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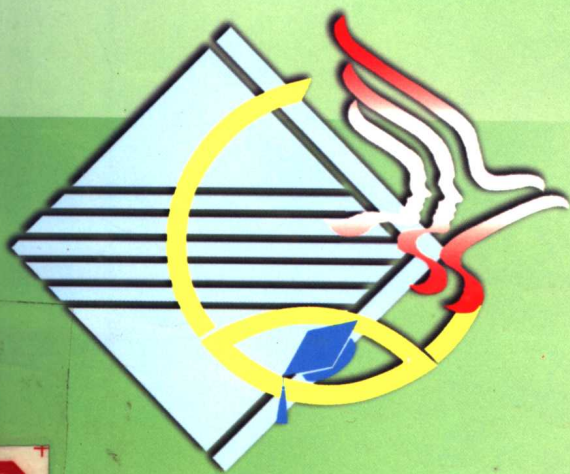
大学英语

CET-4

# 最新应试教程

历年实考试题汇编

编写：大学英语四级考试命题研究组



四级

专利文献出版社

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## 前 言

全国统一的大学英语四、六级考试因其科学性和权威性而得到社会普遍的认同。今年9月正式颁布的新的《大学英语教学大纲》规定:本科学生在毕业前必须通过四级考试,否则不能授予学士学位。很多单位在招聘大学毕业生时都有一条:有英语六级证书者优先。甚至要求应聘者必须有六级证,否则不予考虑。目前,全国每年参加四、六级考试的考生近三百万。众多出版商都将目光瞄准了这一巨大的市场,市面上有关四、六级考试的辅导书籍令人眼花缭乱,无所适从。

值得一提的是,英语四、六级考试试题形式上非常简单,无非是一道题目搞几个选择项,出个题目要求考生以此作文。有些人以为一天就可以轻而易举地命几十道题,致使以牟利为目的的各种所谓大学英语模拟题集充斥市场。事实上,一套科学的试题,其命题是一项专业性极强的工作,难度大,周期长。为保证大学英语四、六级考试的命题科学、评分一致、成绩可比,力求对学生能力进行客观、科学的评价,教育部专设了“大学英语四、六级标准化考试设计组”(现“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”),对考试内容进行了明确规定,严格要求命题工作,建立了专门的命题员队伍,并对其进行了严格培训。一套四、六级统考试卷的命制周期往往长达一年之久。试卷中的题目要经过命题、审题、试测、计算机试题项目分析、复审、构卷等一系列复杂的程序,在确保试卷在难易度、区分度等方面都达到了规定的要求后才能实际施考。那种由没有经过专门训练、不熟悉命题规则的人员编写的、没有经过检验的所谓大学英语模拟试题集,用于自测或训练,其效度、信度实在值得怀疑。

“知己知彼,百战不殆”。为了使广大同学能够认真学好、掌握好《大学英语教学大纲》的全部内容,并为顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供一个高信度、高效度的复习、自测的参考系,我们在《大学英语最新应试教程》丛书中特地编设了这本《四级历年实考试题汇编》分册。全书收录了十二套历年考过的四级全真试题。

为减少读者的经济负担,我们采取了以下措施:

①因每套试卷各部分的考试指令(即 Direction)都千篇一律,和考试委员会公布的样题一模一样,大家都已熟知,故本书将其省去,以节省版面。

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本书所配录音磁带均为 90 分钟长,故原来需 3 盒 60 分钟长的磁带才能录完的听力部分我们只用了 2 盒磁带。

本书的编排曾得到北京大学英语系部分同志的大力协助,我们在此表示感谢。

编者

1999 年 8 月

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## 1993 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

**Part I                      Listening Comprehension                      (20 minutes)**

## Section A

1. A) The pear. C) The sea food.  
B) The weather. D) The cold.
2. A) Mary has never studied mathematics.  
B) Mary must be good at mathematics  
C) Mary enjoys learning mathematics.  
D) Mary probably is poor at mathematics.
3. A) George's brother. C) George's father.  
B) George's wife. D) George's father-in-law.
4. A) She can use his car.  
B) She can borrow someone else's car.  
C) She must get her car fixed.  
D) She can't borrow his car.
5. A) At 2:35. C) At 3:00.  
B) At 2:45. D) At 3:15.
6. A) To the bank. C) To a shoe store.  
B) To a books store. D) To the grocer's.
7. A) Near the station. C) In the city.  
B) In the countryside. D) Near her work place.
8. A) At a cigarette store. C) At a gas station.  
B) At a bus station. D) At a Aunt Mary's.
9. A) From upstairs. C) From the Nelsons' house.  
B) From next door. D) From the back door.
10. A) The choice of courses. C) An evening course.  
B) A day course. D) Their work.

