



新东方学校大学英语四、六级考试系列丛书

最新版

大学英语四级考试  
4  
名师解析

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# 新东方学校大学英语四级考试模拟试题 (一)

## Model Test 1

### 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. 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 center.

1. A. Father and daughter.    B. Mother and son.    C. Brother and sister.    D. Husband and wife.
2. A. The house is too big.    B. She is all alone.  
   C. Her husband neglects her.    D. Her children have left home.
3. A. She imagined the hotel exactly.    B. She disagreed with the man.  
   C. She has been in worse hotels.    D. She had other expectations.
4. A. It might be in a post-office.    B. It is in a travel agency.  
   C. It is in a bank.    D. It is in a hospital.
5. A. The woman likes to do many things except travelling.  
   B. The woman's best pastime is reading.  
   C. The woman likes nothing as a matter of fact.  
   D. The woman likes to travel most.
6. A. A movie.    B. A volleyball match.    C. News report.    D. A documentary.
7. A. She hasn't been well lately.    B. She feels unhappy without the computer.  
   C. She wants an expert to repair it.    D. She wants him to fix it at once.
8. A. 6 times.    B. 3 times.    C. 4 times.    D. 5 times.
9. A. She prefers the pop music.  
   B. She prefers the classical music.  
   C. Both of the pop and classical music are preferable.  
   D. Neither the pop nor classical music is preferable.
10. A. Doctor.    B. Teacher.    C. Repair woman.    D. Lawyer.

##### Section B

##### Short Passages

**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 center.

### Passage One

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

11. A. He had visited the doctor many times before.  
B. He wanted the doctor to think he had visited him before.  
C. He had already paid \$500 for his first visit.  
D. It was his second visit to the doctor.
12. A. He gave him a prescription. B. He examined him.  
C. He cured him. D. Nothing.
13. A. They were old friends. B. Doctors are always polite to patients.  
C. He found the businessman telling a lie. D. He was pleased with the high pay.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. Strangers. B. Their relatives.  
C. Their closest friends. D. Their family members.
15. A. To place an advertisement. B. To get advice.  
C. To apply for membership. D. To subscribe.
16. A. They are two lawyers.  
B. They are famous doctors.  
C. They are two well-known writers who give advice.  
D. They are two professors at the New York State University.

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A. Late again. B. At the Union Station.  
C. A helpful Conductor. D. Conductor, Porter and I.
18. A. In time. B. Behind the time. C. At 7:00. D. At 7:50.
19. A. To take a bus to St. Louis.  
B. To take a taxi to St. Louis.  
C. To carry his bags and hurry to the Union Station.  
D. To catch the 7:50 train to St. Louis at the Union Station.
20. A. He failed to catch the train to St. Louis.  
B. He managed to catch the train he needed.  
C. Thanks to the porter's help, he was in time for the train.  
D. As soon as he got on the train, it began to leave the station.

### 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 center.

### Passage One

**Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage:**

Americans' genius with high technology may have put men on the moon, but there is growing skepticism (怀疑) about its ability to solve human problems closer to home.

In fact, a subtle but significant shift from purely technological solutions is already under way as scientists argue openly for new directions in research.

A growing number of scientists insist that answers to the world's problems will not come from a flashier array of electronics and machines. Instead, as they see it, solutions must evolve from a better understanding of the humans that drive the system and from a fuller appreciation of the limits and potential of the earth's resources.

What this means is an increased emphasis on the life and earth sciences, on sociology, psychology, economics and even philosophy.

More and more of the best minds in science, particularly young researchers, are being drawn into these developing fields.

All this is not to say that technological creativity will not play a critical role in solving energy and food shortages, or that answers to environmental difficulties will not come from further advances in the same technologies that may have helped cause the problems.

Where the real challenge lies, in the view of the new breed of scientists, is in finding ways to produce goods to meet the world's needs, using less of the raw materials that are becoming scarce.

21. Which of the following best expresses the main idea?

- A. A growing number of Americans are doubtful about what high technology can do in solving the world's problems.
- B. Many scientists are beginning to believe that the better understanding of human beings will play a more decisive role in solving the world's problems.
- C. More and more young scientists are trying their best to find new ways to solve the world's problems.
- D. Technological creativity will still play a very important part in solving the world's problems.

22. In the passage "human problems" (line 2, para.1) or "world's problems" (line 1, para.3) refers mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. global food shortage
- B. resources depletion
- C. environmental pollution
- D. All of the above.

