

历年大学英语四级 考试全真题透析

2003.6-1999.1

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另配磁带两盒



- 大学英语四级考前冲刺试卷及透析
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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 ——

10

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									

1999 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) He watched television with his friend. | B) He stayed at home talking with his friend. |
| C) He went to see a film with his friend. | D) He went to see his schoolmate. |
| 2. A) When the meeting is to be held. | B) Who are going to attend the meeting. |
| C) Where the meeting is to be held. | D) What's to be discussed at the meeting. |
| 3. A) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson. | |
| B) Who is going to contact Mr. Johnson. | |
| C) The arrangement of the Wednesday meeting. | |
| D) Where they are going to meet Mr. Johnson. | |
| 4. A) Jack brought the tape to the party. | B) The tape had been returned to Paul. |
| C) The tape was missing. | D) Jack lent his tape to Paul. |
| 5. A) The man wants to reserve a room. | B) The man reserved a room some time ago. |
| C) The man has booked a room with no bath. | D) The man wants to buy a flat on the second floor. |
| 6. A) Both editions are the same price now. | B) It has two editions with the same cover. |
| C) The paperback edition is on sale. | D) The hardcover edition is more expensive. |
| 7. A) His TV sets are all of the same brand. | B) He doesn't have the newest models right now. |
| C) He has the best TV sets for sale. | D) His TV sets have a good sale. |
| 8. A) He must hand in a report about the museum. | |
| B) He has already visited the museum. | |
| C) He has to read a history book. | |
| D) He is too busy to go with her. | |

9. A) They are rewarding.
C) They are boring.
10. A) A sunny day.
C) An attractive hut.
- B) They are entertaining.
D) They are time-consuming.
B) A raincoat.
D) A lovely hat.

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 following you have just heard.

11. A) She sat back and relaxed.
C) She entered university.
12. A) 8 years.
B) 20 years.
13. A) Bring a great deal of useful experience to the university.
B) Improve human relationships in the university.
C) Bring a fear of aging among young students on the campus.
D) Improve the reputation of the university.
14. A) She is learning English and drama.
B) She is learning how to make sound judgments.
C) She is learning how to teach minority students.
D) She is learning to perceive, not to judge.
- B) She decided to retire.
D) She worked out a new English program.
C) 16 years.
D) 30 years.

Passage Two

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

15. A) The difference between classical music and rock music.
B) Why classical music is popular with math students.
C) The effects of music on the results of math tests.
D) How to improve your reasoning ability.
16. A) Because it stimulates your nerve activity.
B) Because it keeps you calm.
C) Because it strengthens your memory.
D) Because it improves your problem solving strategies.
17. A) Piano music could interfere with your reasoning ability.
B) The effects of music do not last longer.
C) The more you listen to music, the higher your test scores will be.
D) Music, whether classical or rock, helps improve your memory.

Passage Three

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

18. A) To drive the car automatically.
C) To prevent car accidents.
19. A) It sends out signals for help.
C) It takes over the driving immediately.
20. A) It monitors the signals transmitted from the driver's brain.
B) It can measure the driver's alcohol level in the blood.
C) It can quicken the driver's response to emergencies.
D) It bases its analysis on the driver's heart beat.
- B) To measure the driver's pulse.
D) To monitor the driver's health.
B) It sounds an alarm to warn the driver.
D) It stops the car automatically.

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:

The view over a valley of a tiny village with *thatched* (草盖的) roof cottages around a church; a drive through a narrow village street lined with thatched cottages painted pink or white; the sight over the rolling hills of a pretty collection of thatched farm buildings --- these are still common sights in parts of England. Most people will agree that the thatched roof is an essential part of the attraction of the English countryside.

Thatching is in fact the oldest of all the building crafts practiced in the *British Isles* (英伦诸岛). Although thatch has always been used for cottages and farm buildings, it was once used for castles and churches, too.

Thatching is a *solitary* (独自的) craft, which often runs in families. The craft of thatching as it is practised today has changed very little since the Middle Ages. Over 800 full-time thatchers are employed in England and Wales today, maintaining and renewing the old roofs as well as thatching newer houses. Many property owners choose thatch not only for its beauty but because they know it will keep them cool in summer and warm in winter.

