

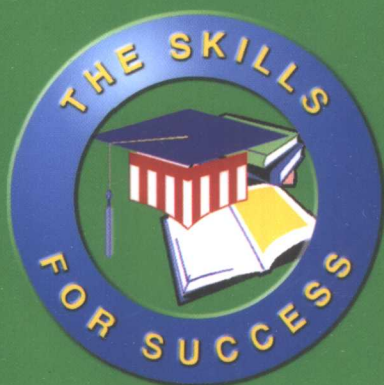
COLLEGE
ENGLISH

大学英语过级必备

四级考试 真题详解

最新修订版

主编 郑天义 李冬梅



中国对外翻译出版公司

大学英语过级必备

四级考试真题详解

— 最新修订版 —

主编 郑天义 李冬梅

中国对外翻译出版公司

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

四级考试真题详解/郑天义,李冬梅主编. —北京:中国对外翻译出版公司, 2001

ISBN 7 - 5001 - 0812 - 5

I. 四... II. ①郑...②李... III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 水平考试 - 试题 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 43746 号

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号物华大厦 6 层

电 话 / 68002480 62374676

邮 编 / 100044

责任编辑 / 黄又林

封面设计 / 郑 强

印 刷 / 三河市三佳印刷装订有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店北京发行所

规 格 / 850×1168 毫米 1/32

印 张 / 11.625

字 数 / 285 千字

版 次 / 2001 年 9 月第三版

印 次 / 2001 年 9 月第三次

ISBN 7 - 5001 - 0812 - 5/G·221 定价:13.00 元

前 言

《大学英语过级必备》丛书是专门为广大四六级考生编写的系列复习应考丛书。丛书紧紧围绕四、六级考试的要求,以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》为指导,以近年(1996年1月—2001年6月)四、六级考试试题为依据,由多所著名高校从事大学英语教学及科研工作的教师精心编写。本丛书特别强调紧扣大学英语四六级新大纲、新题型,紧紧追踪大学英语教学的新变化,并突出了以下几个特点:

掌握重点 快速突破

以切实有效地提高考生的应试能力为出发点,在编写上做到全面系统、重点突出,讲解各种题型的解题思路,帮助考生掌握解题技巧。在分析历年试题的基础上结合编者多年的教学辅导经验,总结四六级考试命题趋势。使同学们通过临考前短暂的复习和训练,迅速而牢固地掌握那些必考的知识点,从而实现快速突破。

真题训练 把握规律

精选近年四六级考试真题,供广大考生进行考前训练。真题训练有利于考生把握考试规律,适应考试方式,减轻对四六级考试的陌生感。由于真题都是经过命题专家精心设计的,其难度和导向都符合大纲要求及考试原则,考生大量地进行真题训练,能高效地准备四六级考试,达到事半功倍的效果。

模拟测试 实战检测

模拟测试部分,是在分析命题趋势的基础上,根据最新大纲精神精心设计的,在内容、题型、难度上力求最大限度贴近四六级考试要求,以便考生在考前检测自己的水平,增强应试信心。每套模拟题不仅在编选上贴近四六级考试,而且在讲解上细致独到,以帮助考生真正掌握四六级考试考点,从而在尽可能短的时间内尽快地提高应试能力。

本丛书共设以下分册:

四级新大纲词汇手册(速记·真题·辨析)

四级词汇语法快速突破

四级阅读快速突破

四级听力快速突破(磁带 2 盒)

四级考试真题详解(磁带 2 盒)

四级考试全真模拟(磁带 2 盒)

四六级写作快速突破

六级新大纲词汇手册(速记·真题·辨析)

六级词汇语法快速突破

六级阅读快速突破

六级听力快速突破(磁带 2 盒)

六级考试真题详解(磁带 2 盒)

六级考试全真模拟(磁带 2 盒)

本丛书从全新的视角帮助考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,达到“更快、更好”地学习英语的目的,相信将会为广大考生获得满意的考试成绩助一臂之力。

本丛书由郑天义主编,北京大学苏颖、张凤琴、陈菁,北京外国语大学张洪亮,清华大学彭秋兰,北京理工大学李冬梅、王淑美,中国人民大学周新生等编著。

由于水平所限且时间仓促,书中难免有不足和不当之处,恳请各位同行及读者予以批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 8 于北大燕园

目 录

1996 年 1 月大学英语四级考试真题	(1)
参考答案	(18)
真题详解	(19)
听力原文	(28)
1996 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题	(31)
参考答案	(47)
真题详解	(48)
听力原文	(58)
1997 年 1 月大学英语四级考试真题	(61)
参考答案	(77)
真题详解	(78)
听力原文	(88)
1997 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题	(91)
参考答案.....	(106)
真题详解.....	(107)
听力原文.....	(118)
1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试真题	(120)
参考答案.....	(136)
真题详解.....	(137)
听力原文.....	(148)
1998 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题	(150)
参考答案.....	(166)
真题详解.....	(167)

听力原文·····	(179)
1999 年 1 月大学英语四级考试真题 ·····	(182)
参考答案·····	(199)
真题详解·····	(200)
听力原文·····	(209)
1999 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 ·····	(212)
参考答案·····	(230)
真题详解·····	(231)
听力原文·····	(242)
2000 年 1 月大学英语四级考试真题 ·····	(246)
参考答案·····	(263)
真题详解·····	(264)
听力原文·····	(275)
2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 ·····	(278)
参考答案·····	(294)
真题详解·····	(295)
听力原文·····	(302)
2001 年 1 月大学英语四级考试真题 ·····	(306)
参考答案·····	(323)
真题详解·····	(324)
听力原文·····	(334)
2001 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 ·····	(338)
参考答案·····	(354)
真题详解·····	(355)
听力原文·····	(365)

大学英语四级考试真题

(1996 年 1 月)

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) At home. | B) At the reversed. |
| 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 dealing 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 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.
 B) Some parts of the paper are not well written.
 C) The handwriting of the paper is not good.
 D) The paper is not complete.
10. A) Looking for a young lady.
 B) Looking for her wrist watch.
 C) Looking for a young gentleman.
 D) Looking for a man wearing a wrist watch.

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 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 on the state of Massachusetts only.
13. A) At the very beginning of the 20th century.
B) At the end of the 19th century.
C) After Susan Anthony's death
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)**

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.

- 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) favored D) transmitted
28. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.
A) were not played B) not to play
C) not be played D) did not play
29. Although I liked 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 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 percents 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) changing
C) changed 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 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 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.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Space is 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) 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

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 has a strong liking for either Coca-