



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 (三)

Model Test 3

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. Saturday and Monday.
C. Tuesday and Thursday.
2. A. Mary will come in time for the concert.
C. Mary doesn't want to come.
3. A. 7:30.
B. 7:40.
4. A. To her home.
B. To go out.
5. A. A tailor.
B. A sales clerk.
6. A. She got up later than usual.
C. She forgot her class.
7. A. He is not clear about the woman's question.
C. He can lead the woman to the post-office.
8. A. In a railroad station.
B. In a classroom.
9. A. He hasn't any interest in going out.
C. He likes to hear a concert more.
10. A. Unfair.
B. Hard of hearing.
- B. Friday and Saturday.
D. Monday and Wednesday.
- B. Mary will surely come.
D. Mary will come on time.
- C. 7:50.
D. 7:20.
- C. To go to work.
D. To go abroad.
- C. A customer.
D. A manager.
- B. Her school bus was late.
D. Her clock was slow.
- B. He is new here, too.
D. He doesn't know where it is, either.
- C. In an airport.
D. In New York.
- B. He wants to go the movie himself.
D. He has no concern for a concert.
- C. Near by.
D. Complaining.

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. Swim.
B. Fly.
C. Walk.
D. Stay in water.

- 12. A. Some bread and cakes. B. Evergreen plants.
- C. Some kinds of small birds. D. Grasses, weeds or parts of a flower.
- 13. A. Places that are hot. B. Places that are cold.
- C. Places that near water. D. Places that are not cold.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A. At two, a baby will know about 300 to 500 words.
- B. At three, a baby will know about 1,000 words.
- C. At four, a baby is able to speak like his parents.
- D. At twelve, a baby is able to write poems.
- 15. A. They are slow in mind.
- B. They will be mentally retarded.
- C. They can never learn to speak properly.
- D. They turn out to be of high IQ eventually.
- 16. A. An infant's brain is well developed.
- B. An infant's brain is better than a monkey's.
- C. An infant is born with the capacity to speak.
- D. An infant is born to be cleverer than a bear.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A. Taking bread with meat. B. Eating out all the time.
- C. Playing games with words. D. Sitting with his friends.
- 18. A. Lord Sandwich. B. Inventors.
- C. Scientists. D. The friends of Lord Sandwich.
- 19. A. To dismiss somebody. B. To remove somebody.
- C. To treat somebody badly. D. To refuse to have anything to do with.
- 20. A. In the seventeenth century. B. In the eighteenth century.
- C. In the nineteenth century. D. In the twentieth century.

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 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Washington Irving was America's first man of letters to be known internationally. His works were received enthusiastically both in England and in the United States. He was, in fact, one of the most successful writers of his time in either country, delighting a large general public and at the same time winning the admiration of fellow writers like Scott in Britain and Poe and Hawthorne in the United States. The respect in which he was held was partly owing to the man himself, with his warm friendliness, his good sense, his urbanity (文雅), his gay spirits, his artistic integrity, his love of both the Old World and the New. Thackeray described Irving as "a gentleman, who, though himself born in no very high sphere, was most finished, polished, witty, socially the equal of the most refined Europeans". In England he was granted an honorary degree from Oxford ——— an unusual honor for a citizen of a young, uncultured nation ——— and he received the medal of the Royal Society of Literature; America made him ambassador to Spain.

Irving's background provides little to explain his literary achievements. A gifted but delicate child, he had little schooling. He studied law, but without zeal, and never did practice seriously. He was immune to his strict Presbyterian (长老会的) home environment, frequenting both gatherings and the theater.

21. The main point of the first paragraph is that Washington Irving was _____.
 - A. America's first man of letters
 - B. a writer who had great success both in his own country and outside it
 - C. a man who was able to move from literature to politics
 - D. a man whose personal charm enabled him to sell basically inferior work
22. What is implied by the comment about Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne? _____.
 - A. Irving enjoyed great popular admiration
 - B. Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne were primarily responsible for Irving's success
 - C. Irving's work was not only popular, but also of high literary quality
 - D. More Americans than Britons admired Irving
23. Thackeray considered Irving _____.
 - A. the most refined European of his time
 - B. one of the most refined Europeans
 - C. refined, like most Europeans
 - D. not inferior to Europeans of the highest refinement
24. Which of the following best describes the effect of Irving's personal qualities on his literary success?
 - A. His personal qualities were entirely responsible for his literary success.
 - B. His personal qualities were primarily responsible for his literary success.
 - C. His personal qualities had some effect on his literary success.
 - D. His personal qualities had no effect on his literary success.
25. Which of the following best describes the effect of Irving's Presbyterian ground on his life?
 - A. It fostered (培养) his love for the theater.
 - B. It developed his skill in business.
 - C. It prompted his interest in law.

