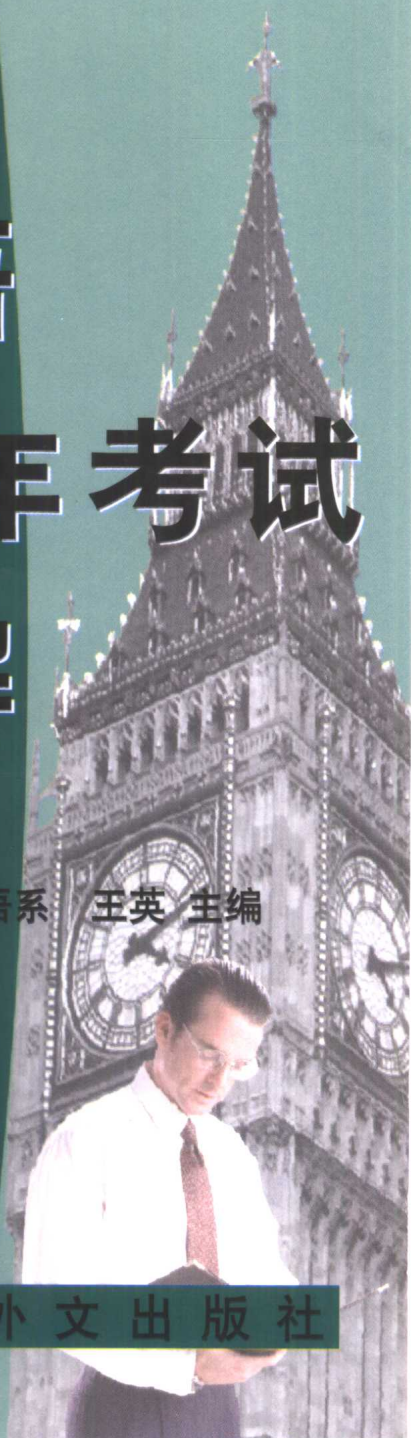


# 最新 大学英语 四级历年考试 试题详解

清华大学英语系 王英 主编



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# 最新大学英语四级历年 考试试题详解

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# 1996 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

## 试卷一

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

#### Section A

1. A. At home.  
B. At the riverside.  
C. At the health center  
D. At his office.
2. A. Having an interview  
B. Filling out a form  
C. Talking with his friend  
D. Asking for information
3. A. She made a mistake by taking too few courses in the first term  
B. The courses she took were too difficult for her.  
C. She took too many courses during her first term  
D. She found it difficult to deal with college courses.
4. A. Worried and frightened  
B. Very relaxed.  
C. Quite unhappy.  
D. Angry with the professor
5. A. He enjoys reading letters.  
B. He has been job-hunting.  
C. He is offering the woman a job.  
D. He is working for a company.
6. A. She lost her way.

- B. She lost her keys.
  - C. She lost her car.
  - D. She lost her handbag.
7. A. More than an hour and a half.  
B. Not more than half an hour.  
C. More than two hours.  
D. Less than an hour and a half.
8. A. She is sure who is going to win.  
B. Now it is a good time to start the game.  
C. The game has been going on for a long time.  
D. The same team always wins.
9. A. The ideas of the paper are not convincing.  
C. The handwriting of the paper is not good.  
B. Some parts of the paper are not well written.  
D. The paper is not complete.
10. A. Looking for a young lady.  
C. Looking for a young gentleman.  
B. Looking for her wrist watch.  
D. Looking for a man wearing a wrist watch.

## **Section B**

### **Passage One**

**Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A. It had many problems.  
B. It was the most democratic country in the world.  
C. It was fair to women.  
D. It had some minor problems to solve.
12. A. The women of some states.  
B. The women in the state of Wyoming only.  
C. The members of the National Women's Association.  
D. The women in the state of Massachusetts only.
13. A. At the very beginning of the 20th century.



- C. After Susan Anthony's death.
  - B. At the end of the 19th century.
  - D. Just before Susan Anthony's death.
14. A. She worked on the draft of the American Constitution.
- B. She was the chairman of the National Women's Association.
  - C. She was born in New York and died in Massachusetts.
  - D. She was an activist in the women's movement for equal rights.

### **Passage Two**

**Questions 15 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

15. A. People with problems.
- B. Travels around the world.
  - C. Beautiful America.
  - D. People in great cities.
16. A. He spent three months writing "Travels with Charley".
- B. He enjoyed his travels around the United States.
  - C. He was fond of writing about his travels.
  - D. He didn't enjoy the trip as much as Charley.

