



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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中国经济出版社
www.economyph.com

新东方学校大学英语四级考试模拟试题 (七)

Model Test 7

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. In King Street. B. In a taxi. C. In a bus. D. In a train.
2. A. The daughter gets the most salary in the family.
B. The father gets the most salary in the family.
C. The mother gets the most salary in the family.
D. The son gets the most salary in the family.
3. A. To a store. B. To home.
C. On a two-week trip. D. On a short visit to their next-door neighbor.
4. A. She needs it back tomorrow. B. She doesn't want to lend it.
C. She doesn't think he will return it tomorrow. D. She wants to make some promises.
5. A. She feels bad. B. She hasn't been to dinner.
C. Her boy friend has been at her house all day. D. Jane is having dinner.
6. A. \$27. B. \$18. C. \$ 24. D. \$ 30.
7. A. The woman accepted the man's offer of a book.
B. The man suggested the woman buy a book.
C. The man suggested the woman not buy a book.
D. The man suggested the woman draw some money from the bank.
8. A. Boss. B. Secretary. C. Client. D. Lawyer.
9. A. He didn't like to dance. B. He had a toothache.
C. He had some homework to do. D. He had to see the dentist.
10. A. She didn't give any response to the man. B. She apologized.
C. She shouted back to the man. D. She carried things for the man.

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.

You have been badly injured in a car accident, it is (1) _____ to give a blood transfusion because you lost a great (2) _____ of blood in the accident. However, special care must be taken in (3) _____ new blood for you. If the blood is too (4) _____ from your own, the transfusion could kill you.

There are four types of blood: A, B, AB, and O. A (5) _____ test can indicate a person's blood type. Everybody is born with one of these four types of blood. Blood type, like color and (6) _____, is inherited from parents.

Because of substances (7) _____ in each type, the four groups must be transfused carefully. (8) _____, A and B cannot be mixed. A and B cannot receive AB, but AB may receive A or B. O can give to any other group; hence, it is often called the universal donor. (9)

_____ . In this way, it is possible to avoid any bad reactions to the transfusion.

There is relationship between your blood type and your nationality. (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 11-15 are based on the following passage:

There are many reasons for the tidal action which is a very complicated phenomenon involving many factors, all of which must be considered to predict tide in any one place at any one time. The alternate rise and fall of the surface of the seas and ocean are mainly caused by the attractive force of the moon alone. When the attraction is great, the tide is high, and conversely when the attraction is minimal, the tide is low. Between the high tide and the low tide is a period of a little over six hours, being called during its rise a flood tide, and during its fall an ebb tide (退潮).

The sun also exerts its effect on the tide, being a little less than half as much as the moon, although its mass is so much greater. When the moon and the sun are horizontal, the highest tide occurs and when they are vertical the lowest tide takes place.

The wind also plays an important part in the modification of the normal rise and fall of the tide. Thus these factors affect each other, either detracting or adding to the attractive forces to add or subtract from the weight of the tide. But the tides still move inexorably (无情地) on, rising twice a day, getting a little later each day and posing a problem of correctly predicting their heights and lows.

11. Which of the following factors will NOT affect the time of the tide?
 - A. The position of the sun and the moon.
 - B. The mass of the moon.
 - C. The changing wind.
 - D. The attractive force of the moon.
12. The principal idea of this article is _____.
 - A. the attraction of the sun and the moon
 - B. the sun, the moon and the wind
 - C. the changing tide
 - D. the factors affecting the tide
13. It can be concluded from this article that the attraction of the sun is _____.
 - A. more than half that of the moon
 - B. more than that of the moon
 - C. more than twice that of the moon
 - D. less than half of that of the moon
14. If the first high tide takes place at 1:00 a.m., the next high tide will probably take place at _____.
 - A. 7:20 a.m.
 - B. 8:00 a.m.
 - C. 1:45 p.m.
 - D. high noon
15. According to this article, it is clear that the force of the moon _____.
 - A. is not as important as that of the wind
 - B. is less than half as much as the sun
 - C. causes the alternate rise and fall of the surface of the seas
 - D. does not influence the rise and fall of the surface of the seas

Passage Two

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage:

The combined sales of the 100 largest foreign investing companies in the U.S. increased by a staggering 40% in the two years between 1977 and 1979, and the number has continued to increase steadily. In 1980 South Africa proved to be the largest financial investor in the U.S., controlling about \$19.2 billion in sales. The Netherlands and the U.K. follow as second largest investors — and Germany next. New to the list of the top 100 foreign investors are 12 banking and finance and insurance companies — the largest, the Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corp, from Hong Kong. The number of Latin American companies engaged in business here is growing steadily, often through third country holding companies.

Why are so many firms coming to the U. S.? There are many reasons. One of the greatest attractions, of course, is a market of over 200 million consumers with a high average per capital income. In addition, with the devalued dollar the cost of American labor has declined markedly, relative to many foreign labor costs. Some firms seeking to avoid bureaucratic (官僚) and / or political pressures at home find the U.S. a politically stable environment in which to work. Many hope to be able to continue selling to the American market even if the U. S. government restricts imports further, or if major price changes occur due to currency fluctuations (波动). Many

foreigners are attracted by U. S. technology, its modern management methods, its labor saving and mass production techniques.

