

大学英语

四级考试全真题详解

全真试题·答案解析

4级

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST
BAND FOUR

包括1996-2001年6月试题

编写：大学英语四级考试命题研究组
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大学英语四级考试全真题详解

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(四级篇)

红星电子音像出版社

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(四级篇)

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前 言

近年来,大学英语四级考试的指导大纲不断修订,市场上众多的模拟试题因与新大纲的要求有一定差距而不能满足广大考生的需要。为了切实帮助考生抓住大纲精髓,有效提高大学英语四级的解题能力,获得优秀成绩,在多方努力和帮助下,我们收集了1996年6月以来的所有大学英语四级全真试题,邀请著名专家写了详细的答案解析并将他们汇集成册。自2000年1月第一版问世以来,受到了广大读者及考生的热烈欢迎及好评,虽经两次改版,但仍有很多考生打电话询问有关书本及四、六级考试的最新动态。为此,我们在有限的时间内将本书再次做了修订,增补了刚刚结束的2001年6月四级考试的试题,以期为读者提供最新的考试信息和解题思路。本丛书分为四级卷和六级卷两册,以满足不同层次读者的实际需要。

本书共分两部分:第一部分为1996年6月至2001年6月的全真试题。第二部分为全真题的参考答案和每题的解题思路。

本书与其他同类四级辅导书相比,具有以下两大特点:

1. 书与磁带有机结合:编者在教学过程中,经常听到学生反映,市面上许多英语考试辅导书与磁带不配套或分开销售,给他们增添了许多麻烦和经济负担。编者将书与磁带合二为一,既方便了广大考生,又使得本书在磁带的配合下,能够得到充分的利用。

2. 全真题与详解充分配合:本书收录的试题均是从96年以来四级考试的原题,配以编者从实战角度做出的详尽分析和解释,使得考生在没有教师指导时,也能独立进行复习。通过自己做题、自己分析和自己总结,考生定会发现受益非浅。

除作为四级考试的必备参考书外,本书同样适用于各种自学考试、职称考试等中级英语水平考试者使用。

不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

二零零一年七月

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试卷一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Place another order.
C) Wait patiently.
2. A) She doesn't need the job.
C) She has got a good job.
3. A) She got home before 9 o'clock.
C) She had a car accident.
4. A) She hasn't gone camping for several weeks.
B) She likes to take long camping trips.
C) She prefers not to go camping on weekends.
D) She often spends a lot of time planning her camping trips.
5. A) A writer.
B) A teacher.
C) A reporter.
D) A student.
6. A) she has not heard of Prof. Johnson.
C) She is a good friend of Prof. Johnson's.
D) She does not know Prof. Johnson's brother.
7. A) Coming back for a later show.
C) Coming back in five minutes.
B) Waiting in a queue.
D) Not going to the movie today.
8. A) He has got a heart attack.
C) He was unharmed.
B) He was badly hurt.
D) He has fully recovered from the shock.
9. A) The man went to Australia during Christmas.
B) The man visited Australia during the summer vacation.
C) The man didn't have a good time because of the different weather.
D) The man remained home while his parents went to see his uncle.
10. A) To attend a party at a classmate's home.
C) To attend an evening class.
B) To do homework with her classmate.
D) To have supper out with her classmate.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) He fell into the river but couldn't swim.
C) He had his foot caught between two posts in the river.
D) He dived into the river but couldn't reach the surface.
12. A) He jumped into the river immediately.
C) He dashed down the bridge to save the boy.
13. A) He asked what the young man's name was.
C) He gave his name and then ran away.
- B) He fell into the river together with his bike.
- B) He took off his coat and jumped into the water.
- D) He shouted out for help.
- B) He asked the young man to take him home.
- D) He thanked the young man and then ran away.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Alcohol helps develop people's intelligence.
B) Heavy drinking is not necessarily harmful to one's health.
C) Controlled drinking helps people keep their wits as they age.

D) Drinking, even moderately, may harm one's health.

16. A) Worried

B) Pleased

C) Surprised

D) Unconcerned.

16. A) At a conference

B) In a newspaper

C) On television

D) In a journal.

Passage Three

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

17. A) To seek adventure there.

B) To be with her mother on Christmas.

C) To see the animals and plants there.

D) To join her father on Christmas.

18. A) She was seriously injured.

B) She survived the accident.

C) She lost consciousness.

D) She fell into a stream.

19. A) To avoid hostile Indians.

B) To avoid the rain.

C) To avoid the strong sunlight.

D) To avoid wild animals.

20. A) They gave Julia food to eat.

B) They drove Julia to a hospital.

