hasn't got a job yet.        |
| C) She has got a good job.      | D) She is going to start work soon. |

3. A) She got home before 9 o'clock.      B) She had a bad cold.  
C) She had a car accident.                D) She was delayed.
4. A) She hasn't gone camping for several weeks.  
B) She likes to take long camping trips.  
C) She prefers not to go camping on weekends.  
D) She often spends a lot of time planning her camping trips.
5. A) A writer.                                      B) A teacher.  
C) A reporter.                                    D) A student.
6. A) She has not heard of Prof. Johnson.  
B) She has not heard of Prof. Johnson's brother.  
C) She is a good friend of Prof. Johnson's.  
D) She doesn't know Prof. Johnson's brother.
7. A) Coming back for a later show.      B) Waiting in a queue.  
C) Coming back in five minutes.        D) Not going to the movie today.
8. A) He has got a heart attack.  
B) He was unharmed.  
C) He was badly hurt.  
D) He has fully recovered from the shock.
9. A) The man went to Australia during Christmas.  
B) The man visited Australia during the summer vacation.  
C) The man didn't have a good time because of the different weather.  
D) The man remained home while his parents went to see his uncle.
10. A) To attend a party at a classmate's home.  
B) To do homework with her classmate.  
C) To attend an evening class.  
D) To have supper out with her classmate.

## 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

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) He fell into the river but couldn't swim.  
B) He fell into the river together with his bike.  
C) He had his foot caught between two posts in the river.  
D) He dived into the river but couldn't reach the surface.
12. A) He jumped into the river immediately.  
B) He took off his coat and jumped into the water.  
C) He dashed down the bridge to save the boy.  
D) He shouted out for help.
13. A) He asked what the young man's name was.  
B) He asked the young man to take him home.  
C) He gave his name and then ran away.  
D) He thanked the young man and then ran away.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Alcohol helps develop people's intelligence.  
B) Heavy drinking is not necessarily harmful to one's health.  
C) Controlled drinking helps people keep their wits as they age.  
D) Drinking , even moderately, may harm one's health.
15. A) Worried.      B) Pleased.      C) Surprised.      D) Unconcerned.
16. A) At a conference.      B) In a newspaper.  
C) On television.      D) In a journal.

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) To seek adventure there.  
B) To be with her mother on Christmas.  
C) To see the animals and plants there.  
D) To join her father on Christmas.
18. A) She was seriously injured.      B) She survived the accident.  
C) She lost consciousness.      D) She fell into a stream.

19. A) To avoid hostile Indians.                      B) To avoid the rain.  
C) To avoid the strong sunlight.                  D) To avoid wild animals.
20. A) They gave Julia food to eat.  
B) They drove Julia to a hospital.  
C) They invited Julia to their hut.  
D) They took Julia to a village by boat.

**Part I    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.**

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up (打量) and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction, you need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving Goffman (1963) calls "a dimming of the lights." You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a

man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals. "I know you," "I am interested in you," or "You look peculiar and I am curious about you." This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

21. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) every glance has its significance
  - B) staring at a person is an expression of interest
  - C) a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable
  - D) a glance conveys more meaning than words
22. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) to look into another passenger's eyes
  - B) to avoid eye contact with other passengers
  - C) to signal you are not a threat to anyone
  - D) to keep a distance from other passengers
23. By "a dimming of the lights" (Line 11 to 12, Para. 1) Erving Goffman means " \_\_\_\_\_ " .
  - A) closing one's eyes
  - B) turning off the lights
  - C) ceasing to glance at others
  - D) reducing gaze-time to the minimum
24. If one is looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) depressed
  - B) uneasy
  - C) curious
  - D) amused
25. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) the limitations of eye contact
  - B) the exchange of ideas through eye contact
  - C) proper behavior in situations
  - D) the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The picnics, speeches, and parades of today's Labor Day were all part of



the first celebration, held in New York City in 1882. Its promoter was an Irish-American labor leader named Peter J. McGuire. A carpenter by trade, McGuire had worked since the age of eleven, and in 1882 was president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (UBCJ). Approaching the City's Central Labor Union that summer, he proposed a holiday that would applaud (赞许) "the industrial spirit — the great vital force of every nation." On September 5 his suggestion bore fruit, as an estimated 10,000 workers, many of them ignoring their bosses' warnings, left work to march from Union Square up Fifth Avenue to 42nd Street. The event gained national attention, and by 1893 thirty states had made Labor Day an annual holiday.

The quick adoption of the scheme may have indicated less about the state lawmakers' respect for working people than about a fear of risking their anger. In the 1880s the United States was a land sharply divided between the immensely wealthy and the very poor. Henry George was accurate in describing the era as one of "progress and poverty." In a society in which factory owners rode in private Pullmans while ten-year-olds slaved in the mines, strong anti-capitalist feeling ran high. Demands for fundamental change were common throughout the labor press. With socialists demanding an end to "wage slavery" and anarchists (无政府主义) singing the praises of the virtues of dynamite (炸药), middle-of-the-roads like Samuel Gompers and McGuire seemed attractively mild by comparison. One can imagine practical capitalists seeing Labor Day as a bargain: A one-day party certainly cost them less than paying their workers decent wages.

