

大学英语四级考试 历年真题解析



(2004~1999)

4级

ENGLISH

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全书分为三部分:第一部分是1999年6月至2004年6月的四级考试全真试题和双博士专题课堂;第二部分是试题答案与解析;第三部分是听力材料原文。本书特色为:

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作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人,双博士曾陪伴我们度过无数个考研岁月的日日夜夜,曾带给我们无数个明示和启发,当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信,向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情,并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会
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现在,我们班报了英语四级,我上了 www.bbdt.cc 网看了一下,我觉得非常适合我们的备考。在此我非常感谢你们,希望你们工作顺利!

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你们好!

.....

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这次借寄领奖凭证之机,向默默工作着的你们说了几句心里话,希望没有打扰您们的工作。在此,我想代表广大读者朋友对您们的辛勤工作表示衷心感谢,祝您们身体健康。好人总有好报,读者的眼睛是雪亮的,你们的默默工作他们一定看到或感受到了,他们会在内心为您们祝福。

您的朋友:邓XX
2003年11月8日

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2004 年 6 月大学英语四级试题

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 center.

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 conversation 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 center.

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

1. A) Mark and the woman had not been in touch for some time.
B) The man saw Mark on the street two months ago.
C) The woman made a phone call to Mark yesterday.
D) The woman had forgotten Mark's phone number.
 2. A) The woman is glad to meet Mr. Brown in person.
B) The woman feels sorry that Mr. Brown is unable to come.
C) The man is meeting the woman on behalf of Mr. Brown.
D) The man is late for the trip because he is busy.
 3. A) At 10:25.
C) At 10:45.
 4. A) The man refuses to listen to his doctor's advice.
C) The man usually follows his wife's advice.
 5. A) Become a teacher.
C) Move to a big city.
 6. A) Quit delivering flowers.
C) Work at a restaurant.
 7. A) She can find the right person to help the man.
C) She can help the man out.
 8. A) The man can't come for the appointment at 4:15.
C) The man wants to change the date of the appointment.
 9. A) The man is worried about his future.
- B) At 10:30.
 - D) At 10:40.
 - B) The man is under pressure from his wife.
 - D) The man no longer smokes.
 - B) Go back to school.
 - D) Work in New York.
 - B) Leave his job to work for her.
 - D) Bring her flowers every day.
 - B) She picked up the book from the bus floor.
 - D) She's also in need of a textbook.
 - B) The man is glad he's got in touch with the doctor.
 - D) The man was confused about the date of the appointment.
 - B) The two speakers are seniors at college.



- C) The two speakers are at a loss what to do. D) The woman regrets spending her time idly.
 10. A) She also found the plot difficult to follow. B) She has learned a lot from the novel.
 C) She usually has difficulty remembering names. D) She can recall the names of most characters in the novel.

Section B Compound Dictation

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上,现在请取出试卷二。

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique a speech of the hand. They offer a new way to probe how the brain generates and understands language, and throw new light on an old scientific controversy: whether language, complete with grammar, is something that we are born with, or whether it is a learned behavior. The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington, D. C., the world's only liberal arts university for deaf people.

When Bill Stokoe went to Alluded to teach English, the school enrolled him in a course in signing. But Stokoe noticed something odd: among themselves, students signed differently from his classroom teacher. Stoke had been taught a sort of gestural code, each movement of the hands representing a word in English. At the time, American Sign Language (ASL) was thought to be no more than a form of pidgin English(混杂英语). But Stokoe believed the "hand talk" his students used looked richer. He wondered: might deaf people actually have a genuine language and could that language be unlike any other on earth. It was 1955, when even deaf people dismissed their signing as "substandard". Stokoe's idea was academic heresy(异端邪说). It is 37 years later. Stokoe—now devoting his time to writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials on ASL and the deaf culture—is having lunch at a café near the Alluded campus and explaining how he started a revolution. For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese. They assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation(调节) of sound. But sign language is based on the movement of hands, the modulation of space. "What I said," Stoke explains, "is that language is not mouth stuff—it's brain stuff".

