



大学英语 4 级

# 考试大全 (第2版)

含2004年四级**最新**试题及详解

苑春鸣 刘国明 滕 梅 编著



电子工业出版社  
Publishing House of Electronics Industry  
<http://www.phei.com.cn>



大学英语 4 级

# 考试大全

( 第 2 版 ) 苑春鸣 刘国明 滕 梅 编著

电子工业出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京 · BEIJING

## 内 容 简 介

本书针对最新大学英语四级考试的大纲要求,并结合最新题型变化,在原版《大学英语四级考试大全》的基础上进行了不少改进,概括为“新、精、准、细”四个字。本书包含2004年最新的四级全真试题;去掉年头已久的几套老题,精选了自1999年1月以来的12套真题,最大限度地帮助考生节约有限的复习时间;每一套真题均备有一份准确的答案,方便考生迅速便捷地检查测试成绩;本书为每一套真题提供了详细的解析,并点明主考点。一书在手,高分无忧。

本书适合参加大学英语四级考试的广大考生和英语培训班学员使用。

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,侵权必究。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试大全 / 苑春鸣等编著. — 2版. — 北京:

电子工业出版社, 2004.8

ISBN 7-121-00096-2

I.大... II.滕... III.英语-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV.H310.42

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第067431号

责任编辑:郝志恒 刘冰冰

排版制作:华信卓越公司制作部

印 刷:北京东光印刷厂

出版发行:电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编:100036

经 销:各地新华书店

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张:15.5 字数:496千字

印 次:2004年8月第1次印刷

定 价:22.00元

凡购买电子工业出版社的图书,如有缺损问题,请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺,请与本社发行部联系。联系电话:(010)68279077。质量投诉请发邮件到 [zltz@phei.com.cn](mailto:zltz@phei.com.cn), 盗版侵权举报请发邮件至 [dbqq@phei.com.cn](mailto:dbqq@phei.com.cn)。



## 再 版 前 言



《大学英语四级考试大全》(第2版)是“超动力”英语系列的又一部力作。原版《大学英语四级考试大全》自问世以来,受到了广大师生和英语学习者的厚爱和青睐。本次再版是根据最新的大学英语四级考试的大纲要求,并结合近来四级考试的最新变化组织编写的。旨在帮助广大考生对各种题型及最新变化有全面的了解和系统训练,并在今后的考试中能对多变的题型应答自如,取得优异成绩。

**吃透全真题**是中国老师传给中国考生在四、六级考试中获胜的一个重要法宝。从语言的难易程度、语篇长度、词汇的全面性及写作特点上看是任何模拟题不能相比的。但这并不是说所有的真题都有很高的借鉴价值,年头太久的试题,虽然也是真题,但是由于出题者早已变更、题型在许多细节上的改变以及语言本身的进步等各种因素导致这些试题的参考价值在逐年降低。这次再版更注重实用性,去掉了这些年头过久的老题,切实帮助考生在有限的复习时间内大大提高学习效率。

本书在原版基础上进行了不少改进,其突出特点为:

**真题新** 书中囊括了本年度最新试题(2004年6月四级全真试题),并配备了详细的讲解和分析。

**选题精** 本书精选了从1999年1月至2004年6月历年四级考试的全真试题,旨在帮助广大考生在有限的复习时间内大幅度提高学习效率。

**答案准** 在每一套试题后,都备有一份专门的答案,方便考生在做完真题后就可以迅速便捷地检查测试成绩,然后就错题有选择地查阅解析。

**解析细** 本书为每一套真题都配备了详细的解析,点明每一道题的主考点,熟悉考题思路 and 常见的陷阱类型,全面掌握语法和考点。

本书编者均为多年从事英语四、六级培训的教师,在四级考试方面有非常丰富的辅导经验。我们真心希望每一位考生都能认真对待本书的每一部分,相信本书一定能令广大考生的应试能力有所提高!

预祝考生们学习进步,成绩优异!