In fact, if we look at developing countries, over half the world lives under thatch, but they all do it in different ways. People in developing countries are often reluctant to go back to traditional materials and would prefer modern buildings. However, they may lack the money to allow them to import the necessary materials. Their temporary mud huts with thatched roofs of wild grasses often only last six months. Thatch which has been done the British way lasts from twenty to sixty years, and is an effective defiance against the heat.

21. Which of the following remains a unique feature of the English countryside?
- A) Narrow streets lined with pink or white houses.
B) Rolling hills with pretty farm buildings.
C) Cottages with thatched roofs.
D) Churches with cottages around them.
22. What do we know about thatching as a craft?
- A) It is a collective activity.
B) It is practiced on farms all over England.
C) It is quite different from what it used to be.
D) It is in most cases handed down among family members.
23. Thatched houses are still preferred because of _____.
A) their style and comfort
B) their durability
C) their easy maintenance
D) their cheap and ready-made materials
24. People in developing countries also live under thatch because _____.
A) thatched cottages are a big tourist attraction
B) thatched roof houses are the cheapest
C) thatch is an effective defense against the heat
D) they like thatched houses better than other buildings
25. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A) thatched cottages in England have been passed down from ancient times
B) thatching is a building craft first created by the English people
C) the English people have a special liking for thatched houses

D) most thatched cottages in England are located on hillsides

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

President Coolidge's statement, "The business of America is business," still points to an important truth today — that business institutions have more *prestige* (威望) in American society than other kind of organization, including the government. Why do business institutions possess this great prestige?

One reason is that Americans view business as being more firmly based on the ideal of competition than other institutions in society. Since competition is seen as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are respected. Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means by which other basic American values such as individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and hard work are protected.

Competition protects the freedom of the individual by ensuring that there is no *monopoly* (垄断) of power. In contrast to one, all-powerful government, many businesses compete against each other for profits. Theoretically, if one business tries to take unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its customers more fairly. Where many businesses compete for the customers' dollar, they cannot afford to treat them like inferiors or slaves.

A contrast is often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly. Because business is competitive, many Americans believe that it is more supportive of freedom than government, even though government leaders are elected by the people and business leaders are not. Many Americans believe, then, that competition is as important, or even more important, than democracy in preserving freedom.

Competition in business is also believed to strengthen the ideal of equality of opportunity. Competition is seen as an open and fair race where success goes to the swiftest person regardless of his or her social class background. Competitive success is commonly seen as the American alternative to social rank based on family background. Business is therefore viewed as an expression of the idea of equality of opportunity rather than the *aristocratic* (贵族的) idea of inherited privilege.

26. The statement "The business of America is business" probably means _____.
A) The business institutions in America are concerned with commerce
B) Business problems are of great importance to the American government
C) Business is of primary concern to Americans
D) America is a great power in world business
27. Americans believe that they can realize their personal values only _____.
A) when given equality of opportunity
B) through doing business
C) By protecting their individual freedom
D) by way of competition
28. Who can benefit from business competition?
A) Honest businessmen
B) Both businessmen and their customers
C) People with ideals of equality and freedom
D) Both business institutions and government
29. Government is believed to differ strikingly from business in that government is characterized by _____.
A) its absolute control of power
B) its function in preserving personal freedom
C) its role in protecting basic American values
D) its democratic way of exercising leadership
30. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes _____.
A) Americans are more ambitious than people in other countries

- B) in many countries success often depends on one's social status
- C) American businesses are more democratic than those in other countries
- D) businesses in other countries are not as competitive as those in America

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects. Consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement. For example, some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. A few years ago, a brand of bread was offered to *dieters* (节食者) with the message that there were fewer *calories* (热量单位, 大卡) in every slice. It turned out that the bread was not *dietetic* (适合于节食的), but just regular bread. There were fewer calories because it was sliced very thin, but there were the same number of calories in every loaf.

