

英语专业四级考试

2004

英语专业四级考试指导用书

历年真题解析

1995-2003

陈新仁 编著

TEM

中国对外翻译出版公司

2004 年

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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

前 言

在全国高校英语专业指导委员会的不断规范和大力推广下,我国英语专业分级水平测试在全国实施已十载有余,在推动、促进广大院校英语专业教学实践与改革中发挥了巨大的积极作用,得到了广大英语教师的好评与支持。

在过去的几年中,本人一直从事英语专业的教学工作,自然与英语专业四、八级测试结下了不解之缘。不少学生反映希望能有一本真题详解类的辅导书以便应试,可市面上一直未有这类书面世。正是在这样的背景下,本人萌发了编写此书的念头。

在编写过程中,本人始终从应试者角度来策划解题思路,组织解题内容。对于那些可以轻松解答的题目,本书从简处之。对于那些颇费脑筋的题目,则力求详尽,从而帮助学生做到知其然,亦知其所以然。为此,本书不仅总是拆正解,而且经常释错解。在讲解过程中,本人有意识地融入了许多相关语法和词汇知识,介绍了一些行之有效的阅读、写作、翻译等方面的技巧,因此,本书不仅是一本真题解析书,也可充当高级英语的自学读本,相信这对广大读者提高英语水平会大有裨益。

由于本人水平有限,加之成书仓促,本书中值得商榷乃至谬误的地方在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

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※ O. T. = ORIGINAL TESTS

K & N = KEYS AND NOTES

T = TAPESCRIPTS

PART 1 ORIGINAL TESTS

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1995)

—GRADE FOUR—

TIME LIMIT: 110 MIN

PART I WRITING

[45 MIN]

SECTION A COMPOSITION

[35 MIN]

Write a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

Nowadays it has become fashionable for college students to take a part-time job in their spare time. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this trend.

You are to write three paragraphs:

In the first paragraph, state clearly your viewpoint on both the advantages and disadvantages.

In the second paragraph, support your viewpoint with details or examples.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or a suggestion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow these instructions may result in the loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

[10 MIN]

Write a note of about 50—60 words based on the following situation:

Before you leave university you want to sell your bike. Write a note of about 50—60 words describing the condition of your bike, how much you would like for it, and where you can be contacted.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.

PART II DICTATION

[15 MIN]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 to 20 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[25 MIN]

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

SECTION A STATEMENT

In this section you will hear 10 statements. At the end of the statement you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following ten questions. Now listen to the statements.

1. Where did the accident take place?
A. On the approach to High Road. B. On the approach to West Hill.
C. Between West Hill and the junction. D. Between High Road and West Hill.
2. What are they doing now?
A. Moving to London. B. Looking for a new job.
C. Searching for a flat. D. Hunting for a house.
3. What is the profession of the man who is talking?
A. A doctor. B. A typist. C. A lecturer. D. A mathematician.
4. This means that the cashiers are
A. helpful. B. unprofessional.
C. professional. D. unskilful.
5. What does the speaker mean?
A. She's not definite about the trip.
B. She would like to take more trips.
C. She's decided against taking the trip.
D. She doesn't like discussing the trip.
6. The speaker is
A. self-employed. B. jobless.
C. a social security officer. D. a professional baby-sitter.
7. Where was Paul before he joined the navy?
A. University. B. A high-tech company.
C. The merchant navy. D. The electronics industry.
8. Where does this talk most likely take place?
A. In a place where goods are sold for a fixed price.
B. In a place where lotteries are held.
C. In a place where clocks are sold.
D. In a place where goods are sold for the highest offer.
9. This advice means that you should
A. turn suddenly to one side. B. slow down gradually.
C. brake immediately. D. clear out the glass.
10. When did the crime take place?
A. Last night. B. This morning.
C. Several days ago. D. Yesterday afternoon.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following ten questions. Now listen to the conversations.

