



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 (四)

Model Test 4

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. The man is disinterested. | B. She shares his fear. |
| C. The woman is not scared. | D. The woman is cowardly. |
| 2. A. He will not have his hands full. | B. He will help the woman. |
| C. He will serve the suitcases. | D. He will make the suitcases full. |
| 3. A. Teacher. B. Doctor. | C. Student. D. Policeman. |
| 4. A. She is tired of teaching. | B. She was dismissed from her job. |
| C. She is changing her job. | D. She was ill. |
| 5. A. The woman likes to play very much. | B. The woman agrees with the man. |
| C. The woman wants to play with the man. | D. The woman doesn't like the play. |
| 6. A. Australia. B. Canada. | C. The Philippines. D. New Zealand. |
| 7. A. She will ask the man one question. | |
| B. She has been working very hard. | |
| C. She will sure do better in the subject next time. | |
| D. She has a lot of questions about the physics. | |
| 8. A. The weather forecaster didn't do a good job. | |
| B. Swimming would not be forecasted. | |
| C. He probably won't go swimming. | |
| D. He thinks the weather won't be as bad as predicted. | |
| 9. A. He lies. B. He tells the truth. C. His eyes are black. D. He is leaving. | |
| 10. A. \$10. B. \$9. C. \$5. D. \$4.5. | |

Section B

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S 1 to S 8

with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S 9 to S 10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

For thousands of years, man has (1) _____ the delicious taste of apples. Apples, which are about 85 (2) _____ water, grow almost everywhere in the world but the (3) _____ and coldest areas. The leading countries in apple (4) _____ are the former Soviet Union, the United States and (5) _____.

There are thousand of varieties of apples, but a very few make the (6) _____ of those grown for (7) _____. The three most common varieties (8) _____ in the United States are Delicious, Golden Delicious, and McIntosh.

Apples vary in color, size and taste. (9) _____

Apple trees may grow as tall as twelve meters. (10) _____

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 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Scientists have established that influenza viruses taken from man can cause the disease in animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a great number of wild birds seem to carry the virus without showing an evidence of illness. Some scientists concluded that a large family of influenza viruses may have evolved in the bird kingdom, a group that has been on the earth 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without contracting the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strains (菌株) are transmitted from place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.

It is known that two influenza viruses can recombine when both are present in an animal at the same time. The result of such recombination is a great variety of strains containing different H and N spikes. This raises the possibility that a human influenza virus can recombine with an influenza virus from a lower animal to produce an entirely new spike. Research is underway to determine if that is the way that major new strains come into being. Another possibility is that two animal influenza strains may recombine in a pig, for example, to produce a new strain that is transmitted to man.

11. According to the passage, scientists have discovered that influenza viruses _____.
A. do not always cause symptoms in birds
B. cause ill health in wild birds
C. are rarely present in wild birds
D. change when transferred from animals to man
12. What is known about the influenza virus?
A. It was first found in a group of very old birds.
B. All the different strains can be found in wild birds.
C. It existed over 100 million years ago.
D. It can survive in many different places.
13. According to the passage, a great variety of influenza can appear when _____.
A. H and N spikes are produced
B. animal and bird viruses are combined
C. dissimilar types of virus recombine
D. two viruses of the same type are contracted
14. New strains of viruses are transmitted to man by _____.
A. a type of wild pig B. diseased lower animals
C. a group of migrating birds D. a variety of means
15. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are ways of producing new strains of influenza viruses EXCEPT _____.
A. two influenza viruses in the same animal recombining
B. two animal viruses recombining in a human
C. two animal viruses recombining in one animal
D. animal viruses recombining with human viruses

Passage Two

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage:

Communication among human beings never occurs in a vacuum. Instead, all communication takes place constantly in a social and cultural environment. In most cases, understanding the behaviors of those who share the same or similar culture seems to be less problematic because they are comparatively familiar with each other's ways of thinking, expressing, acting, and reacting. However, it appears a little bit difficult for people in one culture to understand the behavior(s) of people in another culture in their cross-cultural communication. Due to the lack of cultural awareness of one another, both Chinese and Americans may face potential misunderstandings in their interactions.

