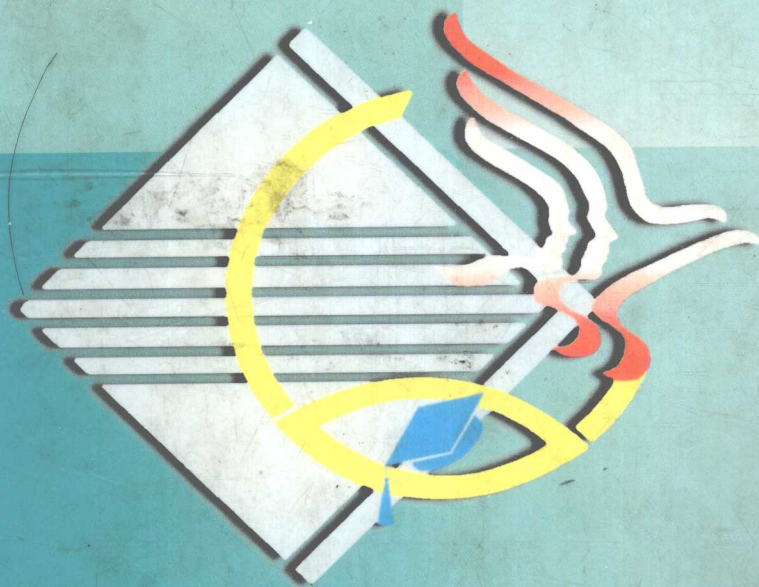


历年真题点评

大学英语四级全真试卷

命题及阅卷分析

主编：中国人民大学 艾秋



四级



世图音像电子出版社

全国大学英语四级考试指导用书

大学英语四级全真试卷 命题及阅卷分析

College English Test 4

4

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前 言

本书于1999年初版后,读者好评如潮,在被疯狂模仿、抄袭甚至盗版的情况下,销量仍居同类书之首。但两年多来我们也一直在苦苦思索:如何才能使本书更加符合考生学习、复习、应试的需要,如何才能与同类书进一步拉开差距?

我们在对四、六级考试进行更深入思考、对原书及同类书重新审视的基础上,精心编写了现在的这套《大学英语四级全真试卷命题及阅卷分析》。本书具有以下特色:

1. 收录了1997年1月~2002年6月的12套全真考题。每套试题的注解除包括考点讲解、常规答题思路以外,词汇语法部分还有“**考点分析**”(不仅讲解本题考点,还分析了虽然不是本题考点、但与本题有联系、可能成为另一道题考点的内容)、“**考点统计**”(详细统计了每道题考查内容自1995年6月以来在四、六级试卷中出现的情况,帮助师生透彻了解命题规律);阅读理解部分除指出考点、常规解题思路外,还总结了“**考点分布**”(指出在短文的哪些地方会出题、题目会怎样设计)、“**选项特征**”(指出四个选项答案和非答案的特征,帮助考生在对一些题目没有把握的时候最大概率的选对答案)。

2. 另外,书中还对1996年6月~2002年6月26套四、六级试题中的语法结构考点进行了全面统计、分析,编制了“**语法结构考点分布表**”,横向看该表可知每一个语法结构考点在各套试卷中的考查分布情况,纵向则可看出每套试题都考了哪些语法结构项目。通过该表还可看出哪些语法结构考点被哪些题目结合在一起交叉考核,哪些题目同时交叉考核哪些不同的语法结构项目。

3. 大部分试题后都有专家精心编写的“场外教练”,高屋建瓴地讲解该题型的考查要点、复习重点,帮助考生既见数目,又见森林。

4. 每套题后有“构卷分析”,根据考试委员会制定的“大学英语四级考试内容规范”对每套试卷的考核内容进行统计分析。

5. 注解、评析均由曾经参加四六级考试命题及阅卷工作的名师执笔,既简明扼要又全面深入。

6. 为减少读者的经济负担,采取了以下措施:①省去每套试题中都千篇一律的考试指令(Direction),节省了版面;②采用小5号字及超大、超密版心,每页字数几乎相当于其他书的2倍;③配2盒90分钟超长高品质录音磁带,比一般同类书配的普通60分钟磁带更显卓越。

