

Learn To Know How And Why

大学英语 四级自助考 (综合训练)

总主编 陈大宝

主 编 曾利娟 李慕杰 龚丽平

College English Band 4

BAND 4

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上海交通大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级自助考:综合训练/陈大宝总主编.
—上海:上海交通大学出版社,2001

ISBN 7-313-02695-1

I. 大… II. 陈… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 26639 号

大学英语四级自助考

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上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:张天蔚

立信会计常熟市印刷联营厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:890mm×1240mm 1/32 印张:10.5 字数:350 千字

2001 年 5 月第 1 版 2001 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~6050

ISBN 7-313-02695-1/H·536 定价:16.50 元

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试自 1987 年开考以来,有力地推动了大学英语教学改革,极大地调动了广大学生学习英语的积极性,为国家培养了大批合格的英语人才。但同时也出现应试教学,题海战术和高分低能等现象。为彻底改革大学英语教学,适应我国改革、开放的需要和迎接加入 WTO 的挑战,国家教育部在新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》中对大学英语教学目的和培养目标提出了更高、更全面的要求,明确提出了英语的主攻方向是帮助学生为用英语交流打下一个扎实的语言基础。

《大学英语四级自助考》系列丛书正是根据最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》的各项目标和要求,对历年大学英语四级考试的全真试题加以详尽解析。之所以选用全真试题,是因为它具有社会普遍认同的科学性和权威性;之所以加以详尽解析,是想帮助学生了解考试大纲的要求,掌握必备的语言技能,通过做一道题而能掌握同一类型题的特点、要求和解题技巧,避免在茫茫题海中盲目地苦苦漫游,这就是本丛书编写的宗旨。

本丛书的特点是:重点突出,难点讲清,解析到位。本丛书的目的是:帮助学生在短时间内高效地掌握测试要点、题型特点和解题技巧,使学生不仅知其然,更重要的是知其所以然,做到无师自通,从而在考试中能灵活运用自己的语言知识和能力,做到胸有成竹,应付自如。

本丛书共分四册:《综合训练》、《词汇·语法·填空》、《阅读理解·翻译·简答》和《听力·写作》。

1. 《综合训练》中包括:1996 年 6 月~2001 年 1 月的大学英语四级试卷;听力原文;答案和解析。

2. 《词汇、语法、填空》;《阅读理解、翻译、简答》和《写作、听力》中

均包括以下三部分：

测试要点和解题技巧部分：简明扼要地介绍测试要点、题型特点和解题技巧。

自助考部分：将历年英语四级考试中的单项按题型归类，汇编成自考题供学生考前练习。

答案和解析(范文)部分：除提供正确答案外，还重点分析了答案正确的理由以及该题的考点所在。

为了节省版面，本丛书将试卷中各部分(除复合式听写、写作部分外)大家都熟悉的 Directions 省去。

本书的不足之处，请读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 4 月

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2001 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

试 题

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Get some change from Jane. C) Go look for a pay phone.
B) Use the woman's phone. D) Pay for the phone call.
2. A) At a bookstore. C) At an art gallery.
B) In a workshop. D) In a department store.
3. A) She's bought the man a pair of glasses today.
B) She will help the man to catch up.
C) She is worried about the man's health.
D) She has bought the man an up-to-date map.
4. A) He is going to give a talk on fishing.
B) He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time.
C) He has the same hobby as Susan's father.
D) He is eager to meet Susan's parents.
5. A) He finds the presentation hard to follow.
B) He considers the presentation very dull.
C) He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic.
D) He speaks highly of the presentation.
6. A) High quality paper. C) A bookshelf.
B) A typewriter. D) Some stocks.
7. A) They go to the seaside. C) They go sightseeing.
B) They set off early. D) They wait for a fine day.
8. A) He was late for school on the first day.
B) He had a funny face.
C) He was the first person she met at school.