One of the ways that Chinese show modesty is through self-denial; that is, having been praised by others, most Chinese tend to disparage themselves by responding verbally that they do not deserve to be complimented for what they have done. However, when Chinese still apply their self-denial in the midst of self-praising Americans, their modest responses to Americans' compliments may turn out to be embarrassing to some Americans, or contradictory to these Chinese

good intentions.

Unfortunately, in cross-cultural communication encounters, misunderstanding can be created immediately. The following dialogue between an American and a Chinese is an example: "Your English is very good." (the American's compliment) "No, no, no. My English is very poor." (the Chinese self-denial)

In Chinese culture, the ability to preserve self-denial is marked as a sign of virtue in modesty. Yet, when Americans' compliments are rejected by Chinese, Americans tend not to value Chinese self-denial as a sign of modesty. Instead, some Americans may feel embarrassed as if they had made a wrong judgment, while some others are more likely to assume that self-denial is a strategy used to elicit more compliments. Although Americans try to be friendly to Chinese, and Chinese try to be modest in front of the Americans, their cross-cultural encounters can still be possibly end up in a communication breakdown. The dialogue does show how the Chinese polite response failed to match the American's good intention owing to their culturally influenced attitudes towards compliments.

16. What is the subject of this passage?
- A. American attitude towards compliments. B. Chinese modesty.
C. Cross-cultural communication. D. Communication.
17. Why does it appear a little bit difficult for people in one culture to understand the behavior of people in another culture?
- A. Because they live in different places.
B. Because their languages are different.
C. Because they belong to different races.
D. Because they are not familiar with each other's ways of thinking, expressing, acting and reacting.
18. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Communication is independent of a social and cultural environment.
B. Self-denial is used to show modesty by Chinese people.
C. Chinese and Americans' reactions vary in reply to compliments.
D. Misunderstanding may be created in cross-cultural communication.
19. How will an American respond upon hearing the compliment "I think your speech is excellent."?
- A. Oh, no, no. My speech is not so good. B. It's just so-so.
C. Really? I'm glad you enjoy it. D. I don't think so.
20. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. communication among human beings occurs in vacuum
B. Chinese people are more polite than Americans
C. Chinese show modesty through self-denial
D. American people would rather accept a positive comment than reject it

Passage Three

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage:

A subject which seems to have been insufficiently studied by doctors and psychologists is the influence of geography and climate on the psychological and physical health of mankind. There seems no doubt that the general character of the landscape, the relative length of day and night, and the climate must all play a big part in determining what kind of people we are.

It is true that a few studies have been made. Where all the inhabitants of a particular area enjoy exceptionally good or bad health, scientists have identified contributory factors such as the presence or absence of substances like iodine, fluoride, calcium, or iron in the water supply, or perhaps types of land that provide breeding places for pests like mosquitoes or rats.

Moreover, we can all generalize about types of people we have met. Those living in countries with long dark winters are apt to be less talkative and less vivacious than inhabitants of countries where the climate is more equable. And where the olive and the orange grow, there the inhabitants are cheerful, talkative, and spontaneous.

But these commonplace generalizations are inadequate: the influence of climate and geography should be studied in depth. Do all mountain dwellers live to a ripe old age? Does the drinking of wine, rather than beer, result in a sunny and open temperament? Is the strength and height of one of the Kenyan tribes due to their habitual drinking of the blood of cows?

We are not yet sure of the answers to such questions, but let us hope that something of benefit to mankind may eventually result from such studies.

21. _____ might serve as a suitable title for this selection.
- A. The Importance of Geographical Environment
 - B. The Influence of Geographical Environment on Man
 - C. Generalization of Types of People
 - D. Geographical Environment, a Mysterious subject
22. Using context clues we may infer that "iodine, fluoride and calcium" are _____.
- A. substances which act positively or negatively on man's health
 - B. harmful substances in the water supply
 - C. substances which help provide breeding places for pests
 - D. substances contributory to good health
23. We may infer from the third paragraph that geography and climate play an important role in determining the inhabitants' _____.
- A. health condition B. personality C. life-span D. All of the above.
24. According to the author, research into influence of geography and climate should _____.
- A. focus on some unknown aspects B. be pursued on a larger scale
 - C. be carried out within a larger scope D. go much deeper
25. The author hopes that studies on the influence of geographical environment will eventually _____.
- A. generalize better about types of people B. find better water supplies
 - C. benefit human beings D. enable us to live to a ripe old age

Passage Four

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage:

At a gathering a few years ago I was shown a photo of an enormous salmon (大马哈鱼), taken in British Columbia, which seemed to be as tall as the lady holding it. "What a marvelous fish," I said, "did you have it smoked?" The reply was: "No, it made 72 tins, the best ever result."

