

· 新活力英语丛书 ·

大学英语四级考试 历年全真卷详解

1996.1~2001.6

张 敏 主 编

华东理工大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书共分四个部分:第一部分是历年全真卷测试与自我评估,包括 1996 年 1 月~2001 年 1 月四级全真卷;第二部分是考前热身最佳材料 2001 年 6 月卷,帮助考生了解最新考试动向;第三部分是答案与详解,包括 1996 年 1 月至 2001 年 6 月试题的答案与分析;第四部分为所有试题的听力原文。

本书收集了 1996 年 1 月~2001 年 6 月共 12 套大学英语四级考试全真卷,每套试卷除附有答案外,均编写了注解,对每个选项进行了分析,对一些易混淆的词进行辨析,帮助考生进一步掌握语言点,把握四级考试的重点,从容备考。

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目 录

第一部分 历年全真卷测试与自我评估	(1)
1996 年 1 月卷	(3)
1996 年 6 月卷	(15)
1997 年 1 月卷	(25)
1997 年 6 月卷	(36)
1998 年 1 月卷	(46)
1998 年 6 月卷	(57)
1999 年 1 月卷	(68)
1999 年 6 月卷	(79)
2000 年 1 月卷	(90)
2000 年 6 月卷	(101)
2001 年 1 月卷	(111)
第二部分 考前热身最佳材料	(121)
2001 年 6 月卷	(123)
第三部分 答案与详解	134
1996 年 1 月卷答案与详解	136
1996 年 6 月卷答案与详解	141
1997 年 1 月卷答案与详解	145
1997 年 6 月卷答案与详解	152
1998 年 1 月卷答案与详解	159
1998 年 6 月卷答案与详解	166
1999 年 1 月卷答案与详解	172
1999 年 6 月卷答案与详解	177
2000 年 1 月卷答案与详解	182
2000 年 6 月卷答案与详解	189
2001 年 1 月卷答案与详解	194
2001 年 6 月卷答案与详解	200
第四部分 听力原文	205

前 言

《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》规定,语言测试应着眼于考核学生的语言能力和交际能力、准确性和流利程度。大纲指出,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力和译的能力,以及初步的写的能力和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下坚实的基础。

大学英语四级考试的目的是要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语的掌握程度。根据大学英语考试大纲,目前的四级考试每次所考的总题型保持不变,试卷形式相对稳定。

四级考试的试题形式相对简单,但一套科学的试题,其命题是一项专业性极强的工作,每道题都是经过命题、审题、测试、计算机试题项目分析、复审等一系列复杂的程序,在确保试卷的难易度、区分度等方面都达到了规定的要求后才能实际进入施考,以保证其测试点的科学、合理性,力求对学生能力进行客观、科学的评价。

因此,在应考之前使用历年的全真卷进行模拟,是非常有效的复习方法,一是可以熟悉考题形式,二是可以准确把握考试的难度。本书收集了 12 套历年考过的四级全真题卷,每套题后除了附参考答案外,还编写了简单扼要的注解,以帮助考生进一步掌握语言点,了解四级考试的重点,从容备考。

本书编者都是多年从事大学英语教学的教师,具有丰富的教学经验和相当的培训经验。

参加本书的编者有:何靖文、李明、李江海、钱敏、赵雷、姜璇、张樱、郭恬恬、俞亮、陈雨豪、李萌、韩蔚、吴建虹、周栋、李可等。

因编者水平有限,不足之处请同行与读者批评指正。

编者

2001 年 8 月

本书使用指导

目前大学英语四级考试所考题型为：

1. 听力理解 （共 20 分）

到目前为止听力部分有四种题型：传统题型“对话”和“短文理解”，1997 年公布的新题型“听写填空”和“复合式听写”。

测试形式为：“对话”+“短文理解”或
“对话”+“复合式听写”或
“对话”+“听写填空”。

“对话”一般为 10 组简短的对话 (Section A)，Section B 为三篇短文理解，共 10 题。1997 年公布的新题型为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)，共有 10 个空，其形式为：给出一篇短文，先听一遍，然后在听第二遍的时候需要考生将所缺的内容填上去，第三遍语速较快，供考生核对。此题型在 1997 年 6 月与 1998 年 1 月考试中出现过。

2. 阅读理解 （共 40 分）

此部分共有 4 个 Passage，20 个题，每题 2 分。

3. 词汇和语法结构 （共 15 分）

此部分共有 30 个题，每题 0.5 分。

4. 填空 或 翻译 （共 10 分）

涉及语法与词汇，共有 20 题，每题 0.5 分。同时，翻译题会不定时地出现在这一部分，形式为英译汉，所有句子都是从阅读理解部分选取，共 5 题，每题 2 分。

5. 作文 （共 15 分）

作文一般都有提示。其评分标准共分五等：14 分、11 分、8 分、5 分及 2 分。读者在平时模拟时可参照所给的参考作文。

自我评估表

每次做题时,都应严格按照考试要求认真完成每一套题目,将每次模拟的成绩列入下表,看看自己是不是一直在进步。

1996 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
1996 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
1997 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
1997 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
1998 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
1998 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
1999 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
1999 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
2000 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
2000 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
2001 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
2001 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____

Do more , do better .