### **Passage Three**

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

17. A. The long distance between his home town and New York.
- B. His unpopular character.
  - C. The high unemployment rate in New York
  - D. His criminal record.
18. A. He wanted to be put in prison again.
- B. He needed the money to support his family
  - C. He hated the barber there.
  - D. He wanted to make himself well known.
19. A. He went directly to the police station.
- B. He drove out of the town and tried to escape.
  - C. He waited for the police to arrest him.
  - D. He argued with the police angrily.

20. A. Mr. Spears enjoyed living in prison.  
B. Mr. Spears was known as a greedy man in his community.  
C. The police in New York were not very efficient.  
D. The only way for Mr. Spears to support his family was by going to prison again.

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)**

21. The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, \_\_\_\_ and perfected now.  
A. developed  
B. have developed  
C. are being developed  
D. will have been developed
22. This ticket \_\_\_\_ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.  
A. gives  
B. grants  
C. entitles  
D. credits
23. You \_\_\_\_ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks.  
A. needn't have seen  
B. must have seen  
C. might have seen  
D. can't have seen
24. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but \_\_\_\_ the police.  
A. called in  
B. calling in  
C. call in  
D. to call in
25. She was so \_\_\_\_ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.  
A. attracted  
B. absorbed  
C. drawn  
D. concentrated
26. \_\_\_\_ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.  
A. Being published  
B. Published  
C. Publishing  
D. To be published
27. At first, the speaker was referring to the problem of pollution in the country, but halfway in her speech, she suddenly \_\_\_\_ to another subject.

- A. committed                      B. switched  
C. favoured                         D. transmitted
28. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios \_\_\_\_ after 11 o'clock at night.  
A. wer not played                      B. not to play  
C. not be played                         D. did not play
29. Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful \_\_\_\_ through the window.  
A. vision                                 B. look  
C. picture                                 D. view
30. Cancer is second only \_\_\_\_ heart disease as a cause of death.  
A. of                                         B. to  
C. with                                       D. from
31. Despite the wonderful acting and well-developed plot the \_\_\_\_ movie could not hold our attention.  
A. three-hours                             B. three-hour  
C. three-hours'                             D. three-hour's
32. 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
33. The organization had broken no rules, but \_\_\_\_ had it acted responsibly.  
A. neither                                 B. so  
C. either                                      D. both
34. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came \_\_\_\_ view.  
A. from                                       B. in  
C. before                                      D. into
35. They took \_\_\_\_ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.  
A. fruitful                                     B. beneficial  
C. valid                                        D. effective
36. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true \_\_\_\_ it comes to classroom tests.

- A. when B. since  
C. before D. after
37. Careful surveys have indicated that as many as 50 percent of patients do not take drugs \_\_\_\_ directed.  
A. like B. so  
C. which D. as
38. In developing countries people are \_\_\_\_ into overcrowded cities in great numbers.  
A. breaking B. filling  
C. pouring D. hurrying
39. It's reported that by the end of this month the output of cement in the factory \_\_\_\_ by about 10% .  
A. will have risen B. has risen  
C. will be rising D. has been rising
40. If I had remembered \_\_\_\_ the window, the thief would not have got in.  
A. to close B. closing  
C. to have closed D. having closed
41. There are other problems which I don't propose to \_\_\_\_ at the moment.  
A. go into B. go around  
C. go for D. go up
42. Don't get your schedule \_\_\_\_ ; stay with us in this class.  
A. to change B. changed  
C. changing D. change
43. It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and \_\_\_\_ knowledge.  
A. extensive B. expansive  
C. intensive D. expensive
44. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she \_\_\_\_ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.  
A. has to get B. were to get  
C. had got D. could have got
45. I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave, \_\_\_\_ something occurred.

curred which attracted my attention.

- A. unless                                  B. until  
C. when                                      D. while
46. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily \_\_\_\_ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.  
A. take over                                  B. result in  
C. hold on                                    D. keep to
47. The ability to store knowledge makes computers different from every other machine \_\_\_\_ invented.  
A. ever                                        B. thus  
C. yet    D. as
48. I'm not sure whether I can gain any profit from the investment, so I can't make a(n) \_\_\_\_ promise to help you.  
A. exact                                        B. defined  
C. definite                                     D. sure
49. I have kept that portrait \_\_\_\_ I can see it every day , as it always reminds me of my university days in London:  
A. which                                        B. where  
C. whether                                      D. when
50. The sports meet, originally due to be held last Friday, was finally \_\_\_\_ because of the bad weather.  
A. set off                                        B. broken off  
C. worn off                                      D. called off

**Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)**

### Passage One

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of *meteors* (流星) but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable.

Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage—a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of *deformed* (畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found, so far.

51. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that \_\_\_\_.

- A. it protects him against the harmful rays from space
- B. it provides sufficient light for plant growth
- C. it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
- D. it screens off the falling meteors

52. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_.

- A. exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
- B. the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming
- C. radiation is avoidable in space exploration
- D. astronauts in spacesuits needn't worry about radiation damage

53. The harm radiation has done to the Apollo crew members \_\_\_\_.

- A. is insignificant
- B. seems overestimated

- C. is enormous  
D. remains unknown
54. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- A. the Apollo mission was very successful  
B. protection from space radiation is no easy job  
C. astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren  
D. radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers
55. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_.
- A. The Atmosphere and Our Environment  
B. Research on Radiation  
C. Effects of Space Radiation  
D. Importance of Protection Against Radiation

## Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Taste is such a subjective matter that we don't usually conduct preference tests for food. The most you can say about anyone's preference, is that it's one person's opinion. But because the two big *cola* (可乐饮料) companies—Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, we've wondered how big a role taste preference actually plays in brand loyalty. We set up a taste test that challenged people who identified themselves as either Coca-Cola or Pepsi fans: Find your brand in a blind tasting.

We invited staff volunteers who had a strong liking for either Coca-Cola *Classic* (传统型) or Pepsi, *Diet* (低糖的) Coke, or Diet Pepsi. These were people who thought they'd have no trouble telling their brand from the other brand.

We eventually located 19 regular cola drinkers and 27 diet cola drinkers. Then we fed them four unidentified samples of cola one at a time, regular colas for the one group, diet versions for the other. We asked them to tell us whether each sample was Coke or Pepsi; then we analyzed the records statistically to compare the participants' choices with what mere guess-work could have accomplished.

Getting all four samples right was a tough test, but not too tough, we thought, for people who believed they could recognize their brand. In the end, only 7 out of 19 regular cola drinkers correctly identified their brand of choice in all four trials. The diet—cola drinkers did a little worse—only 7 of 27 identified all four samples correctly.

While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times. Two people got all four samples wrong. Overall, half the participants did about as well on the last round of tasting as on the first, so fatigue, or taste burnout, was not a factor. Our preference test results suggest that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their favorite brand by taste and price.

56. According to the passage the preference test was conducted in order to \_\_\_\_.

- A. find out the role taste preference plays in a person's drinking
- B. reveal which cola is more to the liking of the drinkers
- C. show that a person's opinion about taste is mere guess-work
- D. compare the ability of the participants in choosing their drinks

57. The statistics recorded in the preference tests show \_\_\_\_.

- A. Coca-Cola and Pepsi are people's two most favorite drinks
- B. there is not much difference in taste between Coca-Cola and Pepsi
- C. few people had trouble telling Coca-Cola from Pepsi
- D. people's tastes differ from one another

58. It is implied in the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_.

- A. the purpose of taste tests is to promote the sale of colas
- B. the improvement of quality is the chief concern of the two cola companies
- C. the competition between the two colas is very strong
- D. blind tasting is necessary for identifying fans

59. The word "burnout" (Line 4, Para. 5) here refers to the state of \_\_\_\_.

- A. being seriously burnt in the skin
- B. being unable to burn for lack of fuel
- C. being badly damaged by fire



- D. being unable to function because of excessive use
60. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. show that taste preference is highly subjective
- B. argue that taste testing is an important marketing strategy
- C. emphasize that taste and price are closely related to each other
- D. recommend that blind tasting be introduced in the quality control of colas

### Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

The concept of "environment" is certainly difficult and may even be misunderstood; but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and the surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and the environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and *vice versa* (反之亦然).

In the case of man, the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a *bearer* (持有者) of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are acting on the organism, we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situations; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as "cultural", which modify the physical and biological factors. But man, as we know him, is always a bearer of culture; and if we study human culture, we find that it, in turn, is modified by the environmental factors of climate and geography. We thus easily get into great difficulties from the necessity of viewing culture, at one moment, as a part of the man and, at another moment, as a part of the environment.

61. Which of the following words can best describe the popular understanding of "environment" as the author sees it?