D. It had almost no effect on his life.

Passage Two

Question 26-30 are based on the following passage:

Scientists claim that air pollution causes a decline in the world's average air temperature. In order to prove that theory, ecologists have turned to historical data in relation to especially huge volcanic eruptions. They suspect that volcanoes effect weather change that are similar to air pollution.

One source of information is the effect of the eruption of Tambora, a volcano in Sumbawa, the Dutch East Indias, in April 1815. The largest recorded volcanic eruption, Tambora threw 150 million tons of fine ash into the atmosphere. The ash from a volcano spreads worldwide in a few days and remains in the air for years. Its effect is to turn incoming solar radiation into space and thus cool the earth. For example, records of weather in England show that between April and November 1815, the average temperature had fallen 4.5 °F. During the next twenty-four months, England suffered one of the coldest periods of its history. Farmers' records from April 1815 to December 1818 indicate frost throughout the spring and summer and sharp decreases in crop and livestock markets. Since there was a time lag of several years between cause and effect, by the time the world agricultural commodity community had deteriorated, no one realized the cause.

Ecologists today warn that we face a twofold menace. The ever-present possibility of volcanic eruptions, such as that of Mt. St. Helens in Washington, added to man's pollution of the atmosphere with oil, gas, coal, and other polluting substances, may bring us increasingly colder weather.

26. It is believed that the earth gets colder when _____.
A. volcanoes erupt
B. the air is polluted by man
C. the rays of the sun are turned into space
D. all of the above
27. The effects of Tambora's eruption were _____.
A. felt mainly in the Dutch East Indias
B. of several day's duration worldwide
C. evidence of pollution's cooling the earth
D. immediately evident to the world's scientists
28. The cause of cold weather in England from 1815 to 1818 was _____.
A. decreased crop and livestock production
B. volcanic ash in the atmosphere
C. pollution caused by Industrial Revolution
D. its proximity to the north Sea
29. No one realized the cause of the deterioration of the world agricultural commodity market because _____.
A. there was a long delay between the cause and effect
B. the weather is always cold

- C. weather forecasts were inaccurate
 - D. ecologists predicted but people didn't believe
30. What does the words " a twofold menace" (in line, para.3) refer to?
- A. The burning of gas and coal.
 - B. The eruption of Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Tambora.
 - C. The oil and other polluting substances.
 - D. The possible volcanic eruptions and man's pollution.

Passage Three

Question 31-35 are based on the following passage:

The universities from which our own are descended were founded in the Middle Ages. They were established either by corporations of students wanting to learn, as in Italy, or by teachers wanting to teach, as in France. Corporations that had special legal or customary privileges for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the incorporators were common in those days. The university corporations of the Middle Ages at the height of their power were not responsible to anybody, in the sense that they could not be brought to book by any authority. They claimed, and made good their claim, complete independence of all secular and religious control. The American university was, however, at first a corporation formed by a religious denomination or by the state for the purposes of denomination or the state.

The American university in the seventeenth century was much closer to the American university today than to the medieval university. The Puritan communities needed ministers and professional men and so established universities to provide them. Later, religious groups built universities in order to extend their own influence. For example, the University of Chicago was founded by devout Baptists to combat the rising tide of Methodism in the Middle West. The president and the trustees of the university were required to have the proper religious affiliations in order to keep the university on the right path. Fortunately, the combination of John D. Rockefeller, William Rainey Harper, and the enlightened wing of the Baptist church preserved the university from too narrow an interpretation of its purpose.

31. The passage states that French universities in the Middle Ages were founded by _____.
 A. students wanting to learn B. the state
 C. groups of professor D. the Catholic church
32. In line 6, para.1 "brought to book" means most nearly _____.
 A. required to teach certain books B. forced to set up printing houses
 C. forbidden to teach certain books D. required to explain their actions
33. The basic motive for setting up a university in a Puritan community was to _____.
 A. spread the religious ideals of the Puritans
 B. provide necessary personnel for the community
 C. educate the young about their religion
 D. prevent the spread of other religions
34. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "the rising tide" (line 5, para.2) ?
 A. The rapid growth. B. The evil influence.

- C. The extreme heresy. D. The sudden invasion.
35. Which of the following does the passage tell us about John D. Rockefeller?
- A. He wanted to spread the Baptist religion.
B. He was a founder of the University of Chicago.
C. He was an early president of the University of Chicago.
D. He broadened the goals of the University of Chicago.

