

著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练丛书

新编大学英语 四级考试听力20分 全真模拟试卷

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出版说明

《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》，由我国著名高等学府——北京大学、南开大学和大连理工大学英语系知名教授组织，由三所名校多年从事大学英语四、六级教学工作的教师共同撰写的。北京大学英语系副教授齐乃政，多年从事英语教学工作；南开大学英语系教授张文起，大连理工大学英语系教授赵亚翹，曾主持过公共英语教研室工作，对英语四、六级考试有独到的研究和丰富的实践经验。他们有多部大学英语四、六级考试的著作行世，受到了广大考生的欢迎，一版再版。

这三所名校以高比例骄人的四、六级过级率为人瞩目。此套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书的编撰人员皆是这三所大学教授大学英语、研究英语四、六级考试的教师，他们各自所编写的都是自己长年教学的内容。因此，本丛书的最大特点是紧紧联系考生大学英语四、六级考试的实际。本套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是他们同心协力的新贡献。

世界知识出版社

目 录

第一部分 对话和短文听力理解

College English Test 1(1990年1月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(1)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(3)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(6)
College English Test 2(1991年6月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(10)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(12)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(15)
College English Test 3(1993年6月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(18)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(20)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(22)
College English Test 4(1994年1月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(26)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(28)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(30)
College English Test 5(1995年1月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(34)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(36)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(38)
College English Test 6(1995年6月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(42)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(44)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(46)
College English Test 7(1996年1月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(50)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(52)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(54)
College English Test 8(1996年6月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(58)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(60)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(62)
College English Test 9(1997年1月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(66)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(68)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(70)
College English Test 10(1998年6月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(74)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(76)

重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(78)
College English Test 11(1999年1月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(82)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(84)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(87)
College English Test 12	(90)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(92)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(95)
College English Test 13	(99)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(101)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(104)
College English Test 14	(108)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(110)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(112)
College English Test 15	(116)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(118)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(121)
College English Test 16	(124)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(126)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(128)
College English Test 17	(132)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(133)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(136)
College English Test 18	(139)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(141)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(143)
College English Test 19	(147)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(149)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(151)
College English Test 20	(155)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(157)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(159)
College English Test 21	(162)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(164)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介	(166)

第二部分 对话听力理解和复合式听写

College English Test 22(1997年6月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(169)
---	-------

Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(171)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析	(173)
College English Test 23(1998年1月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)	(175)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(176)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析	(178)
College English Test 24	(180)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(182)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析	(183)
College English Test 25	(185)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(186)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析	(188)
College English Test 26	(190)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(191)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析	(193)
College English Test 27	(195)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(196)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析	(198)
College English Test 28	(200)
Key and Tapescripts(答案与录音文字)	(201)
重点语言注释·难点试题分析	(203)

第一部分 对话和短文听力理解

College English Test 1

— Band Four —

(1990年1月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)

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 center.*

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 are talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer: [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.
B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.
C) There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.
D) There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.
2. A) He enjoys writing home every week.
B) He never fails to write a weekly a weekly letter home.

- C) He doesn't write home once a week now.
 - D) He has been asked to write home every week.
3. A) Because she has got an appointment.
B) Because she doesn't want to.
C) Because she has to work.
D) Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.
4. A) The teacher postponed the meeting.
B) There won't be a test this afternoon.
C) The students will be attending the meeting.
D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.
5. A) On the whole, she liked the film.
B) She didn't see the film.
C) the film was very exciting.
D) The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.
6. A) Around 5:00. C) At 2:00.
B) Around 3:00. D) At 1:00.
7. A) He had to work overtime. C) His car ran out of gas.
B) He was held up in the traffic. D) he had a traffic accident.
8. A) John Smith isn't in right now.
B) John Smith can't come to the phone right now.
C) John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.
D) The caller dialed the wrong number.
9. A) Yesterday. C) Two days ago.
B) Three days ago. D) Early last week.
10. A) She got up later than usual. C) She forgot she had classes.
B) The bus was late. D) Her clock was slow.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage one

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

11. A) 4000 years ago. C) 2000 years ago.
B) 3000 years ago. D) 1000 years ago.
12. A) The small bowl was put above the large bowl.
B) The large bowl was put above the small bowl.

- C) The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.
 D) The large bowl consisted of two parts.
13. A) Horseman. C) Drops of water.
 B) Brass doors. D) Metal balls.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They are the most attractive women in Britain.
 B) They are the most popular film stars.
 C) They are the first women news announcers on British television.
 D) They appear almost every night in TV plays.
15. A) At 10 in the evening. C) At 9 in the morning.
 B) At 9 in the evening. D) At 10 in the morning.
16. A) People still talk a lot about it.
 B) Fewer people watched Susan's program from then on.
 C) Anna's photographs appeared frequently in newspapers.
 D) The number of viewers of her program that day increased by millions.

