



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 (六)

## Model Test 6

### 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 accepts her suggestions.                      B. He rebuffs her suggestions.  
   C. He declines her suggestions.                  D. He gives her suggestions careful consideration.
2. A. The woman likes the lecture more than John.  
   B. John likes the lecture more than the woman.  
   C. John doesn't like the lecture, but the woman does very much.  
   D. Neither John nor the woman likes the lecture.
3. A. They are talking in a ward of a hospital.      B. They are talking in a hospital waiting room.  
   C. They are talking in a hospital emergency ward. D. They are talking in a hotel.
4. A. Go right into the office.                      B. Come back at ten o'clock.  
   C. Wait a short time.                              D. Change the appointment.
5. A. \$10 was too much for a bicycle.  
   B. Fortunately, he got the bicycle with \$10.  
   C. He didn't have enough money to buy the bicycle.  
   D. Unfortunately, he didn't like the bicycle.
6. A. It is closed.                                      B. 12:00 at noon to 5:00 p.m..  
   C. 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m..                      D. 9:00 a.m. to 12 at noon.
7. A. Her native place.                      B. His hometown.                      C. The seaside.                      D. The summer resort.
8. A. A teacher and his pupil.                      B. A father and his daughter.  
   C. A doctor and his patient.                      D. A boss and his employee.
9. A. He practiced very hard.                      B. He ate a lot.  
   C. He ran hard yesterday.                      D. He wasn't tired.
10. A. Lending something to a student.              B. Asking for some financial aid.  
   C. Reading a student's application.              D. Borrowing money for a business.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

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

11. A. Almost 3 years.      B. Almost 4 years.      C. Almost 5 years.      D. Almost 6 years.  
12. A. In America.      B. In Canada.      C. In England.      D. In France.  
13. A. The barber is old.      B. The barber does not like talking.  
    C. The barber always tries new things.      D. The barber has a lot of interesting news.

### Passage Two

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

14. A. On Mondays and Saturdays.      B. On Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
    C. On Wednesdays and Fridays.      D. On Wednesdays and Sundays.  
15. A. She has to go to work by bus.      B. Her school is near her house.  
    C. She has to go by underground because her school is a long way from the Brown' house.  
    D. Her school is not a long way from the Brown's house.  
16. A. By train.      B. By bus.      C. On foot.      D. In my uncle's car.

### Passage Three

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

17. A. In a classroom.      B. At home.  
    C. In camps in the mountains.      D. By the side of a mountain lake.  
18. A. Special materials.      B. Books that they bring with them.  
    C. Wildlife in the mountains.      D. The beauty of wilderness.  
19. A. Rest or swim in a mountain lake.      B. Climb the mountains and study plants and animals.  
    C. Take notes of what the guide tells them.      D. Discuss the activities of the day.  
20. A. They are eager to go home.  
    B. They are unhappy because they have to write reports.  
    C. They are happy to return to their normal life.  
    D. They are sorry that the course is over.

## 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:

Living organisms are indeed complicated and highly organized, but it is now clear that no new scientific laws are required to explain their complexity and organization. Just as living organisms like ourselves are composed of many different kinds of organs, each with its own specific part to play in ensuring the proper functioning of the whole organism, so at a deeper level the tissues of all living things are composed of many kinds of complex molecules. Each of those chemical compounds, like each organ in the body, seems to have a specific role to play in the healthy functioning of the whole, and some of those molecules may contain tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of atoms.

The essence of life — ultimately due to the behavior of those complex molecules working together — is the ability of living things to extract energy from their environment and to use that energy both to build up their own complex structures and to copy themselves ... to reproduce. For all life on the surface of the earth, the ultimate source of that energy is sunlight, trapped in plants by photosynthesis. Cells function as chemical engines, storing and transmitting energy in chemical form, as energetic molecules which can give it up when and where required; animals tap that storehouse of energy by eating plants, or by eating other animals which have themselves eaten plants. (Very recently, organisms have been found in the deep ocean, far from any source of sunlight; they derive their energy from underwater volcanic hotspots and lead their lives quite cut off from the ecological web above them. Like us, however, they depend on an outside source of energy.)

21. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. explain the organization of living organisms  
B. show how life sustains itself  
C. describe the functioning of molecules  
D. introduce the relationship between animals and plants
22. The first paragraph tells us all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. atoms are the smallest particles in a living body  
B. living things are composed of organs  
C. each complex molecule contributes to the living organism  
D. each organ has its own specific function
23. The word "it" in line 6, para. 2 could be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cell      B. molecule      C. life      D. energy
24. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT essential to any living organisms?  
A. The obtaining of energy from external environment.  
B. The development of their body structures.  
C. The storing of the energy from sunlight.  
D. The reproduction of their coming generation.
25. The author introduced the living organisms in the deep ocean to show all of the following

EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their external environment is quite different from that of other living things
- B. they don't have any links with other living organisms on the earth
- C. they can not directly draw energy from sunlight
- D. they still obtain energy from outside source

## Passage Two

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage:

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes miserable. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the resulting effects upon their minds. The people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the well-prepared dishes, the goodness of the wines, the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented. By their remarks, they sour the pleasures of society, offend many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied. The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious consequences in life, since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others, nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect, and scarcely that. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at obtaining some advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone stir a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. If they bring on themselves public disapproval, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their misconduct. These people should change this bad habit and condescend (俯就) to be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

26. People who are unhappy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. always consider things differently from others
- B. usually are influenced by the results of certain things
- C. can discover the unpleasant part of certain things
- D. usually have a fault finding habit

27. The phrase "sour the pleasures of society" (in line 8-9, para.1) most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have a good taste to the pleasures of society
- B. aren't content with the pleasures of society



- A. a magazine designed for teachers
  - B. a newspaper addressing to those who will run for office
  - C. a book of Public Speech
  - D. a textbook for potential actors
32. The sentence "Sometimes audiences may discount messages given by certain speakers" (in line 5, para. 1) means\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sometimes they pay less attention to certain speakers
  - B. sometimes they dislike those speakers
  - C. sometimes they listen to speeches attentively
  - D. sometimes they look down upon those speakers
33. People often feel shy to speak in public if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are younger than the audiences
  - B. they have some physical defects
  - C. they are female and not pretty
  - D. they cannot draw the audiences' attention to their subjects
34. Social attractiveness can be improved by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a good opening statement
  - B. the humorous way you talk
  - C. a young look and pleasant way of talking
  - D. nonverbal factors such as smiling and proper clothing
35. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. If a speaker worries about his appearance, he can find some ways to distract people's attention from his looks.
  - B. During a speech, people generally won't spend the whole time on the speaker's appearance.
  - C. If one keeps his hair tidy and his appearance neat and clean, then he possesses the natural beauty.
  - D. Proper clothing and accessories can also improve one's social attractiveness.

#### Passage Four

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

Testing has replaced teaching in most public schools. My own children's school week is framed by pretests, drills, tests, and retests. They know that the best way to read a textbook is to look at the questions at the end of the chapter and then skim the text for the answers. I believe that my daughter Erica, who gets excellent marks, has never read a chapter of her school textbooks all the way through. And teachers are often heard to state proudly and openly that they teach to the mandated state test.

Teaching to the test is a curious phenomenon. Instead of deciding what skills students ought to learn, helping students learn them, and then using some sensible methods of assessment (评估) to discover whether students have mastered the skills, teachers are encouraged to reverse the process. First one looks at a commercially available test. Then one distills (去除) the skills needed not to master reading, say, or math, but to do well on the test. Finally, the test skills are taught.

The ability to read or write or calculate might imply the ability to do reasonably well on standardized tests. However, neither reading nor writing develops simply through being taught to take tests. We must be careful to avoid mistaking preparation for a test of a skill with the acquisition of that skill. Too many discussions of basic skills make this fundamental confusion because people are test obsessed (着魔的) rather than concerned with the nature and quality of what is taught.