23. The author states all the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the development of present technologies can not provide any answers to today's problems
- B. an increasing number of young scientists are taking a great interest in biological and social sciences

- C. many people as well as scientists have come to understand the limits of natural resources
  - D. many scientists argue that high technology is something but not everything
24. Young scientists demand that in order to satisfy human needs \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. existing products be improved
  - B. more complex machines and electronic equipment be designed
  - C. ways be found to produce better goods using fewer raw materials
  - D. any new invention and innovation be encouraged in technology
25. The author would probably agree with which of the following?
- A. The environment crisis will not be solved unless we stop using any materials.
  - B. In scientific research, a higher priority should be given to those developing fields such as the life and earth sciences.
  - C. Exploration of outer space will finally lead to an improvement on human living conditions.
  - D. U.S. high-technology companies are applauding this new twist in scientific research.

## Passage Two

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage:

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well. Different cultures are more liable to contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates(硝酸盐), commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these *carcinogenic* additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to domestic animals, and because of this penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are given to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

26. How has science done something harmful to mankind?
- A. Because of science, disease caused by polluted food has been virtually put an end.
  - B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
  - C. As a result of scientific treatment, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
  - D. Scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
27. What are nitrates used for?
- A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
  - B. They keep the color of meats.
  - C. They prevent meats from spoiling.

- D. They cause the animals to become fatter.
28. The word "carcinogenic"(L8) means most nearly the same as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. food-preserving      B. color-retaining      C. money-making      D. cancer-causing
29. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.  
B. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.  
C. Researchers have known about the potential harm of food additives for over thirty-five years.  
D. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in the world.
30. Which of the following is the best title of this passage?  
A. Culture and Food      B. Drug and Food  
C. Additives and Food      D. Science and Food

### Passage Three

Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage:

Have you ever been startled by a loud noise or by someone appearing suddenly behind you on a dark night or by a snake in the grass? Do you remember the sudden, tight feeling in your chest, the way your heart started to pound, the way you seemed to breathe more rapidly? Such reactions occurred because you were frightened. Your brain sent a signal to the special gland (腺) in your body called the adrenal (肾上的) gland. Other parts of your body were involved, too, but the adrenal gland has a very special function.

The adrenal gland is located on top of your kidney. Since you have two kidneys, you also have two adrenal glands. Each adrenal gland is divided into two parts: a cortex (外皮) and a medulla (髓质). The cortex forms the outer shell; the medulla forms the central core. Both the cortex and the medulla secrete (分泌) hormones, but they have different functions.

The cortex produces more than forty different chemical compounds and hormones. All these things are essential to sustain life. The medulla secretes adrenaline (also called epinephrine), the hormone that prepares the body for emergencies.

When you are suddenly faced with a dangerous or stressful situation, part of your brain instantly sends a signal to the adrenal gland, and all sorts of things begin to happen in your body. The medulla releases an extra amount of adrenaline into the bloodstream. The adrenaline is carried rapidly throughout the body, stimulating other glands and systems.

31. In this passage the author is mainly discussing the function of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the human brain      B. glands and systems in the body  
C. the cortex of the adrenal gland      D. the adrenal gland
32. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. The adrenal gland is located on top of the kidney.  
B. Each kidney is composed of two adrenal glands.  
C. The medulla is inside the cortex.  
D. The cortex and the medulla have different functions.

33. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that mainly helps you respond to a dangerous or stressful situation.
- A. a signal sent by your brain                      B. the special function of the adrenal gland  
C. all stimulated parts of your body              D. All of the above.
34. What could be said about the adrenaline?
- A. It is secreted by the kidneys into the bloodstream.  
B. It is the hormone that prepares the body for emergencies.  
C. It is the only useful hormone produced in the body.  
D. It is essential to sustain life.
35. What do you suppose the author will go on to discuss in the following paragraphs?
- A. The brain system                                      B. Functions of the kidneys  
C. Other human organs of the kidneys              D. Reactions of the body to stress and danger

#### Passage Four

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

Do we need laws that prevent us from running risks with our lives? If so, then perhaps laws are needed prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks. Both products have been known to kill people. The hazards(危险) of drinking too much alcohol are as bad or worse than the hazards of smoking too many cigarettes. All right then, let's pass a law closing the liquor stores and the bars in this country. Let's put an end once and for all to the ruinous disease from which as many as 10 million Americans currently suffer — alcoholism (酒精中毒).

But, wait. We've already tried that. For 13 years, between 1920 and 1933, there were no liquor stores anywhere in the United States. They were shut down — abolished by an amendment (修正案) to the Constitution (the 18th) and by a law of Congress (the Volstead Act). After January 20, 1920, there was supposed to be no more manufacturing, selling, or transporting of "intoxicating liquors." Without any more liquor, people could not drink it. And if they did not drink it, how could they get drunk? There would be no more dangers to the public welfare from drunkenness and alcoholism. It was all very logical. And yet prohibition of liquor, beer, and wine did not work. Why?