编 者

2002年9月于北京

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★ 1997 年 1 月大学英语四级实考试卷

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Look for a more expensive hotel.
B) Go to another hotel by bus.
2. A) They're talking about nice children.
B) The man has a house for sale.
3. A) In a hotel.
B) At a dinner table.
4. A) Relatives. B) Roommates.
5. A) 5:00. B) 5:15.
6. A) He wants to have more sleep.
B) His wife doesn't sleep well.
7. A) A student. B) A reporter.
8. A) To the school. B) To a friend's house.
9. A) He is afraid he won't be chosen for the trip.
B) The boss has not yet decided where to go.
10. A) It was boring.
B) It was entertaining.
- C) Try to find a quiet place.
- D) Take a walk around the city.
- C) The woman lives in a nice house.
- D) The man has three children.
- C) In the street.
- D) At the man's house.
- C) Colleagues. D) Neighbours.
- C) 5:30. D) 5:45.
- C) Women need more sleep than men.
- D) He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife.
- C) A visitor. D) A lecturer.
- C) To the post office. D) Home.
- C) Such a trip is necessary for the company.
- D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place.
- C) It was touching.
- D) It was encouraging.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) He wanted to find a place to read his papers.
B) He wanted to kill time before boarding the plane.
C) He felt thirsty and wanted some coffee.
D) He went there to meet his friends.
12. A) Toys for children.
B) Important documents.
13. A) The woman took his case on purpose.
B) All his papers had been stolen.
- C) Food and coffee.
- D) Clothes and scientific papers.
- C) He had taken the woman's case.
- D) The woman played a joke on him.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The liberation movement of British women.
B) Rapid economic development in Britain.
15. A) Because millions of men died in the war.
B) Because women had proved their worth.
C) Because women were more skillful than men.
D) Because factories preferred to employ women.
16. A) The concept of "the family" as a social unit.
B) The attitudes to birth control.
- C) Changing attitudes to family life.
- D) Reasons for changes in family life in Britain.
- C) The attitudes to religion.
- D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Those who are themselves spoiled and self-centered.
B) Those who expected to have several children but could only have one.
C) Those who like to give expensive jewels to their children.
D) Those who give birth to their only children when they are below 30.
18. A) Because their parents want them to share the family burden.
B) Because their parents are too strict with them in their education.
C) Because they have nobody to play with.
D) Because their parents want them to grow up as fast as possible.
19. A) Two types of only children.
B) Parents' responsibilities.
C) The necessity of family planning.
D) The relationship between parents and children.
20. A) They have no sisters or brothers.
B) They are overprotected by their parents.
C) Their parents expect too much of them.
D) Their parents often punish them for minor faults.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

21. Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.
A) didn't hear B) hasn't been hearing C) hasn't heard ☒ D) hadn't heard
22. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.
A) must have lasted ☒ B) will have lasted C) would last D) has lasted
23. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____ out intervals.
A) gaps B) rate C) length ☒ D) intervals
24. Physics is _____ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.
A) alike B) equivalent C) likely ☒ D) uniform
25. There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means to do trouble.
A) making ☒ B) to make C) to have made D) having made
26. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys _____ to go to school.
A) to be encouraged B) been encouraged ☒ C) being encouraged D) be encouraged
27. The new appointment of our president take effect from the very beginning of next semester.
A) takes effect then B) takes part ☒ C) takes place D) takes turns
28. The president made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly. firm
☒ A) vigorous B) tedious C) flat D) harsh
29. It is useful to be able to predict the extent _____ which a price change will affect supply and demand.
A) from B) with ☒ C) to D) for
30. Finding a job in such a big company has always been _____ his wildest dreams.
A) under B) over C) above ☒ D) beyond
31. It is not easy to learn English well but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.
A) hang up B) hang about ☒ C) hang on it D) hang onto
32. It is reported that _____ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.