Recently many schools have faced what could be called the crisis of comprehension or, in simple terms, the phenomenon of students with phonic and grammar skills still being unable to understand what they read. These students are competent at test taking and filling in workbooks and ditto(复制品) masters. However they have little or no experience reading or thinking, and talking about what they read. They know the details but couldn't see or understand the whole. They are taught to be so concerned with grade that they have no time or ease of mind to think about meaning, and reread things if necessary.

36. The author gives an account of Erica's performance in her study in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. illustrate her cleverness in test-taking  
B. reveal the incompetence of teachers  
C. show there is something wrong with current practice in teaching  
D. demonstrate the best way to read textbooks
37. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
A. The phenomenon of teaching to the test has aroused curiosity in many educators.  
B. Skills in general are not only useless but often lead students astray.  
C. Ability to read and write is one thing, and ability to do well on standardized tests is quite another.  
D. Preparation for a test of a skill does not necessarily mean the acquisition of that skill.
38. The author insists that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mandated state tests be replaced by some more sensible methods of assessment  
B. teachers pay more attention to the nature and quality of what is taught  
C. students not be concerned with grades but do more reading and thinking  
D. radical changes be brought about in the general approach to teaching
39. We can safely conclude that \_\_\_\_\_ may cause educational problems.  
A. test obsession                      B. standardized tests  
C. test-taking                         D. preparation for mandated state tests
40. By "crisis of comprehension", the author means many students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are too much concerned with grades  
B. fail to understand the real goal of education  
C. lack proper practice in phonic and grammar drills  
D. are unable to understand what they read, though they do reasonably well on standardized tests

### 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. It was a long time, however, \_\_\_\_\_ man began to build permanent shelters because, until man learned to farm, he lived by hunting.  
A. that                      B. before                      C. when                      D. after
42. The sun gives as much energy every minute \_\_\_\_\_ mankind utilizes in a year.  
A. like                      B. as                      C. which                      D. that
43. Between the two parts of the concert is an interval, \_\_\_\_\_ we can buy ice-cream.  
A. where                      B. when                      C. which                      D. as
44. I insist that you \_\_\_\_\_ your offensive remarks immediately.  
A. leak                      B. omit                      C. reduce                      D. withdraw
45. No \_\_\_\_\_ accountant could possibly have made such errors in making out your return.  
A. efficient                      B. effectual                      C. adequate                      D. anxious
46. \_\_\_\_\_ of the body to strong sunlight can be harmful.  
A. Exhibition                      B. Expansion                      C. Exposure                      D. Extension
47. The spy could not but confess his crime \_\_\_\_\_ the light of all the evidence, both human and material.  
A. on                      B. for                      C. with                      D. in
48. The lake came \_\_\_\_\_ view as we turned the corner.  
A. with                      B. from                      C. into                      D. in
49. I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave \_\_\_\_\_ something unexpected happened.  
A. when                      B. before                      C. while                      D. after
50. All \_\_\_\_\_ involved in the sit-in.  
A. but he and I was                      B. but he and I am                      C. but he and I were                      D. but he and I is
51. Accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ trees, I had no difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ the top.  
A. to climb ... reaching                      B. climbing ... reaching  
C. to climbing ... reaching                      D. to climb ... to reach
52. The government should take \_\_\_\_\_ measures to correct social evils.  
A. beneficial                      B. effective                      C. fruitful                      D. valid
53. The house is hidden from \_\_\_\_\_ behind trees.  
A. from                      B. look                      C. sight                      D. see
54. The weather forecast said there would be sunny during the day, but it rained in the \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon.  
A. late                      B. later                      C. latter                      D. last
55. During these two years they repeatedly made an \_\_\_\_\_ at many scientific experiments.  
A. attempt                      B. desire                      C. intention                      D. purpose
56. Although he failed in the exam, he didn't regret \_\_\_\_\_ what he liked.  
A. to doing                      B. having done                      C. to do                      D. being done
57. \_\_\_\_\_ of the financial means to remain independent, he was compelled to seek employment as a night telegraph operator.  
A. He was deprived                      B. Deprived                      C. Depriving                      D. Having deprived
58. The author gave a detailed description \_\_\_\_\_ his personal observation.