11. How is the woman doing in the course?
 - A. She hasn't been doing much of the reading.
 - B. She understood the reading last night.
 - C. She isn't having much trouble.
 - D. She understands very little.
12. What can be concluded about Andrew?
 - A. Winter is his favourite time for sports.
 - B. Sports are quite important to him.
 - C. He should be more enthusiastic.
 - D. He plays better than he used to .
13. What does the woman mean?
 - A. Paul had better drop more than one course.
 - B. Paul's course is the best of the five.
 - C. Paul is an excellent student.
 - D. Paul's idea is probably a good one.
14. What happened to the clothes?
 - A. Susan's sister got them.
 - B. They're still at the laundry.
 - C. Susan forgot to collect them.
 - D. They were picked up yesterday.
15. What are these people complaining about?
 - A. The noise.
 - B. The heat.
 - C. The workload.
 - D. The crowdedness.
16. What does the man mean?
 - A. Ann can go with him this afternoon.
 - B. Ann's almost as busy as he is.
 - C. Ann has a lot to do today.
 - D. Ann might be finished by noon.
17. Where should the woman write to her friend?
 - A. At the post office.
 - B. At his home address.
 - C. At his mountain cabin.
 - D. At his uncle's address.
18. What does Mr. Hardy do?
 - A. He's a pharmacist.
 - B. He's a salesman.
 - C. He's a librarian.
 - D. He's a doctor.
19. What does the man want the university to do?
 - A. Do away with certain required classes.
 - B. Offer more basic classes.
 - C. Enrol fewer students.

- D. Encourage more compulsory discussions.
20. What does the woman say about Carl?
- A. She doesn't know when his classes start.
- B. She's surprised that he chose that company.
- C. She doubts he makes much money now.
- D. She wonders why he's not returned to school.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 21 & 22 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions. Now listen to the news.

21. Where did the violence take place?
- A. In the Johannesburg stadium. B. In different parts of Johannesburg.
- C. In the middle of Johannesburg. D. On the outskirts of Johannesburg.
22. Why did Inkatha supporters march through the city?
- A. To insist on an independent Zulu state.
- B. To call an urgent political meeting.
- C. To support the violence in Johannesburg.
- D. To blame the ANC for the violence.

Questions 23 & 24 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions. Now listen to the news.

23. Which delegation is leaving for Cairo this morning?
- A. A PLO delegation. B. An Israeli delegation.
- C. An international delegation. D. A joint PLO-Israeli delegation.
24. Why should armed Palestinian police and international observers be stationed in Hebron?
- A. To search for the Jewish gunmen. B. To protect Jewish settlers.
- C. To investigate the massacre. D. To guard Palestinians.

Questions 25 & 26 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions. Now listen to the news.

25. What does the U. S. trade representative say about Japan's trade barriers?
- A. Smaller than those of any other leading industrial country.
- B. Greater than those of any other leading industrial country.
- C. The same as those of South Korea.
- D. The same as those of the European Union.
26. According to the news, what burden has Japan placed on the global trading system?
- A. A light burden. B. A heavy burden.
- C. A fair burden. D. An unfair burden.

Questions 27 & 28 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news

item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions. Now listen to the news.

27. According to the news, why is Michael Fay to be caned?
 A. For political reasons. B. For committing murder.
 C. For damaging vehicles. D. For committing robbery.
28. Which of the following statements best describes the general tone of the report?
 A. Satisfied with the punishment.
 B. Neutral on this issue.
 C. Resigned on the subject of the sentence.
 D. Complimentary towards the Singapore Appeal Court.

Questions 29 & 30 are based on the following news from the VOA. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions. Now listen to the news.

29. What happened on Friday?
 A. Troops moved into Natal. B. Political violence broke out.
 C. A large rally took place. D. New emergency rules were issued.
30. According to the news, which of the following powers was NOT given to the security forces?
 A. The complete banning of marches and rallies.
 B. The detention of people without charge.
 C. The maintenance of order by using necessary force.
 D. The right to search premises without a warrant.

PART IV CLOZE

[20 MIN]

Decide which of the choices given below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Choose the best one for each blank.

Who won the World Cup 1994 football game? What happened at the United Nations? How did the critics like the new play? 31 an event takes place, newspapers are on the streets 32 the details. Wherever anything happens in the world, reporters are on the spot to 33 the news.

Newspapers have one basic 34, to get the news as quickly as possible from its source, from those who make it to those who want to 35 it.