- A) the most B) most of C) most D) the most of
33. Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.
A) raised B) aroused C) arose D) rose
34. _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
A) Had they arrived B) Would they arrive C) Were they arriving D) Were they to arrive
35. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages; several fishing boats were _____ and many houses collapsed.
A) wrecked B) spoiled C) torn D) injured
36. The little man was _____ one metre fifty high.
A) almost more than B) hardly more than C) nearly more than D) as much as
37. As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.
A) being B) (is) C) to be D) been
38. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
A) the instant B) for an instant C) on the instant D) in an instant
39. The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
A) mood B) temper C) mind D) passion
40. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.
A) are to challenge B) may be challenged C) have been challenged D) are challenging
41. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you _____ the new carpet.
A) crash B) pollute C) spot D) stain
42. I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem _____ all the time.
A) to get worse B) to be getting worse C) to have got worse D) getting worse
43. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are _____ in grocery stores.
A) ready B) approachable C) probable D) available
44. When I caught him _____ me I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.
A) cheating B) cheat C) to cheat D) to be cheating
45. It is vital that enough money _____ to fund the project.
A) be collected B) must be collected C) is collected D) can be collected
46. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise.
A) resist B) sustain C) tolerate D) undergo
47. If only the committee _____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.
A) approve B) will approve C) can approve D) would approve
48. _____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.
A) On B) By C) At D) Of
49. _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
A) Believe B) To believe C) Believing D) Believed
50. Mr. Morgan can be very sad _____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.
A) by himself B) in person C) in private D) as individual

Part III Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Statutes are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we

"fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume(服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook(钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

51. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us _____.

- A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
- B) behave appropriately in relation to other people
- C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
- D) make friends with other people

52. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses _____.

- A) in order to identify themselves with others
- B) in order to better identify others
- C) as their mental processes change
- D) as the situation changes

53. The word "appraisal" (Line 4, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".

- A) involvement
- B) appreciation
- C) assessment
- D) presentation

54. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to "_____".

- A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
- B) identification of other people's statuses
- C) selecting one's own statuses
- D) constant mental process

55. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince" (Line 2, Para. 3), the writer means _____.

- A) different people have different styles of clothes
- B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
- C) statuses come ready made just like clothes
- D) our choice of statuses is limited

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become freelance writer(自由撰稿者), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bou

used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering, What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test — even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

56. The passage is meant to _____.

- ☒ A) warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
- ☐ B) advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
- ☒ C) show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
- ☐ D) encourage young people to pursue a writing career

57. What can be concluded from the passage?

- ☐ A) Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
- ☐ B) A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
- ☐ C) Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
- ☒ D) The chances for a writer to become successful are small.

58. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?

- ☒ A) He wasn't able to produce a single book.
- ☒ B) He hadn't seen a change for the better.
- ☐ C) He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
- ☒ D) He found his dream would never come true.

59. "... people who die wondering, What if?" (Line 3, Para. 3) refers to "those _____".

- ☒ A) who think too much of the dark side of life
- ☒ B) who regret giving up their career halfway
- ☐ C) who think a lot without making a decision
- ☐ D) who are full of imagination even upon death

60. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.

- ☐ A) the wonderland one often dreams about
- ☐ B) the bright future that one is looking forward to
- ☒ C) the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
- ☐ D) a world that exists only in one's imagination

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and late starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak though the word obey is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new

sounds to their repertoire(能发出的全部声音). This self-imitation leads on to deliberate(有意识的) imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

61. By "... challenges explanation" (Line 2, Para. 1) the author means that C B.

- A) no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon
- B) no explanation has been made up to now
- C) it's no easy job to provide an adequate explanation
- D) it's high time that an explanation was provided

62. The third paragraph is mainly about Q, A

- A) the development of babies' early forms of language
- B) the difficulties of babies in learning to speak
- C) babies' strong desire to communicate
- D) babies' intention to communicate

63. The author's purpose in writing the second paragraph is to show that children _____.

- A) usually obey without asking questions
- B) are passive in the process of learning to speak
- C) are born cooperative
- D) learn to speak by listening

64. From the passage we learn that C.

- A) early starters can learn to speak within only six months
- B) children show a strong desire to communicate by making noises
- C) imitation plays an important role in learning to speak
- D) children have various difficulties in learning to speak

65. The best title for this passage would be A.

- A) How Babies Learn to Speak
- B) Early Forms of Language
- C) A Huge Task for Children
- D) Noise Making and Language Learning

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Psychologists take opposing views of how external rewards, from warm praise to cold cash, affect motivation and creativity. Behaviorists, who study the relation between actions and their consequences, argue that rewards can improve performance at work and school. Cognitive(认知学派的) researchers, who study various aspects of mental life, maintain that rewards often destroy creativity by encouraging dependence on approval and gifts from others.