- A. basing on                      B. having based on      C. based on                      D. to base on
59. He doesn't think it necessary that he \_\_\_\_\_ some money each month.  
A. to set aside                      B. would set aside      C. sets aside                      D. should set aside
60. Your task is difficult, but if you \_\_\_\_\_ like this, you will succeed, I'm sure.  
A. hang down                      B. hang on                      C. hang onto                      D. hang up
61. He has a lot of free time — he spends \_\_\_\_\_ time in the garden.  
A. most                      B. the most                      C. most of                      D. the most of
62. All the tasks \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of schedule, we decided to go on holiday for a week.  
A. have been fulfilled      B. were fulfilled      C. having been fulfilled      D. been fulfilled
63. Only when you have acquired a good knowledge of grammar \_\_\_\_\_ write correctly.  
A. you can                      B. can you                      C. you would                      D. you will
64. The committee voted that all its members \_\_\_\_\_ to be given a raise next year.  
A. are going                      B. be going                      C. will                      D. should
65. They arrived just now? They are \_\_\_\_\_ to be here an hour ago.  
A. considered                      B. known                      C. regarded                      D. supposed
66. Having no children of their own, they decided to \_\_\_\_\_ an orphan.  
A. adapt                      B. adopt                      C. bring                      D. receive
67. While you are away from the office on business trips, you will be given a daily \_\_\_\_\_ of \$25 towards meals and accommodation.  
A. money                      B. permit                      C. price                      D. allowance
68. It was ordered that no smoking \_\_\_\_\_ in the reading room.  
A. had not been allowed      B. be allowed  
C. was allowed                      D. can be allowed
69. The work there was seasonal, and there was a great deal of hardship amongst the employees when they were \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
A. laid aside                      B. laid down                      C. laid off                      D. laid out
70. They still wonder whether their life \_\_\_\_\_ considerably by 2100.  
A. will be changing      B. will change      C. will have to change      D. will have changed

#### 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.

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply — all these were important 71 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. 72 they were not enough. Something 73 was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men — 74 individuals who could invent machines, find new 75 of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who 76 the machines of the Industrial Revolution 77 from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 78 inventors than scientists. A man

who is a 79 scientist is primarily interested in doing his research 80. He is not necessarily working 81 that his findings can be used.

An inventor or one interested in applied science is 82 trying to make something that has a concrete 83. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories 84 science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a 85 result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of 86 other objectives.

Most of the people who 87 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had 88 or no training in science might not have made their inventions 89 a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years 90.

- |                   |                 |                |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 71. A. cases      | B. reasons      | C. factors     | D. situations  |
| 72. A. But        | B. And          | C. Besides     | D. Even        |
| 73. A. else       | B. near         | C. extra       | D. similar     |
| 74. A. generating | B. effective    | C. motivating  | D. creative    |
| 75. A. origins    | B. sources      | C. bases       | D. discoveries |
| 76. A. employed   | B. created      | C. operated    | D. controlled  |
| 77. A. came       | B. arrived      | C. stemmed     | D. appeared    |
| 78. A. less       | B. better       | C. more        | D. worse       |
| 79. A. genuine    | B. practical    | C. pure        | D. clever      |
| 80. A. happily    | B. occasionally | C. reluctantly | D. accurately  |
| 81. A. now        | B. and          | C. all         | D. so          |
| 82. A. seldom     | B. sometimes    | C. usually     | D. never       |
| 83. A. plan       | B. use          | C. idea        | D. means       |
| 84. A. of         | B. with         | C. to          | D. as          |
| 85. A. single     | B. sole         | C. specialized | D. specific    |
| 86. A. few        | B. those        | C. many        | D. all         |
| 87. A. proposed   | B. developed    | C. supplied    | D. offered     |
| 88. A. little     | B. much         | C. some        | D. any         |
| 89. A. as         | B. if           | C. because     | D. while       |
| 90. A. ago        | B. past         | C. ahead       | D. before      |

## 试卷二

### Part V

### Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 竞争是社会生活中常见的现象(common phenomenon)。
2. 竞争与合作往往是并存的。
3. 我们提倡(advocate)竞争, 但又不乏合作。

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