

2005年6月大学英语四级考试指导用书

大学英语四级考试最新

真题解析+全真模拟解析

(2000.1~2005.1)11套全真试题

李学萍 主编

陆 薇 审校

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李艳芳 金 辉 编著



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北 京

内 容 简 介

本书由3部分组成,即11套历年大学英语四级考试真题及解析、6套模拟题及解析和听力录音稿。解析部分除了分析解答答题要点外,还对题中涉及的相关知识点进行了归纳总结,如:题中出现 occasion 一词时,解析会提醒考生该词常与介词 on 搭配;题目中出现 view 一词,解析就会联想到 with a view to (doing) sth.等相关短语,做到举一反三、由点及面地复习。模拟题部分是根据历年真题中各种题型和知识点出现的频率设计,突出重点;同时,该部分还特别涉及了一些考试大纲中包括但未在考试中出现的题型,以便在保证突出重点之余,可以驾驭一些不常见的或者偏难的题目,真正做到全面、有效、细致地复习。

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前 言

教育部大学英语教学改革最新精神是：现阶段，《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》与最新出台的《课程要求(试行本)》并行，大学英语四、六级考试总题型不变，试卷形式相对稳定。根据这一精神，本书收集了 11 套历年大学英语四级考试真题并精心编写了 6 套模拟题以帮助考生熟悉考试题型，了解试题难度并熟悉解题思路，提高应试技巧。在题目讲解过程中，本书融入了许多相关语法和词汇知识，介绍了一些阅读、写作、翻译等方面行之有效的技巧，因此本书不仅是一本为考试积累“量”的解析书，还从“质”上给考生有益的启发，对考生的英语水平会大有裨益。

本书编者均为北京语言大学英语部的教师，专门从事大学英语四、六级教学和考试研究。编者希望能指导大家在使用本书的过程中积累做题的经验和技巧，提高英语水平，达到自己的学习目标。

本书各部分编者为：听力部分(赵群)，词汇与结构(李学萍)，阅读理解(闫天洁)，完形填空(颜奕)，写作(金辉，李艳芳)。

因编者水平有限，加之成书仓促，书中值得商榷及不足之处请读者和同行批评指正。

编 者

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2000 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

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. The woman is a close friend of the man.
 B. The woman has been working too hard.
 C. The woman is seeing a doctor.
 D. The woman is tired of her work.
2. A. This apple pie tastes very good.
 B. His mother likes the pie very much.
 C. This pie can't match his mother's.
 D. His mother can't make apple pies.
3. A. Take a walk.
 B. Give a performance.
 C. Listen to the music.
 D. Dance to the music.
4. A. Read an article on political science.
 B. Present a different theory to the class.
 C. Read more than one article.
 D. Choose a better article to read.
5. A. The woman would understand if she did Mary's job.

- B. The woman should do the typing for Mary.
C. The woman should work as hard as Mary.
D. The woman isn't a skillful typist.
6. A. He wants to make an appointment with Mr. Smith.
B. He wants to make sure that Mr. Smith will see him.
C. He wants to change the time of the appointment.
D. He wants the woman to meet him at three o'clock.
7. A. He gets nervous very easily.
B. He is an inexperienced speaker.
C. He is an awful speaker.
D. He hasn't prepared his speech well.
8. A. She didn't like the books the man bought.
B. There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore.
C. The man bought a lot of books.
D. She wanted to see what the man bought.
9. A. Buy a ticket for the ten o'clock flight.
B. Ask the man to change the ticket for her.
C. Go to the airport immediately.
D. Switch to a different flight.
10. A. Dr. Lemon is waiting for a patient.
B. Dr. Lemon is busy at the moment.
C. Dr. Lemon has lost his patience.
D. Dr. Lemon has gone out to visit a patient.

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 question will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the choice marked A, B, C and D, then make 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. A car outside the supermarket.
B. A car at the bottom of the hill.
C. Paul's car.
D. The sports car.
12. A. Inside the car.
B. At the foot of the hill.
C. In the garage.
D. In the supermarket.

