

历年大学英语四级 考试全真题透析

2003.6-1999.1

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C·E·T ENGLISH



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大学英语四级考试全真试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Four ——

07

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。

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									

2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

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 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) She is not interested in the article.
B) She has given the man much trouble.
C) She would like to have a copy of the article.
D) She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.
2. A) He saw the big tower he visited on TV.
B) He has visited the TV tower twice.
C) He has visited the TV tower once.
D) He will visit the TV tower in June.
3. A) The woman has trouble getting along with the professor.
B) The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.
C) The woman knows the professor has been busy.
D) The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.
4. A) He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.
B) He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.
C) He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.
D) He wants to spend more time with his family.
5. A) The man thought the essay was easy.
B) They both had a hard time writing the essay.
C) The woman thought the essay was easy.
D) Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.
6. A) In the park.
B) Between two buildings.
C) In his apartment.
D) Under a huge tree.
7. A) It's awfully dull.
B) It's really exciting.
C) It's very exhausting.
D) It's quite challenging.
8. A) A movie.
B) A lecture.
C) A play.
D) A speech.

9. A) The weather is mild compared to the past years. B) They are having the coldest winter ever.
C) The weather will soon get warmer. D) The weather may get even colder.
10. A) A mystery story. B) The hiring of a shop assistant.
C) The search for a reliable witness. D) An unsolved case of robbery.

Section B

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

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) They want to change the way English is taught.
B) They learn English to find well-paid jobs.
C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.
D) They know clearly what they want to learn.
12. A) Professionals. B) College students.
C) Beginners. D) Intermediate learners.
13. A) Courses for doctors. B) Courses for businessmen.
C) Courses for reporters. D) Courses for lawyers.
14. A) Three groups of learners. B) The importance of business English.
C) English for Specific Purposes. D) Features of English for different purposes.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) To show off their wealth. B) To feel good.
C) To regain their memory. D) To be different from others.
16. A) To help solve their psychological problems. B) To play games with them.
C) To send them to the hospital. D) To make them aware of its harmfulness.
17. A) They need care and affection. B) They are fond of round-the-world trips.
C) They are mostly from broken families. D) They are likely to commit crimes.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Because it was too heavy. B) Because it did not bend easily.
C) Because it did not shoot far. D) Because its string was short.
19. A) It went out of use 300 years ago. B) It was invented after the short bow.
C) It was discovered before fire and the wheel. D) It's still in use today.
20. A) They are accurate and easy to pull. B) Their shooting range is 40 yards.
C) They are usually used indoors. D) They took 100 years to develop.

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

21. As we can no longer wait for the delivery of our order, we have to _____ it.
A) postpone B) refuse C) delay D) cancel
22. These books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you _____ you need.

- A) all the information B) all the informations
C) all of information D) all of the informations
23. Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.
A) had he arrived B) would he have arrived
C) did he arrive D) should he have arrived
24. Young people are not _____ to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in.
A) conservative B) content C) confident D) generous
25. Most broadcasters maintain that TV has been unfairly criticized and argue that the power of the medium is _____.
A) granted B) implied C) exaggerated D) remedied
26. These surveys indicate that many crimes go _____ by the police, mainly because not all victims report them.
A) unrecorded B) to be unrecorded
C) unrecording D) to have been unrecorded
27. I have no objection _____ your story again.
A) to hear B) to hearing C) to having heard D) to have heard
28. The clothes a person wears may express his _____ or social position.
A) curiosity B) status C) determination D) significance
29. By law, when one makes a large purchase, he should have _____ opportunity to change his mind.
A) accurate B) urgent C) excessive D) adequate
30. You will see this product _____ wherever you go.
A) to be advertised B) advertised C) advertise D) advertising
31. The early pioneers had to _____ many hardships to settle on the new land.
A) go along with B) go back on C) go through D) go into
32. The suggestion that the mayor _____ the prizes was accepted by everyone.
A) would present B) present C) presents D) ought to present
33. Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, _____ overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.
A) whose B) which C) that D) what
34. Peter, who had been driving all day, suggested _____ at the next town.
A) to stop B) stopping C) stop D) having stopped
35. I didn't know the word. I had to _____ a dictionary.
A) look out B) make out C) refer to D) go over
36. The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favour of the new theory.
A) to be based on B) to base on
C) which to base on D) on which to base
37. There are signs _____ restaurants are becoming more popular with families.
A) that B) which C) in which D) whose
38. I think I was at school, _____ I was staying with a friend during the vacation when I heard the news.
A) or else B) and then C) or so D) even so
39. It is said that the math teacher seems _____ towards bright students.
A) partial B) beneficial C) preferable D) liable
40. In order to show his boss what a careful worker he was, he took _____ trouble over the figures.
A) extensive B) spare C) extra D) supreme
41. -- "May I speak to your manager Mr. Williams at five o'clock tonight?"
-- "I'm sorry. Mr. Williams _____ to a conference long before then."

