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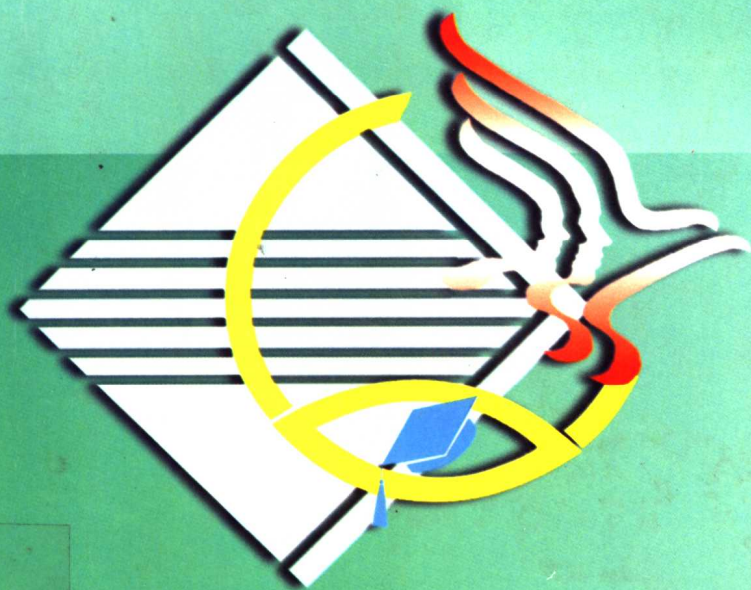
2000 年修订版

大学英语四级考试 全真试题集详解

编写：大学英语四级考试命题研究组

主编：赵 卉 李忠顺

策划：张世军



四级

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大学英语备考用书

大学英语四级考试全真试题集详解

(2000 年修订版)

编 写 大学英语四级考试命题研究组

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修订版前言

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。去年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:有英语四级证书者优先。甚至要求应聘者必须有四级证,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,其命制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,我们编写了这套《大学英语四、六级考试全真试题集详解》。全书收录了十二套历年考过的四、六级全真试题。每套题后除参考答案外,还编有简明扼要、全面准确的注解,分析了命题规律及考生常犯的错误,指出考生应加以注意的问题,并结合试题讲解了解题方法、思路及技巧,力图使考生能举一反三,触类旁通。

本书于去年出版后,受到广大读者的肯定与欢迎。经我们在考前辅导中使用,表明效果良好。但在教学中我们发现,本书有不少地方需要进一步改进、完善。许多师生也来信、来电,对我们提出了一些中肯的建议。鉴于此,我们对原书进行了大幅度的修改。

与本书第一版及市场上的同类书相比,修订版具有以下特色:

1. 本书编者均为多年从事大学英语教学与科研的教师,对四、六级考试很有研究。他们所写的注解都经字斟句酌,力求简明、扼要、全面、精炼,既不繁琐、拖沓,又对应该加以讲解的内容无一遗漏。

2. 力求减少读者的经济负担,为此,我们除了讲求注解部分文字的精炼外,还采取了以下措施:

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。

本书在编写和修订过程中,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。

由于编者水平有限,且时间仓促,错误和不足之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2000年3月

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1994 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Once a week. C) Three times a week.
B) Twice a week. D) Four times a week.
2. A) He left his notes at home. C) He doesn't want to lend his notes to the woman.
B) He doesn't know where his notes are. D) He agrees to lend her his notes.
3. A) He will go in spite of the cold weather.
B) He won't go since he is not feeling well.
C) He will go when he feels better.
D) He won't go as he hasn't finished his work.
4. A) Check the timetable. C) Travel on a later train.
B) Go to the railway station earlier. D) Cancel the trip earlier.
5. A) In New York. C) In Newport.
B) In Boston. D) In Washington.
6. A) A clerk at the airport information desk.
B) A clerk at the railway station information desk.
C) A policeman.
D) A taxi-driver.
7. A) A guest and a receptionist. C) A customer and a shop assistant.
B) A passenger and an air hostess. D) A guest and a waitress.
8. A) He's better. C) He's sick in bed.
B) He's feeling worse. D) He has recovered.
9. A) The man didn't want the woman to have her hair cut.
B) The woman followed the man's advice.
C) The woman is wearing long hair now.
D) The man didn't care if the woman had her hair cut or not.
10. A) He will return from Paris in two weeks
B) He is studying French in Paris.
C) He is having a vacation in Paris.
D) He is planning to go back to Paris in a year.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) Washing plates. C) Shining shoes.
B) Clearing tables. D) Sweeping the floor.
12. A) He must work six days a week.
B) He should never be late for work.
C) He must study hard in his spare time.
D) He should not bring his friends to the restaurant.
13. A) To pay him for his work.