Because, law or no law, millions of people still liked to drink alcohol. And they were willing to take risks to get it. They were not about to change their tastes and habits just because of a change in the law. And gangs of liquor smugglers made it easy to buy an illegal drink — or two or three. They smuggled millions of gallons of the outlawed beverages across the Canadian and Mexican borders. Drinkers were lucky to know of an illegal bar that served Mexican or Canadian liquor. Crime and drunkenness were both supposed to decline as a result of prohibition. Instead people drank more alcohol than ever — often poisoned alcohol.

On December 5, 1933, they repealed (撤消) prohibition by ratifying (批准) the 21st Amendment to the Constitution.

36. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic reason for the proposal of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act?
- A. There would be no further danger to the public from alcoholism.

- B. There would be a rise in the cost of alcoholic beverages.
  - C. Without liquor, people would not drink.
  - D. People would not become drunk or create a public nuisance.
37. During Prohibition, illegal alcohol was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sold openly  
 B. no longer a temptation  
 C. a major factor in the passage of the Volstead Act  
 D. brought across the Mexican and Canadian borders
38. During Prohibition, people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lived in fear of the law  
 B. were willing to risk arrest for the pleasure of liquor  
 C. recklessly endangered their communities  
 D. were respectful of the legal sanctions placed on them
39. When enacting the prohibition laws, government officials assumed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. every American would buy alcohol illegally  
 B. all criminal activities would cease  
 C. patrols of the Canadian border would halt the sale of alcohol  
 D. the social threat from drunkenness would decline
40. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the Congress was wise to repeal Prohibition  
 B. the Prohibition Era was characterized by a decrease in crime and drunkenness  
 C. during Prohibition, most Americans stopped drinking  
 D. laws should be passed to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages

### 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 center.

41. If Henry had not pulled his cap low over his brow, he \_\_\_\_\_ by the police.  
 A. might have recognized                      B. might have been recognized  
 C. would be recognized                      D. would have recognized
42. Educators are now recommending that reasoning skills \_\_\_\_\_ enough attention to in the classroom since recent tests indicate that many teachers in the past ignored these skills.  
 A. be given                      B. should give                      C. must be given                      D. must give
43. Before leaving for her vocation, Mary went to the bank to \_\_\_\_\_ some money from her account.  
 A. pick                      B. draw                      C. pull                      D. gain
44. Pakistan is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ populated regions of the world.  
 A. vastly                      B. densely                      C. enormously                      D. largely
45. Some schools put \_\_\_\_\_ emphasis on language study.



- A. large                      B. hard                      C. strong                      D. high
46. Had they worked harder, they \_\_\_\_\_ the exam easily.  
A. must have passed      B. would have passed      C. would pass      D. could pass
47. The child is to do his homework the moment he \_\_\_\_\_ back from school.  
A. will arrive              B. arrives                      C. arrived                      D. arrive
48. Hard work can \_\_\_\_\_ a lack of intelligence.  
A. make up for              B. come up against              C. keep up with              D. live up to
49. Nowadays, there are still some countries living \_\_\_\_\_ the constant threat of famine.  
A. within                      B. on                              C. towards                      D. under
50. How long \_\_\_\_\_ before we see you again?  
A. is it                              B. has it been                      C. it will be                      D. will it be
51. He claims to be an expert in biology, but actually \_\_\_\_\_ is out of date and inaccurate.  
A. that he knows      B. which he knows      C. what he knows      D. he knows
52. How can we \_\_\_\_\_ the barriers of fear and hostility which divide the two communities?  
A. break off                      B. break out                      C. break down                      D. break up
53. The two tickets \_\_\_\_\_ you and your girl friend to a free meal in our restaurant.  
A. give                              B. grant                              C. entitle                              D. credit
54. He was so \_\_\_\_\_ in his reading that he didn't hear the telephone ringing.  
A. absorbed                      B. drawn                              C. concentrated                      D. attracted
55. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ arrived home than he was asked to start on another journey.  
A. he had                              B. did he                              C. had he                              D. he did
56. No plant can possibly exist on the moon because there is no water, \_\_\_\_\_ indispensable to life.  
A. as it is                              B. that is                              C. it is                              D. which is
57. After the big fire, the library installed a fire-alarm system as an insurance \_\_\_\_\_ further losses.  
A. for                              B. from                              C. against                              D. towards
58. The strong physique is frequently thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ with regular physical exercises and fresh air.  
A. associated                      B. bound                              C. tied                              D. involved
59. The microscope is a very useful instrument \_\_\_\_\_ scientists can see things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye.  
A. in which                              B. for which                              C. from which                              D. with which
60. Never \_\_\_\_\_ her children and now they are beyond control.  
A. Jane has disciplined      B. Jane disciplined  
C. has Jane disciplined      D. Jane had disciplined
61. Union leaders call for the active participation of all members in excursions to beautiful beaches at regular \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gaps                              B. rate                              C. length                              D. intervals
62. Is there a French word that is \_\_\_\_\_ to the exact meaning of the English word 'lethargy'?  
A. alike                              B. likely                              C. equivalent                              D. uniform