This utilitarian (功利主义的) attitude to the noblest fish in Canadian waters took my breath away. There are hundreds of ways of consuming a salmon. But to shut it in a metal box to secure something you could buy on a grocery shelf seemed a poor sort of result. It reduces fishing to the level of farming in which results are recorded in cash terms. It is not that I believe the angler (钓鱼人) in this case needed the food because of economic stress. He was not even in the position in which I found myself in my younger days, when the odd pheasant (野鸡) I shot was sold to buy sausages to feed my hungry family. Pheasants might have given them ideas above their station.

Record fish are to be cherished and treated with the greatest of respect. But there are times when they are essential to life. Negley Farson, a famous journalist of his time, tells the story of how, when he was broke, he moved to a lake in British Columbia in the twenties and sustained (维持) himself with rod, gun and a typewriter. The picture he paints of life on his lake is idyllic (田园诗般的). He fished and shot by fair means or foul to feed his wife and his neighbors.

It's not that I didn't have my chance. At 19 I could have slipped away from the sheep farm I was working on in New Zealand into a bush cabin surrounded by deer, trout rivers, and with rabbits to fall back on. But unlike him I had no wife at the time prepared to share the really simple life, and do the cooking which I disliked. But Farson managed to have the best of several worlds. He combined his work with fishing in a way for which I have the greatest admiration.

26. The salmon in the photo which the writer was shown _____.
A. was the largest the writer had ever come across
B. filled the greatest number of tins ever recorded
C. was served out of tins at a party attended by the writer
D. had been cooked by the hostess giving the party
27. The writer was stunned when learning of the fate of the salmon, for, in his opinion, _____.
A. it would fetch a meagre price on a grocery shelf
B. it is possible to buy more sophisticated items at a grocer's
C. record fish ought to be regarded as something special
D. salmon could be reared much more effectively on fish farms
28. The writer admits that in his younger days he sold the pheasants he shot because _____.
A. the consumption of pheasants was at that time forbidden
B. he made enormous profits by trading in pheasants illegally
C. the pheasants were not considered suitable for eating
D. he needed the money to support his family
29. Negley Farson was a famous journalist who moved to a lake in British Columbia when he _____.
A. found himself without any money

- B. wanted to discover the simple way of life
 - C. discovered that he was an excellent hunter
 - D. wanted to escape from modern world
30. Although the writer envies Farson's way of life, he felt unable to avail himself of the same kind of opportunity as _____.
 A. he was incapable of making himself a meal
 B. he disapproved of blood sports
 C. he was tied to his mundane (世俗的) existence on the sheep farm
 D. he would have felt too isolated in the country

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.

31. The professor's next lecture will _____ contemporary American literature.
 A. take after B. take in C. take over D. take up
32. The power developed by the engine is _____ to the wheels by some essential parts.
 A. transformed B. transmitted C. transplanted D. transported
33. "I see the manager coming down the hall." "Then we'd better quit _____ and get back to work."
 A. to talk B. to be talking C. talking D. be talking
34. _____, he could quickly find out what is wrong with a television set and repair it.
 A. Having trained B. Having been trained C. Training D. Being trained
35. The majestic ruins of Rome made a _____ impression on Shelley.
 A. lasting B. liberal C. lively D. long
36. Do you know how many countries and athletes will be participating _____ in the 27th Olympic Games?
 A. at B. for C. in D. to
37. Henry must have been joking when he said he was considering _____ his job.
 A. quit B. of quitting C. to quit D. quitting
38. What are the advantages and disadvantages of traditional approach _____ English?
 A. to teach B. to teaching C. in teaching D. of teaching
39. There is a wide _____ of ability in the class.
 A. extent B. field C. limit D. range
40. The _____ penalty of the law in some countries is the death penalty.
 A. extensive B. extreme C. special D. constant
41. Her attempts to calm them down only make _____ worse.
 A. questions B. stuffs C. issues D. matters
42. At no time in the history of mankind _____ greater opportunities for the following careers they

have now.