- B) To let him have 3 meals a day in the restaurant.
- C) To give his friends free drinks.
- D) To allow him to have more free time.
- 14. A) Because the boy was not a full-time worker.
- B) Because the boy had made some mistakes.
- C) Because he thought the boy had failed to meet his requirements.
- D) Because he thought it was his son who should pay him.

Passage Two

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

- 15. A) Watching traditional plays. C) Boating on the river.
- B) Visiting the magnificent libraries. D) Cycling in narrow streets.
- 16. A) There are many visitors there. C) There are many old streets there.
- B) There are many students there. D) There are many bicycles there.
- 17. A) He thinks the city is too crowded.
- B) He likes the place very much.
- C) He thinks the streets are too narrow.
- D) He admires the comfortable life of the students there.

Passage Three

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

- 18. A) He was good at writing about interesting people.
- B) It was much easier to write stories about people.
- C) He believed that people are always easier to learn about other people.
- D) He thought people played an important role in world events.
- 19. A) Action. C) Enterprise.
- B) World News. D) Faces and places.
- 20. A) He is a sportsman. C) He is a photographer.
- B) He is an actor. D) He is a publisher.

Part I Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage. 12

Suppose we built a *robot* (机器人) to explore the planet Mars. We provide the robot with seeing detectors to keep it away from danger. It is powered entirely by the sun. Should we program the robot to be equally active at all times? No. The robot would be using up energy at a time when it was not receiving any. So we would probably program it to cease its activity at night and to wake up at dawn the next morning.

According to the *evolutionary* (进化的) theory of sleep, evolution equipped us with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking for the same reason. The theory does not *deny* (否认) that sleep provides some important restorative functions. It merely says that evolution has programmed us to perform those functions at a time when activity would be inefficient and possibly dangerous. However, sleep protects us only from the sort of trouble we might walk into; it does not protect us from trouble that comes looking for us. So we sleep well when we are in a familiar, safe place, but we sleep lightly, if at all, when we fear that bears will nose into the tent.

The evolutionary theory accounts well for differences in sleep among creatures. Why do cats, for instance, sleep so much, while horses sleep so little? Surely cats do not need five times as much repair and restoration as horses do. But cats can afford to have long periods of inactivity because they spend little time

eating and are unlikely to be attacked while they sleep. Horses must spend almost all their waking hours eating, because what they eat is very low in energy value. Moreover, they cannot afford to sleep too long or too deeply, because their survival depends on their ability to run away from attackers.

21. The author uses the example of the robot in space exploration to tell us _____.

- A) the differences between robots and men
- ☒ B) the reason why men need to sleep
- ☒ C) about the need for robots to save power
- D) about the danger of men working at night

22. Evolution has programmed man to sleep at night chiefly to help him _____.

- A) maintain a regular pattern of life
- B) prevent trouble that comes looking for him
- ☒ C) avoid danger and inefficient labour
- D) restore his bodily functions

23. According to the author, we cannot sleep well when we _____.

- ☒ A) are worrying about our safety
- B) are overworked
- C) are in a tent
- D) are away from home

24. Cats sleep much more than horses do partly because cats _____.

- A) need more time for restoration
- ☒ B) are unlikely to be attackers
- C) are more active than horses when they are awake
- ☒ D) spend less time eating to get enough energy

25. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

- ☒ A) Evolution has equipped all creatures with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking.
- B) The study of sleep is an important part of the evolutionary theory.
- C) Sleeping patterns must be taken into consideration in the designing of robots.
- D) The sleeping pattern of a living creature is determined by the food it eats.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

"Congratulations, Mr. Jones, it's a girl."

Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning and bring forth a different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel pride when they receive the news, while others worry, wondering whether they will be good fathers. Although there are some men who like children and may have had considerable experience with them, others do not particularly care for children and spend little time with them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking forward to children for some time. For other couples, *pregnancy* (怀孕) was an accident that both husband and wife have accepted willingly or unwillingly.

Whatever the reaction to the birth of a child, it is obvious that the shift from the role of husband to that of father is a difficult task. Yet, unfortunately, few attempts have been made to educate fathers in this socialization process. Although numerous books have been written about American mothers, only recently has literature focused on the role of a father.

It is argued by some writers that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not nearly as great as the transition the wife must make to the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a complete transformation in daily *routine* (生活规律) and highly *innovative* (创新的) adaptation, on the other hand, the father's role is less demanding and immediate. However, even though we mentioned the fact that growing numbers of women are working outside the home, the father is still thought by many as the breadwinner in the household.

26. According to the author, being a father _____.
 A) brings a feeling of excitement to some men
 B) has a different meaning for those who have daughters
 C) makes some men feel proud and others uneasy
 D) means nothing but more responsibilities
27. It is stated in the passage that _____.
 A) some parents are not prepared to have a child
 B) young couples do not like children at all
 C) working couples do not have much time to take care of their children
 D) many parents look forward to having a boy as their first child
28. In the second paragraph, the author _____.
 A) criticizes fathers for not taking enough responsibilities in bringing up their children
 B) excuses the American writers for ignoring the difficulties of being a father
 C) supports the idea that the chief role of a father is to earn money for the family
 D) complains about the lack of social programs to help husbands adjust themselves to being a father
29. The transition to the mother's role requires that the wife _____.
 A) change her life style in a highly innovative way
 B) make a complete change in her everyday life to deal with the new situation
 C) stay at home to take care of the baby
 D) help her husband in his resocialization process
30. Some writers argue that with respect to the change of roles, fathers, compared with mothers, _____.
 A) have to shoulder more burdens
 B) have to make more difficult adaptations
 C) have an easier job to do
 D) can usually do a better job

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Reading is thought to be a kind of conversation between the reader and the text. The reader puts questions, as it were, to the text and gets answers. In the light of these he puts further questions, and so on.

For most of the time this "conversation" goes on below the level of consciousness. At times, however, we become aware of it. This is usually when we are running into difficulties, when mismatch is occurring between expectations and meaning. When successful matching is being experienced, our questioning of the text continues at the unconscious level.

Different people converse with the text differently. Some stay very close to the words on the page; others take off imaginatively from the words, interpreting, criticising, analyzing and examining. The former represents a kind of comprehension, which is written in the text. The latter represents higher levels of comprehension. The balance between these is important, especially for advanced readers.

There is another conversation which from our point of view is equally important, and that is to do not with what is read but with how it is read. We call this a "process" conversation as opposed to a "content" conversation. It is concerned not with meaning but with the *strategies* (策略) we employ in reading. If we are advanced readers our ability to hold a content conversation with a text is usually pretty well developed. Not so our ability to hold a process conversation. It is precisely this kind of conversation that is of importance when we are seeking to develop our reading to meet the new demands being placed upon us by studying at a higher level.

31. Reading as a kind of conversation between the reader and the text becomes conscious only when

- _____.
- A) the reader's expectations agree with what is said in the text
 - ☒ B) the reader has trouble understanding what the author says
 - C) the reader asks questions and gets answers
 - D) the reader understands a text very well
32. At a lower level of comprehension, readers tend to _____.
- A) read a text slowly
 - B) read without thinking hard
 - C) interpret a text in their own way
 - ☒ D) concentrate on the meaning of words only
33. A "process" conversation has to do with _____.
- ☒ A) the application of reading strategies
 - B) matching our expectations with the meaning of a text
 - ☒ C) the development of our ability to check the details
 - D) determining the main idea of a text
34. According to the passage, it is of great importance for readers at a higher level to maintain a balance between _____.
- A) conscious and unconscious levels of comprehension
 - B) the reader's expectations and the meaning of a text
 - ☒ C) lower and higher levels of comprehension
 - D) interpreting and criticizing a text
35. If we want to develop our reading ability at an advanced level, we should _____.
- ☒ A) learn to use different approaches in reading different texts
 - B) make our reading process more conscious
 - C) pay more attention to the content of a text
 - D) take a critical attitude towards the author's ideas

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Although April did not bring us the rains we all hoped for, and although the Central Valley doesn't generally experience the atmospheric sound and lightning that can accompany those rains, it's still important for parents to be able to answer the youthful questions about thunder and lightning.

