

2001 年著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练丛书

新编大学英语 四级考试

全真试卷汇集与详解

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北 京 大 学 英 语 系
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出版说明

《2001 年著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是根据教育部 1999 年最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》，由我国著名高等学府——北京大学、南开大学和大连理工大学英语系知名教授组织，由三所名校多年从事大学英语四、六级教学工作的教师共同撰写的。北京大学英语系教授齐乃政，多年从事英语教学工作。南开大学英语系教授张文起、大连理工大学英语系教授赵亚翘，曾主持过公共英语教研室工作，对英语四、六级考试有独到的研究和丰富的实践经验。他们有多部大学英语四、六级考试的著作行世，受到了广大考生的欢迎，一版再版。

这三所名校以骄人的四、六级过级率为人瞩目。此套《2001 年著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书的编撰人员皆是这三所大学教授大学英语、研究英语四、六级考试的教师，他们各自所编写的部分都是自己长年教学的内容。因此，本丛书的最大特点是紧紧联系考生大学英语四、六级考试的实际。本套《2001 年著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是他们同心协力的新贡献。

世界知识出版社

前 言

十几年来,全国大学英语四、六级考试对我国大学英语教学的发展一直起着不可替代的作用,它是贯彻执行教学大纲的重要保证。

由于国家大学英语四、六级考试委员会几次修改四、六级考试大纲,设计并采用了几种新题型,因此,考生没有一本具有指导性的辅导教材来做充分的复习准备是不容易通过四级的。从实用角度考虑,我们收集了90年代国家大学英语四级统考真题。此外,根据1999年教育部《最新大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)对教学与测试的要求,在深入分析研究全国大学英语四级统考真题的基础上,我们本着突出重点、难点的原则,有针对性、有指导性地对试题做了详细讲解,并给出写作范文。

本书的特点:1)大学英语已经采用和可能采用的新老题型均囊括在内。2)真题收集较多。这可以使考生准确把握住国家四级考试动向与标准。3)所有真题试卷上的写作部分,我们都提供了范文,增加考生写作的练习及模拟机会(目前市场上同类书几乎都把作文这部分略掉,不给范文)。4)全部试题都有答案,并附详细解析。对于词汇部分,我们还逐句给出译文并用例句进一步说明相关词的用法。

本书可供大学英语四级考生及较高层次的考生(参加六级,WSK,TOEFL等考试)进行备考复习、自学、自测及强化训练用。

感谢龙曙、史洪涛、邓秀梅、任翼等同志在编写过程中的大力协助。

编 者

2000年9月

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全国大学英语四级考试达标相关问题说明

1. 关于设作文最低分问题:

为了提高学生的语言实际运用能力,大学英语考试设作文最低分,即作文分低于某一数值者,总分即使达到 60 分也不给予及格。例如:设最低分为 6 分,采用下列方式计算:

1) 作文分为 0 分者,总分若高于 60 分,卷面总成绩一律作不及格处理。

2) 作文分大于 0 分小于 6 分者,按下列方式计算成绩:

卷面总成绩 = 原计算总分 - 6 + 实得作文分

例如:原计算总分为 63 分,作文实际分 2 分,卷面最后总分 = $63 - 6 + 2 = 59$ 分

2. 简短回答题(Short Answer Question):

“简短回答题”安排在阅读理解部分之后。每次考试为一篇文章,文章后有五个问题或不完整的句子。要求在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。考试时间为 15 分钟。“简短回答题”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

目前的评分标准大概如下:

评分按“内容 + 语言表达”两方面给分,其中内容占 1.5 分,语言表达 0.5 分。在内容方面,如果有冗长信息,扣 0.5 分,反之,信息不足,扣 0.5 分。答案中的大小写问题不计分。答题时关键词一定要写,因为只要内容完整,不论有几处语法错误只扣 0.5 分。答案以简短而信息量大为上,不超过 10 个词;但在评分时会列出一组相关答案,所以考生对每个问题都应该尽可能找出答案,只要沾边就能得分。

3. 复合式听写(Compound Dictation):