Radio, telegraph, television, and 36 inventions brought competition for newspaper. So did the development of magazines and other means of communication. 37, this competition merely spurred the newspapers on. They quickly made use of the newer and faster means of communication to improve the 38 and thus the efficiency of their own operations. Today more newspapers are 39 and read than ever before. Competition also led newspapers to branch out into many other fields. Besides keeping readers 40 of the latest news, today's newspapers 41 and influence readers about politics and other important and serious matters. Newspapers influence readers' economic choices 42 advertising. Most newspapers depend on advertising for their very 43.

Newspapers are sold at a price that 44 even a small fraction of the cost of production.

The main 45 of income for most newspapers is commercial advertising. The 46 in selling advertising depends on a newspaper's value to advertisers. This 47 in terms of circulation. How many people read the newspaper?

Circulation depends 48 on the work of the circulation department and on the services or entertainment 49 in a newspaper's pages. But for the most part, circulation depends on a newspaper's value to readers as a source of information 50 the community, city, county, state, nation, and world — and even outer space.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 31. A. Just when | B. While | C. Soon after | D. Before |
| 32. A. to give | B. giving | C. given | D. being given |
| 33. A. gather | B. spread | C. carry | D. bring |
| 34. A. reason | B. cause | C. problem | D. purpose |
| 35. A. make | B. publish | C. know | D. write |
| 36. A. another | B. other | C. one another | D. the other |
| 37. A. However | B. And | C. Therefore | D. So |
| 38. A. value | B. ratio | C. rate | D. speed |
| 39. A. spread | B. passed | C. printed | D. completed |
| 40. A. inform | B. be informed | C. to be informed | D. informed |
| 41. A. entertain | B. encourage | C. educate | D. edit |
| 42. A. on | B. through | C. with | D. of |
| 43. A. forms | B. existence | C. contents | D. purpose |
| 44. A. tries to cover | | B. manages to cover | |
| | C. fails to cover | | D. succeeds in covering |
| 45. A. source | B. origin | C. course | D. finance |
| 46. A. way | B. means | C. chance | D. success |
| 47. A. measures | B. measured | C. is measured | D. was measured |
| 48. A. somewhat | B. little | C. much | D. something |
| 49. A. offering | B. offered | C. which offered | D. to be offered |
| 50. A. by | B. with | C. at | D. about |

PART V GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

[20 MIN]

There are 30 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one choice that correctly completes the sentence.

51. Most people can't get _____ the day without at least one cup of tea or coffee.
 A. on B. through C. over D. by
52. He noticed the helicopter hovering over the field. Then to his astonishment, he saw a rope ladder _____ out and three men climbing down it.
 A. throwing B. being thrown
 C. having thrown D. having been thrown

67. Swarms of wasps are always invading my garden. They are a thorough _____.
A. nuisance B. disturbance C. trouble D. annoyance
68. The cold drink _____ him after his long hot journey.
A. reduced B. refreshed C. released D. recovered
69. For years she suffered from the _____ that her husband might come back to her.
A. vision B. idea C. imagination D. illusion
70. He went to Australia hoping to find a teaching _____ without too much difficulty.
A. work B. career C. post D. employment
71. The accusation left him quite _____ with rage.
A. quiet B. silent C. mute D. speechless
72. As the drug took _____ the patient became quieter.
A. force B. effect C. action D. influence
73. From time to time, there have been _____ demands that the basic wage be increased.
A. insistent B. persistent C. consistent D. resistant
74. Notebooks, textbooks and school magazines were accidentally _____ all over the floor.
A. spread B. separated C. splashed D. scattered
75. An _____ degree was conferred on the distinguished professor.
A. honest B. honoured C. honorary D. honorific
76. Mr Brown's condition looks very serious and it is doubtful if he will pull _____.
A. up B. through C. out D. back
77. The purpose of the survey was to _____ the inspectors with local conditions.
A. inform B. notify C. instruct D. acquaint
78. Because of his poor health, it took him a long time to throw _____ his bad cold.
A. off B. away C. down D. over
79. Though badly damaged by fire, the palace was eventually _____ to its original splendour.
A. recovered B. renewed C. restored D. replaced
80. They had a pleasant chat _____ a cup of coffee.
A. for B. with C. during D. over

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION

[30 MIN]

SECTION A

[25 MIN]

In this part there are 5 passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the correct answer.

