



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 (二)

Model Test 2

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. She doesn't have a job.
B. She doesn't get enough sleep now.
C. She is already very busy.
D. She doesn't have enough money.
2. A. The cottage cheese has turned bad.
B. The cottage cheese turned a funny color.
C. The expiration is the woman's imagination.
D. The man doesn't care for cottage cheese.
3. A. Bob is standing in line for the first prize.
B. Bob was the best, so he got the first prize.
C. Bob probably won't win the first prize.
D. Bob wanted to get the first prize and got it.
4. A. The woman can ask for something more.
B. The parents' offer is good enough.
C. He prefers to go to India.
D. His parents should give him the offer, too.
5. A. At home. B. In the hospital. C. At work. D. At the store.
6. A. She feels extremely happy.
B. She can't help laughing at the joke.
C. She shows her surprise at the news.
D. She doesn't believe what the man says.
7. A. To get some thread. B. To get a needle.
C. To get some buttons. D. To get some thread and a needle.
8. A. A dentist. B. A waiter. C. A patient. D. A professor.
9. A. The man is too tired to go to the theatre.

- B. The woman wants to go to the theatre.
 - C. The woman wants to go out to dinner.
 - D. The man doesn't want to go to the theatre.
10. A. At 11:00 in the morning. B. At 12:00.
 C. At 1:00 in the afternoon. D. At 2:00 in the afternoon.

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. Loyal. B. Clever.
 C. Swift. D. Often dangerous.
- 12. A. Its hair. B. Its size.
 C. The shape of its feet. D. Its strength.
- 13. A. For fertilizer. B. In making clothing.
 C. For fuel. D. For feeding animals.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A. Early in the morning. B. Late in the morning.
 C. In the afternoon. D. In the evening.
- 15. A. Read at home. B. Go out for a walk.
 C. Go shopping. D. Go out and meet people.
- 16. A. Musician. B. Businessman.
 C. Writer. D. Clerk.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A. Of the Prince of English. B. Of the Prince of Wales
 C. Of the Prince of Ireland D. Of the Prince of Scotland.
- 18. A. To watch the door. B. To welcome his friends.
 C. To stop the strangers. D. To take care of his baby at home.
- 19. A. On Gelert's jaws. B. On Gelert's head.
 C. On Gelert's jaws and head. D. On Gelert's paws.
- 20. A. The baby's calling to the dog told the Prince that it was an unfaithful dog.
 B. In fact the dog had killed a wolf which was eating the baby.

- C. At last the Prince found his son in the cradle.
- D. Ever since he realized what he had done, the Prince never recovered from his sorrow.

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:

Parents have to do much less for their children today than they used to do, and home has become much less of a workshop. Clothes can be bought ready made, washing can go to the laundry, food can be bought cooked, canned or preserved, bread is baked and delivered by the baker, milk arrives on the doorstep, meals can be had at the restaurant, the works' canteen, and the school dining-room.

It is unusual now for father to continue his trade or other employment at home, and his children rarely, if ever, see him at his place of work. Boys are therefore seldom trained to follow their father's occupation, and in many towns they have a fairly wide choice of employment and so do girls. The young wage-earner often earns good money, and soon acquires a feeling of economic independence. In textile areas it has long been customary for mothers to go out to work, but this practice has become so widespread that the working mother is now not an unusual factor in a child's home life, the number of married women in employment having more than doubled in the last twenty-five years. With mother earning and his older children drawing substantial wages, father is seldom the dominant figure that he still was at the beginning of the century. When mother works, economic advantages increase, but children lose something of great value if mother's employment prevents her from being home to greet them when they return from school.

