



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

主 编： 于大羽 方 杰

郭立民 蒋勋荣

主 审： 包凡一 潘素勤



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新东方学校大学英语四级考试模拟试题 (九)

Model Test 9

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 centre.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A. He hadn't been there. | B. He didn't like it. |
| C. He didn't care. | D. He wasn't careful. |
| 2. A. Her job is difficult. | B. Her job isn't interesting. |
| C. She doesn't know how to do her job. | D. She only sleeps for a few hours a night. |
| 3. A. He believes what the announcer says. | |
| B. He thinks that the announcer is very good at her job. | |
| C. He doesn't believe in the announcer. | |
| D. He thinks that they should do what the announcer says. | |
| 4. A. In a repair shop. | B. In a store. |
| C. In a restaurant. | D. At a ticket window. |
| 5. A. To go to the bank. | B. To see a movie. |
| C. To attend a meeting. | D. To meet his teacher. |
| 6. A. Gold. | B. Blue. |
| C. Brown. | D. Black. |
| 7. A. John is unable to hear well. | B. John didn't say anything about the lecture. |
| C. John doesn't listen to him. | D. John went out before the meeting was over. |
| 8. A. About 7:00. | B. About 8:00. |
| C. About 9:00. | D. About 10:00. |
| 9. A. Tea. | B. Wine. |
| C. Soft drink. | D. Coffee. |
| 10. A. Uncle and niece. | B. Cousins. |
| C. Aunt and nephew. | D. Father and daughter. |

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. You can sleep in it. B. You can see more of the country.
C. It's safer than trains. D. It's fast and comfortable.
12. A. They are always in a hurry. B. They find trains too crowded.
C. They don't like buses. D. They think planes are more comfortable.
13. A. It leads from one state to another freely.
B. It is a highway for everybody.
C. A freeway is a highway not controlled by the government.
D. It is a road where the driver does not pay for using it.

Passage Two

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

14. A. Because exercise makes people exhausted.
B. Because exercise makes people feel good.
C. Because exercise helps people to meet each other.
D. Because exercise helps people to learn to swim.
15. A. A big park. B. A close friend.
C. Good running tracks. D. A pair of comfortable shoes.
16. A. To play chess. B. To run. C. To walk. D. To swim.

Passage Three

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

17. A. Ten. B. Fourteen. C. Twelve. D. Twenty.
18. A. In 1918. B. In 1980. C. In 1981. D. In 1982.
19. A. She was lonely. B. She was married at 25.
C. She was still single at 25. D. She could not speak English well.
20. A. In California. B. In Japan. C. In London. D. In a news agency.

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 center.

21. The plans have been _____ discussion for a year now, but no decision has been reached.
A. on B. under C. at D. with
22. Only high officials have _____ to the president.
A. access B. assessment C. assignment D. exception

23. It started raining, so she _____ the nearest shelter.
A. made out B. made up C. made for D. made off
24. _____ the dog was the first animal to be domesticated is generally agreed upon by the authorities in the field.
A. It was B. That C. What D. Which
25. _____ man learned how to build houses, he looked for natural shelter.
A. Before long B. Long before C. When D. It was long before
26. The expansion of the library, _____ student life revolves, is one of the problems to be discussed at the meeting.
A. on which B. at which C. around which D. in which
27. She was very tired, and in no _____ for dancing and enjoying music this evening.
A. attitude B. emotion C. feeling D. mood
28. I was _____ the point of going to bed when you rang.
A. at B. by C. on D. to
29. The teacher began by _____ what the class had learnt in the previous lesson.
A. running over B. running through C. running into D. running down
30. The rain had ceased, and a _____ of sun came through the clouds.
A. attack B. blast C. burst D. split
31. As _____ announced in today's newspaper, another plane was hijacked this morning.
A. being B. to be C. been D. is
32. Look after the house while we are away, _____ ?
A. can you B. do you C. shall you D. will you
33. He tried many times to sneak across the border to a neighboring country, _____ each time.
A. only to find B. only finding C. only to be found D. only being found
34. We _____ much time and energy in writing the book.
A. consumed B. disposed C. swallowed D. exhausted
35. It offers nothing great _____ of financial compensation.
A. in a way B. in the way C. in one way D. in that way
36. We must _____ that atomic energy is used for peaceful purposes and welfare of mankind.
A. be sure B. make it so C. hope for D. see to it
37. They made a series of experiments to _____ several strains of corn together to produce a new variety.
A. tend B. tame C. breed D. cultivate
38. His knowledge on the subject of Chinese history is very _____.
A. expansive B. expensive C. extensive D. intensive
39. I have given up _____ to convince her; there is no point in _____ with her.
A. trying ... arguing B. trying ... to argue
C. to try ... to argue D. to try ... arguing
40. Mary had to carry water from the kitchen, _____ no tap in the room.
A. there is B. there was C. there being D. there to be

