

# 历年大学英语四级 考试全真题透析

2003.6-1999.1

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2004 版

ISBN 7-81038-625-5



9 787810 386258 >

ISBN 7-81038-625-5/H·117

定价：17.00元

C·E·T ENGLISH



东华大学出版社



# 大学英语四级考试全真试卷

## COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Four ——

### 03

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### 考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是: [A][B][C][D]  
使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

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### 答题提示

1. 本试卷是 1999 年 1 月到 2003 年 6 月四级真题,针对性强,权威性强,是考前模拟训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	语法结构	词汇	完形填空	简短回答	翻译	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15		10			15
自测分									
失分									

# 2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

## 试 卷 一

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

**Example:** You will hear;

You will read;

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

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

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A) His father.                                | B) His mother.                                   |
| C) His brother.                                  | D) His sister.                                   |
| 2. A) A job opportunity.                         | B) A position as general manager.                |
| C) A big travel agency.                          | D) An inexperienced salesman.                    |
| 3. A) Having a break.                            | B) Continuing the meeting.                       |
| C) Moving on to the next item.                   | D) Waiting a little longer.                      |
| 4. A) The weather forecast says it will be fine. | B) The weather doesn't count in their plan.      |
| C) They will not do as planned in case of rain.  | D) They will postpone their program if it rains. |
| 5. A) He wishes to have more courses like it.    | B) He finds it hard to follow the teacher.       |
| C) He wishes the teacher would talk more.        | D) He doesn't like the teacher's accent.         |
| 6. A) Go on with the game.                       | B) Draw pictures on the computer.                |
| C) Review his lessons.                           | D) Have a good rest.                             |
| 7. A) She does not agree with Jack.              | B) Jack's performance is disappointing.          |
| C) Most people will find basketball boring.      | D) She shares Jack's opinion.                    |
| 8. A) The man went to a wrong check-in counter.  | B) The man has just missed his flight.           |
| C) The plane will leave at 9:14.                 | D) The plane's departure time remains unknown.   |
| 9. A) At a newsstand.                            | B) At a car dealer's.                            |
| C) At a publishing house.                        | D) At a newspaper office.                        |
| 10. A) He wants to get a new position.           | B) He is asking the woman for help.              |
| C) He has left the woman a good impression.      | D) He enjoys letter writing.                     |

## Section B

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

### Passage One

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

11. A) They are interested in other kinds of reading.      B) They are active in voluntary services.  
C) They tend to be low in education and in income.      D) They live in isolated areas.
12. A) The reasons why people don't read newspapers are more complicated than assumed.  
B) There are more uneducated people among the wealthy than originally expected.  
C) Their number of newspaper readers is steadily increasing.  
D) There are most nonreaders among young people nowadays.
13. A) Lowering the prices of their newspapers.  
B) Shortening their news stories.  
C) Adding variety to their newspaper content.  
D) Including more advertisements in their newspapers.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) A basket.      B) A cup.      C) An egg.      D) An oven.
15. A) To let in the sunshine.      B) To serve as its door.  
C) To keep the nest cool.      D) For the bird to lay eggs.
16. A) Branches.      B) Grasses.      C) Mud.      D) Straw.
17. A) Some are built underground.      B) Some can be eaten.  
C) Most are sewed with grasses.      D) Most are dried by the sun.

### Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) To examine the chemical elements in the Ice Age.  
B) To look into the pattern of solar wind activity.  
C) To analyze the composition of different trees.  
D) To find out the origin of carbon-14 on Earth.
19. A) The lifecycle of trees.      B) The number of trees.  
C) The intensity of solar burning.      D) The quality of air.
20. A) It affects the growth of trees.      B) It has been increasing since the Ice Age.  
C) It is determined by the chemicals in the air.      D) It follows a certain cycle.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like "serious

illness of a family member" were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress — it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like "Stress causes illness!" If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many — like the death of a loved one — are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a *prescription* (处方) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we're all *vulnerable* (脆弱的) and passive in the face of *adversity* (逆境). But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

21. The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the way you handle major events may cause stress
  - B) what should be done to avoid stress
  - C) what kind of event would cause stress
  - D) how to cope with sudden changes in life
22. The studies on stress in the early 1970's led to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) widespread concern over its harmful effects
  - B) great panic over the mental disorder it could cause
  - C) an intensive research into stress-related illnesses
  - D) popular avoidance of stressful jobs
23. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) how much pressure you are under
  - B) how positive events can change your life
  - C) how stressful a major event can be
  - D) how you can deal with life-changing events
24. Why is "such simplistic advice" (Line 1, Para. 3) impossible to follow?
  - A) No one can stay on the same job for long.
  - B) No prescription is effective in relieving stress.
  - C) People have to get married someday.
  - D) You could be missing opportunities as well.
25. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) nervous when faced with difficulties
  - B) physically and mentally strained
  - C) more capable of coping with adversity
  - D) indifferent toward what happens to them

#### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Most episodes of absent-mindedness — forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room — are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your *wardrobe* (衣柜). "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years

ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment. And memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter, "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a *medication*(药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table — don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

26. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?