The latter view has gained many supporters, especially among educators. But the careful use of small monetary(金钱的) rewards sparks creativity in grade-school children, suggesting that properly presented inducements(刺激) indeed aid inventiveness, according to a study in the June *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

"If kids know they're working for a reward and can focus on a relatively challenging task, they show the most creativity," says Robert Eisenberger of the University of Delaware in Newark. "But it's easy to kill creativity by giving rewards for poor performance or creating too much anticipation for rewards."

A teacher who continually draws attention to rewards or who hands out high grades for ordinary achievement ends up with uninspired students, Eisenberger holds. As an example of the latter point, he notes growing efforts at major universities to tighten grading standards and restore failing grades.

In earlier grades, the use of so-called token economies, in which students handle challenging problems and receive performance-based points toward valued rewards, shows promise in raising effort and creativity, the Delaware psychologist claims.

66. Psychologists are divided with regard to their attitudes toward D.

- A) the choice between spiritual encouragement and monetary rewards
- B) the amount of monetary rewards for students' creativity

- C) the study of relationship between actions and their consequences
D) the effects of external rewards on students' performance
67. What is the response of many educators to external rewards for their students? B
A) They have no doubts about them. C) They approve of them.
B) They have doubts about them. D) They avoid talking about them.
68. Which of the following can best raise students' creativity according to Robert Eisenberger?
A) Assigning them tasks they have not dealt with before. C
B) Assigning them tasks which require inventiveness.
C) Giving them rewards they really deserve.
D) Giving them rewards they anticipate.
69. It can be inferred from the passage that major universities are trying to tighten their grading standards because they believe A.
A) rewarding poor performance may kill the creativity of students
B) punishment is more effective than rewarding
C) failing uninspired students helps improve their overall academic standards
D) discouraging the students' anticipation for easy rewards is a matter of urgency 3
70. The phrase "token economies" (Line 1, Para. 5) probably refers to _____.
A) ways to develop economy C) approaches to solving problems
B) systems of rewarding students D) methods of improving performance

Part IV Short Answer Questions

In Britain, the old Road Traffic Act restricted speeds to 2 m. p. h. (miles per hour) in towns and 4 m. p. h. in the country. Later Parliament increased the speed limit to 14 m. p. h. But by 1903 the development of the car industry had made it necessary to raise the limit to 20 m. p. h. By 1930, however, the law was so widely ignored that speeding restrictions were done away with altogether. For five years motorists were free to drive at whatever speeds they liked. Then in 1935 the Road Traffic Act imposed a 30 m. p. h. speed limit in built-up areas, along with the introduction of driving tests and pedestrian (行路人) crossings.

Speeding is now the most common motoring offence in Britain. Offences for speeding fall into three classes: exceeding the limit on a restricted road, exceeding on any road the limit for the vehicle you are driving, and exceeding the 70 m. p. h. limit on any road. A restricted road is one where the street lamps are 200 yards apart, or more.

The main controversy (争论) surrounding speeding laws is the extent of their safety value. The Ministry of Transport maintains that speed limits reduce accidents. It claims that when the 30 m. p. h. limit was introduced in 1935 there was a fall of 15 percent in fatal accidents. Likewise, when the 40 m. p. h. speed limit was imposed on a number of roads in London in the late fifties, there was a 28 percent reduction in serious accidents. There were also fewer casualties (伤亡) in the year after the 70 m. p. h. motorway limit was imposed in 1966.

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are due rather to the increase in traffic density. This is why it has even been suggested that the present speed limits should be done away with completely, or that a guide should be given to inexperienced drivers and the speed limits made advisory, as is done in parts of the USA.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

71. During which period could British motorists drive without speed limits?

From 1930 to 1935

72. What measures were adopted in 1935 in addition to the speeding restrictions?

73. Speeding is a motoring offence a driver commits when he _____.

74. What is the opinion of British authorities concerning speeding laws?

75. What reason do Americans give for the reduction in traffic accidents?

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Practice Makes Perfect*. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 怎样理解“熟能生巧”?
2. 例如:在英语学习中……
3. 又如……

Practice Makes Perfect

1997年1月大学英语四级试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: I don't think we can find a better hotel around here at this time.