41. _____, they picked up every thing for the picnic and headed home.
 A. It was pretty late B. Being pretty late
 C. It being pretty late D. It were pretty
42. The writer _____ the question of environmental pollution in his article.
 A. kept to B. held on C. resulted in D. took over
43. I have no _____ plans for tomorrow.
 A. sure B. exact C. defined D. definite
44. We didn't see him at the lecture yesterday. So he _____ it.
 A. mustn't attend B. couldn't have attended
 C. wouldn't have attended D. needn't have attended
45. The supervisors could have prevented this problem _____ about it beforehand.
 A. if he knew B. if he had known C. had he know D. he had known
46. His recommendation that the Air Force _____ the UFO sighting was approved by the commission and referred to the appropriate committee.
 A. investigates B. must investigate C. be investigated D. investigate
47. Why were the talks scheduled for that afternoon _____ at the last minute?
 A. broken off B. called off C. set off D. worn off
48. John wishes that he _____ in the demonstration yesterday.
 A. had not involved B. not involved
 C. were not involved D. had not been involved
49. Not until the film _____ did he arrive at the cinema.
 A. started B. had started C. should started D. starting
50. That was the first time he _____ about his work.
 A. was complaining B. complained C. had complained D. complains

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 51-55 are based on the following passage:

Scholars and students have always been great travelers. The official case for "academic mobility" is now often stated in impressive terms as a fundamental necessity for economic and social progress in the world, and debated in the corridors of Europe, but it is certainly nothing new. Serious students were always ready to go abroad in search of the most stimulating teachers and the most famous academies; in search of the purest philosophy, the most effective medicine, and the

likeliest road to gold.

Mobility of this kind meant also mobility of ideas, their transference across frontiers, their simultaneous impact upon many groups of people. The point of learning is to share it, whether with students or with colleagues; one presumes that only eccentrics (行为古怪的人) have no interest in being credited with a startling discovery, or a new technique. It must also have been reassuring to know that other people in other parts of the world were about to make the same discovery or were thinking along the same lines, and that one was not quite alone, confronted by inquisition (询问), ridicule (嘲笑) or neglect.

In the twentieth century, and particularly in the last 20 years, the old footpaths of the wandering scholars have become vast highways. The vehicle which has made this possible has of course been the aeroplane, making contact between scholars even in the most distant places immediately feasible, and providing for the very rapid transmission of knowledge.

51. According to the passage, scholars and students are great travelers because _____.
A. salaries and conditions are better abroad
B. standards are higher at foreign universities
C. they are eager for new knowledge
D. their governments encourage them to travel
52. The writer says that travel was important because it _____.
A. led to economic progress
B. was a way of spreading ideas
C. made new ideas less shocking
D. broke down political barriers
53. What, in the writer's opinion, happens to a scholar who shares ideas with his colleagues?
A. He gains recognition for his achievements.
B. He attracts large numbers of students.
C. He risks his ideas being stolen.
D. He is considered slightly mad.
54. According to the passage, the recent growth in air travel has meant that _____.
A. more students from remote areas can attend university
B. universities can be built in remoter places
C. scholars can meet each other more easily
D. textbooks have wide circulation (销路)
55. Which of the following can best explain "academic mobility" in paragraph 1?
A. Vehicles, highways and aeroplanes.
B. Scholars and students' being able to go abroad.
C. A fundamental necessity for scholars and students.
D. The most famous academies in Europe.