26. Judging from the passage, McGuire was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a moderate labor leader
- B) an extreme-anarchist in the labor movement
- C) a devoted socialist fighting against exploitation of man by man
- D) a firm anti-capitalist demanding the elimination of wage slavery

27. We can see from the first paragraph that the first Labor Day march

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) immediately won nationwide support
  - B) involved workers from 30 states
  - C) was opposed by many factory owners
  - D) was organized by the UBCJ

28. Which of the following is the key factor in the immediate approval of Labor Day as a national holiday?
- A) The lawmakers' respect for the workers.
  - B) The workers' determination to have a holiday of their own.
  - C) The socialists' demands for thorough reform.
  - D) The politicians' fear of the workers' anger.
29. We learn from the passage that the establishment of Labor Day \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) was accepted by most bosses as a compromise
  - B) marked a turning point in the workers' struggle for more rights
  - C) indicated the improvement of the workers' welfare
  - D) signaled the end of "wage slavery"
30. McGuire proposed Labor Day in order to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) draw people's attention to the striking contrast between the rich and the poor
  - B) make prominent the important role of the working class in society
  - C) win for the workers the right to shorter working hours
  - D) expose the exploitation of the workers by their bosses

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In the old days, children were familiar with birth and death as part of life. This is perhaps the first generation of American youngsters (年轻人) who have never been close by during the birth of a baby and have never experienced the death of a family member.

Nowadays when people grow old, we often send them to nursing homes. When they get sick, we transfer them to a hospital, where children are forbidden to visit terminally ill patients — even when those patients are their parents. This deprives (剥夺) the dying patient of significant family members during the last few days of his life and it deprives the children of an experience of death, which is an important learning experience.

Some of my colleagues and I once interviewed and followed approximately 500 terminally ill patients in order to find out what they could teach us and how we could be of more benefit, not just to them but to the members of their families as well. We were most impressed by the fact that even those patients

who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

It is important for family members, and doctors and nurses to understand these patients' communications in order to truly understand their needs, fears, and fantasies(幻想). Most of our patients welcomed another human being with whom they could talk openly, honestly, and frankly about their trouble. Many of them shared with us their tremendous need to be informed, to be kept up-to-date on their medical condition and to be told when the end was near. We found out that patients who had been dealt with openly and frankly were better able to cope with the approach of death and finally to reach a true stage of acceptance prior to death.

31. The elders of contemporary Americans \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) were often absent when a family member was born or dying  
B) were quite unfamiliar with birth and death  
C) usually witnessed the birth or death of a family member  
D) had often experienced the fear of death as part of life
32. Children in America today are denied the chance \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) to learn how to face death      B) to visit dying patients  
C) to attend to patients              D) to have access to a hospital
33. Five hundred critically ill patients were investigated with the main purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) observing how they reacted to the crisis of death  
B) helping them and their families overcome the fear of death  
C) finding out their attitude towards the approach of death  
D) learning how to best help them and their families
34. The need of a dying patient for company shows \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) his desire for communication with other people  
B) his fear of approaching death  
C) his pessimistic attitude towards his condition  
D) his reluctance to part with his family
35. It may be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) dying patients are afraid of being told of the approach of death  
B) most doctors and nurses understand what dying patients need  
C) dying patients should be truthfully informed of their condition

D) most patients are unable to accept death until it is obviously inevitable

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child — or even an animal, such as a pigeon — can learn to recognize faces, we all take this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person", you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon Allport, an American psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms, conservatives, military types — people are described with such terms.

People have always tried to "type" each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the villain's (坏人) or the hero's role. In fact, the words "person" and "personality" come from the Latin persona, meaning "mask". Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the "good guys" from the "bad guys" because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

36. By using the example of fingerprints, the author tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) people can learn to recognize faces
- B) people have different personalities
- C) people have difficulty in describing the features of finger prints
- D) people differ from each other in facial features

37. According to this passage, some animals have the gift of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A) telling people apart by how they behave  
 B) typing each other  
 C) telling good people from bad people  
 D) recognizing human faces
38. Who most probably knows best how to describe people's personality?  
 A) The ancient Greek audience.                      B) The movie actors.  
 C) Psychologists.    D) The modern TV audience.
39. According to the passage, it is possible for us to tell one type of person from another because \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A) people differ in their behavioral and physical characteristics  
 B) human fingerprints provide unique information  
 C) people's behavior can be easily described in words  
 D) human faces have complex features
40. Which of the following is the major point of the passage?  
 A) Why it is necessary to identify people's personality.  
 B) Why it is possible to describe people.  
 C) How to get to know people.  
 D) How best to recognize people.