- 11 The study of sign language is thought to be _____.
 A) an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure of a language
 B) an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language
 C) a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language
 D) a new way to look at the learning of language
- 12 The present growing interest in sign language was stimulated by _____.
 A) a leading specialist in the study of liberal arts B) an English teacher in a university for the deaf
 C) Some senior experts in American Sign Language D) a famous scholar in the study of the human brain
- 13 According to Stokoe, sign language is _____.
 A) an international language B) a substandard language
 C) an artificial language D) a genuine language
- 14 Most educators objected to Stokoe's idea because they thought _____.
 A) a language should be easy to use and understand
 B) sign language was too artificial to be widely accepted



- C) a language could only exist in the form of speech sounds
D) sign language was not extensively used even by deaf people
- 15 Stokoe's argument is based on his belief that _____.
A) language is a product of the brain B) language is a system of meaningful codes
C) sign language is derived from natural language D) sign language is as efficient as any other language

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

- A. is for always getting to work on time.
B. is for being extremely busy.
C. is for the conscientious (勤勤恳恳的) way you do your job.

You may be all these things at the office, and more. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in office politics.

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago: Hard work alone doesn't ensure career advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite the obvious rewards of engaging in office politics — a better job, a raise, praise — many people are still unable — or unwilling — to "play the game".

"People assume that office politics involves some manipulative (工于心计的) behavior", says Deborah Comer, an assistant professor of management at Hofstra University. "But politics derives from the word 'polite'. It can mean lobbying and forming associations. It can mean being kind and helpful, or even trying, to please your superior, and then expecting something in return."

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue one's own self-interest in the workplace. In many cases, this involves some form of socializing within the office environment — not just in large companies, but in small workplaces as well. "The first thing people are usually judged on is their ability to perform well on a consistent basis," says Neil P. Lewis, a management psychologist. "But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. It's simple human nature."

Yet, psychologists say, many employees and employers have trouble with the concept of politics in the office. Some people, they say, have an idealistic vision of work and what it takes to succeed. Still others associate politics with flatter (奉承), fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to be flattering their boss for favors.

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion.

- 16 "Office politics" (Line 2, Para. 4) is used in the passage to refer to _____.
A) the political views and beliefs of office workers B) the interpersonal relationships within a company
C) the various qualities required for a successful career D) the code of behavior for company staff
- 17 To get promoted, one must not only be competent but _____.
A) avoid being too outstanding B) get along well with his colleagues
C) honest and loyal to his company D) give his boss a good impression
- 18 Why are many people unwilling to "play the game" (Line 4, Para. 5)?
A) They are not good at manipulating colleagues. B) They feel that such behavior is unprincipled.
C) They think the effort will get them nowhere. D) They believe that doing so is impractical
- 19 The author considers office politics to be _____.
A) unwelcome at the workplace B) bad for interpersonal relationships
C) an important factor for personal advancement D) indispensable to the development of company culture
- 20 It is the author's view that _____.
A) self-promotion does not necessarily mean flattery B) hard work contributes very little to one's promotion
C) many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery D) speaking up for oneself is part of human nature



Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The Princess responded by brushing aside the Criticisms; "This is a distraction (干扰) we do not need. All I'm trying to do is help". "Opposition parties, the media and the public immediately voiced their Support for the Princess. To make matters worse for the government, it soon emerged that the Princess's trip had been approved by the Foreign Office, and that she was in fact very well-informed about both the situation in Angola and the British government's policy regarding landmines. The result was a severe embarrassment for the government. To try and limit the damage, the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, claimed that the Princess's views on landmines were not very different from government policy, and that it was "working towards" a worldwide ban. The Defence Secretary, Michael Portillo, claimed the matter was "a misinterpretation or misunderstanding." For the Princess, the trip to this war-torn country was an excellent opportunity to use her popularity to show the world how much destruction and suffering landmines can cause. She said that the experience had also given her the chance to get closer to people and their problems.

- 21 Princess Diana paid a visit to Angola in 1997 _____.
A) to clarify the British government's stand on landmines
B) to establish her image as a friend of landmine victims
C) to investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there
☒ D) to voice her support for a total ban of landmines
- 22 What did Diana mean when she said, "putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me" (Line 4, Para. 1)?
A) Meeting the landmine victims in person made her believe the statistics.
B) She just couldn't bear to meet the landmine victims face to face.
C) The actual situation in Angola made her feel like going back home.
☒ D) Seeing the pain of the victims made her realize the seriousness of the situation
23. Some members of the British government criticized Diana because _____.
A) she had not consulted the government before the visit
B) she was ill-informed of the government's policy
☒ C) they were actually opposed to banning landmines
D) they believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola
- 24 How did Diana respond to the criticisms?
A) She made more appearances on TV. B) She paid no attention to them.
☒ C) She rose to argue with her opponents. D) She met the 13-year-old girl as planned
- 25 What did Princess Diana think of her visit to Angola?
A) It had caused embarrassment to the British government.
B) It had greatly promoted her popularity.
☒ C) It had brought her closer to the ordinary people.
D) It had affected her relations with the British government



Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

As soon as it was revealed that a reporter for Progressive magazine had discovered how to make a hydrogen bomb, a group of firearm (火器) fans formed the National Hydrogen Bomb Association, and they are now lobbying against any legislation to stop Americans from owning one.

"The Constitution", said the association's spokesman, "gives everyone the right to own arms. It doesn't spell out what kind of arms. But since anyone can now make a hydrogen bomb, the public should be able to buy it to protect themselves. Don't you think it's dangerous to have one in the house, particularly where there are children around. The National Hydrogen Bomb Association hopes to educate people in the safe handling of this type of weapon. We are instructing owners to keep the bomb in a locked cabinet and the fuse (导火索) separately in a drawer. Some people consider the hydrogen bomb a very fatal weapon which could kill somebody". The spokesman said, "Hydrogen bombs don't kill people—people kill people". The bomb is for self-protection and it also has a deterrent effect. If somebody knows you have a nuclear weapon in your house, they're going to think twice about breaking in. But those who want to ban the bomb for American citizens claim that if you have one locked in the cabinet, with the fuse in a drawer, you would never be able to assemble it in time to stop an intruder (侵入者). Another argument against allowing people to own a bomb is that at the moment it is very expensive to build one. So what your association in backing is a program which would allow the middle and upper classes to acquire a bomb while poor people will be left defenseless with just hand guns.

- 26 According to the passage, some people started a national association so as to _____.
A) instruct people how to keep the bomb safe at home
B) coordinate the mass production of the destructive weapon
C) promote the large-scale sale of this newly invented weapon
D) block any legislation to ban the private possession of the bomb
- 27 Some people oppose the ownership of H-bombs by individuals on the grounds that _____.
A) they may fall into the hands of criminals
B) people's lives will be threatened by the weapon
C) most people don't know how to handle the weapon
D) the size of the bomb makes it difficult to keep in a drawer
- 28 By saying that the bomb also has a deterrent effect the spokesman means that it _____.
A) can kill those entering others' houses by force
B) will threaten the safety of the owners as well
C) will frighten away any possible intruders
D) can show the special status of its owners
- 29 According to the passage, opponents of the private ownership of H-bombs are very much worried that _____.
A) the cost of the weapon will put citizens on an unequal basis
B) the wide use of the weapon will push up living expenses tremendously
C) poorly-educated Americans will find it difficult to make use of the weapon
D) the influence of the association is too powerful for the less privileged to overcome
- 30 From the tone of the passage we know that the author is _____.
A) not serious about the private ownership of H-bombs
B) concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons
C) doubtful about the necessity of keeping H-bombs at home for safety
D) unhappy with those who vote against the ownership of H-bombs

Part III

Yusubukury

(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 center.

