



吴耀武英语图书

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英语四级

全攻略

历届真题点评

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组

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【内容简介】《英语四级全攻略——历届真题点评》由吴耀武等英语数学测试专家编写,书中收录了四级英语考试最新 10 套试题,并加以点评,使考生了解其规律性,发现其预测性,在实战中能够应付自如。

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前 言

大学英语四级考试自 1987 年实施以来,参加人数与日俱增,现在四级考试证书已成为关系到众多大学生毕业和就业的关键证书之一。尽管有人质疑四级考试是否被提高到了一个不应有的高度,但不容否认的是,四级考试目前仍是全国最权威的标准化英语考试之一,而且据大学四六级委员会目前透露:在未来几年内要通过改革措施继续加强四六级考试的力度。

那么,怎样才能有效地备考,顺利地通过四级考试呢?正确的学习方法、优质的复习材料、坚持不懈的努力缺一不可。这个正确的学习方法,从实战角度出发,我们认为要贯彻以“实战为中心”的原则,从历届真题出发,不仅要研究如何解题,更要研究怎样命题。对于没有系统进行过四级备考的学生,一定要紧扣历届真题,因为真题里蕴藏着非常重要的规律性和预测性。四级考试是水平考试,不是选拔考试,这个原则决定了以下几点:一定是围绕特定的大纲,因而规律性和重复性很容易从历届真题练习过程中发现。真题的预测性就是体现在规律的发现和揭示的过程中。无论是命题规律还是解题规律都会在每次考试中得以体现。考生除了具备扎实的基本功外,也应学会如何掌握其中的命题规律和解题规律,这对他最后的成绩起着重要的作用。

为了帮助广大考生认识大学英语四级考试内部规律,顺利通过考试,我们携西安外国语学院、上海外国语大学等近十所高等院校十几位长期工作在四六级教学辅导第一线的外语教师,精心编写了这本《英语四级全攻略——历届真题点评》,全书中的解析全面贯彻了

吴耀武老师授课理念,可以讲是多年课堂教学和辅导精华部分的集中体现。建议同学们在做的过程中,先要进行考场模拟训练,即在考试规定的时间内完成一套试卷,然后再看解析和点评,这样才会有实战意义,并取得良好效果。

吴老师特别提示:在备考前期宜采用分项训练,发现问题集中突破,考前一月在规定时间内完成最近几年的历届考题,这样才能提高实战技能,取得良好成绩。在学习过程中如有任何疑问,欢迎造访吴耀武英语教学网 <http://www.515english.com> 与我们交流。

编者

2005年1月

2000 年 12 月大学英语四级考试

试 题

试 卷 一

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.*

1. A) Get some change from Jane.
B) Go look for a pay phone.
C) Use the woman's phone.
D) Pay for the phone call.

2. A) At an art gallery. B) In a department store.
C) At a bookstore. D) In a workshop.
3. A) She will help the man to catch up.
B) She is worried about the man's health.
C) She has bought the man an up-to-date map.
D) She's bought the man a pair of glasses today.
4. A) He is going to give a talk on fishing.
B) He is eager to meet Susan's parents.
C) He has the same hobby as Susan's father.
D) He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time.
5. A) He finds the presentation hard to follow.
B) He speaks highly of the presentation.
C) He considers the presentation very dull.
D) He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic.
6. A) A bookshelf. B) A typewriter.
C) Some stocks. D) High quality paper.
7. A) They set off early. B) They wait for a fine day.
C) They go sightseeing. D) They go to the seaside.
8. A) He liked to show off in class.
B) He was the first person she met at school.
C) He had a funny face.
D) He was late for school on the first day.
9. A) Her car can stand any crash.
B) Her car is kept in good condition.
C) Her car is not as good as his.
D) Her car is maintained as well as his.
10. A) She is too busy to go.
B) She's willing to go swimming.
C) She doesn't want to wait long.

D) She enjoys the wonderful weather.

Section B

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

Passage One

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

11. A) He was a tax collector.
B) He was a government official.
C) He was once a friend of the ruler.
D) He was once a school teacher in India.
12. A) To reward outstanding tax collectors.
B) To declare new ways of collecting tax.
C) To collect money from the persons invited.
D) To entertain those who had made great contributions to the government.
13. A) They were excused from paying income tax.
B) They were given some silver and gold coins by the ruler.
C) They tried to collect more money than the ruler asked for.
D) They enjoyed being invited to dinner at the ruler's palace.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They liked travelling.

- B) The reasons are unknown.
C) They were driven out of their homes.
D) They wanted to find a better place to live in.
15. A) They are unfriendly to Gypsies.
B) They admire musical talent of the Gypsies.
C) They are envious of Gypsies.
D) They try to put up with Gypsies.
16. A) They are now taught in their own language.
B) They are now allowed to attend local schools.
C) Special schools have been set up for them.
D) Permanent homes have been built for them.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The causes are familiar.
B) The causes are not well understood.
C) The causes are obvious.
D) The causes are very complicated.
18. A) Improved highway design.
B) Better public transportation.
C) Regular driver training.
D) Stricter traffic regulations.
19. A) Highway crime.
B) Drivers' errors.
C) Poor traffic control.
D) Confusing road signs.
20. A) Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.
B) Enhancing driver's sense of responsibility.
C) Building more highways.

D) Designing better cars.

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 One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to *obedience train* (驯服) it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the dog *pack* (群) by using

extreme measures. You can teach your dog its *subordinate* (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

21. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to _____.
A) worsen in modern society
B) occur when they go wild
C) be just part of their nature
D) present a threat to the community
22. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
A) teach the dog to perform clever tricks
B) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
C) make the dog aware of its owner's authority
D) provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
23. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
A) an extreme measure in obedience training
B) a good way to teach the dog new tricks
C) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
D) essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
24. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
A) To show their willingness to obey.
B) To show their affection for their masters.
C) To avoid being punished.
D) To win leadership of the dog pack.

25. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.
- A) will enjoy a better family life
 - B) can give the dog more freedom
 - C) can give the dog more rewards
 - D) will have more confidence in himself

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small *liberal-arts* (文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you had values or were flexible. I was going to

be a complete engineer; technical genius and sensitive *humanist*(人文学者) all in one.

Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal-arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to *reconcile*(协调) engineering with liberal-arts courses in college.

The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

26. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he _____.
- A) intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals
 - B) wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality
 - C) intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist
 - D) wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal-arts courses in college
27. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students can _____.
- A) broaden their horizons
 - B) become noble idealists
 - C) receive guidance in their careers
 - D) balance engineering and the liberal arts
28. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected _____.

the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom built up to dangerous levels.

31. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house _____.
- A) failed to meet energy conservation standards
 - B) was designed and constructed in a scientific way
 - C) is well worth the money spent on its construction
 - D) is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
32. What made the Ouchida's new house a horrible dream?
- A) Lack of fresh air.
 - B) Gas leakage in the kitchen.
 - C) The newly painted walls.
 - D) Poor quality of building materials.
33. The word "accentuate"(Line 7, Para. 3) most probably means "_____."
- A) worsen
 - B) relieve