第一部分

历年全真卷测试与自我评估

1996 年 1 月卷

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.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

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

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

1. A) At home. B) At the riverside.
C) At the health center. D) At his office.
2. A) Having an interview. B) Filling out a form.
C) Talking with his friend. D) Asking for information.
3. A) She made a mistake by taking too few courses in the first term.
B) The courses she took were too difficult for her.
C) She took too many courses during her first term.
D) She found it difficult to deal with college courses.
4. A) Worried and frightened. B) Very relaxed.
C) Quite unhappy. D) Angry with the professor.
5. A) He enjoys reading letters. B) He has been job-hunting.
C) He is offering the woman a job. D) He is working for a company.
6. A) She lost her way. B) She lost her keys.

- C) She lost her car. D) She lost her handbag.
7. A) More than an hour and a half. B) Not more than half an hour.
C) More than two hours. D) Less than an hour and a half.
8. A) She is sure who is going to win.
B) Now it is a good time to start the game.
C) The game has been going on for a long time.
D) The same team always wins.
9. A) The ideas of the paper are not convincing.
B) Some parts of the paper are not well written.
C) The handwriting of the paper is not good.
D) The paper is not complete.
10. A) Looking for a young lady. B) Looking for her wrist watch.
C) Looking for a young gentleman. D) Looking for a man wearing a wrist watch.

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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It had many problems.
B) It was the most democratic country in the world.
C) It was fair to women.
D) It had some minor problems to solve.
12. A) The women of some states.
B) The women in the state of Wyoming only.
C) The members of the National Women's Association.
D) The women in the state of Massachusetts only.
13. A) At the very beginning of the 20th century.
B) At the end of the 19th century.
C) After Susan Anthony's death.
D) Just before Susan Anthony's death.
14. A) She worked on the draft of the American Constitution.
B) She was the chairman of the National Women's Association.
C) She was born in New York and died in Massachusetts.
D) She was an activist in the women's movement for equal rights.

Passage Two

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

Questions 15 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) People with problems. B) Travels around the world.
C) Beautiful America. D) People in great cities.
16. A) He spent three months writing "Travels with Charley".
B) He enjoyed his travels around the United States.
C) He was fond of writing about his travels.
D) He didn't enjoy the trip as much as Charley.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The long distance between his home town and New York.
B) His unpopular character.
C) The high unemployment rate in New York.
D) His criminal record.
18. A) He wanted to be put in prison again.
B) He needed the money to support his family.
C) He hated the barber there.
D) He wanted to make himself well known.
19. A) He went directly to the police station.
B) He drove out of the town and tried to escape.
C) He waited for the police to arrest him.
D) He argued with the police angrily.
20. A) Mr. Spears enjoyed living in prison.
B) Mr. Spears was known as a greedy man in his community.
C) The police in New York were not very efficient.
D) The only way for Mr. Spears to support his family was by going to prison again.

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

21. The fifth generation computers with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now.
A) Developed B) have developed
C) are being developed D) will have been developed
22. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A) gives B) grants C) entitles D) credits
23. You _____ her in her office last Friday, She's been out of town for two weeks.
A) needn't have seen B) must have seen

- C) might have seen D) can't have seen
24. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but _____ the police.
A) called in B) call in C) calling in D) to call in
25. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A) attracted B) drawn C) absorbed D) concentrated
26. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.
A) Being published B) Published C) Publishing D) To be published
27. At first, the speaker was referring to the problem of pollution in the country, but halfway in her speech, she suddenly _____ to another subject.
A) committed B) switched C) favoured D) transmitted
28. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.
A) were not played B) not to play C) not be played D) did not play
29. Although I liked the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window.
A) vision B) look C) picture D) view
30. Cancer is second only _____ heart disease as a cause of death.
A) of B) to C) with D) from
31. Despite the wonderful acting and well-developed plot the _____ movie could not hold our attention.
A) three-hours B) three-hour C) three-hours D) three-hour's
32. The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.
A) count on B) count up C) count in D) count out
33. The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.
A) neither B) so C) either D) both
34. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came _____ view.
A) from B) in C) before D) into
35. They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.
A) fruitful B) beneficial C) valid D) effective
36. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests.
A) when B) since C) before D) after
37. Careful surveys have indicated that as many as 50 percent of patients do not take drugs _____ directed.
A) like B) so C) which D) as
38. In developing countries people are _____ into overcrowded cities in great numbers.
A) breaking B) filling C) pouring D) hurrying
39. It's reported that by the end of this month the output of cement in the factory _____ by about 10%.