- 31 This is not an economical way to get more water; _____, it is very expensive.
A) or else B) in short C) on the contrary D) on the other hand
- 32 First published in 1927, the charts remain an _____ source for researchers.
A) intelligent B) indispensable C) inevitable D) identical
- 33 You should try to _____ your ambition and be more realistic.
A) restrain B) retain C) reserve D) replace
- 34 There is a _____ of impatience in the tone of his voice.
A) dot B) hint C) notion D) phrase
- 35 Deserts and high mountains have always been a _____ to the movement of people from place to place.
A) jam B) barrier C) fence D) prevention
- 36 Joe is not good at sports, but when it _____ mathematics, he is the best in the class.
A) comes up to B) comes around to C) comes to D) comes on to
- 37 Please _____ dictionaries when you are not sure of word spelling or meaning.
A) search B) seek C) inquire D) consult
- 38 Critics believe that the control of television by mass advertising has _____ the quality of the programs.
A) affected B) effected C) lessened D) declined
- 39 She keeps a supply of candles in the house in case of power _____.
A) drop B) lack C) failure D) absence
- 40 For more than 20 years, we've been supporting educational programs that _____ from kindergartens to colleges.
A) spread B) shift C) move D) range
- 41 I was so _____ in today's history lesson. I didn't understand a thing.
A) confused B) neglected C) amused D) amazed
- 42 I must congratulate you _____ the excellent design of the new bridge.
A) with B) at C) on D) of
- 43 Now that spring is here, you can _____ these fur coats till you need them again next winter.
A) put over B) put off C) put down D) put away
- 44 I went along thinking of nothing _____ only looking at things around me.
A) in brief B) in doubt C) in harmony D) in particular
- 45 In order to make things convenient for the people, the department is planning to set up some _____ shops in the residential area.
A) flowing B) mobile C) drifting D) unstable
- 46 The lecture which lasted about three hours was so _____ that the audience couldn't help yawning.
A) tedious B) clumsy C) bored D) tired
- 47 It _____ you to at least 50% off the regular price of either frames or lenses when you buy both.
A) credits B) entitles C) presents D) tips
- 48 When carbon is added to iron in proper _____ the result is steel.
A) rates B) densities C) proportions D) thicknesses
- 49 There is a fully _____ health center on the ground floor of the main office building.
A) equipped B) projected C) provided D) installed
- 50 Nancy is only a sort of _____ of her husband's opinion and has no ideas of her own.
A) shadow B) sample C) reproduction D) echo
- 51 Mr. Smith says: "The media are very good at sensing a mood and then _____ it."
A) exaggerating B) overtaking C) widening D) enlarging
- 52 The _____ at the military academy is so rigid that students can hardly bear it.
A) confinement B) convention C) discipline D) principle



- 53 Doctors warned against chewing tobacco as a _____ for smoking.
A) succession B) substitute C) revival D) relief
- 54 It was the first time that such a _____ had to be taken at a British nuclear power station.
A) presentation B) preparation C) prediction D) precaution
- 55 The board of the company has decided to _____ its operations to include all aspects of the clothing business.
A) multiply B) stretch C) lengthen D) expand
- 56 The test results are beyond _____; they have been repeated in labs all over the world.
A) conflict B) dispute C) bargain D) negotiation
- 57 The group of technicians are engaged in a study which _____ all aspects of urban planning.
A) embraces B) performs C) inserts D) grips
58. _____ that he wasn't happy with the arrangements, I tried to book a different hotel.
A) Puzzling B) Penetrating C) Perceiving D) Preserving
- 59 His business was very successful, but it was at the _____ of his family life.
A) exhaustion B) consumption C) credit D) expense
- 60 At yesterday's party, Elizabeth's boyfriend amused us by _____ Charlie Chaplin.
A) modeling B) imitating C) following D) copying

Part IV

Clues

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Historians tend to tell the same joke when they are describing history education in America. It's the one 61 the teacher standing in the schoolroom door 62 goodbye to students for the summer and calling 63 them, "By the way, we won World War II".

The problem with the joke, of course, is that it's 64 funny. The recent surveys on 65 illiteracy (无知) are beginning to numb (令人震惊); nearly one third of American 17-year-olds cannot even 66 which countries the United States 67 against in that war. One third have no 68 when the Declaration of Independence was 69. One third thought Columbus reached the New World after 1750. Two thirds can not correctly 70 the Civil War between 1850 and 1900. 71 when they get the answers right. Some are 72 guessing.

Unlike math or science, ignorance of history guessing cannot be 73 connected to loss of international 74. But it does affect our future 75 a democratic nation and as individuals. The 76 news is that there is growing agreement 77 what is wrong with the 78 of history and what needs to be 79 to fix it. The steps are tentative (尝试性的) 80 yet to be felt in most classrooms.

61. A) in B) by C) for D) about
62. A) waving B) nodding C) shaking D) speaking and calling
63. A) in B) up C) after D) for
64. A) not B) too C) so D) rarely
65. A) political B) cultural C) educational D) historical
66. A) convey B) identify C) acknowledge D) distinguish
67. A) struck B) attacked C) fought D) defeated
68. A) doubt B) idea C) reason D) sense
69. A) signed B) edited C) marked D) printed
70. A) get B) judge C) place D) land
71. A) Thus B) So C) Though D) Even
72. A) just B) ever C) still D) hardly
73. A) shortly B) directly C) exclusively D) practically