## Section B

### Passage One

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



11. A) They haven't reached a decision yet.  
 B) They have decided to go hunting bears.  
 C) They want to go camping.  
 D) They want to go exploring the country.
12. A) Susie. C) The speaker.  
 B) Tom. D) The speaker's husband.
13. A) They chased the bear away.  
 B) They stayed outside the tent and did nothing.  
 C) They climbed up a tree.  
 D) They put some honey outside for the bear to eat.
14. A) He ate the honey.  
 B) He drank the beer.  
 C) He chased the people away.  
 D) He turned things upside down.

### **Passage Two**

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

15. A) He missed the appointment. C) He was sick.  
 B) He arrived late. D) He was very busy.
16. A) He was busy sightseeing.  
 B) He couldn't reach Mr. Jordan's office.  
 C) He didn't want to see Mr. Jordan any more.  
 D) He didn't want to take the trouble making it.
17. A) The trip didn't do any good to his health.  
 B) The trip was a complete disappointment.  
 C) The trip was enjoyable but not fruitful in terms of business.  
 D) The trip made it possible for him to meet many interesting people.

### **Passage Three**

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

18. A) He lost consciousness. C) He was seriously injured.  
 B) He was slightly wounded. D) He was buried under an icebox.
19. A) About four days. C) A day and a half.  
 B) Around eight days. D) More than six days.

20. A) His father pulled him out in time.  
B) He stayed in an icebox.  
C) He left the area before the earthquake.  
D) Their house escaped the earthquake.

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

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produces the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage (不足), hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state. Then she writes a care plan centered on the patient's illness but which also includes everything else that is necessary.

The primary nurse stays with the patient through his hospitalization, keeping track with his progress and seeking further advice from his doctor. If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor. What the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary nurse is a true colleague.

Nursing at Beth Israel also involves a decentralized (分散的) nursing administration; every floor, every unit is a self-contained organization. There are nurse-managers instead of head nurses; in addition to their medical duties they do all their own hiring and dismissing, employee advising, and they make salary recommendations. Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when.

Beth Israel's nurse-in-chief ranks as an equal with other vice presidents of the hospital. She also is a member of the Medical Executive Committee, which in most hospitals includes only doctors.

21. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital?

A) The doctor gets more active professional support from the primary

nurse.

- B) Each patient is taken care of by a primary nurse day and night.
  - C) The primary nurse writes care plans for every patient.
  - D) The primary nurse keeps records of the patient's health conditions every day.
22. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) compared with other hospitals nurses at Beth Israel Hospital are more patient
  - B) in most hospitals patient care is inadequate from the professional point of view
  - C) in most hospitals nurses get low salaries
  - D) compared with other hospitals nurses have to work longer hours at Beth Israel Hospital
23. A primary nurse can propose a different approach of treatment when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the present one is refused by the patient
  - B) the patient complains about the present one
  - C) the present one proves to be ineffective
  - D) the patient is found unwilling to cooperate
24. The main difference between a nurse-manager and a head nurse is that the former \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) is a member of the Medical Executive Committee of the hospital
  - B) has to arrange the work shifts of the unit's nurses
  - C) can make decisions concerning the medical treatment of a patient
  - D) has full responsibility in the administration of the unit's nurses
25. The author's attitude towards the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) negative      B) neutral      C) critical      D) positive

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies and other creatures learn to do things because certain acts lead to "rewards"; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely be-

lieved that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological (生理的) "drives" as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to "reward" the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children's responses in situations where no milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement "switched on" a display of lights

and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek's light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would "smile and bubble" when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them, it was the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

26. According to the author, babies learn to do things which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are directly related to pleasure
- B) will meet their physical needs
- C) will bring them a feeling of success
- D) will satisfy their curiosity

27. Papousek noticed in his studies that a baby \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) would make learned responses when it saw the milk.
  - B) would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink
  - C) would continue the simple movements without being given milk
  - D) would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink
28. In Papoušek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) have the lights turned on                      C) please their parents
  - B) be rewarded with milk                      D) be praised
29. The babies would "smile and bubble" at the lights because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the lights were directly related to some basic "drives"
  - B) the sight of the lights was interesting
  - C) they need not turn back to watch the lights
  - D) they succeeded in "switching on" the lights
30. According to Papoušek's, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a basic human desire to understand and control the world
  - B) the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
  - C) their strong desire to solve complex problems
  - D) a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

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

When a consumer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some other way does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty (保单), or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various means the consumer may use to gain satisfaction.