- A) It helps us understand our memory system better.
- B) It enables us to recall something from our memory.
- C) It expands our memory capacity considerably.
- D) It slows down the process of losing our memory.

27. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they have a wider range of interests
- B) they are more reliant on the environment
- C) they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
- D) they are more interested in what's happening around them

28. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it will easily get lost
- B) it's not clear enough for you to read
- C) it's out of your sight
- D) it might get mixed up with other things

29. What do we learn from the last paragraph?

- A) If we focus our attention on one thing, we might forget another.
- B) Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.
- C) Repetition helps improve our memory.
- D) If we keep forgetting things, we'd better return to where we were.

30. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The process of gradual memory loss.
- B) The causes of absent-mindedness.
- C) The impact of the environment on memory.
- D) A way of encoding and recalling.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is hard to track the blue whale, the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult, and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

So biologists were delighted early this year when, with the help of the Navy, they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days, monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic *eruption*(爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies.

Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second — slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important, different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds, focusing them in the same way a *stethoscope* (听诊器) does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean, especially low-frequency ones, can often travel thousands of miles.

31. The passage is chiefly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) an effort to protect and endangered marine species  
B) the civilian use of a military detection system  
C) the exposure of a U. S. Navy top-secret weapon  
D) a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales
32. The underwater listening system was originally designed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to trace and locate enemy vessels  
B) to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions  
C) to study the movement of ocean currents  
D) to replace the global radio communications network
33. The deep-sea listening system makes use of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water  
B) the capability of sound to travel at high speed  
C) the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound  
D) low-frequency sounds traveling across different layers of water
34. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales  
B) blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system  
C) opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology  
D) military technology has great potential in civilian use
35. Which of the following is true about the U. S. Navy underwater listening network?  
A) It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.  
B) It has been replaced by a more advanced system.  
C) It became useless to the military after the cold war.  
D) It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around *aerobic exercise* (有氧操). Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to *capitalize* (获利) on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus was not on aerobics, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to

performance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sport Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific physical activity and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000; National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.

36. The word "spas" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) sports activities B) places for physical exercise  
 C) recreation centers D) athletic training programs
37. Early fitness spas were intended mainly for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the promotion of aerobic exercise B) endurance and muscular development  
 C) the improvement of women's figures D) better performance in aerobic dancing
38. What was the attitude of doctors towards weight training in health improvement?  
 A) Positive. B) Indifferent. C) Negative. D) Cautious.
39. People were given physical fitness tests in order to find out \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) how well they could do in athletics  
 B) what their health condition was like  
 C) what kind of fitness center was suitable for them  
 D) whether they were fit for aerobic exercise
40. Recent studies have suggested that weight training \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) has become an essential part of people's life B) may well affect the health of the trainees  
 C) will attract more people in the days to come D) contributes to health improvement as well

### Part III

### Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

41. You would be \_\_\_\_\_ a risk to let your child go to school by himself.  
 A) omitting B) attaching C) affording D) running
42. He is always here; it's \_\_\_\_\_ you've never met him.  
 A) unique B) strange C) rare D) peculiar
43. There has been a great increase in retail sales, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A) does there B) isn't there C) hasn't there D) isn't it
44. We'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ a table for five for dinner this evening.  
 A) preserve B) reserve C) retain D) sustain
45. Although a teenager, Fred could resist \_\_\_\_\_ what to do and what not to do.  
 A) being told B) telling C) to be told D) to tell
46. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have \_\_\_\_\_ supplies of petroleum.  
 A) proficient B) efficient C) potential D) sufficient
47. In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.  
 A) to stay B) stayed C) staying D) having stayed
48. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) ability B) future C) possibility D) opportunity
49. Britain has the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of road traffic in the world — over 60 cars for every mile of road.  
 A) popularity B) density C) intensity D) prosperity
50. How is it \_\_\_\_\_ your roommate's request and yours are identical?