- A) will have gone
C) would have gone
B) had gone
D) has gone
42. You _____ him so closely; you should have kept your distance.
A) shouldn't follow
B) mustn't follow
C) couldn't have been following
D) shouldn't have been following
43. The growth of part-time and flexible working patterns, and of training and retraining schemes, _____ more women to take advantage of employment opportunities.
A) have allowed
B) allow
C) allowing
D) allows
44. Everybody _____ in the hall where they were welcomed by the secretary.
A) assembled
B) accumulated
C) piled
D) joined
45. Putting in a new window will _____ cutting away part of the roof.
A) include
B) involve
C) contain
D) comprise
46. Living in the western part of the country has its problems, _____ obtaining fresh water is not the least.
A) with which
B) for which
C) of which
D) which
47. In the _____ of the project not being a success, the investors stand to lose up to \$30 million.
A) face
B) time
C) event
D) course
48. The manager would rather his daughter _____ in the same office.
A) had not worked
B) not to work
C) does not work
D) did not work
49. _____, he does get annoyed with her sometimes.
A) Although much he likes her
B) Much although he likes her
C) As he likes her much
D) Much as he likes her
50. The British constitution is _____ a large extent a product of the historical events described above.
A) within
B) to
C) by
D) at

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed *refereeing* (裁判) decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

The researcher organized an experimental *tournament* (锦标赛) involving four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees were in charge.

Observers noted down the referees' errors, of which there were 61 over the tournament. Converted to a standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a remarkably high number.

The researcher then studied the videotapes to analyse the matches in detail. Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research shows the *optimum* (最佳的) distance is about 20 meters.

There also seemed to be an optimum speed. Correct decisions came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The average speed for errors was 4 meters per second.

If FIFA, football's international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the next World Cup, it should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to

keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

He also says that FIFA's insistence that referees should retire at age 45 may be misguided. If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical.

51. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to _____.
A) review the decisions of referees at the 1998 World Cup
B) analyse the causes of errors made by football referees
C) set a standard for football refereeing
D) reexamine the rules for football refereeing
52. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was _____.
A) slightly above average
B) higher than in the 1998 World Cup
C) quite unexpected
D) as high as in a standard match
53. The findings of the experiment show that _____.
A) errors are more likely when a referee keeps close to the ball
B) the farther the referee is from the incident, the fewer the errors
C) the more slowly the referee runs, the more likely will errors occur
D) errors are less likely when a referee stays in one spot
54. The word "officials" (Line 2, Para. 4) most probably refers to _____.
A) the researchers involved in the experiment
B) the inspectors of the football tournament
C) the referees of the football tournament
D) the observers at the site of the experiment
55. What is one of the possible conclusions of the experiment?
A) The ideal retirement age for an experienced football referee is 45.
B) Age should not be the chief consideration in choosing a football referee.
C) A football referee should be as young and energetic as possible.
D) An experienced football referee can do well even when in poor physical condition.