The reason these two wonders of nature are so difficult for many adults to explain to children is that they are not very well understood by adults themselves. For example, did you know that the lightning we see flashing down to the earth from a cloud is actually flashing up to a cloud from the earth? Our eyes trick us into thinking we see a downward motion when it's actually the other way around. But then, if we believed only what we think and we see, we'd still insist that the sun rises in the morning and sets at night.

Most lightning flashes take place inside a cloud, and only a relative few can be seen jumping between two clouds or between earth and a cloud. But, with about 2,000 thunderstorms taking place above the earth every minute of the day and night, there's enough activity to produce about 100 lightning strikes on earth every second.

Parents can use thunder and lightning to help their children learn more about the world around them. When children understand that the light of the lightning flashing reaches their eyes almost at the same moment, but the sound of the thunder takes about 5 seconds to travel just one mile, they can begin to time the interval between the flash and the crash to learn how close they were to the actual spark.

36. According to the author, in the area of the Central Valley, _____.

- ☒ A) rains usually come without thunder and lightning
 B) it is usually dry in April
 C) children pay no attention to natural phenomena
 D) parents are not interested in thunder and lightning
37. We believe that lightning is a downward motion because _____.
☒ A) we were taught so by our parents from our childhood
☒ B) we are deceived by our sense of vision
 C) it is a common natural phenomenon
 D) it is a truth proved by science
38. What is TRUE about lightning according to the passage?
☒ A) Only a small number of lightning flashes occur on earth
☒ B) Lightning travels 5 times faster than thunder.
 C) Lightning flashes usually jump from one cloud to another
☒ D) There are far more lightning strikes occurring on earth than we can imagine.
39. The word "activity" (Para. 3, Line 3) is most closely related to the word(s) _____.
 A) "cloud" C) "lightning flashes"
 B) "lightning strikes" D) "thunderstorms"
40. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
☒ A) we should not believe what we see or hear
☒ B) things moving downward are more noticeable
☒ C) people often have wrong concepts about ordinary phenomena
☒ D) adults are not as good as children in observing certain natural phenomena

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

41. Before he left for his vacation he went to the bank to _____ some money.
A) pull B) pick ~~C) gain~~ D) draw
42. By the end of the year all but two people _____.
A) have left B) will leave C) will be leaving D) will have left
43. Frankfurt, Germany, is in one of the most _____ populated regions of Western Europe.
A) densely B) vastly C) enormously D) largely
44. Everyone had an application form in his hand, but no one knew which office room _____.
A) to send it to B) to send it C) to be sent to D) to have it send
45. The police set a _____ to catch the thieves.
A) plan B) device C) trap D) trick
46. We _____ to start our own business, but we never had enough money.
A) have hoped B) would hope C) had hoped D) should hope
47. We have to try every means to _____ the costs of the construction project.
A) bring off B) bring forth C) bring down D) bring back
48. The students were participating _____ an international energy-saving competition between towns in New England and Canada.
A) for B) in C) to D) at
49. When she was criticized, she claimed that it was outside her _____ of responsibility.
A) field 领域 B) limit 限制 C) extent 程度 D) range 范围
50. While _____ the sun, the satellite has sent more than four billion bits of information back to earth.