Passage Two

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage:

America is in no immediate danger of "running out of water". People in the West have always been aware that water is a precious commodity and must be conserved. In the damp East, an excess of water led to complacency until two factors created concern over our water supply. First, the

periods of drought from 1961 to 1966 in the Northeast affected crop production and used up the surface and ground water supplies. Second, attention was called to the rapid increased urban and industrial growth. As a result, there is an increasing awareness of the need for conserving both the quantity and quality of our nation's water supplies.

Water is a renewable resource, but it is not inexhaustible. When used for municipal, industrial, or agricultural purposes, it is not destroyed, but generally finds its way back into our water supply. This used water now carries some waste materials. These dirty waters are often dumped into large bodies of water or are disposed of on land. In the latter instance, evaporation concentrates some of the wastes on the soil surface. On the other hand, water moving through the soil will eventually carry some of the wastes down into the ground water supplies. Eventually, all water evaporates and later returns to the earth as rain or snow in a relatively pure state.

Through this never-ending cycle, there is just as much water in this country now as there ever was. The amount, however, does not increase. Our rapid population growth and our rapid agricultural and industrial expansion have caused our water needs to soar. By withdrawing water from streams too rapidly and by depositing too much waste too quickly, we have in some instances upset the balance of nature's built-in renewal processes for conserving water. As a result, some of our streams and lakes have become "wet deserts". There is still plenty of water in them, but it is water so polluted that it supports almost no life at all.

56. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. water resources of the U.S. B. the renewal processes of water in nature
C. the importance of water conservation D. water pollution in America
57. Water is relatively purer in _____.
A. fast moving streams and rivers B. underground water supplies
C. surface water supplies D. rain and snow
58. When the author says that lakes have become "wet deserts"(para. 3, line 6), he is being _____.
A. angry B. optimistic C. sad D. humorous
59. It is implied in the passage that _____.
A. water can be polluted by deserts
B. there are many water conservation programs in America
C. water keeps evaporating from the earth's surface
D. water is not polluted by waste materials
60. The word "complacency" (para. 1, line 3) most probably means _____.
A. trouble B. flooding C. drought D. self-satisfaction

Passage Three

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage:

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms of hunting behavior. Viewed biologically, the modern footballer is in reality a member of a hunting group. His killing weapon has turned into a harmless football and his prey (猎物) into a goal-mouth. If his aim is accurate and he scores a goal, he enjoys the hunter's triumph of killing his prey.

To understand how this transformation has taken place we must briefly look back at our forefathers. They spent over a million years evolving as cooperative hunters. Their very survival depended on success in the hunting-field. Under this pressure their whole way of life, even their bodies, became greatly changed. They became chasers, runners, jumpers, aimers, throwers and prey-killers. They cooperated as skillful male-group attackers.

Then about ten thousand years ago, after this immensely long period of hunting their food, they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so vital to their old hunting life, was put to a new use — that of controlling and domesticating their prey. The hunt became suddenly out of date. The food was there on the farms, awaiting their needs. The risks and uncertainties of the hunt were no longer essential for survival.

The skills and thirst for hunting remained, however, and demanded new outlets. Hunting for sport replaced hunting for necessity. This new activity involved all the original hunting sequences but the aim of the operation was no longer to avoid starvation. Instead, the sportsmen set off to test their skill against prey that were no longer essential to their survival. To be sure, the kill may have been eaten but there were other much simpler ways of obtaining a meaty meal.

61. The author believes that sporting activities _____.
A. are forms of biological development B. have actually developed from hunting
C. are essentially forms of taming the prey D. have changed the ways of hunting
62. In a football game what is equal to the prey in hunting is _____.
A. any member of the opposing team B. the goal-mouth
C. the goal keeper D. the football
63. For over a million years, our forefathers were basically _____.
A. successful farmers B. cooperating hunters
C. runners and jumpers D. skillful sportsmen
64. The word "operation" (para. 4, line 3) refers to _____.
A. sporting activities B. hunting C. prey killing D. domesticating animals
65. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
A. It is farming that gives human beings enough leisure time for sporting activities.
B. Farming is very important in human civilization because it saves human beings from risks and uncertainties of hunting for survival.
C. It is hunting that provides human beings with much simpler ways of obtaining meaty meals.
D. Sporting activities satisfy the desire of modern man to exercise hunting skills which his forefathers developed for survival.