TEXT A

1 If you are buying a property in France, whether for a permanent or a holiday home, it is important to open a French bank account. Although it is possible to exist on traveller's cheques, Eurocheques and credit cards issued by British banks, the fees for these services

can be expensive.

2 The simplest way to pay regular bills, such as electricity, gas or telephone, particularly when you are not in residence, is by direct debit (a sum withdrawn from an account) from your French account.

3 To open a current account, you will need to ^{show} your passport and birth certificate and to provide your address in the United Kingdom. You will be issued with a cheque book within weeks of opening the account. In France it is illegal to be overdrawn. All accounts must be operated in credit. However, there are no bank charges.

4 Note that cheques take longer to clear in France than in Britain, and can only be stopped if stolen or lost.

5 The easiest way to transfer money from a British bank account to a French one is by bank transfer; simply provide your British bank with the name, address and number of your French bank account. The procedure takes about a week and costs between £5 and £40 for each transaction, depending on your British bank.

6 Alternatively, you can transfer money via a French bank in London. You can also send a sterling cheque (allow at least 12 days for the cheque to be cleared), Eurocheques or traveller's cheques.

7 Finally, it is a good idea to make a friend of your French bank manager. His help can prove invaluable.

81. If you buy a property in France, you can save money by

- A. having a French bank account.
- B. transferring money from Britain.
- C. cashing traveller's cheques of Eurocheques.
- D. using credit cards issued by British banks.

82. One advantage French banks have over British banks is that

- A. you may take out more money than is in the account.
- B. the interest rates on bank accounts are higher.
- C. cheques are dealt with more rapidly.
- D. you do not have to pay for services.

83. The swiftest way to send money from England to France is

- A. to forward an English cheque to your French bank.
- B. to go to a French bank in London.
- C. to use a cashier's cheque.
- D. to arrange a bank transfer.

84. The best title for this passage is

- A. How to Open a French Bank Account.
- B. The Difference between Banking in Britain and France.
- C. The Way to Transfer Money from Britain to France.
- D. A Guide to Banking in France.

TEXT B

PROOF AGAINST HEART ATTACKS

1 Does a drink a day keep heart attacks away? Over the past 20 years, numerous studies have found that moderate alcohol consumption — say, one or two beers, glasses of wine or cocktails daily — helps to prevent coronary heart disease. Last week a report in the New England Journal of Medicine added strong new evidence in support of that theory. More important, the work provided the first solid indication of how alcohol works to protect the heart.

2 In the study, researchers from Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School compared the drinking habits of 340 men and women who had suffered recent heart attacks with those of healthy people of the same age and sex. The scientists found that people who sip one to three drinks a day are about half as likely to suffer heart attacks as nondrinkers are. The apparent source of the protection: those who drank alcohol had higher blood levels of high-density lipoproteins (脂蛋白), the so-called good cholesterol (胆固醇), which is known to repel heart disease.

3 As evidence has mounted, some doctors have begun recommending a daily drink for patients of heart diseases. But most physicians are not ready to recommend a regular happy hour for everyone. The risks of teetotalling are nothing compared with the dangers of too much alcohol, including high blood pressure, strokes and liver troubles — not to mention violent behaviour and traffic accidents. Moreover, some studies suggest that even moderate drinking may increase the incidence of breast and colon (结肠) cancer. Until there is evidence that the benefits of a daily dose of alcohol outweigh the risks, most people won't be able to take a doctor's prescription to the neighbourhood bar or liquor store.

85. The medical article quoted in the passage demonstrates

- A. the way in which alcohol can help the heart.
- B. how a couple of cocktails daily can stop heart problems.
- C. why alcoholic drinks are dangerous to one's health.
- D. that reports on the advantages of alcohol were misfounded.

86. Experiments showed that nondrinkers had

- A. larger amounts of good cholesterol.
- B. smaller amounts of good cholesterol.
- C. higher blood pressure.
- D. lower blood pressure.

87. According to the passage, moderate drinking

- A. is recommended by most doctors for heart patients.
- B. should be allowed on prescription.
- C. is still not medically advisable.
- D. is not related to liver problems.

88. The main theme of this passage is

- A. the change in recent drinking habits.

- B. the connection between cancer and alcohol.
- C. whether moderate drinkers outlive nondrinkers.
- D. whether alcohol may be good for your health.