“复合式听写”安排在听力理解部分之后。试题由两个部分组成:第一部分是听写单词,要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词;第二部分是表达,要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。全文是一篇 250 个词左右的短文,朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时,第一部分在每个空格之后略有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词;第二部分之后停顿五分钟,让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生进行核对。考试时间为 15 分钟。“复合式听写”旨在考核学生的听力能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。“复合式听写”所用短文与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同,朗读速度略低于大学英语教学大纲规定的语速。

关于复合式听写的分值:

复合式听写的 10 个填空, S1 - S7 是填写单词,每题 0.5 分; S8 - S10 填写空缺信息共 6.5 分,三题之中,有一题为 2.5 分,其余两题每题 2 分。 S1 - S10 共 10 分。

College English Test 1

—— Band Four ——

(1990 年 1 月全国大学英语四级考试试卷)

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 center.*

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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer: [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.
B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.
C) There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.
D) There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.
2. A) He enjoys writing home every week.
B) He never fails to write a weekly letter home.
C) He doesn't write home once a week now.
D) He has been asked to write home every week.
3. A) Because she has got an appointment.
B) Because she doesn't want to.
C) Because she has to work.
D) Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.
4. A) The teacher postponed the meeting.
B) There won't be a test this afternoon.

- C) The students will be attending the meeting.
 D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.
5. A) On the whole, she liked the film.
 B) She didn't see the film.
 C) The film was very exciting.
 D) The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.
6. A) Around 5:00. C) At 2:00.
 B) Around 3:00. D) At 1:00.
7. A) He had to work overtime. C) His car ran out of gas.
 B) He was held up in traffic. D) He had a traffic accident.
8. A) John Smith isn't in right now.
 B) John Smith can't come to the phone right now.
 C) John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.
 D) The caller dialed the wrong number.
9. A) Yesterday. C) Two days ago.
 B) Three days ago. D) Early last week.
10. A) She got up later than usual. C) She forgot she had classes.
 B) The bus was late. D) Her clock was slow.

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 center.*

Passage One

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

11. A) 4,000 years ago. C) 2,000 years ago.
 B) 3,000 years ago. D) 1,000 years ago.
12. A) The small bowl was put above the large bowl.
 B) The large bowl was put above the small bowl.
 C) The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.
 D) The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.
13. A) Horsemen. C) Drops of water.
 B) Brass doors. D) Metal balls.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They are the most attractive women in Britain.
 B) They are the most popular film stars.

- C) They are the first women news announcers on British television.
 D) They appear almost every night in TV plays.
15. A) At 10 in the evening. C) At 9 in the morning.
 B) At 9 in the evening. D) At 10 in the morning.
16. A) People still talk a lot about it.
 B) Fewer people watched Susan's programme from then on.
 C) Anna's photographs appeared frequently in newspapers.
 D) The number of viewers of her programme that day increased by millions.

Passage Three

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

17. A) It is completely flat. C) It has many large lakes.
 B) It has few rivers. D) It is hilly.
18. A) The soil has been overworked. C) The weather is too dry.
 B) The climate is cold. D) The soil is sandy.
19. A) By raising cattle. C) By working in factories.
 B) By working on farms. D) By raising sheep.
20. A) At school. C) From books.
 B) From their parents. D) In factories.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. From 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 center.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Oceanography has been defined as "The application of all sciences to the study of the sea".

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travellers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that the question "What is at the bottom of the oceans?" had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth *profile* (起伏形状) of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which *soundings* (探测) were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physi-*

cal Geography of the Sea.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

Within a few years oceanography was under way. In 1872 Thomson led a scientific *expedition* (考察), which lasted for four years and brought home thousands of samples from the sea. Their classification and analysis occupied scientists for years and led to a five-volume report, the last volume being published in 1895.