21. The writer compares home to a workshop because _____.
A. fathers often pursue employment at home
B. parents have to make food and necessity themselves for their daily-life
C. many families produce goods at home for sale
D. both fathers and mothers in most families are workers
22. The writer says that home has become much less of a workshop. He means
A. in the past, home was more like a workshop
B. home is much more of a workshop now
C. home-workshops are becoming fewer and fewer
D. home was less like a workshop in the past
23. The boys are seldom trained to follow their father's occupation because _____.
A. children nowadays rarely see their mothers at their place of work

- B. fathers seldom pursue employment at home now
 - C. there is a wide choice of employment for children
 - D. Both B and C
24. What makes father no longer be the only dominant person in a family?
- A. With their earning, mother and children's economic status has risen.
 - B. There is a strong social request for the improvement of human rights .
 - C. Father does much less for his children today than he used to.
 - D. The number of unmarried women in employment has increased greatly .
25. According to the author _____ .
- A. mothers began to work not long ago and this tendency is expected to spread soon
 - B. it'll be a pity if working mothers have less time to stay with their children at home
 - C. as a result of economic independence, the young wage-earners are not respectful to their parents
 - D. father's position in a family has been raised

Passage Two

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage:

Rockets come in all sizes. Any rocket is interesting and often exciting, but there is one that also promises to be wonderful fun for the pilot. This rocket is designed to carry one person through the air for short distances.

Imagine a person able to rise higher than the treetops, to soar like a wingless bird over hills, streams, and even buildings. Then, just by turning a handle, he or she can settle gently to earth again. All this is possible with a fascinating invention, hardly larger than a life jacket, called a rocket belt.

The rocket belt looks like a padded vest with two steel tanks on the back and a handgrip extending over each shoulder. Turning the left handgrip lets the pilot rise into the air, higher than the tops of trees. Turning the right handgrip lets him or her speed ahead, like a wingless bird. By controlling the right grip and body motions, the pilot can come back to earth gently.

A rocket engine may be thought of as a special kind of furnace in which fuels are burned very rapidly at very high temperatures. The burning fuel creates hot gases. The hot gases then expand and push against the inside of the engine.

Imagine a steel cylinder with no openings except two tiny ones where fuel and oxygen enter. The fuel burns and gas is formed. This gas expands, pushing equally in all directions. Pressure becomes so great that, unless it is relieved, the cylinder will burst.

But before the steel cylinder can burst, the end opposite the fuel intake is suddenly opened and the hot gases rush out. More gases are formed instantly as the fuel continues to burn. The gases push against all parts of the cylinder except for the open end. This causes the cylinder to move away from the open end where there is no pressure.

26. This passage focuses on _____ .
- A. rockets of all sizes
 - B. the rocket belt

- C. rocket principles
D. different rocket engines
27. The author has written the passage mainly for _____.
A. young children
B. experienced pilots
C. scientists in the rocket field
D. the common reader
28. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. The rocket belt can only hold one pilot and provide him much fun.
B. The rocket belt is very small and it can only fly short distances.
C. The hot gases created in the engine rush out of the fuel intake and thus cause the cylinder to move.
D. The left handgrip in the rocket belt is used to control height, whether rising or landing.
29. The author begins to discuss a rocket engine and a steel cylinder from the fourth paragraph on in order to _____.
A. show that he is a specialist in this field
B. prove that a rocket engine may be considered as a special kind of furnace
C. make the reader understand how the rocket belt works
D. tell the reader the functions of the engine and cylinder
30. In the following paragraphs, the author is probably going to talk in detail about all the following subjects EXCEPT _____.
A. how to train pilots
B. functions of the rocket belt
C. the cylinder
D. the rocket engine

Passage Three

As the cost of gas and oil for home heating has gone up, many Americans have switched from these fuels to wood for heating their homes. In 1973, approximately 200,000 wood-burning stoves, intended for home use, were sold in the United States; by 1979, this figure had reached one million; and by the end of 1981, there were as many as seven million home-owned wood-burning units in operation in the U.S..

One new technological feature of this type is the catalytic combustor which adds about \$100 to \$200 to the cost of the stove, but which causes much more complete combustion of the wood and therefore burns up more of the pollutants left by incomplete combustion and produces more heat.

