

大学英语四级考试

最后五套题

主 编 康建刚
副主编 江 涛
东 刚

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■ 全国大学英语四级考试辅导丛书

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内 容 提 要

《大学英语四级考试最后五套题》是大学英语四级考试丛书的一个重要的组成部分,是针对考生进行最后冲刺而编写的,对梳理考生知识点,提高考生应试能力,大幅度提高分数都具有很大的作用。本书的特点:

- (1) 以四级考试大纲作为命题基础;
- (2) 以四级考试的真题和本年度命题动向为依据,全方位设题;
- (3) 由四级辅导名师康建刚、江涛、东刚等精编而成;
- (4) 对四级考试的考点、重点和难点做到了全面覆盖和准确把握;
- (5) 题型、题量、难易程度和卷面设置等同真题;
- (6) 对试卷中各题都附有详实的分析解答;
- (7) “做了五套题,轻松过四级”是本书的最大特征。

本书适合于参加大学英语四级考试的学生阅读和测试之用。

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前 言

近年来,大学英语四级考试的难度越来越大,考试范围越来越广泛,考试的形式越来越灵活,而考生又没有一种全面、系统且有针对性的辅导教材,因此广大考生犹如一只迷途羔羊,面对日益复杂的考试而不知所措。

北京文都文化教育发展中心作为长期研究大学英语四级考试命题规律及应试技巧的机构,本着为广大考生服务、为国家四级考试发展服务的原则,根据广大考生的实际需要,结合大学英语四级考试的特点,组织一批长期从事四级考试辅导专家编写了这套四级考试丛书。

大学英语四级考试丛书具有以下特点:

(1) 结合教学辅导的实践经验,在全国范围内统一编印四级辅导教材,使考生能够得到全面、系统的训练。

(2) 该丛书主要由四级辅导专家康建刚、江涛、东刚等根据四级教学、辅导和考试的特点编撰而成。他们有着丰富的四级考试辅导经验,对四级考试方向和规律有着惊人的把握,连续多年参加四级考试的阅卷工作,且连续4次押中了大学英语四级考试作文试题。他们编写的四级考试各类试题、书籍在广大考生中深受欢迎。

(3) 该丛书主要以最新的四级考试大纲为基础,以其标准试题为模型,突出重点、难点和考点,全面深入地剖析,使考生对四级考试有一个全面的、透彻的把握。

(4) 结合历年真题进行归类分析,真正做到了讲解、例句和训练的紧密结合。总之,采取多种方式,从多角度对四级考试进行解析,力求达到对考生进行全面的辅导和训练。

相信经过本丛书的辅导和训练,考生会在知识的夯实上、解题技巧的把握上,尤其是应试能力的提高上都会有所受益的。由于水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,希望广大读者多提宝贵意见,我们将不胜感激!

最后预祝广大考生在四级考试中一举成功!

编者

2003年9月于北京

作者简介

康建刚 北京著名考研辅导专家，从事大学英语教学多年，现为英语四级考试的阅卷组成员。知识功底深厚，翻译过多部电视连续剧，另翻译过多部各种题材的专题片，作品受到来自世界各地观众的好评。连续4年押中四级考试作文真题，是四级考试的权威辅导专家。

东刚 北京著名四级考试辅导专家，连续多年参加大学英语四级考试试卷的评、阅卷工作，辅导经验丰富。

江涛 北京外国语大学英语专业文学博士，英语处方式教学方法的创始人。曾留学英国、挪威、荷兰等北欧诸国。著名雅思教育培训专家、考研英语辅导专家、四级考试辅导专家。在考研英语及大学英语四级考试领域，江涛对命题规律的把握极其深刻。

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Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) She goes by car.
C) She walks.
B) She travels by bus.
D) She shops by phone.
2. A) They don't have to go to the concert.
B) His brother should let them use the car.
C) The subway is fine with her.
D) A car wouldn't be any faster.
3. A) A friend told her about it.
B) She saw an ad in the newspaper.
C) She heard about it during a television interview.
D) She saw it on a list of job openings.
4. A) Paula.
C) The man.
B) The woman.
D) No one.
5. A) The performance was bad.
C) He didn't go to the performance.
B) The performance was excellent.
D) He'd like to see it again.
6. A) She suggested that the man see his old friend at once.
B) She suggested that his old friend come home to see the man.
C) She suggested that he be calm.