21. The proposal to lay a telegraph cable from Europe to America made oceanographic studies take on _____.
A) an academic aspect C) a business aspect
B) a military aspect D) an international aspect
22. It was _____ that asked Maury for help in oceanography studies.
A) the American Navy
B) some early intercontinental travelers
C) those who earned a living from the sea
D) the company which proposed to lay an undersea cable
23. The aim of the voyages Maury was responsible for in the 1840s was _____.
A) to make some sounding experiments in the oceans
B) to collect samples of sea plants and animals
C) to estimate the length of cable that was needed
D) to measure the depths of the two oceans
24. "Defied" in the 5th paragraph probably means "_____".
A) doubted C) challenged
B) gave proof to D) agreed to
25. This passage is mainly about _____.
A) the beginnings of oceanography
B) the laying of the first undersea cable
C) the investigation of ocean depths
D) the early intercontinental communications

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move be-

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

- Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

— 6 —

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar *monologues* (自言自语) as: "Get up, John. You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. *Counteract* (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll *get up steam* (鼓起干劲) and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

31. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____.
A) he is a lazy person
B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
C) he is not sure when his energy is low
D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening
32. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?
A) Unawareness of energy cycles.
B) Familiar monologues.
C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.
D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
33. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should _____.
A) change his energy cycle
B) overcome his laziness
C) get up earlier than usual
D) go to bed earlier
34. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will _____.
A) help to keep your energy for the day's work
B) help you to control your temper early in the day
C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work
D) keep your energy cycle under control all day
35. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.
B) Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day.
C) Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle.

D) Children have energy cycles, too.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in *streaming* (把……按能力分班) pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in-groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work: it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

36. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is _____.
A) critical C) approving
B) questioning D) objective
37. By "held back" (Line 1, Para. 1) the author means "_____".
A) made to remain in the same classes
B) forced to study in the lower classes
C) drawn to their studies
D) prevented from advancing
38. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the student's _____.
A) personal qualities and social skills
B) total personality
C) learning ability and communicative skills
D) intellectual ability
39. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the third paragraph?
A) Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with others.
B) Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning abilities.

- C) Group work provides pupils with the opportunity to learn to be capable organizers.
 D) Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.
40. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
 A) argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class
 B) recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities
 C) offer advice on the proper use of the library
 D) emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching

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 center.*

41. The bridge was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.
 A) after C) by
 B) with D) from
42. There were no tickets _____ for Friday's performance.
 A) preferable C) possible
 B) considerable D) available
43. It wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us.
 A) that C) as
 B) which D) what
44. They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage.
 A) unless C) before
 B) until D) although
45. _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.
 A) Each C) Either
 B) Any D) One
46. All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.
 A) what is needed C) the thing needed
 B) for our needs D) that is needed
47. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.
 A) When compared C) While comparing
 B) Compare D) Comparing
48. _____ she first heard of the man referred to as a specialist.
 A) That was from Stephen C) It was from Stephen that
 B) It was Stephen whom D) It was Stephen that
49. If these shoes are too big, ask the clerk to bring you a smaller _____.
 A) suit C) one
 B) set D) pair

50. Many new _____ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.
A) opportunities C) realities
C) necessities D) probabilities
51. He must have had an accident, or he _____ then.
A) would have been here C) should be here
B) had to be here D) would be here
52. It was essential that the application forms _____ back before the *deadline* (截止日期).
A) must be sent C) be sent
B) would be sent D) were sent
53. We _____ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.
A) just have had C) just had
B) have just had D) had just had
54. The rain was heavy and _____ the land was flooded.
A) consequently C) constantly
B) continuously D) consistently
55. The children went there to watch the iron tower _____.
A) to erect C) erecting
B) be erected D) being erected
56. The engine _____ smoke and steam
A) gives up C) gives away
B) gives in D) gives off
57. The manager promised to keep me _____ of how our business was going on.
A) to be informed C) informed
B) on informing D) informing
58. Don't _____ this news to the public until we give you the go-ahead.
A) release C) relate
B) relieve D) retain
59. She never laughed, _____ lose her temper.
A) or she ever did C) or did she ever
B) nor did she ever D) nor she ever did
60. The goals _____ he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.
A) after which C) with which
B) for which D) at which
61. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet neighborhood.
A) all in all C) after all
B) above all D) over all
62. _____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.
A) For now C) Ever since
B) Now that D) By now
63. What you have done is _____ the doctor's orders.