TEXT C**RUN, RABBITS, RUN***From Greenwich to The Mall is good sport for all*

1 In its 13 years, the London Marathon has acquired a pedigree of excellence. That excellence is not just the awesome energy of the best runners and the smoothness of the organisation, but also the quality of determination shown by all the competitors, male and female, able-bodied and disabled. When more than 26,000 gather at Greenwich tomorrow morning, only a few will be in the running to win the big prize money. The success of this event is that most of the athletes would be prepared to pay serious money just for the privilege of running the 26 miles 385 yards to The Mall past the most famous urban scenery in the world.

2 The London Marathon has become one of Britain's leading sports events. Since 1981, something like 45 million has been raised in individual sponsorship for charities. Tomorrow hundreds of thousands of people will line the route to cheer and to gasp in sympathetic participation. Millions will watch on television. Although they will be excited by the struggle for first place, they will also identify with the ordinary person trying to fulfil his or her physical potential. Many spectators will wonder whether next year they could complete the historic distance. That is how athletic dreams are born.

3 If the London Marathon and the growth in interest in physical fitness have transformed the lives of many adults, it is also important that children should have the opportunity to fulfil their ability in individual competitive sports.

4 Team games should be an essential ingredient of physical education in the national curriculum. However, coexisting with the playing of team games there should be an equal emphasis on the importance of individual competitive sports at all levels in schools.

5 The Government must be careful that in insisting on the value of team games in schools, it does not ignore the value of individual activities, which are practised throughout the world and form the basis of the Olympic Games. Many of the runners in the London Marathon tomorrow have found courage, fulfilment and fitness through training for the event. These are qualities that schoolchildren can, and should, acquire through a variety of demanding individual activities in physical education.

89. In order to enter the Marathon, participants must

- A. pay an entrance fee.
- B. assemble in one specific area.
- C. be able to run 26 miles, 385 yards.
- D. compete for the right to take part.

90. The main attraction of the Marathon for non-participants is

- A. the amount of money raised for charity.
 B. the chance to take part the following year.
 C. witnessing the contestants' determination.
 D. a concern with the race's history.
91. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 A. Individual sports are as important as team games.
 B. Individual sports are more important than team games.
 C. Individual sports are less important than team games.
 D. It is hard to say which is less or more important.
92. According to the writer, the Government's policy on physical education
 A. should not promote team games at all.
 B. upholds the principles of the Olympic Games.
 C. is active in producing successful Marathon participants.
 D. should encourage those qualities pursued by Marathon participants.

TEXT D

NO STOPPING HIM: THE FAST MAN WITH A FAST CAR

- 1 On the track, the form embodies power, each curve and line is moulded for speed.
- 2 For the man at the wheel is the fastest athlete in the world today: Linford Christie. European, Commonwealth and World champion, who has just taken delivery of his new car, the latest version of the Toyota Supra.
- 3 It is a conspicuously fast car. The result perfectly matches Christie's own character, and shares his inability to compromise when it comes to delivering performance.
- 4 The Supra, priced a few pence short of £39,000, is rumoured to be capable of 180 mph, but the speed is artificially limited to 155 mph. From a standing start, it can reach 60 mph in under five seconds.
- 5 The Supra might raise Christie's profile with the police, but if he is pulled over nowadays it is usually by an officer seeking a chat and an autograph rather than anything more official. After an incident in 1988 when he was stopped, he prosecuted the police and won £30,000 compensation for wrongful arrest.
- 6 Safety is high on the list of Supra extras, with driver and passenger airbags; antilock braking; electronic traction control to avoid wheel-spin; side-impact door beams; and a steering column that collapses to protect the driver in an accident. Then there is the six-speed gearbox; cruise control; air-conditioning; alarm and immobiliser.
- 7 Christie, the British athletics team captain since 1990, will enjoy the comfort of the Supra during a hectic few weeks this June and July when he visits Sheffield, Wales, Gateshead, Wrexham, Edinburgh, Crystal Palace, and then Gateshead again, as his season builds towards the Commonwealth Games in August and the world Cup in September.
93. The Supra is a suitable car for Linford Christie because
 A. it is an expensive model.
 B. it has high standards.