- D) She suggested that he not be exciting.
7. A) In a factory. B) In a bank.
C) In a post office. D) In a hospital.
8. A) He has a friend who majors in economics.
B) He hasn't taken more than one economics course.
C) He's been learning a lot this year, too.
D) He couldn't make any sense of his course.
9. A) He may convert it and use it as a restaurant.
B) He may pull it down and build a new restaurant.
C) He may sell it to the owner of a restaurant.
D) He may rent it out for use as a restaurant.
10. A) She feels unable to say what's happened to George.
B) She isn't speaking to George.
C) George is always late for appointment.
D) She finds it difficult to put up with George's behavior.

Section B

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

Passage 1

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

11. A) When they are out of work.
B) When they have no food.
C) When they have no money.
D) When they have no car.
12. A) The country is producing the best cars in the world.
B) Everyone in this country owns a car.
C) Cars play a very important role in people's lives.
D) There are more cars than trains in this country.
13. A) The United States is huge.
B) Public transportation is not so good.
C) Americans like to be independent.
D) Americans like to move around.
14. A) To make fewer cars.
B) To make gas-saving cars.

- C) To develop a public transportation system.
- D) To develop train service.

Passage 2

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

- 15. A) To introduce the concept of inflation.
- B) To discuss the causes of inflation.
- C) To review yesterday's lecture on inflation.
- D) To argue in favor of inflation.
- 16. A) Rising prices.
- B) Fixed income.
- C) Real income.
- D) Cost of living.
- 17. A) Inflation is controlled.
- B) Real income decreases.
- C) Purchasing power stays the same.
- D) Dollar income increases.

Passage 3

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

- 18. A) Two to four times.
- B) Four to six times.
- C) Four to eight times.
- D) Six to ten times.
- 19. A) Sleeping pills made people go into REM sleep quickly.
- B) People had more dreams after they took sleeping pills.
- C) People became angry easily because they didn't take sleeping pills.
- D) Sleeping pills prevented people from going into REM sleep.
- 20. A) People dream so as to sleep better.
- B) People dream in order not to go into REM sleep.
- C) Because they may run into difficult problems in their dreams.
- D) Because in their dreams they may find the answers to their problems.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Are some people born clever and others born stupid? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and our experiences? Strangely enough, the answer to both these questions is yes. To some extent our intelligence is given to us at birth, and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring environment will develop his intelligence less than one who lives in rich and varied surroundings. Thus the limits of a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, but whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his environment. This view, now held by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to show that intelligence is to some extent something we are born with. The closer the blood relationship between two people, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus if we take two unrelated people at random (任意地) from the population, it is likely that their degrees of intelligence will be completely different. If on the other hand we take two identical (完全相同的) twins they will very likely be as intelligent as each other. Relations like brothers and sisters, parents and children, usually have similar intelligence, and this clearly suggests that intelligence depends on birth.

Imagine now that we take two identical twins and put them in different environments. We might send one, for example, to a university and the other to a factory where the work is boring. We would soon find differences in intelligence developing, and this indicates that environment as well as birth plays a part. This conclusion is also suggested by the fact that people who live in close contact with each other, but who are not related at all, are likely to have similar degrees of intelligence.

21. Which of these sentences best describes the writer's point in Paragraph 1?

- A) To some extent, intelligence is given at birth.
- B) Intelligence is developed by the environment.
- C) Some people are born clever and others born stupid.
- D) Intelligence is fixed at birth, but is developed by the environment.