形式: 引申推理题

W: Let's walk a little further to see if there is another one. I just can't bear the traffic noise here.

考点: 综合推断

Q: What will the speakers most probably do?

答案: C

2. W: Hi! I'm calling about the three-bedroom house you advertised in yesterday's paper. It sounds really nice.

形式: 归纳题

M: It is — especially if you have children.

考点: 获取特定信息综合概括

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

答案: B

3. W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

形式: 地点题

M: So do I. Let me call Room Service. Hello, Room Service? Please send a menu to 320 right away.

考点: 捕捉重要信息进而推断

Q: Where are the two speakers?

地点

答案: A

4. M: I've just brought your ladder back. Thanks for lending it to me. Where shall I leave it?

形式: 人物身份关系题

W: Just leave it against the wall there. Use the ladder again any time.

考点: 获取特定信息判断推理

Q: What's the probable relationship between these two speakers?

答案: D

5. M: What's the time for departure?

形式: 时间题

W: 5:30. That only leaves us 15 minutes to go through the customs and check our baggage.

考点: 获取特定细节并进行简单计算

Q: At what time did the conversation take place?

答案: B

6. W: Look here, darling. The paper says people tend to feel unwell if they sleep less than six hours a day.

形式: 态度推断题

M: That may be true for you, but it certainly isn't true for me.

考点: 综合推理

Q: What can we conclude from the man's reply?

答案: D

7. M: Are there any more questions on this lecture? Yes, Mary.

形式: 人物身份关系题

W: Dr. Baker, do you think an independent candidate could become president?

考点: 捕捉重要信息进行推断

Q: What most probably is Mary?

答案: A

8. M: Can you stay for dinner?

形式: 地点题

W: I'd love to, but I have to go and send some registered mail before picking up the children from school.

考点: 获取特定信息

Q: Where will the woman go first?

答案: C

9. W: How many people has the boss chosen for the business trip to France?

形式: 引申推理题

M: Well, as far as I know, whether there'll be such a trip is yet to be decided.

考点: 综合判断推理

Q: What does the man mean?

答案: D

10. W: The speech the blind girl gave this evening was extremely moving.

形式: 态度题

M: I think everyone felt the same.

考点: 获取重要信息

Q: How did the man feel about the girl's speech?

答案: C

Section B

Passage One

I had to go to Amsterdam last week for a conference. I arrived at the airport in plenty of time and checked in, but I only had one small case so I decided to take it on the plane as hand luggage. As the flight was not due to board for 45 minutes, I went to a cafe, sat down, and ordered a cup of coffee.

While I was sitting there drinking my coffee and reading the paper, I was vaguely aware of a woman and her child coming to sit at the next table. I did not pay much attention to them, though, and when my flight was called I reached for my case and left.

An hour later, the plane was in the air and I decided to look at the conference programme to see what I wanted to attend. Imagine my horror when I opened the case and found that it was full of picture books and children's toys — and imagine what the woman must have thought about a case full of men's clothes and scientific papers!

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

11. Why did the speaker go to a cafe? [B]
12. What was in the speaker's case? [D]
13. What did the speaker find out on board the plane? [C]

Passage Two

There are many reasons why family life in Britain has changed so much in the last fifty years. The liberation of women in the early part of the twentieth century and the social and economic effects of World War II had a great impact on traditional family life. Women became essential to industry and the professions. During the war they had worked in factories and proved their worth, now, with the loss of millions of men, their services were indispensable to the nation.

More recently, great advances in scientific knowledge, and particularly in medicine, have had enormous social consequences. Children are better cared for and are far healthier. Infant death rate is low. Above all, parents can now plan the size of their family if they wish through more effective means of birth control.

Different attitudes to religion, authority and tradition generally have also greatly contributed to changes in family life. But these developments have affected all aspects of society. It is particularly interesting to note that the concept of "the family" as a social unit has survived all these challenges.

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

14. What is this passage mainly about? [D]
15. Why did British women become indispensable to industry after World War II? [A]
16. What remained unchanged in spite of all the challenges to family life? [A]

Passage Three

The key question for any only child is this: why were you an only child? It's a key question for at least two reasons. If your parents had wanted several children but could have you only, they are most likely to pour into you all the energy and attention that had been intended for several children. I call this the "special jewel" phenomenon. Only children who are special jewels often arrive when their parents are older — usually in their thirties. These special jewels can become very spoiled and self-centered.

