



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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Model Test 10

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. \$45. B. \$15. C. \$30. D. \$60.
2. A. She is too weak to say much. B. She is not familiar with the area.
 C. She is very much afraid. D. She has never taken the bus before.
3. A. Mother and son. B. Father and daughter.
 C. Students. D. Teacher and student.
4. A. It's their favorite kind. B. Their father bought it.
 C. She's been working all day. D. They won't want to eat ~~any~~ ~~more~~.
5. A. He is unhappy because the woman is going out.
 B. He believes in what the weather forecast said.
 C. He doesn't believe in what the weather forecast said.
 D. The woman should ask him for advice.
6. A. In a restaurant. B. At the airport. C. In a dining room. D. On a plane.
7. A. Swimming. B. Skiing. C. Swimming and skiing. D. Fishing and skiing.
8. A. She doesn't want to go to the theatre. B. She has to go to maths class.
 C. She is behind in her schoolwork. D. She likes to stay at home.
9. A. He wants to borrow her dictionary.
 B. He doesn't know the meaning of the word.
 C. She shouldn't use such big words.
 D. She should look the word up in a dictionary.
10. A. Coarse sand. B. Being sad C. Calm water. D. A stormy ocean.

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. They like music. B. They sing for enjoyment.
C. They want to say something. D. They are in a good temper.
- 12. A. They keep silent. B. They make some signs.
C. They hide themselves. D. They stay away from other birds.
- 13. A. It dances. B. It spreads out its tail.
C. It flies high in the sky. D. It uses shells and flowers to make a garden.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A. 1000 years ago. B. 2000 years ago. C. 3000 years ago. D. 4000 years ago.
- 15. A. The large bowl was put above the small bowl.
B. The small bowl was put above the large bowl.
C. The large bowl consisted of two equal bowls.
D. The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.
- 16. A. Brass doors. B. Drops of water. C. Horsemen. D. Metal balls.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A. Educational stations. B. Government-sponsored TV stations.
C. Stations for children. D. Stations that never have advertising.
- 18. A. BBC is educational. B. Advertisements help to pay for the programs.
C. BBC is government-sponsored. D. America has non-commercial TV stations.
- 19. A. They would like TV stations to stop advertising candies and toys.
B. They would like TV stations to run more educational programs.
C. They would like TV stations to stop advertising during early evenings and weekends.
D. They would like all TV stations become non-commercial.
- 20. A. In America, most TV stations are non-commercial.
B. In America, most TV stations have special programs for children.
C. In America, most non-commercial TV stations are supported by educational institutions.
D. In America, the only kind of non-commercial stations are government-sponsored stations.

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:

Teaching involves more than leadership. Some of the teacher's time and effort is directed toward instruction, some toward evaluation. But it is the teacher as a group leader who creates an efficient organizational structure and good working environment so that instruction and evaluation activities can take place. A group that is totally disorganized, unclear about its goals, or constantly fighting among its members will not be a good learning group. The leadership pattern includes helping to form and then maintaining a positive learning environment so that instruction and evaluation can take place.

On the first day of class, the teacher faces a room filled with individuals. Perhaps a few small closely united groups, friendships, or competition already exist. But there is no sense of group unity, no set of rules for conduct on the group, no feeling of belonging. If teachers are successful leaders, they will help students develop a system of relationships that encourages cooperation.

Standards and rules must be established that maintain order, ensure justice, and protect individual rights, but do not contradict school policy. What happens when one student hurts another? How do students who finish assignments early do with their extra time? How can individuals gain recognition and reinforcement in the group? Without clear guidelines mutually agreeable to students, teachers and administration, the classroom can become chaotic. Students may break rules they did not know existed. If standards are set without input from the class, students may spend a great deal of creative energy in ruining class, finding ways to break rules.

No matter how skillful the teacher is in uniting students and establishing a positive atmosphere, the task is never complete. Regular maintenance is necessary. Conflicts arise. The needs of individual members change. A new kind of learning task requires a new organizational structure. Sometimes outside pressures such as holidays, upcoming tests or athletic contests, or family troubles cause stress in the classroom. One task for the teacher is to restore a positive environment by helping students cope with conflict, change and stress.

21. This article is written mainly for the purpose of _____.
A. providing information for teaching profession
B. studying the teacher's behaviors in the classroom
C. comparing the teacher's needs with students'
D. teaching and organizing a class
22. The teacher, to some content, is a leader because _____.
A. he should develop a harmonious system of relationships among students
B. he deals with students in the same way as the leader deals with people
C. he is responsible for an well-organized class and a good learning environment
D. he has to maintain order and give instruction and evaluation
23. The teacher should do more than teach. It is his responsibility to _____.

- A. create an organizational structure and a positive learning environment
 - B. establish standards and rules that students should follow
 - C. help students deal with conflict, change and stress
 - D. All of the above.
24. The word "restore" in the last sentence of paragraph 4 most probably means _____.
 A. bring back to the former position B. rebuild
 C. make well or normal D. construct
25. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. If guidelines are not acceptable both to students and teachers, the classroom can be in a mess.
 B. If the teacher well unites his students and creates a positive atmosphere, he then accomplishes his task.
 C. Outside pressures may cause stress among students.
 D. Students need the teacher just as sheep need shepherd.