- A) having orbited B) being orbited C) having been orbited D) orbiting
51. Language is a city, to the building of _____ every human being brought a stone.
A) which B) that C) it D) this
52. _____ of the two books holds the opinion that the danger of nuclear war is increasing.
A) None B) Either C) Both D) Neither
53. Government cannot operate effectively _____ it is free from such interference.
A) so long as B) so that C) unless D) because
54. We welcome rain, but a (an) _____ large amount of rainfall will cause floods.
A) extensively 广泛地 B) extremely 极端地/过分地 C) specially 尤期 D) constantly 不断地
55. Beethoven is my favorite musician. I regard him as _____ other musicians.
A) superior to B) more superior than C) more superior to D) superior than
56. I hope that you'll be more careful in typing the letter. Don't _____ anything.
A) withdraw 收回 B) omit 遗漏 C) reduce 减小 D) leak 漏水/泄漏
57. We don't need air conditioning, _____.
A) nor can we afford it C) neither can afford it
B) and nor we can afford it D) and we can neither afford it
58. She is a very _____ secretary: she never forgets anything or makes a mistake.
A) anxious 焦虑的 B) effective 有效的 C) adequate 足够的 D) efficient 效率高的
59. The Browns _____ here, but not any more.
A) were used to living B) had lived C) used to live D) had been living
60. I'll accept any job _____ I don't have to get up early.
A) lest 以免, 恐怕 B) as long as 只要...就 C) in case 假使万一 D) though 尽管
61. Once out of the earth's gravity, the astronaut is _____ by the problem of weightlessness.
A) affected 影响 B) effected 产生, 导致 C) inclined 使倾斜 D) related 有关, 涉及
62. Medical research has shown that the widespread use of cigarettes contributes _____ the increase of cancers.
A) towards B) for C) with D) to
63. Could you find someone _____?
A) for me to play tennis with C) play tennis with
B) for me to play tennis D) playing tennis with
64. The computer has brought about surprising technological changes _____ we organize and produce information
A) in a way B) in the way C) in that way D) in no way
65. The manager of the hotel requests that their guests _____ after 11:00 p. m.
A) not to play loud music B) shouldn't play loud music
C) don't play loud music D) couldn't play loud music
66. He is late again today. I'll _____ that he will not be late tomorrow.
A) be sure B) hope for C) see to it 注意照料 D) make it so
67. In Australia the Asians make their influence _____ in businesses large and small.
A) feeling B) feel C) felt D) to be felt
68. This popular sports car is now being _____ at the rate of a thousand a week.
A) turned down B) turned out C) turned up D) turned on
69. In Britain people drive _____ the left.
A) at B) on C) to D) in

70. This programmer will examine the writer's books in detail, _____ an introduction to her life.
 A) following B) having followed C) being followed D) to be followed

Part IV Cloze 5

(15 minutes)

As the plane circled over the airport, everyone sensed that something was wrong. The plane was moving unsteadily through the air, and 71 the passengers had fastened their seat belts, they were suddenly 72 forward. At that moment, the air-hostess 73. She looked very pale, but was quite 74. Speaking quickly but almost in a whisper, she 75 everyone that the pilot had 76 and asked if any of the passengers knew anything about machine—or at 77 how to drive a car. After a moment's 78, a man got up and followed the hostess into the pilot's cabin.

Moving the pilot 79, the man took his seat and listened carefully to the 80 instructions that were being sent by radio from the airport 81. The plane was now dangerously close 82 the ground, but to everyone's 83, it soon began to climb. The man had to 84 the airport several times in order to become 85 with the controls of the plane. 86 the danger had not yet passed. The terrible 87 came when he had to land. Following 88, the man guided the plane toward the airfield. It shook violently 89 it touched the ground and then moved rapidly 90 the runway and after a long run it stopped safely.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 71. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) although | B) while | C) therefore | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) then |
| 72. A) shifted <small>挪动</small> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) thrown <small>抛</small> | C) put <small>放置</small> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) moved <small>移动前进</small> |
| 73. A) showed | B) presented | C) exposed | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) appeared |
| 74. A) well <small>健康的</small> | B) still <small>静止的</small> | C) calm <small>平静的</small> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) quiet <small>安静的</small> |
| 75. A) inquired | B) insured | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) informed | D) instructed |
| 76. A) fallen <small>落下</small> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) failed <small>失败</small> | C) faded <small>褪色</small> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) fainted <small>昏倒</small> |
| 77. A) best | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) least | C) length | D) first |
| 78. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) hesitation | B) surprise | C) doubt | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) delay |
| 79. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) back | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) aside | C) about | D) off |
| 80. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) patient | B) anxious | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) urgent | D) nervous |
| 81. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) beneath | B) under | C) down | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) below |
| 82. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) to | B) by | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) near | D) on |
| 83. A) horror | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) trust | C) pleasure | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) relief |
| 84. A) surround | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) circle | C) observe | D) view |
| 85. A) intimate | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) familiar | C) understood | D) close |
| 86. A) Then | B) Therefore | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) But | D) Moreover |
| 87. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) moment | B) movement | C) idea | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) affair |
| 88. A) impression | B) information | C) inspections | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) instructions |
| 89. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) as | B) unless | C) while | D) so |
| 90. A) around | B) over | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) along | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) above |