On the positive side, emotional appeals may respond to a consumer's real concerns. Consider fire insurance. Fire insurance may be sold by appealing to fear of loss. But fear of loss is the real reason for fire insurance. The security of knowing that property is protected by insurance makes the purchase of fire insurance a worthwhile investment for most people. If consumers consider the quality of the insurance plans as well as the message in the ads, they will benefit from the advertising.

Each consumer must evaluate her or his own situation. Are the benefits of the product important enough to justify buying it? Advertising is intended to appeal to consumers, but it does not force them to buy the product. Consumers still control the final buying decision.

31. Advertising can persuade the consumer to buy worthless products by _____.
 - A) stressing their high quality
 - B) convincing him of their low price
 - C) maintaining a balance between quality and price
 - D) appealing to his buying motives
32. The reason why the bread advertisement is misleading is that _____.
 - A) thin slices of bread could contain more calories
 - B) the loaf was cut into regular slices
 - C) the bread was not genuine bread
 - D) the total number of calories in the loaf remained the same
33. The passage tells us that _____.
 - A) sometimes advertisements really sell what the consumer needs
 - B) advertisements occasionally force consumers into buying things they don't need
 - C) the buying motives of consumers are controlled by advertisements
 - D) fire insurance is seldom a worthwhile investment
34. It can be inferred from the passage that a smart consumer should _____.
 - A) think carefully about the benefits described in the advertisements
 - B) guard against the deceiving nature of advertisements
 - C) be familiar with various advertising strategies
 - D) avoid buying products that have strong emotional appeal
35. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A) how to make a wise buying decision
 - B) ways to protect the interests of the consumer
 - C) the positive and negative aspects of advertising

D) the function of advertisements in promoting sales

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

So long as teachers fail to distinguish between teaching and learning, they will continue to undertake to do for children that which only children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not passing reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading. Douglas insists that "reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible."

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also a public activity; it can be seen and observed.

Learning to read involves all that each individual does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If teacher and learner roles are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the *quest* (探索) for knowledge? Smith has one principal rule for all teaching instructions. "Make learning to read easy, which means making reading a meaningful, enjoyable and frequent experience for children."

When the roles of teachers and learners are seen for what they are, and when both teacher and learner fulfil them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.

36. The problem with the reading course as mentioned in the first paragraph is that _____.
A) it is one of the most difficult school courses
B) students spend endless hours in reading
C) reading tasks are assigned with little guidance
D) too much time is spent in teaching about reading
37. The teaching of reading will be successful if _____.
A) teachers can improve conditions at school for the students
B) teachers can enable students to develop their own way of reading
C) teachers can devise the most efficient system for reading
D) teachers can make their teaching activities observable
38. The word "scrutiny" (Line 3, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
A) inquiry B) observation C) control D) suspicion
39. According to the passage, learning to read will no longer be a difficult task when _____.
A) children become highly motivated
B) teacher and learner roles are interchangeable
C) teaching helps children in the search for knowledge
D) reading enriches children's experience
40. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A) teachers should do as little as possible in helping students learn to read
B) teachers should encourage students to read as widely as possible
C) reading ability is something acquired rather than taught
D) reading is more complicated than generally believed