63. This magazine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at \_\_\_\_\_ news-stand.  
A. any                      B. some                      C. each                      D. certain
64. He lost all his money. The only thing he could do was \_\_\_\_\_ his wife for help.  
A. calling                      B. to call                      C. call                      D. called
65. You may have been right when you said I didn't have to help him. But I don't regret \_\_\_\_\_ what I thought was right.  
A. of doing                      B. to have done                      C. what to do                      D. to do
66. When the bell sounded, the boys rushed out of the classroom, each \_\_\_\_\_ some new books under his arm.  
A. carried                      B. being carried                      C. carrying                      D. having carried
67. The police are looking into the records of all those \_\_\_\_\_ in the crime.  
A. to involve                      B. involving                      C. having involved                      D. involved
68. Generally, the amount that parents spend for their children's insurance should be held to one-fifth of the total \_\_\_\_\_ for their incomes.  
A. acceptable                      B. available                      C. advisable                      D. applicable
69. You'll have to be patient \_\_\_\_\_ my mother — she's going rather deaf.  
A. of                      B. to                      C. with                      D. at
70. You \_\_\_\_\_ all those repeated work! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.  
A. shouldn't do                      B. can not have done  
C. needn't have done                      D. mustn't do

#### 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. 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 center.

Thousands of college students around the United States participate in intercollegiate athletics. Many people believe that student-athletes 71 too much time on their sports and not enough 72 their classes, 73 the benefits that students 74 from athletics are far greater than most people realize.

The most obvious benefits are 75 changes. The whole body grows stronger. 76 does an athlete become more muscular, but the capacity of his heart increases 77. 78 his body is stronger, the athlete gets tired 79, needs to eat less food, and 80 has more energy than a nonathlete.

Participation in athletics also 81 emotional and social benefits for students. Sports teach an athlete to control his 82 and to get along with others. 83 player must follow certain rules and cooperate with the other players on his team if he expects to 84. Sports also teach an athlete to accept challenges and face obstacles with determination. Strong opponents help an athlete play 85 of his abilities, make decisions quickly, and gain confidence. 86, participation in sports teaches a student to organize his time wisely and to follow a 87 that will help him meet his

responsibilities on time.

88 , participation in athletics is extremely beneficial for college students physically and emotionally and socially as well. The 89 that an athlete learns from sports 90 with him in his whole life.

- |                        |                        |                   |                          |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 71. A. devote          | B. dedicate            | C. spend          | D. cost                  |
| 72. A. in              | B. on                  | C. over           | D. for                   |
| 73. A. furthermore     | B. moreover            | C. besides        | D. but                   |
| 74. A. gain            | B. win                 | C. profit         | D. receive               |
| 75. A. psychological   | B. physical            | C. mental         | D. spiritual             |
| 76. A. Not until       | B. Not that            | C. Not only       | D. Not once              |
| 77. A. as yet          | B. as well             | C. as it were     | D. as follows            |
| 78. A. Although        | B. Since               | C. Because        | D. Unless                |
| 79. A. more            | B. less often          | C. very often     | D. too often             |
| 80. A. always          | B. generally           | C. readily        | D. thoroughly            |
| 81. A. provides        | B. offers              | C. supplies       | D. transfers             |
| 82. A. disposition     | B. characters          | C. temper         | D. motive                |
| 83. A. Each            | B. Per                 | C. Every          | D. All                   |
| 84. A. win             | B. gain                | C. beat           | D. defeat                |
| 85. A. to the best     | B. at the top          | C. with the best  | D. at most               |
| 86. A. In the long run | B. In a sense          | C. In addition    | D. In the final analysis |
| 87. A. routine         | B. example             | C. habit          | D. advice                |
| 88. A. In short        | B. In the end          | C. In other words | D. In practice           |
| 89. A. lessons         | B. profits             | C. advantages     | D. benefits              |
| 90. A. has to remain   | B. will have to remain | C. will remain    | D. must remain           |

## 试卷二

### Part V

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Pollution**. You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 污染对人类有害。
2. 为防止污染, 近年来采取了一些措施。
3. 然而, 污染问题尚未完全解决。

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