74. A) community B) commitment C) comprehension D) competitiveness
 75. A) with B) for C) as D) of
 76. A) good B) fine C) surprising D) nice
 77. A) of B) to C) on D) with
 78. A) coaching B) teaching C) consulting D) instructing
 79. A) dealt B) done C) met D) reached
 80. A) and B) or C) as D) therefore

试 卷 二

Part I

Section B Compound

Directions:

The Library of Congress is America's national library. It has millions of books and other objects. It has newspapers, (S1) _____ publications and letters of (S2) _____ interest. It also has maps, photographs, art (S3) _____, movies, sound recordings and musical (S4) _____. All together, it has more than 100 million objects. The Library of Congress is open to the public Monday through Saturday, except for government holidays. Anyone may go there and read anything in the collection. But no one is (S5) _____ to take books out of the building.

The Library of Congress was (S6) _____ in 1800. It started with eleven boxes of books in one room of the Capitol Building. By 1814, the collection had increased to about 3000 books. They were (S7) _____ that year when the Capitol was burned during America's war with Britain.

To help re-build the library, Congress bought the books of President Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's collection included 7000 books in seven languages.

(S8) _____

Today, three buildings hold the library's collection. (S9) _____. It buys some of its books and gets others as gifts. It also gets materials through its copyright office. (S10) _____

This means the Library of Congress receives almost everything published in the United States.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled "A Brief Introduction to A Tourist Attraction." You should write at least 120 words according to the following guidelines:

Your role:

a tour guide

Your audience:

a group of foreign tourists

Your instruction should include: some welcoming words the schedule for the day a description of the place the tourists will be visiting (e.g. a scenic spot or a historical site, etc.)

You should make the instruction interesting and the arrangements for the day clear to everybody.



2003 年 12 月大学英语四级试题

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 conversation 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) The man could come some time later. B) The size the man wants will arrive soon.
C) The size of the skirt is all right for the man. D) The man could buy a shirt of a different color.
2. A) The woman is filming the lake. B) The woman is running toward the lake.
C) The woman can't take a photo of the man. D) The woman is watching an exciting film with the man.
3. A) It's quiet in the restaurant. B) The restaurant is too far from their school.
C) The price is high in the restaurant. D) The restaurant serves good food.
4. A) On a busy street. B) In a Hong Kong hotel.
C) At an airport. D) At a booking office.
5. A) The woman should confirm her appointment with the doctor.
B) The woman should have seen the doctor earlier.
C) The woman's headache will go away by itself.
D) The woman has been complaining too much.
6. A) Put off his appointment with Mr. Johnson. B) Help move things to Mr. Johnson's office.
C) Help the woman move the items. D) Hurry to Mr. Johnson's office.
7. A) The man didn't practice hard enough. B) The man should find a new partner.
C) The man should not give up. D) The man should not dream of being a superstar.
8. A) It doesn't appeal to her. B) It's incredibly delicious.
C) She has already tasted it. D) There is no more left.
9. A) The man is a diligent student. B) The man has bad study habits.
C) The man has made a mess of his midterm exam. D) The man is usually the last to hand in his test paper.

-  Section B

► Passage One

11. A) The importance of good manners. B) The art of saying thank you.
C) The secret of staying pretty. D) The difference between elegance and good manners.

12. A) They were willing to spend more money on clothes. B) They paid more attention to their appearance.
C) They were more aware of changes in fashion. D) They were nicer and gentler.

13. A) By putting on a little make-up. B) By decorating our homes.
C) By being kind and generous. D) By wearing fashionable clothes.

Passage Two

14. A) Children don't get enough education in safety. B) The playgrounds are in poor condition.
C) The playgrounds are overcrowded. D) Children are keen on dangerous games.

15. A) They should help maintain the equipment.
B) They should teach their children how to use the equipment.
C) They should stop their children from climbing ladders.
D) They should keep a watchful eye on their children.

16. A) They can be creative when they feel secure.
B) They may panic in front of high playground equipment.
C) They should be aware of the potential risks in the playground.
D) They tend to stay within shouting or running distance of their parents.

▶ Passage Three

17. A) It's admired worldwide.
C) It pays well.

18. A) An old lady carrying a handbag on the left.
C) A woman whose bag is hanging in front.

19. A) A side pocket of his jacket.
C) A side pocket of his trousers.

20. A) Clothing stores where people are relaxed and off guard.
B) Hotels and restaurants in southeast London.
C) Airports where people carry a lot of luggage.
D) Theater lobbies with uniformed security guards.