Passage Three

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

17. A) It is completely flat. C) It has many large lakes.
 B) It has few rivers. D) It is hilly.
18. A) The soil has been overworked. C) The weather is too dry.
 B) the climate is cold. D) The soil is sandy.
19. A) By raising cattle. C) By working in factories.
 B) By working on farms. D) By raising sheep.
20. A) At school. C) From books.
 B) From their parents. D) In factories.

Key and Tapescripts (答案与录音文字)

Key

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

Tapescripts

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 center.

Example: *You will hear :*

You will hear :

Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

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 are talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer: [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

1. **M:** Excuse me. Would you please tell me when the next flight to Los Angeles is?

W: Sure. the next direct flight to Lo Angeles is two hours from now. But if you do not mind transferring from San Francisco you can board now.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

2. **W:** How often did you write home?

M: I used to write home once a week.

Q: What do you understand from the man's answer?

3. **M:** The student's English club is having a party on Saturday night. Can you come?

W: I would like to, but I work at a restaurant on weekends.

Q: Why can't the woman go to the party?

4. **W:** Shall we have an English test this afternoon?

M: It is postponed because the teacher has to attend a meeting.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

5. **W:** Did you like the film?

W: Not particularly. I was rather disappointed. I'd expected it to be much more exciting.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

6. **W:** Bob, are you going straight home after school today?

M: No. I have a class until one o'clock and after that I'm going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home.

Q: When is Bob going home this afternoon?

7. **M:** If the traffic wasn't so bad, I could have been home by six o'clock.

- W: What a pity! John was here to see you.
Q: What happened to the man?
8. M: Hello! May I speak to John Smith please?
W: I'm sorry. Nobody by that name works here.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
9. M: Have you seen my brother?
W: No. I haven't seen him since the day before yesterday.
Q: When did she last see the man's brother?
10. M: Nancy, why were you late today?
W: I overslept and missed the bus.
Q: Why was Nancy late?

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

The water clock was an ancient clock. It could be used on cloudy days, at night and indoors. Such clocks were probably first used in Egypt about 2000 B. C. They were also used for many years in Arabia, India, China and all of Europe.

The simplest water clock needed just two parts: a small bowl and a large bowl. The small bowl had a tiny hole in the bottom, the large bowl was divided into equal parts and marked by lines. Water was poured into the small bowl and it fell slowly down into the large bowl in tiny drops. Usually it took an hour for the water to rise from one line to the next in the large bowl.

A beautiful water clock was made in Persia over a thousand years ago. It was presented as a gift to the emperor of France. This water clock could be heard as well as seen. The dial of the clock was made up of twelve doors, each representing an hour. Every hour a door opened and the proper number of metal balls dropped onto a tiny brass plate to strike the hour. At twelve o'clock, twelve tiny horsemen came out and shut all the doors. This was probably one of the first striking clocks.

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

11. When was the first water clock probably made?
12. What do we know about the structure of the simplest water clock?
13. What did the striking water clock use to strike hours?

Passage Two

The two most famous faces in Britain today belong to two women who appear on television almost every night. If you open any popular magazine or newspaper, you will almost certainly see an article about one of them with lots of photographs. Their names are Susan Robin and Anna Ford. Susan reads the nine o'clock news on BBC Television and Anna reads the 10 o'clock news on Independent Television.

Most news announcers on British television are men, and when Susan began her job at the BBC 3 years ago, she was the first woman news announcer. Newspapers and magazines started to take an interest in her, and reporters started to write about her. Last year, Independent Television also decided to have a woman news announcer and they chose Anna Ford. Newspapers and magazines showed a great interest in her, too.

When Anna read the news for the first time on a ten o'clock program, millions of people who don't normally watch the program decided to watch it that night to see Anna Ford.

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

14. Why are Susan Robin and Anna Ford very well known in Britain?
15. When does Anna read the news on TV?
16. How do we know that Anna's first appearance on television was also a big attraction?

Passage Three

New England is an area of mountains, valleys and rivers. It is said that in New England one is always climbing hills. A large part of New England is also made up of farms and farming lands, yet New England is not really a farming area. The farms are small. Generally, they are only large enough to support one family. It also happens that the soil of New England is not good. This soil has been worked and planted for so many years that it's lost its value.

Most New Englanders today work in factories or small businesses. In these factories, they make watches and clocks, shoes, clothing, special tools for industry, leather goods, etc. New England workmen are famous for their skill in making many of these things. This skill is often passed down in families from father to son.

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

17. What is the main feature of New England?
18. Why is New England not good for farming?
19. How do most people in New England make a living?
20. Where do New Englanders learn many of their skills?