22. It is suggested in this passage that _____.

- A) unrelated people are not likely to have different intelligence
- B) close relations usually have similar intelligence
- C) the closer the blood relationship between people, the more different they are likely to be in intelligence
- D) people who live in close contact with each other are not likely to have similar degrees of intelligence

23. Brothers and sisters are likely to _____.

- A) have similar intelligence
- B) have different intelligence
- C) go to the same university

- D) go to the same factory
24. In Paragraph 1, the word “surroundings” means _____.
A) intelligence B) life (C) environments (D) housing
25. The best title for this article would be _____.
A) On Intelligence
B) What Does Intelligence Mean
C) We are Born with Intelligence
D) Environments Play a Part in Developing Intelligence

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants (被告). But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine (女性的) and an attractive man more masculine (男性的) than the less attractive ones. Thus an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the “masculine” qualities required.

This is true even in politics. “When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently,” says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduate students to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in the order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

26. The word “liability” (Para. 1) most probably means “_____”.
- A) misfortune
 - B) instability
 - C) disadvantage
 - D) burden
27. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness _____.
- A) reinforces the feminine qualities required
 - B) makes women look more honest and capable
 - C) is of primary importance to women
 - D) often enables women to succeed quickly
28. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness _____.
- A) turns out to be an obstacle to men
 - B) affects men and women alike
 - C) has as little effect on men as on women
 - D) is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women
29. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often _____.
- A) practical
 - B) prejudiced
 - C) old-fashioned
 - D) radical
30. The author wrote this passage to _____.
- A) discuss different effects of being attractive
 - B) give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
 - C) demand equal rights for women
 - D) emphasize the importance of appearance

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Let us take a look at the chief thing in the story — the human body itself. A human body appears to be rather soft and delicate, compared with that of a wild animal, but it is actually surprisingly strong. Indeed, its very softness and looseness is an advantage; it makes man good at moving about and falling about in safety. Man is the most skillful in movement of all living things of his own size, because he can do so many *different* things with his limbs. Man's games show how he can control his own body. No other land creature can swim as skillfully as man; none has such varied grace; very few live as long as he; none is so strong in its natural resistance to disease. Therefore man has a great advantage in his battle against the risks of damage and death that threaten him. It is difficult to kill him so long as he is fed and in good health. Yet every day thousands of people die needlessly, even though man is naturally strong, because those two killers, disease and starvation, win the battle.

Old age? No one can live forever, so one might suppose that quite a large number of old people would come to the end of their days every year. There is, however, another thing to remember. During the time it has taken you to read this page, a considerable number of babies have been born somewhere in the world — one is born every one and a quarter seconds! What's more, new babies outnumber the dead every year. Of these babies, one group can be expected to have a good long life of about seventy years, because they are lucky enough to be born in countries where living standards are high.

The deadliest killers of all are starvation and disease. We cannot be content until we have mastered them. To do so is one of the most important tasks of our times.

31. The softness and looseness of man's body is an advantage because it _____.
A) makes him strong
B) helps him to avoid injury
C) makes him resistant
D) keeps him in good health
32. The words 'varied grace' refer to man's _____.
A) softness and delicacy
B) strength
C) ability to swim well
D) ability to perform many different movements easily and skillfully
33. The sentence that could be considered the topic sentence begins with _____.
A) Let us take a look...
B) A human body appears to be...
C) Indeed, its very softness...
D) Man is the most skillful...
34. The writer tells us that _____.
A) there are more old people dying than there are new babies being born
B) there are more new babies being born than there are old people dying
C) the numbers of old people dying and babies born are about the same
D) none of the above answers is right
35. What, according to the writer, is one of the most important tasks of our time?
A) To keep people from aging.
B) To practice birth control.
C) To make people still stronger.
D) To do away with starvation and disease.

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and

dominant ; that they do not trust their children to deal with crisis; that they talk too much about certain problems—and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainments and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then if it turns out that their music or entertainments or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog: you can't win but at least you can keep your honour. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

36. The author is mainly talking to _____.
A) parents of teenagers
B) those who give advice to teenagers
C) newspaper readers
D) teenagers
37. The author is talking about _____ in the first paragraph.
A) the teenagers' criticism of their parents
B) the misunderstanding between teenagers and their parents
C) the control of parents over their children
D) the teenagers' ability to deal with crisis
38. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles because they _____.
A) have strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
B) want to show their difference from other teenagers
C) have no other way to enjoy themselves in a better way
D) want to be annoyed with their parents
39. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.
A) have been accepted into the adult world
B) feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults

- C) are not likely to win over the adults
 D) have a strong desire to be of independence
40. In order to improve parent-child relationship teenagers are advised to be _____.
 A) responsible B) independent
 C) co-operative D) obedient

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. I can't go—for one thing, I have no money, and _____, I have too much work.
 A) what's more • B) as well
 C) for another D) in addition
42. Even as a girl, _____ to be her life, and theater audiences were to be her best teachers.
 A) performing by Melissa were
 B) it was known that Melissa's performances were
 C) knowing that Melissa's performances were
 D) Melissa knew that performing was
43. _____ him tomorrow?
 A) Why not to call on B) Why don't call on
 C) Why not calling on D) Why not call on
44. There is no doubt _____ the company has made the right decision on the sales project.
 A) why B) that
 C) whether D) when
45. Intellect is to the mind _____ sight is to the body.
 A) what B) as
 C) that D) like
46. _____ I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help them out of the difficulties.
 A) As long as B) As
 C) While D) Even
47. The patient's progress was very encouraging as he could _____ get out of bed without help.
 A) nearly B) hardly
 C) merely D) barely
48. He was _____ to tell the truth even to his closest friend.
 A) too much of a coward B) too much the coward
 C) a coward enough D) enough of a coward
49. Barry had an advantage over his mother _____ he could speak French.

- A) since that
C) at that
- B) in that
D) so that
50. You needn't worry _____ regards the cost of the operation.
A) with
C) as
B) which
D) about
51. _____ is not a serious disadvantage in life.
A) To be not tall
C) Being not tall
B) Not to be tall
D) Not being tall
52. During the famine, many people were _____ to going without food for days.
A) sunk
C) forced
B) reduced
D) declined
53. The computer can be programmed to _____ a whole variety of tasks.
A) assign
C) realize
B) tackle
D) solve
54. The team's efforts to score were _____ by the opposing goalkeeper.
A) frustrated
C) discouraged
B) prevented
D) accomplished
55. I only know the man by _____ but I have never spoken to him.
A) chance
C) sight
B) heart
D) experience
56. This radio is _____ and also the price is very low.
A) protein
C) potential
B) portable
D) preliminary
57. _____ is so small that we can not see it with the naked eye.
A) Horizontal
C) Needle
B) Moisture
D) Germ
58. Joe is in great danger for he has a weak _____.
A) pressure
C) pulse
B) physical
D) primitive
59. The _____ of the book is arranged in alphabetical order.
A) endure
C) crisis
B) index
D) cash
60. The court ordered her to pay a _____ for parking on the pavement.
A) fine
C) tax
B) debt
D) bill
61. I'd like to take _____ of this opportunity to thank you all for your cooperation.
A) profit
C) advantage
B) benefit
D) occasion
62. The plants would have grown all right but she _____ them.

- A) hadn't watered B) hasn't watered
C) didn't water D) doesn't water
63. In order to improve our condition, this new scheme must be _____.
A) adopted B) adapted
C) addicted D) admired
64. When you come to New York, I can put you _____ for the night.
A) up B) down
C) in D) out
65. The atmosphere is denser near the surface of the earth than _____.
A) it is far away B) further away from it
C) denser farther away D) is farther away
66. In his cheerful and easy-going nature, Jim _____ his father rather than his mother.
A) takes to B) takes up
C) takes after D) takes behind
67. Tom is a fairly good runner. He wins more often than _____.
A) not B) rarely
C) hardly D) less
68. He was obliged to adapt himself _____ the habits and customs of Byron.
A) with B) into
C) of D) to
69. We haven't got enough buns to go round, so somebody will have to _____.
A) go about B) go off
C) go without D) go through
70. The human body is composed of organs, each _____ a definite job to do.
A) has B) have
C) having D) to have

Part IV Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are 5 items, each consisting of one or two sentences for you to translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part Two. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meaning in the context.

71. (Last sentence, Passage 1)

This conclusion is also suggested by the fact that people who live in close contact with each other, but who are not related at all, are likely to have similar degrees of intelligence.

72. (Paragraph 2, Passage 2)