Passage Four

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage:

Geologists are not only concerned with evolving theories to explain the Earth as a whole and its workings. We depend upon the efforts of these scientists for many of the things that we take for granted today. Have you ever stopped to think why huge buildings or the giant dams and bridges

that we are all familiar with very rarely fall down? They would do so if their foundations were built into ~~rock that~~ was too weak to support them. Nowadays, before these huge constructions are erected, a careful survey is made of the proposed site by engineers. In the past this did not always happen and there were terrible accidents. It is often important to carry out these surveys more than once, for example in winter and in summer, because material such as clay which could seem perfectly sound in dry weather might become soft when wet.

We hear a great deal today about our energy supplies and the possibility of them running out. It must be admitted that the geologist would not be concerned with the new ideas of generating energy by solar, wind or wave power, but he or she is vital in the search for the more traditional fuels such as coal, oil, or the minerals necessary to produce nuclear power. Most of the large oil companies, coal boards and so on will employ more than one geologist to help them find new sources of these materials.

In the past geologists would rely on their experience to help them find the raw materials they were looking for but now they have many sophisticated techniques to help them such as the chemical analysis of streams and soils or even the passing of electric currents through rocks. This provides information because rocks vary in their electrical resistance.

66. "...the things that we take for granted today" (line 2-3, para.1) probably means _____.
A. the things we accept without questioning their rightness
B. the things from which we can make profits
C. the things we spend money on
D. the things we give to meet the needs of scientists
67. Huge constructions scarcely collapse because _____.
A. they are built in dry weather
B. they are built in winter
C. the rock into which their foundations are built is strong enough to support them
D. we usually make careful surveys after we build them
68. Geologists are not interested in _____.
A. the proposed site on which the constructions will be built
B. explaining how the Earth works
C. fuels such as coal, oil, or the minerals necessary to produce nuclear power
D. generating energy by solar, wind or wave energy
69. The purpose of using advanced techniques by geologists is _____.
A. to find raw materials
B. to make a careful survey of a suggested site
C. to do the chemical analysis of streams and soil
D. Both A and B.
70. The most probable title for this passage would be _____.
A. Geologists and Huge construction
B. Geology and Man
C. Geology and the Earth
D. Geologists and Raw Materials

试卷二

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

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

A greenhouse is a building made of glass which is used for keeping plants warm when the outside temperature is low. In a similar way there are several gases in the atmosphere which trap the heat generated by the sun and prevent it from escaping. These gases are known as "greenhouse gases" and the way in which they trap heat in the atmosphere is called the "greenhouse effects". This is not simply air pollution like photochemical smog, for example. Most of the main greenhouse gases — carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and water vapor — occur naturally in small amounts in our atmosphere, and without them Earth would be 30 degrees colder and human life would not exist. In other words, the greenhouse effect is a natural process which is to some extent beneficial to us.

The problem is that the last century and a half, we have been putting excessive amounts of these gases into the Earth's atmosphere by burning large quantities of coal and oil and by cutting down forests. In 1850, there were 280 parts per million of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Now there are 360, and this is expected to rise to 4,560 by the year 2030.

The rapid increase in greenhouse gases is making the world warmer. The world's temperature has already gone up by half a degree this century, and the sea level has risen by 10 centimeters. If the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere doubles there will probably be a rise in the Earth's temperature of between 1 and 4. This may seem a small increase, but it would be enough to cause major changes in geography and agriculture. Large areas of the world would be flooded, and some regions would become dry and unable to produce crops. It is important, too, to consider that there may be a delay of about 30 years in the greenhouse effect. This means that we are probably experiencing only now the effect of gases put into the atmosphere prior to the 1970s. Since then, our use of these gases has greatly increased.

1. What cannot escape easily from the Earth's atmosphere because of the greenhouse gases?

2. What would make the Earth 30 degrees colder?

3. Why has the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increased greatly over the last 150 years?

4. What is the effect on the world's climate of the increase in greenhouse gases?

5. Will the world continue to get warmer for many years even if we stop producing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Travelling** in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. You should write at least 100 words, not including the words given.

It is exciting to visit different places. _____

The main reason why people travel is, perhaps, for pleasure. _____

Travelling is also one of the best means for learning. _____

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