31. According to the passage, the number of wood-burning stoves sold for home use .

- A. went up five-fold over a six-year period
 - B. rose to seven million during the seventies
 - C. multiplied thirty-five times between 1973 and the beginning of 1982
 - D. increased by 6,800,000 over an eight-year period
32. According to the author, which of the following is NOT a factor in the recent increase in popularity of wood-burning stoves?
- A. Their greater cleanliness than in the old days.
 - B. The high cost of alternative heating fuels.
 - C. The wide range of prices.
 - D. The fame of the designer.
33. Which of the following is an example of an innovation in wood-burning stoves?
- A. Dirty wood chips.
 - B. The catalytic combustor.
 - C. \$5,000 top-of-line models.
 - D. Industrial by-products.
34. Which of the statements is NOT true?
- A. Wood-burning stoves are safer and more efficient than they used to be.
 - B. No factories exist for the purpose of producing dirty wood chips.
 - C. Both catalytic combustors and wood agitators save money in the long run.
 - D. Wood-burning stoves with catalytic combustors cost between \$100 and \$200.
35. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. Many Americans have switched from hydrocarbon-based fuels to wood because the price of the latter has risen.
 - B. Some wood-burning stoves cost up to one hundred times more than others did.
 - C. Catalytic combustors increase the amount of pollution caused by wood-burning stoves.
 - D. Agitators are a cheaper addition to wood-burning stoves than catalytic combustors.

Passage Four

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

Procrastinators are people who have a chronic (惯常的) habit of putting things off, usually until the last minute and sometimes until it is too late altogether. The most common reason that procrastinators themselves give for their habit, which they are usually quite willing to talk about even if not willing to change, is that they are lazy. Other typical excuses are that they are undisciplined, brilliant but disorganized, or very poor at organizing their time.

Some procrastinators, however, almost against their very nature, actually get as far as trying to do something about their problem and seek help. Recent research with such people seems to suggest that their difficulties are much more complex than the procrastinators themselves think. The general conclusions are that such people have a vulnerable sense of self-worth, are particularly fearful of failure, and deliberately put things off precisely so that they never leave themselves time to produce their best work. The reason for their delaying tactics is that, since they do everything at the last moment and under pressure, the procrastinators can retain their illusion of brilliance without ever having to put it to the test.

36. The main idea in the first paragraph is _____.
A. the nature of procrastination
B. the undisciplined character of procrastinators
C. that disorganization is the procrastinator's main problem
D. the reasons procrastinators give for their behavior
37. The main idea in the second paragraph is _____.
A. how procrastinators have an illusion of brilliance
B. how procrastinators seek help
C. research findings regarding procrastinators
D. that procrastinators always leave everything until the last moment
38. A suitable title for this passage might be _____.
A. The Chronic Habit of Procrastination
B. Procrastination: Excuse and Reality
C. Disorganization: A Bad Habit
D. Procrastination: A Terrible Thing
39. With which of the following would the author be most likely to agree?
A. Procrastinators are usually brilliant.
B. Laziness, lack of discipline, and poor organization of time are the major causes of procrastination.
C. One thing most procrastinators do is to seek help for their problems.
D. A procrastinator tends to avoid a real challenge.
40. The word "procrastinator" most probably means _____.
A. a person who always delays doing something
B. a person who seldom forgets doing something
C. a person who always remembers to do something
D. a person who seldom delays doing something

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 suitcase is too heavy, _____ do me a favor?
A. would you please
B. would you mind
C. will you like to
D. will you please to
42. He was a man of fine character in all points _____ he was rather timid.
A. except for
B. except that
C. but for
D. but
43. You really deserved the award because you performed much better _____ was expected.