C) They invited Julia to their hut.

D) They took Julia to a village by boat.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

21. After the robbery, the shop installed a sophisticated alarm system as an insurance _____ further losses.

A) for

B) form

C) against

D) towards

22. _____ the earth to be flat, many feared that Columbus would fall off the edge of the earth.

A) Having believed

B) Believing

C) Believed

D) Being believed

23. A healthy life is frequently thought to be _____ with the open countryside and homegrown food.

A) tied

B) bound

C) involved

D) associated

24. Sir Denis, who is 78, has made it known that much of his collection _____ to the nation.

A) has left

B) is to leave

C) leaves

D) is to be left

25. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it _____ necessary for all planes to land for refueling.

A) would be

B) has been

C) had been

D) would have been

26. In Britain today women _____ 44% of the workhorse, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.

A) build up

B) stand for

C) make up

D) conform to

27. _____ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.

A) As

B) That

C) It

D) What

28. If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one _____.

A) to correct

B) correcting

C) having corrected

D) being corrected

29. Features such as height, weight, and skin color _____ from individual to individual and from face to face.

A) change

B) vary

C) alter

D) convert

30. I make notes in the back of my diary _____ things to be mended or replaced.

A) by

B) in

C) with

D) of

31. The room is in a terrible mess; it _____ cleaned.

A) can't have been

B) shouldn't have been

C) mustn't have been

D) wouldn't have been

32. A well-written composition _____ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.

A) calls on

B) calls for

C) calls up

D) calls off

33. The traditional approach _____ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.

A) to dealing

B) in dealing

C) dealing

D) to deal

34. It has been revealed that some government leaders _____ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves.

A) employ

B) take

C) abuse

D) overlook

35. We were struck by the extent _____ which teachers' decisions served the interests of the school rather than those

of the students.

- A) to B) for C) in D) with

36. Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____.

- A) intention B) attempt C) purpose D) desire

37. The ancient Egyptians are supposed _____ rockets to the moon.

- A) to send B) to be sending C) to have sent D) to have been sending

38. The store had to _____ a number of clerks because sales were down.

- A) lay out B) lay off C) lay aside D) lay down

39. All the students in this class passed the English exam _____ the exception of Li Ming.

- A) on B) in C) for D) with

40. Young adults _____ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.

- A) other than B) more than C) less than D) rather than

41. Writing is a slow process, requiring _____ thought, time, and effort.

- A) significant B) considerable C) enormous D) numerous

42. _____ right now, she would get there on Sunday.

- A) Would she leave B) If she leaves C) Were she to leave D) If she had left

43. It's already 5 o'clock now. don't you think it's about time _____?

- A) we are going home B) we go home C) we went home D) we can go home

44. Lightning is a _____ of electrical current from a cloud to the ground or from one cloud to another.

- A) rush B) rainbow C) rack D) ribbon

45. Today, _____ major new products without conducting elaborate market research.

- A) corporations hardly introduce ever B) corporations hardly ever introduce
C) hardly corporations introduce ever D) hardly corporations ever introduce

46. I've already told you that I'm going to buy it, _____.

- A) however much it costs B) however does it costs much
C) how much does it cost D) no matter how it costs

47. New York _____ second in the production of apples, producing 850,000,000 pounds this year.

- A) ranked B) occupied C) arranged D) classified

48. Melted iron is poured into the mixer much _____ tea is poured into a cup from a teapot.

- A) in the same way like B) in the same way which
C) in the same way D) in the same way as

49. By success I don't mean _____ usually thought of when that word is used.

- A) what is B) that we C) as you D) all is

50. I caught a _____ of the taxi before it disappeared around the corner of the street.

- A) vision B) glimpse C) look D) scene

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up (打量) and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction, you need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving

Goffman (1963) calls "a dimming of the lights". You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, "I know you", "I am interested in you," or "You look peculiar and I am curious about you." This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

51. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
 A) every glance has its significance
 B) staring at a person is an expression of interest
 C) a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable
 D) a glance conveys more meaning than words
52. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is _____.
 A) to look into another passenger's eyes
 B) to avoid eye contact with other passengers
 C) to signal you are not a threat to anyone
 D) to keep a distance from other passengers
53. By "a dimming of the lights" (Para. 1, Line 8) Erving Goffman means "_____".
 A) closing one's eyes
 B) turning off the lights
 C) ceasing to glance at others
 D) reducing gaze-time to the minimum
54. If one is looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel _____.
 A) depressed
 B) uneasy
 C) curious
 D) amused
55. The passage mainly discusses _____.
 A) the limitations of eye contact
 B) the exchange of ideas through eye contact
 C) proper behavior in situations
 D) the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication.