- A) will have risen B) has risen C) will be rising D) has been rising
40. If I had remembered _____ the window , the thief would not have got in.
A) to close B) closing C) to have closed D) having closed
41. There are other problems which I don't propose to _____ at the moment.
A) go into B) go around C) go for D) go up
42. Don't get your schedule _____; stay with up in this class.
A) to change B) changing C) changed D) change
43. It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and _____ knowledge.
A) extensive B) expansive C) intensive D) expensive
44. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.
A) has to get B) were to get C) had got D) could have got
45. I felt somewhat disappoint and was about to leave, _____ something occurred which attracted my attention.
A) unless B) until C) when D) while
46. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.
A) take over B) result in C) hold on D) keep to
47. The ability to store knowledge makes computers different from every other machine _____ invented.
A) ever B) thus C) yet D) as
48. Im not sure whether I can gain any profit from the investment, so I can't make a(n) _____ promise to help you.
A) exact B) defined C) define D) sure
49. I have kept that portrait _____ I can see it every day, as it always reminds me of my university days in London.
A) which B) where C) whether D) when
50. The sports meet originally due to be held last Friday, was finally _____ because of the bad weather.
A) set off B) broken off C) worn off D) called off

Part III**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 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of *meteors*(流星) but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere, they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged: the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage — a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of *deformed*(畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

51. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that _____.
- A) it protects him against the harmful rays from space
 - B) it provides sufficient light for plant growth
 - C) it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
 - D) it screens off the falling meteors
52. We know from the passage that _____.
- A) exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
 - B) the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming
 - C) radiation is avoidable in space exploration
 - D) astronauts in spacesuits needn't worry about radiation damage
53. The harm radiation has done to the Apollo crew members _____.
- A) is insignificant
 - B) seems overestimated
 - C) is enormous
 - D) remains unknown
54. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) the Apollo mission was very successful
 - B) protection from space radiation is no easy job
 - C) astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren

D) radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers

55. The best title for this passage would be _____.

A) Space Exploration and Radiation

B) Research on Radiation

C) Effects of Space Radiation

D) Importance of Protection Against Radiation

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Taste is such a subjective matter that we don't usually conduct preference tests for food. The most you can say about anyone's preference is that it's one person's opinion. But because the two big *cola*(可乐饮料) companies — Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, we've wondered how big a role taste preference actually plays in brand loyalty. We set up a taste test that challenged people who identified themselves as either Coca-Cola or Pepsi fans: Find your brand in a blind tasting.

We invited staff volunteers who had a strong liking for either Coca-Cola *Classic*(传统型) or Pepsi, *Diet*(低糖的) Coke, or Diet Pepsi. These were people who thought they'd have no trouble telling their brand from the other brand.

We eventually located 19 regular cola drinkers and 27 diet cola drinkers. Then we fed them four unidentified samples of cola one at a time, regular colas for the one group, diet versions for the other. We asked them to tell us whether each sample was Coke or Pepsi; then we analyzed the records statistically to compare the participants' choices with what mere guess-work could have accomplished.

Getting all four samples right was a tough test, but not too tough, we thought, for people who believed they could recognize their brand. In the end, only 7 out of 19 regular cola drinkers correctly identified their brand of choice in all four trials. The diet-cola drinkers did a little worse — only 7 of 27 identified all four samples correctly.

While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times. Two people got all four samples wrong. Overall, half the participants did about as well on the last round of tasting as on the first, so fatigue, or taste burnout, was not a factor. Our preference test results suggest that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their favorite brand by taste and price.

56. According to the passage the preference test was conducted in order to _____.

A) find out the role taste preference plays in a person's drinking

B) reveal which cola is more to the liking of the drinkers

C) show that a person's opinion about taste is mere guess-work

D) compare the ability of the participants in choosing their drinks

57. The statistics recorded in the preference tests show _____.

A) Coca-Cola and Pepsi are people's two most favorite drinks

- B) there is not much difference in taste between Coca-Cola and Pepsi
C) few people had trouble telling Coca-Cola from Pepsi
D) people's tastes differ from one another
58. It is implied in the first paragraph that _____.
A) the purpose of taste tests is to promote the sale of colas
B) the improvement of quality is the chief concern of the two cola companies
C) the competition between the two colas is very strong
D) blind tasting is necessary for identifying fans
59. The word "burnout" (Para. 5, Line 4) here refers to the state of _____.
A) being seriously burnt in the skin
B) being unable to burn for lack of fuel
C) being badly damaged by fire
D) being unable to function because of excessive use
60. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
A) show that taste preference is highly subjective
B) argue that taste testing is an important marketing strategy
C) emphasize that taste and price are closely related to each other
D) recommend that blind tasting be introduced in the quality control of colas

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

The concept of "environment" is certainly difficult and may even be misunderstood; but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and the surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and the environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and vice versa(反之亦然).

In the case of man, the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a *bearer*(持有者) of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are acting on the organism, we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situations; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as "cultural", which modify the physical and biological factors. But man, as we know him, is always a bearer of culture; and if we study human culture, we find that it, in turn, is modified by the environmental factors of climate and geography. We thus easily get into great difficulties from the necessity of viewing culture, at one moment, as a part of the man and, at another moment, as a part of the environment.

61. Which of the following words can best describe the popular understanding of "envi-