A. women had B. women had had C. had women D. had women had

43. But suppose you _____ at a beach from an airplane, it would seem to be all one piece of ground.

A. look B. will look C. were to look D. would look

44. He drank _____ when he was young, but he gave it up in the latter part of his life.

A. seriously B. badly C. heavily D. severely

45. He is the last man to _____ another's opinion tamely.

A. arrive at B. submit to C. work at D. give up

46. The shelf is so high that it is out of my _____.

A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place

47. It's essential that all the documents _____ to the president's office before the end of this week.

A. be handed in B. hand in C. must be handed D. should hand in

48. It's recommended that the UN _____ an armed conflict between the two countries.

A. will prevent B. would prevent C. prevent D. prevented

49. He is second only _____ my own son in my affections.

A. of B. from C. with D. to

50. I had not _____ meeting her here this morning and had written her a long letter yesterday evening to tell her about the discussion in detail.

A. counted on B. counted in C. counted up D. counted out

51. The competition _____ by the time he arrived here.

A. already started B. has already started
C. shall start D. had already started

52. I don't think he will be upset, but I'll see him in case _____.

A. he would B. he is C. he was D. he will.

53. You should respect the opinion of others, and at the same time you should insist upon _____ you believe is right.

A. that B. what C. all what D. which

54. Severe intellectual work _____ intense mental concentration.

A. calls on B. calls for C. calls up D. calls off

55. Some superpowers hanker to _____ their authority to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

A. employ B. take C. abuse D. overlook

56. Flying demands a much greater supply of energy than _____ other forms of transportation.

A. do most B. most do C. does D. most does

57. The captain controls two thousand men, _____ must obey his orders in both war and peace.

A. all of them B. all of which C. all of whom D. all of those men

58. They are discriminated against _____ a greater or lesser extent in various countries.

A. to B. from C. with D. for

59. He is determined to make the investigation, _____ difficulties he may come across.

A. however B. whatever C. whenever D. wherever

60. In order to set up industries, trained manpower, as well as sufficient capital, _____ .

- A. is in great need B. are in great need C. are need D. is need

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.

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student. 61 a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the 62 in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. The 63 student is considered to be 64 who is motivated to learn for the sake of 65 , not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned 66 brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is 67 for learning the material assigned. When research is 68 , the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with 69 guidance. It is the 70 responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library, professors do not have the time to explain 71 a university library works; they expect students, 72 graduate students, to exhaust the reference 73 in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but 74 that their students should not be 75 dependent on them. In the United States professors have many other duties 76 teaching, such as administrative or research work. 77, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is 78 . If a student has problem with classroom work, the student should either 79 a professor during office hours 80 make an appointment.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. If | B. Although | C. Because | D. Since |
| 62. A. suggestion | B. context | C. abstract | D. information |
| 63. A. poor | B. ideal | C. average | D. disappointed |
| 64. A. such | B. one | C. any | D. some |
| 65. A. fun | B. work | C. learning | D. prize |
| 66. A. by | B. in | C. for | D. with |
| 67. A. criticized | B. innocent | C. responsible | D. dismissed |
| 68. A. collected | B. distributed | C. assigned | D. finished |
| 69. A. maximum | B. minimum | C. possible | D. practical |
| 70. A. student's | B. professor's | C. assistant's | D. librarian's |
| 71. A. when | B. what | C. why | D. how |
| 72. A. particularly | B. essentially | C. obviously | D. rarely |
| 73. A. selections | B. collections | C. sources | D. origins |
| 74. A. hate | B. dislike | C. like | D. prefer |
| 75. A. too | B. such | C. much | D. more |
| 76. A. but | B. except | C. with | D. besides |
| 77. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Furthermore | D. Nevertheless |

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 78. A. plentiful | B. limited | C. irregular | D. flexible |
| 79. A. greet | B. annoy | C. approach | D. attach |
| 80. A. or | B. and | C. to | D. but |

试卷二

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 业余爱好的好处
2. 业余爱好的形式
3. 选择业余爱好的注意事项

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