Passage Two

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage:

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement (新拓居地) spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish laborers. The two groups worked at remarkable speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with parades and the ringing of church bells to honor the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in encouraging westward movement. It also helped build up industry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to distant markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unify the United States.

26. The major problems with America's railroad system in the mid 19th century lay in _____.
 A. poor quality rails and unreliable stopping systems
 B. lack of financial support for development

- C. limited railroad lines
 - D. lack of a transcontinental railroad
27. The building of the first transcontinental system _____.
A. brought about a rapid growth of industry and farming in the west
B. attracted many visitors to the construction sites
C. attracted laborers from Europe
D. encouraged people to travel all over the country
28. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A. Settlements Spread Westward
B. The Coast-to-Coast Railroad: A Vital Link
C. American Railroad History
D. The Importance of Railroads in the American Economy
29. The construction of the transcontinental railroad took _____.
A. 9 years B. 7 years C. 4 years D. 3 years
30. What most likely made people think about a transcontinental railroad?
A. The possibility of government support for such a task.
B. The need to explore Utah.
C. The need to connect the east coast with the west.
D. The need to develop the railroad industry in the west.

Passage Three

Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage:

A decline in standardized test scores is the most recent indicator that American education is in trouble.

One reason for the crisis is that present compulsory-attendance laws force many to attend school who have no wish to be there. Such children have little desire to learn and are so contrary to school that neither they nor more highly motivated students receive the quality education that is the birthright of every American.

The solution to this problem is simple: Abolish (废除) compulsory-attendance laws and allow only those who are committed to getting an education to attend.

This will not end public education. Contrary to conventional belief, legislators enacted compulsory-attendance laws to legalize what already existed. William Landes and Luis Solomon, economists, found little evidence that compulsory-attendance laws increased the number of children in school. They found, too, that school systems have never effectively enforced such laws, usually because of the expense involved.

There is no contradiction between the claim that compulsory-attendance has had little effect on the number of children attending school and the argument that abolishment would be a positive step toward improving education. Most parents want a high school education for their children. Unfortunately, compulsory-attendance hampers the ability of public school officials to enforce legitimate educational and disciplinary policies and thereby make the education a good one.

Private schools have no such problems. They can fail or dismiss students, knowing such students can attend public school. Without compulsory-attendance, public schools would be freer to oust (驱逐) students whose academic or personal behavior undermines the educational mission of the institution.

31. Which of the following indicates that American education is in danger?
- A. Poor quality. B. Lack of teachers.
C. The presence of compulsory-attendance laws. D. Poor discipline.
32. What is wrong with the compulsory-attendance laws?
- A. They motivate everyone to learn at school.
B. They force children with little desire to learn to stay at school, and thus prevent the highly motivated students from getting quality education.
C. They make the students antagonistic to their parents and their schools.
D. They defend the birthright of every American.
33. How effective are the compulsory-attendance laws?
- A. Very effective. B. Fairly effective.
C. Slightly effective. D. Not effective.
34. What can be inferred from the information discussed in paragraph 5?
- A. The laws can never be abolished.
B. The parents like the laws.
C. The public school can not fail anyone to enforce disciplinary regulations at school because of the laws.
D. The laws enforce the school officials to carry out legitimate discipline to make the education a good one.
35. What can be said about private schools?
- A. They are free to oust bad students.
B. They can not fail any students.
C. They should obey the compulsory-attendance laws.
D. Their quality is as bad as that of the public schools.

Passage Four

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

"It hurts me more than you." and "This is for your own good." These are the statements my mother used to make years ago when I had to learn Latin, clean my room, stay at home and do homework.

That was before we entered the permissive period in education in which we decided it was all right not to push our children to achieve their best in school. The schools and the educators made it easy for us. They taught that it was all right to be parents who take a let-alone policy. We stopped making our children do homework. We gave them calculators, turned on the television, left the teaching to the teachers and went on vacation.

Now teachers, faced with children who have been developing at their own pace for the past 15

years, are realizing we've made a terrible mistake. One such teacher is Sharon Klompus who says of her students — “so passive” — and wonders what happened. Nothing was demanded of them she believes. “Television,” says Klompus, “contributes to children's passivity”, “We're talking about a generation of kids who've never been hurt or hungry. They have learned somebody will always do it for them; Instead of saying 'go and look it up', you tell them the answer. It takes greater energy to say “no” to a kid. Yes, it does. It takes energy and it takes work.”

It's time for parents to end their vacation and come back to work. It's time to take the car away, to turn the TV off, to tell them it hurts you more than them but it's for their own good. It's time to start telling them no again.