**Part II                                      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. After the robbery, the shop installed a sophisticated alarm system as an insurance \_\_\_\_\_ further losses.  
 A) for                      B) from                      C) against                      D) towards
42. \_\_\_\_\_ the earth to be flat, many people feared that Columbus would fall off the edge of the earth.  
 A) Having believed                      B) Believed  
 C) Believing                      D) Being believed

43. A healthy life is frequently thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ with the open countryside and homegrown food.  
 A) tied                      B) bound                      C) involved                      D) associated
44. Sir Denis, who is 78, has made it known that much of his collection \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation.  
 A) has left                      B) is to leave                      C) leaves                      D) is to be left
45. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it \_\_\_\_\_ necessary for all planes to land for refueling.  
 A) would be                      B) has been  
 C) had been                      D) would have been
46. In Britain today women \_\_\_\_\_ 44% of the workhorse, and nearly half the mothers with children are, in paid work.  
 A) build up                      B) stand for                      C) make up                      D) conform to
47. \_\_\_\_\_ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.  
 A) As                      B) That                      C) It                      D) What
48. If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to correct                      B) correcting  
 C) having corrected                      D) being corrected
49. Features such as height, weight, and skin color \_\_\_\_\_ from individual to individual and from face to face.  
 A) change                      B) vary                      C) alter                      D) convert
50. I make notes in the back of my diary \_\_\_\_\_ things to be mended or replaced.  
 A) by                      B) in                      C) with                      D) of
51. The room is in a terrible mess; it \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned.  
 A) can't have been                      B) shouldn't have been  
 C) mustn't have been                      D) wouldn't have been
52. A well-written composition \_\_\_\_\_ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.  
 A) calls on                      B) calls for                      C) calls up                      D) calls off
53. The traditional approach \_\_\_\_\_ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.

- A) to dealing    B) in dealing    C) dealing    D) to deal
54. It has been revealed that some government leaders \_\_\_\_\_ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves.  
A) employ    B) take    C) abuse    D) overlook
55. We were struck by the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which the teachers' decisions served the interests of the school rather than those of the students.  
A) to    B) for    C) in    D) with
56. Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) intention    B) attempt    C) purpose    D) desire
57. The ancient Egyptians are supposed \_\_\_\_\_ rockets to the moon.  
A) to sent    B) to be sending  
C) to have sent    D) to have been sending
58. The store had to \_\_\_\_\_ a number of clerks because sales were down.  
A) lay out    B) lay off    C) lay aside    D) lay down
59. All the students in this class passed the English exam \_\_\_\_\_ the exception of Li Ming.  
A) on    B) in    C) for    D) with
60. Young adults \_\_\_\_\_ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.  
A) other than    B) more than  
C) less than    D) rather than
61. Writing is a slow process, requiring \_\_\_\_\_ thought, time, and effort.  
A) significant    B) considerable    C) enormous    D) numerous
62. \_\_\_\_\_ right now, she would get there on Sunday.  
A) Would she leave    B) If she leaves  
C) Were she to leave    D) If she had left
63. It's already 5 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A) we are going home    B) we go home  
C) we went home    D) we can go home
64. Lightning is a \_\_\_\_\_ of electrical current from a cloud to the ground or from one cloud to another.  
A) rush    B) rainbow    C) rack    D) ribbon
65. Today, \_\_\_\_\_ major new products without conduction elaborate market research.

- A) corporations hardly introduced ever  
 B) corporations hardly ever introduce  
 C) hardly corporations introduce ever  
 D) hardly corporations ever introduce
66. I've already told you that I'm going to buy it, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A) however much it costs                      B) however does it costs much  
 C) how much does it cost                      D) no matter how it costs
67. New York \_\_\_\_\_ second in the production of apples, producing 850,000,000 pounds this year.  
 A) ranked                      B) occupied                      C) arranged                      D) classified
68. Melted iron is poured into the mixer much \_\_\_\_\_ tea is poured into a cup from a teapot.  
 A) in the same way like                      B) in the same way which  
 C) in the same way                      D) in the same way as
69. By success I don't mean \_\_\_\_\_ usually thought of when that word is used.  
 A) what is                      B) that we                      C) as you                      D) all is
70. I caught a \_\_\_\_\_ of the taxi before it disappeared around the corner of the street.  
 A) vision                      B) glimpse                      C) look                      D) scene

## 试 卷 二

### Part I                      Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part, there are items, each consisting of one or two sentences for you to translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part Three of Test Paper One. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meaning in the context.*

71. (Passage 1, Lines 7—9, Para. 1)

You very likely give other passage a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no threat.



---

---

72. (Passage 2, Lines 3—4, Para. 2)

In the 1880s the United States was a land sharply divided between the immensely wealthy and the very poor.

---

---

---

---

73. (Passage 3, Lines 4—6, Para. 3)

We were most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

---

---

---

---

74. (Passage 4, Lines 2—3, Para. 1)

Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another.

---

---

**Part II**

**Writing**

**(30 minutes)**

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

1. 人们认为淡水是取之不尽的(提示:雨水、河水、井水……)
2. 实际上淡水是非常紧缺的(提示:人口增加,工业用水增加,污染……)
3. 我们应该怎么办

**Global Shortage of Fresh Water**