A. as B. like C. than D. more than

44. The timid student felt _____ and embarrassed when he couldn't answer his tutor's questions.
A. amazed B. awkward C. assured D. amused
45. She _____ greater responsibilities when she was promoted.
A. took after B. took in C. took off D. took on
46. Sound waves travel in the air in much the same way _____ water waves spread on the water.
A. which B. what C. where D. as
47. Although I haven't seen him for 10 years, I recognized him _____ I saw him .
A. the moment B. the moment when
C. at the moment when D. for the moment
48. _____ that make up the new substance?
A. What elements is it B. What elements are they
C. What elements it is D. What elements they are
49. A person's requirement for proteins and vitamin varies _____ his life.
A. across B. over C. throughout D. within
50. In capitalist countries, overproduction often _____ economic crisis.
A. results from B. settles down C. lies in D. leads to
51. They arrived at the station 5 minutes late, _____ which time the train had already left.
A. after B. during C. by D. at
52. The bad element at last admitted _____ stolen goods but denied _____ them.
A. receiving — to sell B. to have received — selling
C. to receive — to sell D. receiving — selling
53. Although _____ to be asleep, the child was really awake and listening.
A. pretended B. pretending C. to be pretending D. to pretend
54. I'm sorry to _____ you, but could you tell me the way to the station?
A. bother B. impress C. interfere D. offend
55. The ancient Egyptian pyramids are great tourist _____ tempting millions of visitors per year.
A. appointment B. arrangement C. attention D. attraction
56. Her mood _____ from optimism to extreme depression.
A. altered B. transmitted C. transferred D. varied
57. I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I think I will be able to manage by myself.
A. that you offer B. your offering
C. you to offer D. that you offered
58. A plane was reported in the newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.
A. being hijacked B. to be hijacked
C. having being hijacked D. to have been hijacked
59. The dentist said that my tooth went worse and I _____ it pulled previously.
A. should have B. must have
C. should have had D. must have had
60. The police set a _____ to catch the criminals.

- A. trick B. trap C. plan D. device
61. We have _____ prices of medicines for the benefits of the people.
A. brought off B. brought forth C. brought down D. brought back
62. Some animals are so sensitive _____ light that they can only survive in a correspondingly dark environment.
A. of B. against C. to D. from
63. "It is high time that the terrorists _____ a lesson", the old man said angrily.
A. are taught B. be taught C. were taught D. must be taught
64. The doctor insisted that his patient _____.
A. that he not to work too hard B. not working too hard
C. not work too hard D. not to work too hard
65. It does not alter the fact that he was the person _____ for the traffic accident.
A. account B. guilty C. obliged D. responsible
66. His lost eyesight was more than _____ by his ever sharpening sense of hear.
A. came up with B. made up for C. put up with D. stood up to
67. The government officials _____ the various factors leading to the present economic crisis.
A. went after B. went for C. went into D. went on
68. He proposed that all measures _____ to free the people from the war.
A. would be taken B. would take C. be taken D. must be taken
69. Upon your graduation from school, how well _____ for the job that lies ahead?
A. will you prepared B. will you be prepared
C. you have prepared D. you will be prepared
70. He is the last person I _____. You can't imagine how selfish he is.
A. saw B. have seen C. will see D. am going to see

试卷二

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

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

You do not need every word to understand the meaning of what you read. In fact, too much emphasis on individual words both slows your speed and reduces your comprehension. You will be given the chance to prove this to yourself, but meanwhile, let us look at the implications.

First, any habit which slows down your silent reading to the speed at which you speak or read aloud is inefficient. If you point to each word as you read, or move your head, or form the words with your lips, you read poorly. Less obvious habits also hold back reading efficiency. One is "saying" each word silently by moving your tongue or throat or vocal cords (声带); another is

“hearing” each word you read.

These are habits which should have been outgrown long ago. The beginning reader is learning how letters can make words, how written words are pronounced, and how sentences are put together. Your reading purpose is quite different; it is to understand meaning.

It has been estimated that up to 75% of the words in English are not really necessary for conveying the meaning. The secret of silent reading is to seek out those key words and phrases which carry the thought and so pay less attention to the words which exist only for the sake of grammatical completeness.

An efficient reader can grasp the meaning from a page at least twice as fast as he can read the page aloud. Unconsciously perhaps, he takes in a whole phrase or thought unit at a time. If he “says” or “hears” words to himself, they are selected ones, said for emphasis.

1. This passage is mainly about

2. According to paragraph 3, our reading purpose is

3. Saying or hearing as you read are habits for

4. In paragraph 4, the writer advises us to

5. When do efficient readers “say” words?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 许多野生动物正面临着绝种的危险。
2. 为了保护野生动物，必须采取措施。
3. 只有采取有力措施，才能保护野生动物。

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