



2004 年 6 月大学英语四级考试全真试题

试 卷 一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

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

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 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 90 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 of 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 *flattery* (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.

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

- C) hard work contributes very little to one's promotion
- D) many employees fail to recognize the need for flattery

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 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 is 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 handguns."

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

- C) not serious about the private ownership of H-bombs
- D) concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 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 languages, 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 Gallaudet 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.

Stokoe 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 usually 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 Gallaudet 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,” Stokoe explains, “is that language is not mouth stuff — it's brain stuff.”

21. The study of sign language is thought to be _____.
 - A) a new way to look at the learning of language
 - B) a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language
 - C) an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure of a language
 - D) an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language
22. The present growing interest in sign language was stimulated by _____.
 - A) a famous scholar in the study of the human brain
 - B) a leading specialist in the study of liberal arts
 - C) an English teacher in a university for the deaf
 - D) some senior experts in American Sign Language
23. According to Stokoe, sign language is _____.
 - A) a substandard language
 - B) a genuine language
 - C) an artificial language
 - D) an international language
24. Most educators objected to Stokoe's idea because they thought _____.
 - A) sign language was not extensively used even by deaf people
 - B) sign language was too artificial to be widely accepted
 - C) a language should be easy to use and understand
 - D) a language could only exist in the form of speech sounds
25. Stokoe's arguments is based on his belief that _____.
 - A) sign language is as efficient as any other language
 - B) sign language is derived from natural language
 - C) language is a system of meaningful codes
 - D) language is a product of the brain

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

It came as something of a surprise when Diana, Princess of Wales, made a trip to Angola in 1997, to support the red Cross's campaign for a total ban on all anti-personnel landmines. Within hours of arriving in Angola, television screens around the world were filled with the images of her comforting victims injured in explosions caused by landmines. "I knew the statistics," she said. "But putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me; like when I met Sandra, a 13-year-old girl who had lost her leg, and people like her."

The Princess concluded with a simple message: "We must stop landmines". And she used every opportunity during her visit to repeat this message.

But, back in London, her views were not shared by some members of the British government, which refused to support a ban on these weapons. Angry politicians launched an attack on the Princess in the press. They described her as "very ill-informed" and a "loose cannon (乱放炮的人)".

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 Defense 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.

26. Princess Diana paid a visit to Angola in 1997 _____.
A) to voice her support for a total ban of landmines
B) to clarify the British government's stand on landmines
C) to investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there
D) to establish her image as a friend of landmine victims
27. What did Diana mean when she said "... putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me" (Line 5, Para. 1)?
A) She just couldn't bear to meet the landmine victims face to face.
B) The actual situation in Angola made her feel like going back home.
C) Meeting the landmine victims in person made her believe the statistics.
D) Seeing the pain of the victims made her feel realize the seriousness of the situation.
28. Some members of the British government criticized Diana because _____.
A) she was ill-informed of the government's policy
B) they were actually opposed to banning landmines
C) she had not consulted the government before the visit
D) they believe that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola
29. How did Diana respond to the criticism?
A) She paid no attention to them.
B) She made more appearance on TV.
C) She met the 13-year-old girl as planned.
D) She rose to argue with her opponents.
30. What did Princess Diana think of her visit to Angola?
A) It had caused embarrassment to the British government.
B) It had brought her closer to the ordinary people.
C) It had greatly promoted her popularity.

D) It had affected her relations with the British government.

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

31. I went along thinking of nothing _____, only looking at things around me.
A) in particular B) in harmony C) in doubt D) in brief
32. Critics believe that the control of television by mass advertising has _____ the quality of the programs.
A) lessened B) declined C) affected D) effected
33. I must congratulate you _____ the excellent design of the new bridge.
A) with B) of C) at D) on
34. There is a fully _____ health center on the ground floor of the main office building.
A) installed B) equipped C) provided D) projected
35. For more than 20 years, we've been supporting educational programs that _____ from kindergartens to colleges.
A) move B) shift C) range D) spread
36. The _____ at the military academy is so rigid that students can hardly bear it.
A) convention B) confinement C) principle D) discipline
37. The test results are beyond _____; they have been repeated in labs all over the world.
A) negotiation B) conflict C) bargain D) dispute
38. I was so _____ in today's history lesson. I didn't understand a thing.
A) amazed B) neglected C) confused D) amused
39. It _____ you to at least 50 % off the regular price of either frames or lenses when you buy both.
A) presents B) entitles C) credits D) tips
40. Deserts and high mountains have always been a _____ to the movement of people from place to place.
A) barrier B) fence C) prevention D) jam
41. 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) drifting C) mobile D) unstable
42. Mr. Smith says: "The media are very good at sensing a mood and then _____ it."
A) overtaking B) enlarging C) widening D) exaggerating
43. This is not an economical way to get more water; _____, it is very expensive.
A) on the other hand B) on the contrary C) in short D) or else
44. It was the first time that such a _____ had to be taken at a British nuclear power station.
A) presentation B) precaution C) preparation D) prediction
45. _____ that he wasn't happy with the arrangements, I tried to book a different hotel.
A) Perceiving B) Penetrating C) Puzzling D) Preserving
46. The board of the company has decided to _____ its operations to include all aspects of the clothing business.
A) multiply B) lengthen C) expand D) stretch
47. His business was very successful, but it was at the _____ of his family life.
A) consumption B) credit C) exhaustion D) expense
48. First published in 1927, the charts remain an _____ source for researchers.
A) identical B) indispensable C) intelligent D) inevitable
49. Joe is not good at sports, but when it _____ mathematics, he is the best in the class.
A) comes to B) comes up to C) comes on to D) comes around to
50. Doctors warned against chewing tobacco as a _____ for smoking.
A) relief B) revival C) substitute D) succession
51. When carbon is added to iron in proper _____ the result is steel.

- A) rates B) thicknesses C) proportions D) densities
52. You should try to _____ your ambition and be more realistic.
A) reserve B) restrain C) retain D) replace
53. Nancy is only a sort of _____ of her husband's opinion and has no ideas of her own.
A) sample B) reproduction C) shadow D) echo
54. Now that spring is here, you can _____ these fur coats till you need them again next winter.
A) put over B) put away C) put off D) put down
55. There is _____ of impatience in the tone of his voice.
A) hint B) notion C) dot D) phrase
56. Please _____ dictionaries when you are not sure of word spelling or meaning.
A) seek B) inquire C) search D) consult
57. At yesterday's party, Elizabeth's boyfriend amused us by _____ Charlie Chaplin.
A) copying B) following C) imitating D) modeling
58. She keeps a supply of candles in the house in case of power _____.
A) failure B) lack C) absence D) drop
59. The group of technicians are engaged in a study which _____ all aspects of urban planning.
A) inserts B) grips C) performs D) embraces
60. The lecture which lasted about three hours was so _____ that the audience couldn't help yawning.
A) tedious B) bored C) clumsy D) tired

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

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 cannot correctly _____ 70 _____ the Civil War between 1850 and 1990. _____ 71 _____ when they get the answers right, some are _____ 72 _____ guessing.

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

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

试 卷 二

Part V

Section B Compound Dictation

The Library of Congress is America's national library. It has millions of books and other objects. It has newspapers, (S1) _____ publications as well as 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 public 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 3,000 books. They were all (S7) _____ that year when the Capitol was burned down 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 7,000 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 that is published in the United States.

Part VI

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 introduction 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 introduction interesting and the arrangements for the day clear to everybody.

A Brief Introduction to a Tourist Attraction