36. Children are becoming more inactive in study because _____.
A. they watch TV too often B. they have done too much homework
C. they have to fulfill too many duties D. teachers are too strict with them
37. To such children as described in the passage _____.
A. it is easier to say no than to say yes
B. neither is easy — to say yes or to say no
C. it is easier to say yes than to say no
D. neither is difficult — to say yes or to say no
38. We learn from the passage that the author's mother used to lay emphasis on his _____.
A. learning Latin B. natural development
C. discipline D. education at school
39. By “permissive period in education” (in para. 2, line 1) the author means a time _____.
A. when children are allowed to do what they wish to
B. when everything can be taught at school
C. when every child can be educated
D. when children are permitted to receive education
40. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. parents should leave their children alone
B. kids should have more activities at school
C. it's time to be stricter with our kids
D. parents should always set a good example to their kids

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. You _____ all these parcels yourself. The shop would have delivered them if you had asked them.
A. needn't have carried B. needn't carry
C. mustn't have carried D. mustn't carry

42. Most job applicants would rather, according to a survey, that the employers _____ them to take a lie detector test.
A. do not require B. didn't require
C. should not require D. must not require
43. It's already 10 o'clock. Don't you think it's about time you _____ ?
A. went to bed B. should go to bed
C. must go to bed D. go to bed
44. The biologist _____ the specimen before looking at it through the microscope.
A. crashed B. stained C. polluted D. spotted
45. He was _____ one time a professor in that university.
A. at B. on C. of D. in
46. Cecil can be very rude _____ though in public he is usually polite.
A. as individual B. by himself C. in person D. in private
47. We have plenty of bread, and _____ butter, we have more than enough.
A. as for B. in case of C. such as D. in view of
48. Ever since he arrived, he _____ constantly about the weather.
A. is complaining B. was complaining
C. has been complaining D. had been complaining
49. Don't worry, it's the first time you _____. Soon you will find it much easier.
A. did the job B. do the job
C. have done the job D. had done the job
50. Because they usually receive the same score on standardized examinations, there is often disagreement as to _____ is the better student, Bob or Peter.
A. who B. whom C. which D. what
51. How many more decades will have to pass _____ scientists succeed in providing a cure for cancer?
A. until B. before C. when D. after
52. We don't want to hear your opinion — _____ the facts!
A. stand for B. stick to C. strike at D. strive for
53. The new government must _____ finding solutions to the country's economic problems.
A. set up B. set down C. set about D. set out
54. He has great power and wealth, but is still unhappy _____ that.
A. above all B. but for C. except for D. for all
55. The language teachers' association provides a medium _____ ideas can be shared and discussed.
A. of which B. in that C. in which D. through which
56. The refugee, _____ had been damaged in the war, were given help by the Red Cross.
A. all of their homes B. all of whose homes
C. all their homes D. their all homes
57. The supreme _____ of the historian is truthfulness.

- A. feature B. characteristic C. property D. virtue
58. In carrying the plan we are bound to _____ difficulties, but we are determined to overcome them all.
A. come about B. come across C. come after D. come at
59. His return from abroad will have great _____ on the political world.
A. impact B. impression C. motivation D. perspective
60. You can have breakfast whenever _____ to yourself.
A. available B. adaptable C. comfortable D. convenient
61. I _____ have to remind him of his responsibilities.
A. continually B. continuously C. gradually D. unceasingly
62. _____ that it was made into a film.
A. So great the success of the book was B. So successful the book was
C. So the book was successful D. So great was the success of the book
63. The boy walked quietly into the room _____ awake his room-mates.
A. so as to not B. so that not to C. so as not to D. so that to not
64. The police had a railing _____ here to prevent people dashing straight across the road.
A. to be put up B. put up C. putting up D. to put up
65. We should be able to _____ literary works better if we have some knowledge of stylistic.
A. appeal B. apply C. appreciate D. approve
66. When judging his performance, you must _____ the boy's age.
A. account for B. take into account C. make out D. make up for
67. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____ one major point in contrast with the other.
A. makes B. made C. being made D. making
68. Mr. Johnson is very selfish. He always prefers _____ a help by others.
A. to be given B. to be giving C. to have given D. having given
69. Some women _____ a good salary in a job, but they chose to stay at home for the sake of their children.
A. must make B. might have made C. would make D. should have made
70. After 25 years, the town center had changed _____ recognition.
A. to B. for C. under D. beyond

试卷二

Part IV

Translation

Directions: In this part, there are 4 items which you should translate into Chinese. Each item consists of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. Remember to refer back to the passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. But it is the teacher as a group leader who creates an efficient organizational structure and good working environment so that instruction and evaluation activities can take place. (The third sentence, paragraph 1, passage 1)

2. A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement (新拓居地) spread ever farther westward. (The first sentence, paragraph 1, passage 2)

3. There is no contradiction between the claim that compulsory attendance has had little effect on the number of children attending school and the argument that abolishment would be a positive step toward improving education. (The first sentence, paragraph 5, passage 3)

4. That was before we entered the permissive period in education in which we decided it was all right not to push our children to achieve their best in school. (The first sentence, paragraph 2, passage 4)

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 人们以为淡水是取之不尽的。(提示: 雨水, 河水, 井水)
2. 实际上淡水是非常紧缺的。(提示: 人口增加, 工业用水增加, 污染……)
3. 我们应该怎么办?

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