重点语言注释·难点试题分析·内容简介(按试题序号)

Section A

重点语言注释:

1. transfer *vi.* 换乘, 转车; 调动(工作); 转学; 迁移

board *vt.* 上车、上船、上飞机

2. never fail to do sth. 从来没有做不到某事

4. postpone *vt.* (= put off) 推迟; 延期

6. straight *ad.* 直接地, 径直地

a couple of hours 两三个小时

7. hold up 阻碍, 使停止

The train was held up for hours by the accident. 火车因事故受阻达几小时。

run out of = use up 用完, 用尽, 耗尽

8. by the name of... 名字叫……

There is nobody here by that name. 这儿没有叫那个名字的人。

难点试题分析:

1. 这是一个直接型题。从两个人的对话所给的明显信息中仔细分辨, 便可以得出答案。男士向女士打听去洛杉矶下一航班的时间, 由此可见他要去洛杉矶。女士的回答也证实了这一点。她说, “去洛杉矶的下一航班还有两个小时。”因此, A 项为正确答案。
2. 本题测试考生根据双方谈话所涉及的内容辨认真实的能力。如果考生的语法知识很熟练, 那么可以根据所听到的动词时态(过去时)“used to”和表示双重否定(即肯定)的关键短语“never failed to”(过去时)准确推断出, 男士过去每周都写一封家信, 而现在不是每周都写家信了。因此, C 项为正确答案。
3. 考察考生从明显表示的信息中捕捉细节的能力。在听此题之前, 应该是扫视过了卷面上的四个选择项, 预测出可能是 Why 开头的问句。听到女士讲“I would like to... but...”句型就立刻判断出女士不能去参加周末晚会, 转折词 but 之后说明了原因: 周末在餐馆打工。从而得知 C 项为正确答案。but 之后常常是问题的答案, 因此考生在听任何题时都应该把“but”作为关键词抓住。
6. 这是一个数字的辨听与计算问题。在听的过程中对所出现的年、月、日、地点、编号或电话号码, 以及价格、时间等进行辨听, 要注意它们之间的变化和关系。有时要迅速做简单的心算。本题中女士问话中的关键词是 straight, 问男士是否直接回家。男士回答说“回家以前要在图书馆呆两三个小时, 而课要上到一点钟。”因此, B 项为正确答案。
7. 这是一个含蓄型题, 测试考生从所听到的信息中推断理解隐含信息即说话人的真正含义的能力。本题要求考生熟悉掌握语法中的虚拟语气结构, 否则就不会果断推测出正确答案。男士说, “如果不是交通堵塞的话, 我在六点钟就到家了”。说明由于交通堵塞, 他六点钟没到家。因此, B 项为正确答案。
8. 本题要求考生根据对话进行归纳、判断和推论。这里的关键句是女士的答话“I'm sorry, nobody by that name works here.”(这儿没有叫这个名字的), 女士的委婉回答说明男士拨错了电话号码。因此, D 项为正确答案。
10. 本题测试考生从语流中判断事实的能力。关键词是 overslept(睡过头), 捕捉住这个词, 再加上分析判断, 即可得知 A 项为正确答案。

Section B

Passage One

重点语言注释:

Persia *n.* 波斯(伊朗)

dial *n.* 钟面;拨号盘(电话等) *v.* 拨电话号码

strike *vi.* 敲响(报时);罢工;袭击 *vt.* 给……深刻印象

striking clock 报时钟

present *v.* 赠给;呈上,提交

难点试题分析:

11. 本题是要求考生对数字这类细节的辨听。关键在于考生平时应该熟悉英语年份的表示法。文中 Such clocks were probably first used in Egypt about 2000 B. C. (大约公元前 2000 年埃及就可能先使用这类水钟了。)从现在(1997 年)算起,也就是 4000 年前。注意, B. C. 是公元前的意思。因此, A 项为正确答案。
12. 测试考生根据大量相关信息进行分析理解及推测的能力。从所听到的第二段讲的水钟基本结构和工作原理,可以推断出 A 项为正确答案。
13. 测试考生捕捉细节信息并辨认具体细节的能力。从所听到的第三段所讲的内容得知金属球落入铜盘敲响报时,即可推断出 D 项为正确答案。

内容简介:

水钟是古代的报时钟。无论白天、夜晚还是在室内都可以使用。大约在公元前 2000 年埃及就使用了水钟。阿拉伯、印度、中国、欧洲也都多年使用过水钟。

水钟由一个小碗和一个大碗构成。小碗的碗底有一个小孔,大碗用线条标出刻度分成了若干等份。小碗里盛上水之后,慢慢滴入大碗,约一小时水就上升一格。1000 多年前,波斯制造出一只精美的水钟,把它当作礼品赠给了法国皇帝。这只水钟的钟面上有 12 扇门,每隔一小时就开一扇门。同时有相应数量的金属球落入铜盘敲响报时。到 12 点钟时,12 个骑着马的小人出来关上所有的门。这大概是第一批报时钟之一。