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states — at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that were paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent — twice the national average.

For *advocates* (代言人) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lamm, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a *toxin* (毒素) that was poisoning the family," says Robert Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. "The reform is changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work *ethic* (道德观), which is much more important."

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked," then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

56. From the passage, it can be seen that the author _____.
A) believes the reform has reduced the government's burden

- B) insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
 C) is over-enthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
 D) considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful
57. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?
 A) Because many families are divorced. B) Because the government aid is now rare.
 C) Because their wages are low. D) Because the cost of living is rising.
58. What is worth noting from the example of Athens County is that _____.
 A) greater efforts should be made to improve people's living standards
 B) 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years
 C) 50 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare
 D) the living standards of most people are going down
59. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at _____.
 A) saving welfare funds B) rebuilding the work ethic
 C) providing more jobs D) cutting government expenses
60. According to the passage, before the welfare reform was carried out, _____.
 A) the poverty rate was lower B) average living standards were higher
 C) the average worker was paid higher wages D) the poor used to rely on government aid

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than *civilian* (百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional *identity* (身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are *tax-deductible* (可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

61. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.
 A) still judge a man by his clothes
 B) hold the uniform in such high regard
 C) enjoy having a professional identity
 D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform
62. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform _____.
 A) suggests quality work B) discards his social identity
 C) appears to be more practical D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes
63. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.

- A) provide practical benefits to the wearer
 - B) make the wearer catch the public eye
 - C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
 - D) provide the wearer with a professional identity
64. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms _____.
- A) are usually helpful
 - B) have little or no individual freedom
 - C) tend to lose their individuality
 - D) enjoy greater popularity
65. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) Uniforms and Society
 - B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
 - C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform
 - D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

Passage Four

Question 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under stressful circumstances. Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to cope with major life changes and daily *hassles* (困难). People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a range of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, reveal that the presence of social support helps people *fend off* (挡开) illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives, and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others despite our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time *distracting* (转移……注意力) us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support — financial aid, material resources, and needed services — that reduces stress by helping us resolve and cope with our problems.

66. Interpersonal relationships are important because _____.
- A) they are indispensable to people's social well-being
 - B) they awaken people's desire to exchange resources
 - C) they help people to cope with life in the information era
 - D) they can cure a range of illnesses such as heart disease, etc.
67. Research shows that people's physical and mental health _____.
- A) relies on the social welfare systems which support them
 - B) has much to do with the amount of support they get from others
 - C) depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles
 - D) is closely related to their strength for coping with major changes in their lives
68. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "cushions" (Line 1, Para. 2)?
- A) Adds up to.
 - B) Does away with.
 - C) Lessens the effect of.
 - D) Lays the foundation for.
69. Helping a sick neighbor with some repair work is an example of _____.
- A) instrumental support
 - B) informational support
 - C) social companionship
 - D) the strengthening of self-respect
70. Social companionship is beneficial in that _____.
- A) it helps strengthen our ties with relatives
 - B) it enables us to eliminate our faults and mistakes
 - C) it makes our leisure-time activities more enjoyable
 - D) it draws our attention away from our worries and troubles

Part IV**Translation from English into Chinese****(15 minutes)**

Directions: In this part, there are items, each consisting of one or two sentences for you to translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part Three of Test Paper One. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meaning in the context.

S1. (Lines 1-2, Para. 1, Passage 1)

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed *refereeing* (裁判) decisions that denied victory to their team.

S2. (Lines 1-2, Para. 6, Passage 2)

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

S3. (Lines 5-6, Para. 2, Passage 3)

What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional *identity* (身份) than to step out of uniform?

S4. (Lines 3-4, para. 1, Passage 4)

Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties.

Part V**Writing****(30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?* You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 很多人认为有必要举行英语口语考试,理由是……
2. 也有人持不同意见,……
3. 我的看法和打算。

Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?

A test of spoken English will be included as an optional component of the College English Test (CET)....