- 13. A. The driver of the sports car.
B. The two girls inside the car.
C. The bus driver.
D. Paul.
- 14. A. Nobody.
B. The two girls.
C. The man standing nearby.
D. The salesman from London.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 15. A. His friend gave him the wrong key.
B. He didn't know where the back door was.
C. He couldn't find the key to his mailbox.
D. It was too dark to put the key in the lock.
- 16. A. It was getting dark.
B. He was afraid of being blamed by his friend.
C. The birds might have flown away.
D. His friend would arrive any time.
- 17. A. He looked silly with only one leg inside the window.
B. He knew the policeman wouldn't believe him.
C. The torch light made him look very foolish.
D. He realized that he had made a mistake.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 18. A. The threat of poisonous desert animals and plants.
B. The exhaustion of energy resources.
C. The destruction of oil wells.
D. The spread of the black powder from the fires.
- 19. A. The underground oil resources have not been affected.
B. Most of the desert animals and plants have managed to survive.
C. The oil lakes soon dried up and stopped evaporating.
D. The underground water resources have not been polluted.
- 20. A. To restore the normal production of the oil wells.
B. To estimate the losses caused by the fires.
C. To remove the oil left in the desert.
D. To use the oil left in the oil lakes.

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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Unless we spend money to spot and prevent asteroids(小行星) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it, say some scientists.

Asteroids are bigger versions of the meteoroids(流星) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth.

Buy \$ 50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$ 10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. By the time we spot a fatal one, the scientists say, we'll have a way to change its course.

Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap.

Is it worth it? Two things experts consider when judging any risk are: 1) How likely the event is; and 2) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500,000 years. Sounds pretty rare—but if one did fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of us," says one scientist. "It's that simple."

The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth? "The world has less to fear from doomsday(毁灭性的) rocks than from a great nuclear fleet set against them," said a New York Times article.

21. What does the passage say about asteroids and meteoroids?

- A. They are heavenly bodies different in composition.
- B. They are heavenly bodies similar in nature.
- C. There are more asteroids than meteoroids.
- D. Asteroids are more mysterious than meteoroids.

22. What do scientists say about the collision of an asteroid with Earth?

- A. It is very unlikely but the danger exists.
- B. Such a collision might occur once every 25 years.
- C. Collisions of smaller asteroids with Earth occur more often than expected.
- D. It's still too early to say whether such a collision might occur.

23. What do people think of the suggestion of using nuclear weapons to alter the course of asteroids?

- A. It sounds practical but it may not solve the problem.
B. It may create more problems than it might solve.
C. It is a waste of money because a collision of asteroids with Earth is very unlikely.
D. Further research should be done before it is proved applicable.
24. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
A. while pushing asteroids off course nuclear weapons would destroy the world
B. asteroids racing across the night sky are likely to hit Earth in the near future
C. the worry about asteroids can be left to future generations since it is unlikely to happen in our lifetime
D. workable solutions still have to be found to prevent a collision of asteroids with Earth.
25. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in this passage?
A. Optimistic.
B. Critical.
C. Objective.
D. Arbitrary.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Believe it or not, optical illusion(错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons(人字形) painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D.C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bar.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

26. The passage mainly discusses _____.
A. a new way of highway speed control

- B. a new pattern for painting highways
C. a new approach to training drivers
D. a new type of optical illusion
27. On roads painted with chevrons drivers tend to feel that _____.
A. they should avoid speed-related hazards
B. they are driving in the wrong lane
C. they should slow down their speed
D. they are approaching the speed limit
28. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former _____.
A. can keep drivers awake
B. can cut road accidents in half
C. will have a longer effect on drivers
D. will look more attractive
29. The American Association Foundation for Traffic Safety plans to _____.
A. try out the Japanese method in certain areas
B. change the road signs across the country
C. replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons
D. repeat the Japanese road patterns
30. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads?
A. They are falling out of use in the United States.
B. They tend to be ignored by drivers in a short period of time.
C. They are applicable only on broad roads.
D. They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Amtrak(美国铁路客运公司) was experiencing a downswing in ridership(客运量) along the lines comprising its rail system. Of major concern to Amtrak and its advertising agency DDB Needham, were the long-distance western routes where ridership had been declining significantly.

At one time, trains were the only practical way to cross the vast areas of the west. Trains were fast, very luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation existing at the time. However, times change and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of traveling great distances. Therefore, the task for DDB Needham was to encourage consumers to consider other aspects of train travel in order to change their attitudes and increase the likelihood that trains would be considered for travel in the west.

Two portions of the total market were targeted: 1) anxious fliers—those concerned with safety, relaxation, and cleanliness and 2) travel-lovers—those viewing themselves as relaxed, casual, and interested in the travel experience as part of their vacation. The agency then

developed a campaign that focused on travel experiences such as freedom, escape, relaxation, and enjoyment of the great western outdoors. It stressed experiences gained by using the trains and portrayed western train trips as wonderful adventures.

Advertisements showed pictures of the beautiful scenery that could be enjoyed along some of the more famous western routes and emphasized the romantic names of some of these trains(Empire Builder, etc.). These ads were strategically placed among family-oriented TV shows and programs involving nature and America in order to most effectively reach target audiences. Results were impressive. The Empire Builder, which was focused on in one ad, enjoyed a 15 percent increase in profits on its Chicago to Seattle route.

31. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To show the inability of trains to compete with planes with respect to speed and convenience.
 - B. To stress the influence of the automobile on America's standard of convenience.
 - C. To emphasize the function of travel agencies in market promotion.
 - D. To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer attitudes.
32. It can be inferred from the passage that the drop in Amtrak ridership was due to the fact that _____.
- A. trains were not suitable for short distance passenger transportation
 - B. trains were not the fastest and most convenient form of transportation
 - C. trains were not as fast and convenient as they used to be
 - D. trains could not compete with planes in terms of luxury and convenience
33. To encourage consumers to travel by train, DDB Needham emphasized _____.
- A. the freedom and convenience provided on trains
 - B. the practical aspects of travel
 - C. the adventurous aspects of train trips
 - D. the safety and cleanliness of train trips
34. The train ads were placed among family-oriented TV programs involving nature and America because _____.
- A. they could focus on meaningful travel experiences
 - B. they could increase the effectiveness of the TV programs
 - C. their profits could be increased by some 15 percent
 - D. most travel-lovers and nervous fliers were believed to be among the audiences
35. According to the passage, the Empire Builder enjoyed an increase in ridership and profits because _____.
- A. the attractiveness of its name and route was effectively advertised
 - B. it provided an exciting travel experience
 - C. its passengers could enjoy the great western outdoors
 - D. it was widely advertised in newspapers and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition—a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions—tiny globules(小球) of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. “This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture,” he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in compartments(密封仓) buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of nutrients. They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. “In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing,” says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

36. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that _____.
A. it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives
B. it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter
C. it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter
D. it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition
37. According to the researchers, cream sours faster than butter because bacteria _____.
A. are more evenly distributed in cream
B. multiply more easily in cream than in butter
C. live on less fat in cream than in butter
D. produce less waste in cream than in butter
38. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by _____.
A. removing its fat
B. killing the bacteria
C. reducing its water content
D. altering its structure
39. The word “colonies” (Line 2, Para.4) refers to _____.

- A. tiny globules
 - B. watery regions
 - C. bacteria communities
 - D. little compartments
40. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack _____.
- A. by varying its chemical composition
 - B. by turning it into a solid lump
 - C. while keeping its structure unchanged
 - D. while retaining its liquid form

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 centre.

41. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she _____ too long.
- A. has been reading
 - B. had read
 - C. is reading
 - D. read
42. Niagara Falls is a great tourist _____ drawing millions of visitors every year.
- A. attention
 - B. attraction
 - C. appointment
 - D. arrangement
43. I don't mind _____ the decision as long as it is not too late.
- A. you to delay making
 - B. your delaying making
 - C. your delaying to make
 - D. you delay to make
44. The hopes, goal, fears and desires _____ widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor.
- A. alter
 - B. shift
 - C. transfer
 - D. vary
45. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it _____ in Cuba.
- A. being cultivated
 - B. been cultivated
 - C. having cultivated
 - D. cultivating
46. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience _____ on benches, chairs or boxes.
- A. having seated
 - B. seating
 - C. seated
 - D. having been
47. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen _____ comfortably.
- A. is worn
 - B. wears
 - C. wearing
 - D. are worn

48. Some diseases are _____ by certain water animals.
A. transplanted B. transformed
C. transported D. transmitted
49. Wouldn't you rather your child _____ to bed early?
A. go B. went
C. would go D. goes
50. Although Anne is happy with her success she wonders _____ will happen to her private life.
A. that B. what
C. it D. this
51. The words of his old teacher left a _____ impression on his mind. He is still influenced by them.
A. long B. lively
C. lasting D. liberal
52. Mike's uncle insists _____ in this hotel.
A. staying not B. not to stay
C. that he would not stay D. that he not stay
53. We agreed to accept _____ they thought was the best tourist guide.
A. whatever B. whomever
C. whichever D. whoever
54. It is our _____ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.
A. consistent B. continuous
C. considerate D. continual
55. Between 1974 and 1997, the number of overseas visitors expanded _____ 27%.
A. by B. for
C. to D. in
56. Although many people view conflict as bad, conflict is sometimes useful _____ it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes and behaviours.
A. by which B. to which
C. in that D. so that
57. He is _____ about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year.
A. optimistic B. optional
C. outstanding D. obvious
58. Sometimes I wish I _____ in a different time and a different place.
A. be living B. were living
C. would live D. would have lived
59. The director was critical _____ the way we were doing the work.
A. at B. in
C. of D. with