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 现代化的交通工具越来越发达
2. 人与人之间的交往越来越频繁

3. 结论

The World Is Getting Smaller and Smaller

1994 年 1 月大学英语四级试题参考答案

Part I

Listening Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. A | 9. A | 10. B |
| 11. C | 12. B | 13. A | 14. D | 15. C |
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. C | 19. A | 20. D |

Part II

Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. B | 22. C | 23. A | 24. D | 25. A |
| 26. C | 27. A | 28. A | 29. B | 30. C |
| 31. B | 32. D | 33. A | 34. C | 35. A |
| 36. A | 37. B | 38. D | 39. D | 40. C |

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. D | 42. D | 43. A | 44. A | 45. C |
| 46. C | 47. C | 48. B | 49. D | 50. D |
| 51. A | 52. D | 53. C | 54. B | 55. A |
| 56. B | 57. A | 58. D | 59. C | 60. B |
| 61. A | 62. D | 63. A | 64. B | 65. B |
| 66. C | 67. C | 68. B | 69. B | 70. A |

Part IV

Cloze

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 71. A | 72. B | 73. D | 74. C | 75. C |
| 76. D | 77. B | 78. A | 79. B | 80. C |
| 81. D | 82. A | 83. D | 84. B | 85. B |
| 86. C | 87. A | 88. D | 89. A | 90. C |

Part V

Writing (略)

1994 年 1 月大学英语四级试题题解

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Your son seems to have made much progress in playing the piano. Does he attend any piano classes?
W: Yes, he takes lessons twice a week, but from next week on, he will go to the class on Saturday evenings too.
Q: How often will the woman's son have piano lessons from next week on?
2. W: Do you mind if I borrow your notes?
M: No, of course not. They are on my desk.
Q: What does the man mean?
3. W: Would you like to go to the dance with me tonight?
M: I'd love to, but I'm just getting over my cold.
Q: Will the man go dancing with the woman tonight?
4. W: I'm afraid we are going to miss the 3-o'clock train.
M: Don't worry. We can get our tickets changed for this evening.
Q: What does the man suggest they should do?
5. W: Do you enjoy life in Washington?
M: Yes, indeed. I'm planning to move to New York or Boston. Anyway, I've never regretted my earlier decision.
Q: Where does the man live now?
6. W: Could you please tell me if Flight 858 from San Francisco will be on time?
M: Yes, Madam. It should be arriving in about 10 minutes.
Q: Who do you think the woman is talking to?
7. M: Sorry to trouble you. But is there any possibility of borrowing a blanket. I feel cold.
W: I think we've got one. Could you wait until after take-off please?
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
8. W: I heard you caught a cold. How are you feeling today?
M: I can't complain. At least I'm out of bed.
Q: How is the man today?
9. W: I wish my hair was longer.
M: Yes, pity you had it cut. If only you'd listened to me.
Q: What can we learn from the dialogue?
10. W: Has Andrew come back from his trip to Paris?
M: Yes, and he liked it so much that after only two weeks at home, he went back to study French for a year.
Q: What does this conversation tell us about Andrew?

Section B

Passage One

My parents ran a small restaurant. The restaurant was open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. And my first job when I was six years old was shining shoes for customers. My duties increased as I grew older. By age ten I was clearing tables and washing plates. My father made it clear that I had to meet certain stan-