Questions 57 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The picnics, speeches, and parades of today's Labor Day were all part of the first celebration, held in New York City in 1882. Its promoter was an Irish-American labor leader named Peter J. McGuire. A carpenter by trade, McGuire had worked since the age of eleven, and in 1882 was president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (UBCJ). Approaching the City's Central Labor Union that summer, he proposed a holiday that would applaud (赞许) "the industrial spirit-the great vital force of every nation." On September 5 his suggestion bore fruit, as an estimated 10,000 workers, many of them ignoring their bosses' warnings, left work to march from Union square up Fifth Avenue to 42nd Street. The event gained national attention, and by 1893 thirty states had made Labor Day an annual holiday.

The quick adoption of the scheme may have indicated less about the state lawmakers' respect for working people than about a fear of risking their anger. In the 1880s the United States was a land sharply divided between the immensely wealthy and the very poor. Henry George was accurate in describing the era as one of "progress and poverty." In a society in which factory owners rode in private Pullmans while ten-year-olds slaved in the mines, strong anti-capitalist feeling ran high. Demands for fundamental change were common throughout the labor press. With socialists demanding an end to "wage slavery" and anarchists (无政府主义者) singing the praises of the virtues of dynamite (炸药), middle-of-roaders like Samuel Gompers and McGuire seemed attractively mild by comparison. One can imagine practical capitalists seeing Labor day as a bargain: A one-day party certainly cost them less than paying their workers decent wages.

56. Judging from the passage, McGuire was _____.
 A) a moderate labor leader
 B) an extreme-anarchist in the labor movement
 C) a devoted socialist fighting against exploitation of man by man
 D) a firm anti-capitalist demanding the elimination of wage slavery.
57. We can see from the first paragraph that the first Labor Day march _____.
 A) immediately won nationwide support
 B) involved workers from 30 states

- C) was opposed by many factory owners
D) was organized by the UBCJ
58. Which of the following is the key factor in the immediate approval of labor Day as a national holiday?
- A) The lawmakers' respect for the workers
B) The workers' determination to have a holiday of their own.
C) The socialists' demands for thorough reform.
D) The politicians' fear of the workers' anger
59. We learn from the passage that the establishment of Labor Day _____.
A) was accepted by most bosses as a compromise
B) marked a turning point in the workers' struggle for more rights
C) indicated the improvement of the workers' welfare
D) signaled the end of "wage slavery"
60. McGuire proposed Labor Day in order to _____.
A) draw people's attention to the striking contrast between the rich and the poor
B) make prominent the important role of the working class in society
C) win for the workers the right to shorter working hours
D) expose the exploitation of the workers by their bosses

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In the old days, children were familiar with birth and death as part of life. This is perhaps the first generation of American youngsters (年轻人) who have never been close by during the birth of a baby and have never experienced the death of a family member.

Nowadays when people grow old, we often send them to nursing homes. When they get sick, we transfer them to a hospital, where children are forbidden to visit terminally ill patients — even when those patients are their parents. This deprives (剥夺) the dying patient of significant family members during the last few days of his life and it deprives the children of an experience of death, which is an important learning experience.

Some of my colleagues and I once interviewed and followed approximately 500 terminally ill patients in order to find out what they could teach us and how we could be of more benefit, not just to them but to the members of their families as well. We were most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

It is important for family members, and doctors and nurses to understand these patients' communications in order to truly understand their needs, fears, and fantasies (幻想). Most of our patients welcomed another human being with whom they could talk openly, honestly, and frankly about their trouble. Many of them shared with us their tremendous need to be informed, to be kept up-to-date on their medical condition and to be told when the end was near. We found out that patients who had been dealt with openly and frankly were better able to cope with the approach of death and finally to reach a true stage of acceptance prior to death.

61. The elders of contemporary Americans _____.
A) were often absent when a family member was born or dying
B) were quite unfamiliar with birth and death
C) usually witnessed the birth or death of a family member
D) had often experienced the fear of death as part of life
62. Children in America today are denied the chance _____.
A) to learn how to face death
B) to visit dying patients
C) to attend to patients
D) to have access to a hospital
63. Five hundred critically ill patients were investigated with the main purpose of _____.
A) observing how they reacted to the crisis of death
B) helping them and their families overcome the fear of death
C) finding out their attitude towards the approach of death

- D) learning how to best help them and their families
64. The need of a dying patient for company shows _____.
 A) his desire for communication with other people B) his fear of approaching death
 C) his pessimistic attitude towards his condition D) his reluctance to part with his family
65. It may be concluded from the passage that _____.
 A) dying patients are afraid of being told of the approach of death
 B) most doctors and nurses understand what dying patients need
 C) dying patients should be truthfully informed of their condition
 D) most patients are unable to accept death until it is obviously inevitable

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child — or even an animal, such as a pigeon — can learn to recognize faces, we all take this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person", you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon Allport, an American psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms, conservatives, military types — people are described with such terms.