On the other hand, you may be an only child because your parents planned for only one and stuck to their plan. Your parents may give you a very strict and well-structured education to make you "a little adult". Many only children grow up feeling unhappy because they always had to be such "little adults".

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

17. Who are likely to treat their only children as "special jewels"? [B]
18. Why do some only children become "little adults"? [B]

19. What does the passage mainly discuss? [A]
 20. Why do some only children feel unhappy? [C]

第4题是人物关系题,该题问的是对话双方之间的关系,属于场景题型。做这类题时要注意捕捉对话中出现的与说话人身份相关的线索词或关键词,根据这些关键词作出合理的推断。

第5题是时间题,属于数字题。这种时间题型占四、六级考试数字题的大部分。一看选项是四个数字,就该知道这是一道数字题。数字题有两种考法:①“多选一”,即对话中出现多个数字,答案是辨别出具有问题所问性质的那个数字。这时候干扰项通常都是对话中出现的数字。本题四个备选项只有一个数字在对话中出现过,因此可以大胆推测该题不属于这种考法。②四则运算题。备选项中对话中出现的数字不多于未出现过的数字,而且出现过的数字是干扰项。正确答案需通过运算得出。

第6题属推断题,测试考生的判断和推理能力,这类题的命题规律为:通常从 imply 或 infer 这两个角度提问,要求考生根据对话所提供的信息作出正确的判断或合理的推测。解题技巧为:对话原文与正确答案要绕圈子,发生替换,而不是原字、原句、原封不动地出现在选项中。因为这类题问的必是言外之意,因此对话中原词一般不作正确答案。考生通常不要选择含有原词的选项,尤其是不要选含有第二说话人答话中原词的选项,而选含原词最少或根本没有原文的选项。如D)项用的是比较结构,而原文用的是两个句子的并列形式。可参见00-12-4、02-1-5。

第7题是人物身份题,这类题的答案通常不在文中直接给出,往往在对话中给出一定的场景,给出说话人不同的语气等,让考生进行判断。解答时要抓住关键词,根据常识排除干扰项。

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

21. 【句意】 那时,他的家人已经六个月没收到他的信了。

【解析】 答案D。过去完成时可用于表示过去某时前已经发生并在继续发生的事,通常有一个表示一段时间的状态,例如:“since + 时间点”与“for + 时间段”,可译为“自从……就一直(已经)”,或“到……为止”。过去完成进行时与过去完成时的用法很相近,但它通常表示一个持续到过去某时的动作。

22. 【句意】 这次会议将持续整整一个星期才结束。

【解析】 答案B。将来完成时可表示一个持续到将来某时或某个动作发生时的动作,这样用时通常须有一个表示未来时间的状态,又如:By the time I leave school I shall have studied English six years.

23. 【句意】 每隔一段时间,师生们都能到美丽的环岛海滨游玩。

【解析】 答案D。at intervals (of) 是固定搭配,意为“每隔一段(时间或距离)”。如:During the march we took a rest at two-hour intervals(我们行军时,每隔两小时休息一次)。gap 意为“(墙壁,树篱等)裂缝;缺口;空白;间隔;(思想,意见等之)悬隔、歧义;山峡;隘口”,gap 通常不与 at 连用。at length 也是一个习惯用法,相当于“in the end/at last”,意为“终于,最后;详细地”。rate 作为名词,意为“比率,率”,at a/the rate of 可表示“以……比率”,at (this) that rate 意为“照那样的话;照那种情形”。【以史为鉴】 at length (00-12-72*, 六级97-1-49)。

24. 【句意】 物理学就是历史上曾被称之为自然哲学的门科学。

【解析】 答案B。alike 意为“相似的,同样的”,likely 表示“很可能(发生)的;有希望的;似乎合理的;似乎合适的;好像适当的”。uniform 意为“一律的;相同的;形式,性质等无变化的”。equivalent 意为“(价值,数量,意义)相等的”。根据句意B项合适。【以史为鉴】 alike (98-1-68、99-6-