- A) if                      B) so                      C) what                      D) that
51. In my opinion, he's \_\_\_\_\_ the most imaginative of all the contemporary poets.  
A) in all                      B) for all                      C) at best                      D) by far
52. He didn't have time to read the report word for word; he just \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A) skimmed                      B) observed                      C) overlooked                      D) glanced
53. The leader of the expedition \_\_\_\_\_ everyone to follow his example.  
A) promoted                      B) reinforced                      C) sparked                      D) inspired
54. What a lovely party! It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ all my life.  
A) remembering                      B) to remember  
C) to be remembered                      D) being remembered
55. Who would you rather \_\_\_\_\_ with you, George or me?  
A) going                      B) to go                      C) have gone                      D) went
56. The \_\_\_\_\_ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly between researchers and teachers.  
A) intensive                      B) concise                      C) joint                      D) overall
57. The owner and editor of the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ the conference.  
A) were attending                      B) were to attend                      C) is to attend                      D) are to attend
58. We left the meeting, there obviously \_\_\_\_\_ no point in staying.  
A) were                      B) being                      C) to be                      D) having
59. Their products are frequently overpriced and \_\_\_\_\_ in quality.  
A) influential                      B) inferior                      C) superior                      D) subordinate
60. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that \_\_\_\_\_ lot.  
A) valid                      B) vain                      C) vacant                      D) vague
61. These people once had fame and fortune; now \_\_\_\_\_ is left to them is utter poverty.  
A) all that                      B) all what                      C) all which                      D) that all
62. To our \_\_\_\_\_, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.  
A) anxiety                      B) relief                      C) view                      D) judgment
63. Many people like white color as it is a \_\_\_\_\_ of purity.  
A) symbol                      B) signal                      C) sign                      D) symptom
64. The residents, \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.  
A) all of their homes                      B) all their homes  
C) whose all homes                      D) all of whose homes
65. This research has attracted wide \_\_\_\_\_ coverage and has featured on BBC television's Tomorrow's World.  
A) message                      B) information                      C) media                      D) data
66. I would never have \_\_\_\_\_ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.  
A) sought for                      B) accounted for                      C) turned up                      D) resorted to
67. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner \_\_\_\_\_ at the very moment of the crash.  
A) should have died                      B) must be dying  
C) must have died                      D) ought to die
68. The energy \_\_\_\_\_ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.  
A) transferred                      B) released                      C) delivered                      D) conveyed
69. \_\_\_\_\_ their work will give us a much better feel for the wide differences between the two schools of thought.  
A) To have reviewed                      B) Having reviewed  
C) Reviewing                      D) Being reviewed

70. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the \_\_\_\_\_ silk from damage.  
A) sensitive                      B) tender                      C) delicate                      D) sensible

## 试 卷 二

### Part IV                      Short Answer Questions                      (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

As researchers learn more about how children's intelligence develops, they are increasingly surprised by the power of parents. The power of the school has been replaced by the home. To begin with, all the factors which are part of intelligence — the child's understanding of language, learning patterns, curiosity — are established well before the child enters school at the age of six. Study after study has shown that even after school begins, children's achievements have been far more influenced by parents than by teachers. This is particularly true about learning that is language-related. The school rather than the home is given credit for variations in achievement in subjects such as science.

In view of their power, it's sad to see so many parents not making the most of their child's intelligence. Until recently parents had been warned by educators who asked them not to educate their children. Many teachers now realize that children cannot be educated only at school and parents are being asked to contribute both before and after the child enters school.

Parents have been particularly afraid to teach reading at home. Of course, children shouldn't be pushed to read by their parents, but educators have discovered that reading is best taught individually — and the easiest place to do this is at home. Many four-and five-year-olds who have been shown a few letters and taught their sounds will compose single words of their own with them even before they have been taught to read.

**Questions:** (注意: 答题尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

S1. What have researchers found out about the influence of parents and the school on children's intelligence?

\_\_\_\_\_

S2. What do researchers conclude about children's learning patterns?

\_\_\_\_\_

S3. In which area may school play a more important role?

\_\_\_\_\_

S4. Why did many parents fail to make the most of their children's intelligence?

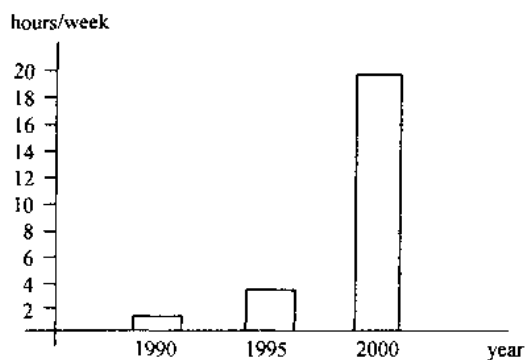
\_\_\_\_\_

S5. The author suggests in the last paragraph that parents should be encouraged to

\_\_\_\_\_

### Part V                      Writing                      (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Student Use of Computers*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the chart and the outline given below:



Average number of hours a student spends on the computer per week

1. 上图所示为 1990 年、1995 年、2000 年某校大学生使用计算机的情况,请描述其变化;
2. 请说明发生这些变化的原因(可从计算机的用途、价格或社会发展等方面加以说明);
3. 你认为目前大学生在计算机使用中有什么困难或问题。

### Student Use of Computers

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