B) It takes skill.
D) It's a full-time job.

B) A mother with a baby in her arms.
D) A lone female with a handbag at her right side.

B) The top pocket of his jacket.
D) The back pocket of his tight trousers.

(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.

I'm usually fairly skeptical about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago. While any of these statements might be true, they are practically impossible to prove scientifically. Still, I was struck by a report which concluded that today's children are significantly more anxious than children in the 1950s. In fact, the analysis showed, normal children age 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50 years ago.

Why are America's kids so stressed? The report cites two main causes: increasing physical isolation — brought on by high divorce rates and less involvement in community, among other things — and a growing perception that the world is a more dangerous place.

Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation cope.

At the top of the list is nurturing (培育) a better appreciation of the limits of individualism. No child is an island. Strengthening social ties helps build communities and protect individuals against stress.

To help kids build stronger connections with others, you can pull the plug on TVs and computers. Your family will thank you later. They will have more time for face-to-face relationships, and they will get more sleep.

Limit the amount of virtual (虚拟的) violence your children are exposed to. It's not just video games and movies; children see a lot of murders and crimes on the local news.

Keep your expectations for your children reasonable. Many highly successful people never attended Harvard or Yale.

Make exercise part of your daily routine. It will help you cope with your own anxieties and provide a good model for your kids. Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable. But it doesn't have to ruin your life.

21. The author thinks that the conclusions of any research about people's state of mind are _____.
A) surprising B) confusing C) illogical D) questionable
22. What does the author mean when he says, "we can't turn the clock back" (Line 1, Para. 3)?
A) It's impossible to slow down the pace of change.
B) The social reality children are facing cannot be changed.
C) Lessons learned from the past should not be forgotten.
D) It's impossible to forget the past.
23. According to an analysis, compared with normal children today, children treated as mentally ill 50 years ago _____.
A) were less isolated physically B) were probably less self-centered
C) probably suffered less from anxiety D) were considered less individualistic
24. The first and most important thing parents should do to help their children is _____.
A) to provide them with a safer environment B) to lower their expectations for them
C) to get them more involved socially D) to set a good model for them to follow
25. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
A) Anxiety, though unavoidable, can be coped with.
B) Children's anxiety has been enormously exaggerated.
C) Children's anxiety can be eliminated with more parental care.
D) Anxiety, if properly controlled, may help children become mature.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational constraints (约束) influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with



other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth's story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had cubicle (小隔间) offices and window offices. I sat in the cubicles with several male colleagues. One by one they were moved into window offices, while I remained in the cubicles, several males who were hired after me also went to offices. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but "nice" isn't a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you'll probably have to ask for it.

Performance is your best bargaining chip (筹码) when you are seeking a raise. You must be able to demonstrate that you deserve a raise. Timing is also a good bargaining chip. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

Use information as a bargaining chip too. Find out what you are worth on the open market. What will someone else pay for your services?

Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

26. According to the passage, before taking a job, a person should ____.

- A) demonstrate his capability
- B) give his boss a good impression
- C) ask for as much money as he can
- D) ask for the salary he hopes to get

27. What can be inferred from Beth's story?

- A) Prejudice against women still exists in some organizations.
- B) If people want what they deserve, they have to ask for it.
- C) People should not be content with what they have got.
- D) People should be careful when negotiating for a job.

28. We can learn from the passage that ____.

- A) unfairness exists in salary increases
- B) most people are overworked and underpaid
- C) one should avoid overstating one's performance
- D) most organizations give their staff automatic pay raises

29. To get a pay raise, a person should ____.

- A) advertise himself on the job market
- B) persuade his boss to sign a long-term contract
- C) try to get inside information about the organization
- D) do something to impress his boss just before merit pay decisions

30. To be successful in negotiations, one must ____.

- A) meet his boss at the appropriate time
- B) arrive at the negotiation table punctually
- C) be good at influencing the outcome of the interaction
- D) be familiar with what the boss likes and dislikes

► Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When families gather for Christmas dinner, some will stick to formal traditions dating back to Grandma's generation. Their tables will be set with the good dishes and silver, and the dress code will be Sunday - best.

But in many other homes, this china - and - silver elegance has given way to a stoneware (粗陶) - and - stainless informality, with dresses assuming an equally casual - Friday look. For hosts and guests, the change means greater simplicity and comfort. For makers of fine china in Britain, it spells economic hard times.