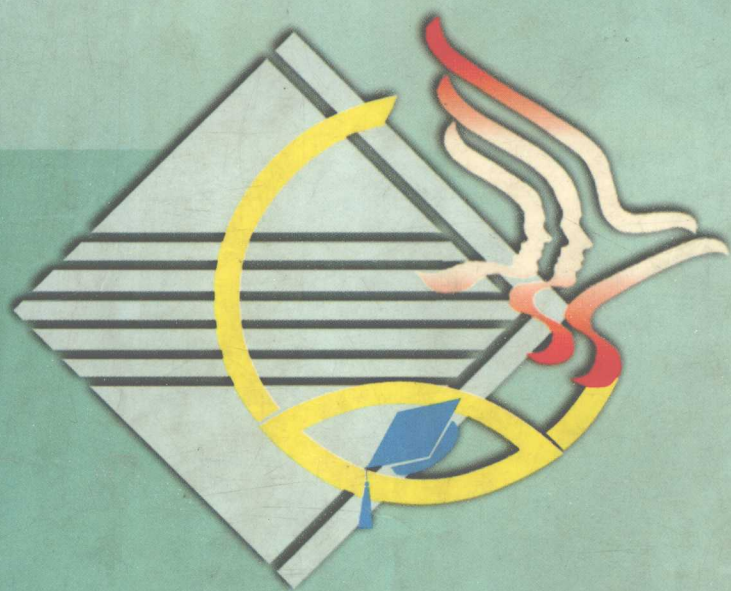


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编写 大学英语四级考试命题研究组

主编 赵 卉 李忠顺



四级

专利文献出版社

大学英语备考用书

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(修订版)

编写 大学英语四级考试命题研究组

主编 赵 卉 李忠顺

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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。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。

本书于去年年底出版后,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

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. B) The weather. C) The sea food. D) The cold.
2. A) Mary has never studied mathematics. C) Mary enjoys learning mathematics.
 B) Mary must be good at 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. C) She must get her car fixed.
 B) She can borrow someone else's car. D) She can't borrow his car.
5. A) At 2:35. B) At 2:45. C) At 3:00. 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. C) They want to go camping.
 B) They have decided to go hunting bears. 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. C) He chased the people away.
 B) He drank the beer. 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.
 B) He was slightly wounded.
 C) He was seriously injured.
 D) He was buried under an icebox.
19. A) About four days.
 B) Around eight days.
 C) A day and a half.
 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. *pl + nk*

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 believed 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 Papousek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to _____.

- A) have the lights turned on
 - B) be rewarded with milk
 - C) please their parents
 - 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 Papousek'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 1) in the context means _____.
 A) meet the standard of C) fulfil the demands of
 B) 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 C) an expression of taste
 B) a waste of time 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, Line 1), 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

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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 and recorded every detail.
☒ A) in B) at ☒ C) for D) on
52. There's little chance that mankind would _____ a nuclear war.
☒ A) retain ☒ B) endure C) maintain D) survive
53. Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people _____ harm them.
A) more than B) other than ☒ C) rather than D) better than
54. They usually have less money at the end of the month than _____ at the beginning.
☒ A) which is ☒ B) which was C) they have D) it is
55. In the course of a day students do far more than just _____ classes.
☒ A) attend C) to attend B) attended ☒ D) attending
56. The French pianist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.
☒ A) turned up B) turned in C) turned out ☒ D) turned down
57. Many difficulties have _____ as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel.
☒ A) risen B) arisen C) raised D) arrived
58. He made such a _____ contribution to the university that they are naming one of the new buildings after him.
A) genuine B) minimum ☒ C) modest D) generous

59. Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, _____, of course, made the others jealous.
 A) who B) that C) what D) which
60. In the advanced course students must take performance tests at monthly _____.
 A) gaps B) intervals C) length D) distance
61. Mr. John son preferred _____ heavier work to do.
A) to be given B) to be giving C) to have given D) having given
62. I remember _____ to help us if we ever got into trouble.
B) once offering B) him once offering C) him to offer D) to offer him
63. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are _____.
B) out of work B) out of stock C) out of reach D) out of practice
64. Our company decided to _____ the contract because a number of the conditions in it had not been met.
 A) destroy B) resist C) assume D) cancel
65. She is _____ a musician than her brother.
 A) much of B) much as C) more of D) more as
66. Having been found guilty, the man was given a severe _____ by the judge.
 A) service B) sentence C) crime D) crisis
67. _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.
 A) That B) Which C) As D) It
68. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.
 A) all their homes B) all whose homes C) all of whose homes D) all of their homes
69. You can't afford to let the situation get worse. You must take _____ to put it right.
D) decisions B) directions C) sides D) steps
70. Look at the terrible situation I am in ! If only I _____ your advice.
B) follow B) had followed C) would follow D) have followed

Part IV Cloze

(15 minutes)

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student. 71 a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the 72 in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. The 73 student is considered to be 74 who is motivated (激发) to learn for the sake of 75, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned 76 brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is 77 for learning the material assigned. When research is 78, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with 79 guidance. It is the 80 responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain 81 a university library works; they expect students, 82 graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference 83 in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but 84 that their students should not be 85 dependent on them. In the United States professors have many other duties 86 teaching, such as administrative or research work. 87, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is 88. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either 89 a professor during office hours 90 make an appointment.

71. A) If B) Although C) Because D) Since
 72. A) suggestion B) context C) abstract D) information
 73. A) poor B) ideal C) average D) disappointed

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 74. A) such | B) one | C) any | D) some |
| 75. A) fun | B) work | C) learning | D) prize |
| 76. A) by | B) in | C) for | D) with |
| 77. A) criticized | B) innocent | C) responsible | D) dismissed |
| 78. A) collected | B) distributed | C) assigned | D) finished |
| 79. A) maximum | B) minimum | C) possible | D) practical |
| 80. A) student's | B) professor's | C) assistant's | D) librarian's |
| 81. A) when | B) what | C) why | D) how |
| 82. A) particularly | B) essentially | C) obviously | D) rarely |
| 83. A) selections | B) collections | C) sources | D) origins |
| 84. A) hate | B) dislike | C) like | D) prefer |
| 85. A) too | B) such | C) much | D) more |
| 86. A) but | B) except | C) with | D) besides |
| 87. A) However | B) Therefore | C) Furthermore | D) Nevertheless |
| 88. A) plentiful | B) limited | C) irregular | D) flexible |
| 89. A) greet | B) annoy | C) approach | D) attach |
| 90. A) or | B) and | C) to | D) but |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **My Most Favourite Programme**. You should write no less than 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

1. 我最喜爱的电视(或无线电)节目是…。
2. 这类节目的内容和特点。
3. 我喜欢它的原因。

My Most Favourite Programme

1993 年 6 月大学英语四级试题参考答案

Part I Listening Comprehension

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

Part II Reading Comprehension

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

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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

Part IV Cloze

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

Part V Writing

(见题解)

1993 年 6 月大学英语四级试题题解

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: You don't feel very well, do you? You look pale. Have you got a cold?
M: Oh, no. But my stomach aches. Maybe the seafood doesn't agree with me.
Q: What probably caused the man's stomachache?
2. M: What's the matter with Mary?
W: She becomes nervous whenever it comes to learning mathematics.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
3. M: I wish I could see George here.
W: He was planning to come. But a moment ago, his wife called to say that he had to take his father to the hospital.
Q: Who was ill?
4. W: I need a car this weekend. But mine has broken down.
M: I'm sorry to hear it. But you can always rent one if you had a license.
Q: What does the man mean?
5. W: Did you go to the football match last Saturday?
M: Oh, Yes. It was supposed to start at 2:30, but it was delayed 15 minutes.
Q: When did the football match start?
6. M: What do you want me to get? I'm leaving now.
W: Pick up a bottle of milk and a loaf of bread, please.
Q: Where is the man probably going?
7. M: If I were you, I'd live in the city instead of going to work by train.
W: But the country is so beautiful in spring and fall.
Q: Where does the woman prefer to live?
8. M: Please buy two packets of cigarettes for me while you were at the store.
W: I'm not going to any store. I'm going to see Aunt Mary. But I will get them for you at the gas station.
Q: Where will the woman stop on her way?
9. M: What's all that noise? It sounds as if it's coming from next door. The Nelsons are not back yet, are they?
W: I don't think so, it must be the window cleaner working upstairs.
Q: Where does the woman think the noise is coming from?
10. W: Do you want a day course or an evening course?
M: Well, it would have to be an evening course since I work during the day.
Q: What are they talking about?