People have always tried to "type" each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the villain's (坏人) or the hero's role. In fact, the words "person" and "personality" come from the Latin persona, meaning "mask". Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the "good guys" from the "bad guys" because the two types differ in appearance as well as actions.

66. By using the example of fingerprints, the author tells us that _____.
 A) people can learn to recognize faces B) people have different personalities
 C) people have difficulty in describing the features of finger prints
 D) people differ from each other in facial features.
67. According to this passage, some animals have the gift of _____.
 A) telling people apart by how they behave B) typing each other
 C) telling good people from bad people D) recognizing human faces
68. Who most probably knows best how to describe people's personality?
 A) The ancient Greek audience B) The movie actors
 C) Psychologists D) The modern TV audience
69. According to the passage, it is possible for us tell one type of person from another because _____.
 A) people differ in their behavioral and physical characteristics
 B) human fingerprints provide unique information
 C) people's behavior can be easily described in words
 D) human faces have complex features
70. Which of the following is the major point of the passage?
 A) Why it is necessary to identify people's personality B) Why it is possible to describe people
 C) How to get to know people D) How best to recognize people

试卷二

Part IV Translation

(15 minutes)

71. (Passage 1, Lines 6-7, Para. 1)

You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no threat.

72. (Passage 2, Lines 2-3, Para. 2)

In the 1880s the United States was a land sharply divided between the immensely wealthy and the very poor.

73. (Passage 3, Lines 3-4, Para. 3)

We were most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

74. (Passage 4, Lines 1-2, Para. 1)

Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another.

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Global Shortage of Fresh Water**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.*

- 1.人们以为淡水是取之不尽的 (提示: 雨水、河水、井水)
- 2.实际上淡水是非常紧缺的 (提示: 人口增加, 工业用水增加, 污染)
- 3.我们应该怎么办

Global Shortage of Fresh Water

1997 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Look for a more expensive hotel.
B) Go to another hotel by bus.
2. A) They're talking about nice children.
B) The man has a house for sale.
3. A) In a hotel.
B) At a dinner table.
4. A) Relatives. 亲戚 B) Roommates.
5. A) 5:00 B) 5:15
6. A) He wants to have more sleep.
B) His wife doesn't sleep well.
7. A) A student. B) A reporter.
8. A) To the school. B) To a friend's house.
9. A) He is afraid he won't be chosen for the trip.
B) The boss has not yet decided where to trip.
C) Such a trip is necessary for the company.
D) It's not certain whether the trip will take place.
10. A) It was boring. B) It was entertaining. C) It was touching. D) It was encouraging.

- C) Try to find a quiet place.
D) Take a walk around the city.
- C) The woman lives in a nice house.
D) The man has three children.
- C) In the street.
D) At the man's house.
- C) Colleagues. 同事 D) Neighbors.
C) 5:30 D) 5:45
C) Women need more sleep than men.
D) He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife.
- C) A visitor. D) A lecturer.
- C) to the post office. D) Home.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) He wanted to find a place to read his papers.
C) He felt thirsty and wanted some coffee.
12. A) Toys for children.
B) Important documents.
13. A) The woman took his case on purpose.
B) All his papers had been stolen.

- B) He wanted to kill time before boarding the plane.
D) He went there to meet his friends.
- C) Food and coffee.
D) Clothes and scientific papers.
- C) Food and coffee.
D) The woman played a joke on him.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The liberation movement of British women.
C) Changing attitudes to family life.
15. A) Because millions of men died in the war.
C) Because women were more skillful than men.
16. A) The concept of "the family" as a social unit.
C) The attitudes to religion.