Passage Two

重点语言注释:

appear on television 出现在电视(屏幕)上

news announcer 新闻播音员

take an interest in her 对她感兴趣

难点试题分析:

14. 本题测试考生综合分析理解的能力。只要听懂主要信息,就会推断出正确答案。在所听的第二段讲到,三年前 Susan Robin 成为了 BBC 电视台的第一位女新闻播音员;去年 Anna Ford 成了独立电视台的第一位女新闻播音员。因此判断出 C 项为正确答案。
15. 测试考生在语流中捕捉并辨认细节的能力。一定要善于抓住文章中的关键词,如女播音员的名字: Susan Robin 和 Anna Ford; 电视台名称: BBC Television 和 Independent Television; 广播时间: the 9 o'clock news on BBC Television 和 the 10 o'clock on Independent Television 等等。A 项为正确答案。
16. 本题测试考生分析理解隐含信息的能力。推断隐义题,不能从对话或短文中直接得到答案,而是透过所听到的内容的暗示或隐义理解前因后果,推断出答案。短文最后一句话是:

“When Anna read the news for the first time on the 10 o'clock programme, millions of people who don't normally watch the programme decided to watch it that night, to see Anna Ford.”
数百万平时不看晚间十点钟新闻节目的人都决定收看这个节目,其目的是一睹 Anna 的风采。

内容简介:

苏珊和安娜是英国人熟悉的两位女性,她们俩几乎每天晚上都在电视上露面。报纸和杂志常写文章报导她们并附上她们的照片。苏珊是英国广播公司电视台晚间 9 点钟的新闻播音员,安娜是独立电视台晚间 10 点钟新闻播音员。英国电视台新闻播音员大多数是男性,3 年前,当苏珊作为第一个女播音员在屏幕上露面,引起了新闻媒体及广大观众的极大兴趣。去年,安娜成为独立电视台新闻播音员也同样得到新闻媒体的关注。当安娜第一次在屏幕上露面时的那天晚上,平时不看这节目的数百万人也都决定收看此台节目,就是要一睹安娜的风采。

Passage Three

重点语言注释:

It happens that... 碰巧,恰巧

work v. 耕种

pass down 传下来

New Englander 新英格兰人

难点试题分析:

17. 本题测试考生分析理解明显表示的信息的能力。如果听懂相关细节短文中第一句 New England is an area of mountains, valleys and rivers (新英格兰是个山区而且多山谷与河流), 那么就可以断定 D 项为正确答案。
18. 本题考察考生在所听到的大量信息中捕捉相关的明显表示的信息的能力。A 项为正确答案。
20. 测试考生捕捉细节的能力。短文中的关键句是最后一句“This skill is often passed down in families from father to son.”(这种技术是父子世代相传的。)因此 B 项为正确答案。

内容简介:

新英格兰是山区,有很多山谷和河流,据说在新英格兰人们总要不断地爬山。新英格兰大部分地区都有农田耕地,然而农场都不大,仅够养家而已。它并非是个农业区,而且土壤不肥沃。由于长期耕种,已失去了其使用价值。今日多数英格兰人都在小工厂或小企业工作,制造钟表、鞋、服装、工业专用品、皮革制品等。这些工人技艺高强,他们的技术往往是父子世代相传。

College English Test 2

— Band Four —

(1991年6月全国大学英语四级统考试卷)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (略)

- A) She paid \$40.00 for the coat.
B) Her husband presented it to her as a gift.
C) She bought the coat on her fortieth birthday.
D) Her friend sent it to her as a birthday gift.
- A) To keep his old car and get a new one.
B) To leave it in the garage to be repaired.
C) To sell his car for a new one.
D) To get his car repaired later.
- A) Husband and wife.
B) Father and daughter.
C) Doctor and patient.
D) Teacher and student.
- A) The man went to the concert, but the woman didn't.
B) The woman went to the concert, but the man didn't.
C) The speakers did not go to the concert.
D) Both speakers went to the concert.
- A) An English textbook.
B) A Chinese book.
C) A chemistry book.
D) A history book.
- A) The woman goes to school during the day and works at night.
B) The woman has to work to support herself.
C) The woman's classes are not difficult.
D) The woman studies at night.
- A) She feels that he won't accept anything.
B) She's sure he already has a pocket calculator.
C) She thinks he has almost everything he wants.
D) She's afraid he wants more than she can afford.
- A) Tom survived the accident.