编 者  
2004年7月



2004 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	1
2004 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	10
2004 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	11
2003 年 12 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	21
2003 年 12 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	30
2003 年 12 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	31
2003 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	43
2003 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	52
2003 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	53
2002 年 12 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	63
2002 年 12 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	72
2002 年 12 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	73
2002 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	83
2002 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	91
2002 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	92
2002 年 1 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	103
2002 年 1 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	112
2002 年 1 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	113
2001 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	125
2001 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	133
2001 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	134



2000 年 12 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	143
2000 年 12 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	151
2000 年 12 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	152
2000 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	163
2000 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	171
2000 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	172
2000 年 1 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	181
2000 年 1 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	190
2000 年 1 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	191
1999 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	201
1999 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	209
1999 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	210
1999 年 1 月大学英语四级全真试题 .....	221
1999 年 1 月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案 .....	229
1999 年 1 月大学英语四级全真试题详解 .....	230

## 2004 年 6 月大学英语四级全真试题

## 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.

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. C) At 10:25.  
B) 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 his 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

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

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 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

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 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 of flattery

### Passage Two

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**

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 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 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 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 argument 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

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 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 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.

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 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 believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola
29. How did Diana respond to the criticisms?  
A) She paid no attention to them.  
B) She made more appearances 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)

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.

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 25 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) thickness      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 idea 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 a \_\_\_\_\_ 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)

**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 cannot 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 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) practically   | C) shortly    | D) directly    |
| 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          |

## 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 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.



## 2004年6月大学英语四级全真试题参考答案

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1. D    2. C    3. C    4. A    5. B    6. D    7. B    8. A    9. C    10. B

#### Section A

- S1. popular    S2. historical    S3. prints    S4. instruments    S5. permitted  
S6. established    S7. destroyed  
S8. In 1897, the library moved into its own building across the street from the Capitol.  
S9. The library provides books and materials to the U.S. Congress and also lends books to other American libraries, government agencies, and foreign libraries.  
S10. Anyone who wants copyright protection for a publication in the U.S. must send two copies to the library.

### Part II Reading Comprehension

#### Passage One

11. D    12. A    13. B    14. D    15. B

#### Passage Two

16. A    17. C    18. A    19. D    20. A

#### Passage Three

21. B    22. C    23. B    24. D    25. D

#### Passage Four

26. A    27. D    28. D    29. A    30. B

### Part III Vocabulary

31. A    32. C    33. D    34. C    35. C    36. D    37. D    38. C    39. B    40. A  
41. C    42. D    43. B    44. B    45. A    46. C    47. D    48. B    49. A    50. C  
51. C    52. B    53. D    54. B    55. A    56. D    57. C    58. A    59. D    60. A

### Part IV Cloze

61. A    62. B    63. B    64. D    65. A    66. C    67. C    68. D    69. B    70. B  
71. A    72. B    73. D    74. A    75. D    76. D    77. C    78. C    79. A    80. C

## 2004年6月大学英语四级全真试题详解

### 听力原文

#### Section A

1. M: I ran into our friend Mark yesterday on the street, and he said he hadn't heard from you for two months.  
W: Yes, I know. But I've been too busy to phone him.  
**Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?**
2. M: Mr. Brown asked me to tell you that he's sorry he can't come to meet you in person. He's really too busy to make the trip.  
W: That's okay. I'm glad you've come in his place.  
**Q: What do we learn from the conversation?**
3. M: So, when are the other guys going to get here? The train is leaving in 10 minutes. We can't wait here forever!  
W: It's 10:30 already? They are supposed to be here by now! I told everybody to meet here by 10:15.  
**Q: When is the train leaving?**
4. W: So you've finally listened to your wife's advice and give up smoking?  
M: It was my doctor's advice. I'm suffering from high blood pressure.  
**Q: What do we learn from the conversation?**
5. W: Frank, I thought you were working in New York.  
M: I was, but I've moved back. I just couldn't get used to living in a big city, so here I am back in school taking courses for a teacher's certificate.  
**Q: What is Frank planning to do?**
6. M: Washing dishes at the restaurant every day is really boring.  
W: Why don't you quit and deliver flowers for me?  
**Q: What does the woman advise the man to do?**
7. M: Can I borrow your math textbook? I lost mine on the bus.  
W: You've asked the right person. I happen to have an extra copy.  
**Q: What does the woman mean?**
8. W: Hello, this is Dr. Gray's office. We're calling to remind you of your 4:15 appointment for your annual checkup tomorrow.  
M: Oh, thanks. It's a good thing you called. I thought it was 4:15 today.  
**Q: What do we learn from the conversation?**