A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the "higher up" the consumer takes his or her complaint, the faster he or she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer's favour, assuming he or she has a just claim.

Consumers should complain in person whenever possible, but if they

cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write the complaint in a letter.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in question. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, "The left speaker does not work at all and the sound coming out of the right one is unclear" is better than "This stereo(立体声音响) does not work."

The store manager may advise the consumer to write the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and as firmly as possible. But if a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go a step further. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers' rights.

31. When a consumer finds that his purchase has a fault in it, the first thing he should do is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) complain personally to the manager  
B) threaten to take the matter to court  
C) write a firm letter of complaint to the store of purchase  
D) show some written proof of the purchase to the store
32. If a consumer wants a quick settlement of his problem, it's better to complain to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a shop assistant  
B) the store manager  
C) the manufacturer  
D) a public organization
33. The most effective complaint can be made by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) showing the faulty item to the manufacturer  
B) explaining exactly what is wrong with the item  
C) saying firmly that the item is of poor quality  
D) asking politely to change the item
34. The phrase "live up to" (Para. 1, Line 2) in the context means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) meet the standard of                      C) fulfil the demands of  
E) realize the purpose of                      D) keep the promise of

35. The passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) how to settle a consumer's complaint about a faulty item  
B) how to make an effective complaint about a faulty item  
C) how to avoid buying a faulty item  
D) how to deal with complaints from customers

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

If women are mercilessly exploited (剥削) year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big store. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe (衣柜) packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability (耐用). They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of

women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.

36. designers and big stores always make money \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) by mercilessly exploiting women workers in the clothing industry  
B) because they are capable of predicting new fashions  
C) by constantly changing the fashions in women's clothing  
D) because they attach great importance to quality women's clothing
37. To the writer, the fact that women alter their old-fashioned dresses is seen as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a waste of money  
B) a waste of time  
C) an expression of taste  
D) an expression of creativity
38. The writer would be less critical if fashion designers placed more stress on the \_\_\_\_\_ of clothing.  
A) cost  
B) appearance  
C) comfort  
D) suitability
39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A) New fashions in clothing are created for the commercial exploitation of women.  
B) The constant changes in women's clothing reflect their strength of character.  
C) The fashion industry makes an important contribution to society.  
D) Fashion designs should not be encouraged since they are only welcomed by women.
40. By saying "the conclusions to be drawn are obvious"(Para. 4, Lines 1—2), the writer means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) women's inconstancy in their choice of clothing is often laughed at  
B) women are better able to put up with discomfort  
C) men are also exploited greatly by fashion designers  
D) men are more reasonable in the matter of fashion



41. Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy \_\_\_\_\_ for her examination.  
A) to prepare B) to be prepared C) preparing D) being prepared
42. Five minutes earlier, \_\_\_\_\_ we could have caught the last train.  
A) and B) but C) or D) so
43. I cannot give you \_\_\_\_\_ for the type of car you sell because there is no demand for it in the market.  
A) an expense B) a charge C) a purchase D) an order
44. After \_\_\_\_\_ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.  
A) being interviewed B) interviewed  
C) interviewing D) having interviewed
45. By the end of this month, we surely \_\_\_\_\_ a satisfactory solution to the problem.  
A) have found B) will be finding  
C) will have found D) are finding
46. Mr. Wilson said that he did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ any further responsibilities.  
A) take on B) get on C) put up D) look up
47. Having no money but \_\_\_\_\_ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.  
A) not to want anyone B) not wanting anyone  
C) wanted no one D) to want no one
48. We desire that the tour leader \_\_\_\_\_ us immediately of any change in plans.  
A) inform B) informs C) informed D) has informed
49. Not \_\_\_\_\_, the process of choosing names varies widely from culture to culture.  
A) obviously B) surprisingly C) particularly D) normally
50. A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time \_\_\_\_\_ the guards discovered what had happened.  
A) before B) until C) since D) when
51. In the experiment we kept a watchful eye \_\_\_\_\_ the developments