- B) Rapid economic development in Britain.
D) Reasons for changes in family life in Britain.
- B) Because women had proved their worth.
D) Because factories preferred to employ women.
- B) The attitudes to birth control.
D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

Passage Three

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

大学英语四级考试全真题详解

17. A) Those who are themselves spoiled and self-centered.
 B) Those who expected to have several children but could only have one.
 C) Those who like to give expensive jewels to their children.
 D) Those who give birth to their only children when they are below 30.
18. A) Because their parents want them to share the family burden.
 B) Because their parents are too strict with them in their education.
 C) Because they have nobody to play with.
 D) Because their parents want them to grow up as fast as possible.
19. A) Two types of only children. B) Parents' responsibilities.
 C) The necessity of family planning. D) The relationship between parents and children.
20. A) They have no sisters or brothers. B) They are overprotected by their parents.
 C) Their parents expect too much of them. D) Their parents often punish them for minor faults.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

21. Until then, his family ____ from him for six months.
 A) didn't hear B) hasn't been hearing C) hasn't heard D) hadn't heard
22. The conference ____ a full week by the time it ends. *这个会议在结束前将持续整整一个星期*
 A) must have lasted B) will have lasted C) would last D) has lasted
23. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____. *(间隔)*
 A) gaps *at* B) rate *at a rate of* C) length *at* D) intervals *at intervals of*
24. Physics is ____ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.
 A) alike B) equivalent C) likely D) uniform
25. There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means ____ trouble.
 A) making B) to make C) to have made D) having made
26. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys ____ to go to school.
 A) to be encouraged B) been encouraged C) being encouraged D) be encouraged
27. The new appointment of our president ____ from the very beginning of next semester.
 A) takes effect B) takes part C) takes place D) takes turns
28. The president made a ____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.
 A) vigorous B) tedious C) flat D) harsh
29. It is useful to be able to predict the extent ____ which a price change will affect supply and demand.
 A) from B) with C) to D) for
30. Finding a job in such a big company has always been ____ his wildest dreams.
 A) under B) over C) above D) beyond
31. It is not easy to learn English well but if you ____, you will succeed in the end.
 A) hang up B) hang about C) hang on D) hang onto
32. It is reported that ____ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.
 A) the most B) most of C) most D) the most of
33. Last year the advertising rate ____ by 20 percent.
 A) raised B) aroused C) arose D) rose
34. ____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
 A) Had they arrived B) Would they arrive C) Were they arriving D) Were they to arrive
35. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats were ____ and many house collapsed.
 A) wrecked B) spoiled C) torn D) injured

36. The little man was ____ one meter fifty high.
☒ A) almost more than B) hardly more than C) nearly more than D) as much as
37. As ____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.
☒ A) being B) is C) to be D) been
38. You see the lightning ____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
☒ A) the instant B) for an instant C) on the instant D) in an instant
39. The manager lost his ____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
☒ A) mood B) temper C) mind D) passion
40. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas ____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.
☒ A) are to challenge B) may be challenged C) have been challenged D) are challenging
41. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you ____ the new carpet.
☒ A) crash B) pollute C) spot D) stain
42. I'd rather read than watch television: the programs seem ____ all the time. *seen*
☒ A) to get worse B) to be getting worse C) to have got worse D) getting worse
43. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are ____ in grocery stores.
☒ A) ready B) approachable C) probable D) available
44. When I caught him ____ me I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.
☒ A) cheating B) cheat C) to cheat D) to be cheating
45. It is vital that enough money ____ to fund the project.
☒ A) be collected B) must be collected C) is collected D) can be collected
46. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't ____ so much noise.
☒ A) resist B) sustain C) tolerate D) undergo
47. If only the committee ____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.
☒ A) approve B) will approve C) can approve D) would approve
48. ____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.
☒ A) On B) By C) At D) Of
49. ____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
☒ A) Believe B) To believe C) Believing D) Believed
50. Mr. Morgan can be very sad ____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.
☒ A) by himself B) in person C) in private D) as individual

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change through our life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume (服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook (钱包). Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made,

but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statues too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

51. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statues can help us _____.
 A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
 B) behave appropriately in relation to other people
 C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
 D) make friends with other people
52. According to the writer, people often assume different statues _____.
 A) in order to identify themselves with others
 B) in order to better identify others
 C) as their mental processes change
 D) as the situation changes
53. The word "appraisal" (Line 4, Para. 2) most probably means _____.
 A) involvement B) appreciation C) assessment D) presentation
54. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to _____.
 A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
 B) identification of other people's statues
 C) selecting one's own statues
 D) constant mental process
55. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince" (Line 2, Para. 3), the writer means _____.
 A) different people have different styles of clothes
 B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
 C) statues come ready made just like clothes
 D) our choice of statues is limited

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a freelance writer (自由撰稿人), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering, What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test — even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadow land of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

56. The passage is meant to _____.
 A) warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
 B) advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
 C) show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
 D) encourage young people to pursue a writing career.
57. What can be concluded from the passage?
 A) Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
 B) A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
 C) Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.
 D) The chances for a writer to become successful are small.
58. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?
 A) He wasn't able to produce a single book.
 B) He hadn't seen a change for the better.
 C) He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
 D) He found his dream would never come true.