Section B

Passage One

Our family is trying to decide where to go for a vacation this summer. Our son, Tom, wants to go to Yellow Stone Park again to see the bears. We did that last summer and what an experience it was. When we got there, we put up our tent and went to explore. As we returned, we heard our doctor, Sussie, cry out.

And then, we saw a bear enter our camp. Tom wanted his father to chase him away. His father said: "No, it's dangerous to chase a bear and don't let him chase you." Sussie said: "What shall we do? Maybe we are to climb a tree." Tom said: "No, we've got to get him out of there. He might go to sleep in our tent." "Maybe we could make him leave if we put some honey outside for him to eat." Sussie suggested. Then I said: "How are you going to get the honey, it is in the tent." We watched the bear enter the tent and heard him upset everything inside. "It's foolish for us to try to catch him." Said my husband, "Leave him alone and wait for him to come out." We waited, but the bear stayed inside, we had to sleep in the car.

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

11. Q: Where have the family decided to go in the vacation this summer?
12. Q: Who do you think saw the bear first?
13. Q: What did they do when they saw a bear enter their tent?
14. Q: What did the bear do in the tent?

Passage Two

I flew to San Francisco to take care of some business with Mr. Jordan. But as soon as I arrived, I got sick and couldn't meet with him. I had to call our appointment off. Then when I felt better, I thought about visiting him at his home, but he lived too far away. I tried to telephone him during office hours, but he was busy. The receptionist said that Mr. Jordan would call me back, but he didn't. I gave up trying to make a new appointment because it would take more time and effort than I wanted to spend. A few days later, I saw a man on the street who looked like Mr. Jordan. And I called after him. It was someone else. When I turned to my hotel that day, I found a message which said that Mr. Jordan had gone out of town on some sudden unexpected business. I was sorry I had missed seeing him. But I enjoyed my sightseeing in San Francisco.

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

15. Q: Why couldn't the speaker meet with Mr. Jordan when he got to San Francisco?
16. Q: Why did the speaker give up making another appointment?
17. Q: What do we learn from the story?

Passage Three

A six-year old boy has been found alive after spending four days and five nights in an icebox that was buried under tons of ruins in thirdday's big earthquake. The boy, Tom, was found early yesterday in the village of Sum, as rescuers were working to pull his father out of the ruins of their home. Hearing a faint cry of "Get me out, get me out," rescuers dug down another 1.5 metres and found the boy in the icebox. He was pronounced in a good condition, suffering only four or five slight wounds. Tom's eight brothers and sisters died in the earthquake which officials say may have killed as many as 50,000 people. By Sunday, foreign doctors were leaving the earthquake areas, as hope had faded of finding any more survivors.

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

18. Q: What happened to the boy in the earthquake?
19. Q: How many days had passed before the boy was rescued?
20. Q: How did the boy survive the big earthquake?

Part II Reading Comprehension

第1篇 21—25题

这是一篇说明文,主要介绍 Beth Israel 医院护理体制的情况。文章第一段便开门见山地指出该医院是解决护理人员短缺、护理工作不完善问题的一个好范例。随后又具体介绍了 Beth Israel 医院的一些具体情况和具体做法。