Passage Four

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

A study of art history might be a good way to learn more about a culture than is possible to learn in general history classes. Most typical history courses concentrate on politics, economics, and war. But art history focuses on much more than this because art reflects not only the political values of people, but also religious beliefs, emotions, and psychology. In addition, information about the daily activities of our ancestors — or of people very different from our own — can be provided by art. In short, art expresses the essential qualities of a time and a place, and a study of it clearly offers us a deeper understanding than can be found in most history books.

In history books, objective information about the political life of a country is presented; that is, facts about politics are given, but opinions are not expressed. Art, on the other hand, is subjective: it reflects emotions and opinions. The great Spanish painter Francisco Goya was perhaps the first truly "political" artist. In his well-known painting The Third of May, 1808, he criticized the Spanish government for its misuse of power over people. Over a hundred years later, symbolic images were used in Pablo Picasso's Guernica to express the horror of war. Meanwhile, on another continent, the powerful paintings of Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros — as well as the works of Alfredo Ramos Martinez — depicted these Mexican artists' deep anger and sadness about social problems.

In the same way, art can reflect a culture's religious beliefs. For hundreds of years in Europe, religious art was almost the only type of art that existed. Churches and other religious buildings were filled with paintings that depicted (描述) people and stories from the Bible. Although most people couldn't read, they could still understand biblical stories in the pictures on church walls. By contrast, one of the main characteristics of art in the Middle East was (and still is) its absence of human and animal images. This reflects the Islamic belief that statues are unholy.

36. More can be learned about a culture from a study of art history than general history because art history _____.
A. shows us the religious beliefs and emotions of a people in addition to political values
B. provides us with information about the daily activities of people in the past
C. gives us an insight into the essential qualities of a time and a place
D. All of the above.
37. Art is subjective in that _____.
A. a personal and emotional view of history is presented through it
B. it can easily rouse our anger or sadness about social problems

- C. it will find a ready echo in our hearts
D. Both B and C.
38. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Unlike Francisco Goya, Pablo Picasso and several Mexican artists expressed their political opinions in their paintings.
B. History books often reveal the compilers' political views.
C. Religious art remained in Europe for centuries as the only type of art because most people regarded the Bible as the Holy Book.
D. In the Middle East even today you can hardly find any human and animal figures on palaces or other buildings.
39. The passage mainly discusses _____.
A. the difference between general history and art history
B. the making of art history
C. what we can learn from art
D. the influence of artists on art history
40. It may be concluded from this passage that _____.
A. Islamic artists have had to create architectural decoration with images of flowers or geometric forms
B. history teachers are more objective than artists
C. it is more difficult to study art history than general history
D. people and stories from the Bible were painted on churches and other buildings in order to popularize the Bible

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. The human beings have polluted the environment seriously. It is time the United Nations _____ some measures to stop the pollution.
A. took B. must take C. should take D. should be taken
42. He withdrew from the competition at the last minute, or he _____ the first place.
A. should win B. could have won C. could win D. should have won
43. At first, they talked about the travel arrangement but halfway they _____ their conversation to a different topic.
A. committed B. favored C. switched D. transmitted
44. It is really fascinating to enjoy the magnificent _____ from the summit over the mountains.
A. look B. picture C. view D. vision
45. It's important that the application form _____ back as soon as possible.
A. should send B. be sent C. must be sent D. will be sent

46. It's reported that by the end of this year the output of oil _____ by 13%.
 A. will have raised B. will have risen C. will be raising D. will be rising
47. The report should be finished by next week, make sure _____ to the deadline.
 A. you turn it in B. you will turn it in
 C. your turning it in D. you turned it in
48. In Mexico today women _____ 48% of the work-horse, and almost half of the mothers with children, especially the younger mothers, are in paid work.
 A. conform to B. build up C. make up D. stand for
49. She has got into a habit of taking notes in her notebook _____ everything to be done or arranged every day.
 A. by B. in C. with D. of
50. He is pleased with _____ you have given him and all _____ you have told him.
 A. what — what B. that — that C. that — what D. what — that
51. The higher the standard of living and the greater the national wealth, _____.
 A. the greater is the amount of paper
 B. the greater the amount of paper is
 C. the amount of paper is the greater
 D. the amount of paper greater
52. The plant is unfit to be eaten by human beings and other animals, _____ recent findings indicate.
 A. as B. like C. that D. which
53. The new staff regulations of the company will _____ from the very beginning of the tenure of the new chairman.
 A. take effect B. take part C. take place D. take turns
54. The president made a _____ speech at the 60th anniversary of the founding of our university, which encouraged every student on the spot greatly.
 A. vigorous B. tedious C. flat D. harsh
55. You cannot be _____ patient when taking care of a baby.
 A. enough B. so C. too D. very
56. _____ the temperature is falling rapidly, you'd better put on more clothes.
 A. With B. For C. Since D. While
57. _____ for children, Alice in Wonderland appeals to many adults.
 A. It was written B. Though written for children
 C. While it written D. Though it written for children
58. Everyone in this country has the right to acquire education _____ the color of his skin.
 A. by virtue of B. in the right of C. regardless of D. with the exception of
59. Though punctual herself, the teacher was quite used _____ late for her class.
 A. to students to be B. for students' being
 C. for students to be D. to students' being
60. _____ there is a gleam of hope, the police will never give up any opportunity to rescue the hostages.