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. A person's calorie requirement vary _____ his life.
A) across B) throughout C) over D) within
42. A survey was carried out on the death rate of new-born babies in that region, _____ were surprising.
A) as results B) which results
C) the result of it D) the results of which
43. Generous public funding of basic science would _____ considerable benefits for the country's health, wealth and security.
A) lead to B) result from C) lie in D) settle down
44. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tend to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
A) step B) pace C) progress D) touch
45. _____ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for.
A) The girl was educated B) The girl educated
C) The girl's being educated D) The girl to be educated
46. _____ the calculation is right, scientist can never be sure that they have included all variables and modeled them accurately.
A) Even if B) As far as C) If only D) So long as
47. My train arrives in New York at eight o'clock tonight. The plane I would like to take from there _____ by then.
A) would leave B) will have left C) has left D) had left
48. The speech which he made _____ the project has bothered me greatly.
A) being concerned B) be concerned C) concerned D) concerning
49. Harry was _____ by a bee when he was collecting the honey.
A) stung B) bitten C) stuck D) scratched
50. The thief tried to open the locked door but _____.
A) in no way B) without effect C) in vain D) at a loss
51. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
A) had been canceled B) have been canceled
C) were canceled D) having been canceled
52. _____ seeing the damage he had done, the child felt ashamed.
A) By B) At C) On D) For
53. Remember that customers don't _____ about prices in that city.
A) debate B) dispute C) consult D) bargain
54. Research findings show we spend about two hours dreaming every night, no matter what we _____ during the day.
A) should have done B) would have done
C) may have done D) must have done
55. I hope that you'll be more careful in typing the letter. Don't _____ anything.
A) lack B) omit C) withdraw D) leak
56. This crop does not do well in soils _____ the one for which it had been specially developed.
A) outside B) other than C) beyond D) rather than
57. "You are very selfish. It's high time you _____ that you are not the most important person in the world," Edgar said to his boss angrily.
A) realized B) realize C) have realized D) should realize
58. These two areas are similar _____ they both have a high rainfall during this season.

- A) to that B) besides that C) in that D) except that
59. The tomato juice left brown _____ on the front of my jacket.
A) spot B) point C) track D) trace
60. If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you _____ now.
A) wouldn't be smiling B) won't smile
C) couldn't have smiled D) didn't smile
61. The committee is totally opposed _____ any changes being made in the plan.
A) of B) on C) to D) against
62. We'll visit Europe next year _____ we have enough money.
A) lest B) until C) unless D) provided
63. My father seemed to be in no _____ to look at my school report.
A) mood B) emotion C) attitude D) feeling
64. When he realized the police had spotted him, the man _____ the exit as quickly as possible.
A) made off B) made out C) made for D) made up
65. I was advised to arrange for insurance _____ I needed medical treatment.
A) nevertheless B) although C) in case D) so that
66. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
A) didn't do B) haven't done C) don't do D) have done
67. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately; but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you _____.
A) for a moment B) for the moment C) in a moment D) at the moment
68. The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness _____ by his lack of talent.
A) than B) more than C) as D) so much as
69. Our new house is very _____ for me as I can get to the office in five minutes.
A) adaptable B) convenient C) comfortable D) available
70. Our journey was slow because the train stopped _____ at different villages.
A) unceasingly B) gradually C) continuously D) continually

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).

Would-be language teachers everywhere have one thing in common; they all want some recognition of their professional status and skills, and a job. The former requirement is obviously important on a personal level, but it is vital if you are to have any chance of finding work.

Ten years ago, the situation was very different. In virtually every developing country, and in many developed countries as well, being a native English speaker was enough to get you employed as an English teacher.

Now employers will only look at teachers who have the knowledge, the skills and attitudes to teach English effectively. The result of this has been to raise non-native English teachers to the same status as their native counterparts(相对应的人) — something they have always deserved but seldom enjoyed. Non-natives are now happy — *linguistic discrimination*(语言上的歧视) is a thing of the past.

An ongoing research project, funded by the University of Cambridge, asked a sample of teachers, educators and employers in more than 40 countries whether they regarded the native/non-native speakers

distinction as being at all important. "No" was the answer. As long as candidates could teach and had the required level of English, it didn't matter who they were and where they came from. Thus, a new form of discrimination — this time justified because it singled out the unqualified — liberated the linguistically *oppressed* (受压迫的). But the Cambridge project did more than just that; it confirmed that the needs of native and non-native teachers were extremely similar.

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. The selection of English teachers used to be mainly based on _____.

S2. What did non-native English teachers deserve but seldom enjoy?

S3. What kind of people can now find a job as an English teacher?

S4. What is the result of the "new form of discrimination" (Line 6, Para. 4)

S5. The phrase "the linguistically oppressed" (Line 7, Para. 4) refers to those who were.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Don't Hesitate to Say "No"**. You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 别人请求帮助时,在什么情况下我们会说“不”;
2. 为什么有些人在该说“不”的时候不说“不”;
3. 该说“不”时不说“不”的坏处。

Don't Hesitate to Say "No"