- D) He liked to show off in class.
9. A) Her car can stand any crash.
B) Her car is not as good as his.
C) Her car is maintained as well as his.
D) Her car is kept in good condition.
10. A) She is too busy to go.
B) She doesn't want to wait long.
C) She's willing to go swimming.
D) She enjoys the wonderful weather.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 1 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) He was once a friend of the ruler.
B) He was a tax collector.
C) He was a government official.
D) He was once a school teacher in India.
12. A) To declare new ways of collection tax.
B) To entertain those who had made great contributions to the government.
C) To collect money from the persons invited.
D) To reward outstanding tax collectors.
13. A) They tried to collect more money than the ruler asked for.
B) They were given some silver and gold coins by the ruler.
C) They were excused from paying income tax.
D) They enjoyed being invited to dinner at the ruler's palace.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They liked traveling.
B) They wanted to find a better place to live in.
C) They were driven out of their homes.
D) The reasons are unknown.
15. A) They try to put up with Gypsies.

- B) They are envious of Gypsies.
 - C) They are unfriendly to Gypsies.
 - D) They admire the musical talent of the Gypsies.
16. A) Special schools have been set up for them.
- B) Permanent homes have been built for them.
 - C) They are now taught in their own language.
 - D) They are now allowed to attend local schools.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The causes are obvious.
- B) The causes are very complicated.
 - C) The causes are familiar.
 - D) The causes are not well understood.
18. A) Regular driver training. C) Stricter traffic regulations.
- B) Improved highway design. D) Better public transportation.
19. A) Highway crime. C) Confusing road signs.
- B) Poor traffic control. D) Drivers' errors.
20. A) Designing better cars.
- B) Building more highways.
 - C) Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.
 - D) Enhancing drivers' sense of responsibility.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train (驯服) 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 of "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 extreme measures. You can teach your dog its subordinate (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

21. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to _____.
A) be just part of their nature C) occur when they go wild
B) worsen in modern society D) present a threat to the community
22. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
A) teach the dog to perform clever tricks
B) make the dog aware of its owner's authority
C) provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
D) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
23. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
A) essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
B) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
C) a good way to teach the dog new tricks
D) an extreme measure in obedience training
24. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
A) To avoid being punished.
B) To show their affection for their masters.
C) To win leadership of the dog pack.

- D) To show their willingness to obey.
25. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.
A) can give the dog more rewards
B) will enjoy a better family life
C) can give the dog more freedom
D) will have more confidence in himself

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts(文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you had values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer: technical genius and sensitive humanist(人文学者) all in one.

Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal-arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to reconcile(协调) engineering with liberal-arts courses in college:

The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful

student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

26. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he _____.
A) wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality
B) intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist
C) wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal-arts courses in college
D) intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals
27. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students can _____.
A) balance engineering and the liberal arts
B) receive guidance in their careers
C) become noble idealists
D) broaden their horizons
28. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected _____.
A) to have an excellent academic record
B) to be wise and mature
C) to be imaginative with a value system to guide him
D) to be a technical genius with a wide vision
29. The author's experience shows that he was _____.
A) creative
B) ambitious
C) unrealistic
D) irrational
30. The word "they" in "...together they threaten to confuse." (Line 4, Para. 5) refers to _____.
A) engineering and the liberal arts
B) reality and noble ideals
C) flexibility and a value system
D) practicality and rationality

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy-efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they

built a \$100,000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small double-paned (双层玻璃) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of formaldehyde (甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall was carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom built up to dangerous levels.

31. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house _____.
A) is well worth the money spent on its construction
B) is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
C) failed to meet energy conservation standards
D) was designed and constructed in a scientific way
32. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?
A) Lack of fresh air.
B) Poor quality of building materials.
C) Gas leakage in the kitchen.
D) The newly painted walls.
33. The word "accentuate" (Line 6, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".

expensive waste-management option. For every ton of waste recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to savings of more than \$ 100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

36. What regulation was issued by New York States concerning beverage containers?
- A) Beverage companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.
 - B) Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.
 - C) A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.
 - D) Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.
37. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to _____.
A) end up somewhere underground C) have a second-life value
B) be turned into raw materials D) be separated from other rubbish
38. The key problem in dealing with returned plastic beverage containers is _____.
A) to sell them at a profitable price
B) how to turn them into useful things
C) how to reduce their recycling costs
D) to lower the prices for used materials
39. Recycling has become the first choice for the disposal of rubbish because _____.
A) local governments find it easy to manage
B) recycling has great appeal for the jobless
C) recycling causes little pollution
D) other methods are more expensive
40. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A) rubbish is a potential remedy for the shortage of raw materials
B) local governments in the U. S. can expect big profits from recycling
C) recycling is to be recommended both economically and environmentally