- A. So soon as B. As well as C. So far as D. So long as
61. The police accused him _____ fire to the apartment but he denied having been in the area on the night of the fire.
A. to set B. of setting C. set D. setting
62. _____ with the price of a fixed home today, mobile homes are truly economical.
A. Comparing B. Being compared C. Compared D. Having compared
63. They believe that it is impossible to avoid _____ by the air crash.
A. being much affected B. having much affected
C. to be much effected D. to have been affected
64. His peculiarly prominent cheekbones are his most striking facial _____.
A. appearance B. feature C. mark D. trace
65. Education should be the foundation of life, and the obligation of educators should be to _____ the curiosity and creativity of students.
A. secure B. seek C. shape D. stimulate
66. In a time of economical social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the mighty changes of society.
A. pace B. progress C. step D. touch
67. Don't you think your hair need _____ ? It's too long.
A. cutting B. to cut C. being cutting D. cut
68. We don't need a car as we live in the campus, _____.
A. neither can afford it B. nor can we afford it
C. and nor we can afford it D. and we cannot neither afford it.
69. A bee _____ me on the cheek when I was collecting the honey.
A. bitten B. stuck C. stung D. scratched
70. This new kindergarten is planning to enroll new children whose ages _____ from 2 to 5.
A. alter B. differ C. range D. separate

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.

Having passed what I considered the worst obstacle, our spirits 71 . We made towards the left of the cliff, where the going was better, though 72 steeper. Here we found 73 snow, as most of 74 seemed 75 blown off the mountain. There was no vision of the mountain in the distance because the clouds were 76 all round us.

About 1 o'clock a storm 77 suddenly. We ought to have noticed its approach but we were concentrating 78 cutting steps, and 79 we had time to do anything, we were unsighted by snow. We could not move up or down and had to wait motionless, getting colder and colder. 80 my nose and cheeks were frostbitten, I dared not take a hand out of my glove to warm them.

After two hours of this, I realized we would have to do 81 to avoid being frozen to death where we stood. From time to time through the mist I had 82 the outline of a dark buttress just above us. To descend in this wind was 83. Our only hope was to scramble up to this buttress, and dig out a platform at the foot of it on which we could pitch our tent.

We climbed to this place and started to 84 the ice. At first my companion 85 to regard the situation 86 hopeless but gradually the wind died 87 and he cheered up. 88 we had made a platform big enough to set up the tent, and we did this as 89 we could. We 90 into our sleeping bags and fell asleep, feeling that we were lucky to be still alive.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 71. A. rose | B. raised | C. arose | D. aroused |
| 72. A. quite | B. fairly | C. rather | D. hardly |
| 73. A. few | B. rare | C. little | D. tiny |
| 74. A. that | B. those | C. which | D. it |
| 75. A. it had | B. to have been | C. it was | D. to be |
| 76. A. shaping | B. founding | C. establishing | D. forming |
| 77. A. went up | B. sped up | C. grew up | D. came up |
| 78. A. to | B. for | C. on | D. with |
| 79. A. until | B. after | C. before | D. when |
| 80. A. Although | B. Instead of | C. In spite of | D. In the event of |
| 81. A. anything | B. something | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 82. A. made out | B. seen through | C. glanced | D. remarked |
| 83. A. off the point | B. out of the question. | | |
| C. beyond the reach | | D. out of touch | |
| 84. A. cut down | B. cut off | C. cut out | D. cut away |
| 85. A. happened | B. hesitated | C. occurred | D. seemed |
| 86. A. for | B. to be | C. as | D. like |
| 87. A. away | B. off | C. out | D. up |
| 88. A. Instead of | B. Furthermore | C. Moreover | D. At last |
| 89. A. well | B. good | C. best | D. better |
| 90. A. crawled | B. crushed | C. leapt | D. crashed |

试卷二

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 电视好的方面
2. 电视不利的方面
3. 如何扬电视之长避其之短

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