* 00-12-72 表示2000年12月全国大学英语四级统考试题第72题。前面标有六级者,为六级统考试题。以后依此类推。

56); likely (97-6-68, 00-1-89); uniform (六级 98-1-51)。

25. 【句意】 接待处有个人看上去怒气冲冲的,我猜他是想找麻烦。
 【解析】 答案 B。mean 作为动词,意为“意欲,打算”,后面若跟直接宾语,应用不定式而不能用动名词。根据此句意思,应跟不定式的一般形式而不是过去完成时。

26. 【句意】 阿拉伯国家赢得独立后,十分重视发展教育,男孩和女孩都被鼓励去上学。
 【解析】 答案 C。这是一个典型的分词独立结构作状语的句子。分词在作状语时,若它的逻辑主语不是句子的主语,则可带上逻辑主语。若分词与逻辑主语是主动进行关系,则用现在分词;若是被动完成关系,则用过去分词。分词独立结构常可由 with(或没有 with)引起。此外,there 结构也可引起分词独立结构。【以史为鉴】 97-6-56, 98-6-49, 99-1-51, 00-1-46, 00-1-68, 00-12-58, 00-12-69 都是考查分词独立结构作状语的这一语法现象。参见后面的“语法结构考查情况纵览”。

27. 【句意】 新校长的任命从下学期开始生效。
 【解析】 答案 A。本题测试点是短语动词的用法。take effect 意为“生效;奏效;实施;实行;起作用”。又如:His appointment takes effect from March 1(他的任命自 3 月 1 日起生效)。take place 表示“发生;进行”。take part (in)意为“参加,协助”。take turns 意为“轮流”。只有 A 与句意吻合。

28. 【句意】 总统在运动会开幕式上做了一个充满活力的演讲,这极大地鼓舞了运动员。
 【解析】 答案 A。vigorous 意为“强壮的,有力的;精力充沛的”。tedious 表示“冗长的,乏味的”。flat 指“平淡的,乏味的”,harsh 意为“粗糙的;刺耳的,刺目的;严厉的,苛刻的”。A 项与句意吻合。

【以史为鉴】 99-6-52 考查 vigorously 的含义;六级 96-1-63 也考及 vigorous。

29. 【句意】 会预测价格变化对供求的影响程度很有用。
 【解析】 答案 C。本题测试点是介词的用法。引起定语从句的关系代词 which, whom 除了在从句中作动词的宾语外,还可作介词的宾语。介词应放在 which, whom 引起的定语从句之前,但关系代词 that 和关系副词 when, where 都不能作介词的宾语。带介词的定语从句中,介词可放在句末,但不能重复。关系代词 which, whom 还可作动词词组后面的介词的宾语,但应注意这一词组的固定搭配。关系代词还可用“名词(或代词) + of + which(whom)”来引起,表示部分与整体的关系。【以史为鉴】 96-6-35, 00-6-50 的考点与本题相同。此外,extent 和 to 形成的固定搭配在四、六级考试中多次出现过,可参见 00-6-50 的注释。00-12-64 的测试形式与本题相同。

30. 【句意】 在这样一个大公司找到工作一直是他不敢想象的。
 【解析】 答案 D。本题测试点是介词的用法。beyond 意为“(场所)在……的那一边;(程度、范围)超出,出乎,为……所不能及”。如:Your work is beyond all praise, so good that it can't be praised enough(你的作品叫人赞扬不尽)。又如:We succeeded beyond our hopes, were more successful than we had hoped to be(我们获得如此之成功,是我们始料所不及的)。



在山的那一边
beyond the hill



【以史为鉴】 00-1-66 和六级 96-1-46 也是考查 beyond 的这种用法;99-1-56 也考及 beyond。

31. 【句意】 学好英语并非易事,但只要你不坚持不懈,你最终会获得成功。
 【解析】 答案 C。本题测试点是短语动词的用法。hang up 意为“挂起来;挂断(电话)”。hang about 表示“闲待着;徘徊;逗留;等着”。介词 onto 相当于 on to,用于元音之前或句尾。hang onto 意为“紧握某物”,而且后面应跟宾语。hang on 表示“紧握,坚忍”。例如:It's hard work, but if you hang on long enough you'll succeed(这是艰苦的工作,但如果你坚持下去,你会成功的)。