16. In 1980 the largest foreign financial investor in the U.S. was from _____.
A. H.K. B. U.K. C. Latin America D. South Africa
17. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. South Africa controlled about \$19.2 billion in sales in 1980.
B. There were more and more Latin American companies engaging in business in the U.S..
C. In 1979 Hong Kong was the largest foreign investor in the U.S..
D. The combined sales of the top 100 foreign investing companies increased steadily.
18. The most important reason why so many companies come to the U.S. is _____.
A. the environment is politically stable B. the market in the U.S. is very attractive
C. the labor cost there has been reduced D. the U.S. technology is advanced
19. Which of the following reasons for many firms coming to the U.S. is not mentioned in the passage?
A. Skillful labor force in the U.S.. B. Modern management method.
C. Rich consumers. D. Mass production techniques.
20. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A. Foreign Investors in the U.S.
B. The 100 Top Largest Companies in the U.S.
C. Foreign Business Is Growing Rapidly in the U.S.
D. Why Foreign Investors Like the U.S.

Passage Three

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage:

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies — and other creatures — learn to do things because certain acts lead to “rewards”; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological (生理的) “drives” as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to “reward” the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children’s responses in situations where no milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement “switched on” a display of lights — and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, turn left or turn right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek's light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would "smile and bubble" when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them, it was the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

21. According to the author, babies learn to do things which _____.
A. are directly related to pleasure B. will meet their physical need
C. will bring them a feeling of success D. will satisfy their curiosity
22. Papousek noticed in his studies that baby _____.
A. would make learned responses when it saw the milk
B. would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink
C. would continue the simple movements without being given milk
D. would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink
23. In Papousek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to _____.
A. have the lights turned on B. be rewarded with milk
C. please their parents D. be praised
24. The babies would "smile and bubble" at the lights because _____.
A. the lights were directly related to some basic "drives"
B. the sight of the lights was interesting
C. they need not turn back to watch the lights
D. they succeeded in "switching on" the lights
25. According to Papousek, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of _____.
A. a basic human desire to understand and control the world
B. the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
C. their strong desire to solve complex problems
D. a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

Passage Four

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage:

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, concepts of male superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and in decisions makes for equality, and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than the "battle of the sexes".

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important and that has happened in some case, we are as badly off as before.

It is time to re-estimate the role of the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired

of “Monism”—— but we don’t want to exchange it for a “new-Monism”. What we need, rather, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs that psychologists, social workers, and specialists in the family are becoming more aware of the part men play. We have always given up saying that a woman’s place is in the home. We are beginning, however, to analyze man’s place in the home and to insist that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child. The family is a cooperative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules, because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

Excessive authority has unhappy consequences, whether it wear skirts or trousers; the ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is relative not only to a healthy democracy, but also to a healthy family.

26. The best title of this article would be _____.
A. Equal Job for Equal Pay
B. The Ideal of Equal Rights and Responsibilities in the American Family
C. American Men and Women
D. How to Bring Up Children
27. According to the author, the father’s role in the home is _____.
A. irrelevant to the healthy development of the child
B. relative to the healthy development of the child
C. identical to the role of the child’s mother
D. impossible to determine
28. According to the author, the solution of family problems _____.
A. is best left in the hands of social workers
B. is similar in all families
C. needs to be reached by ways unique to each family
D. is not necessary in household where sharing is done
29. The consequences of excessive authority in the home _____.
A. is nevertheless fortunate if the mother is the only authority
B. is unfortunate no matter who is the head of the family
C. has never proved harmful
D. is nevertheless fortunate if the father is the only authority
30. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
A. A healthy, cooperative family is a basic unit of a healthy society.
B. Division of household responsibilities is workable only in theory.
C. A woman’s place is in the home now as always.
D. The role of the male as breadwinner is one which society considers least important.

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. Telephone communication with all outpost has _____.
A. broken down B. broken off C. broken out D. broken up
32. When you go to a foreign country, you must _____ yourself to new manners.
A. coordinate B. suit C. regulate D. adapt
33. On _____ for room, I again met with ominous word "Full up".
A. acquiring B. inquiring C. requesting D. requiring
34. In fact, he would rather leave for Beijing than _____ in Shanghai.
A. stay B. staying C. to stay D. stayed
35. _____ continue his studies, James quitted school and started working.
A. Wishing not B. To wish not to C. Not wishing to D. Not wishing
36. When the subject was brought up, everybody _____ into the discussion.
A. imposed B. inserted C. plunged D. pitched
37. No longer able to _____ his toothache, he went to consult a dentist.
A. go in for B. hold on to C. keep up with D. put up with
38. Never pay the advertised price for a car; always try to _____.
A. bargain B. consult C. debate D. dispute
39. _____ no homework left, the pupils could do whatever they liked.
A. There having B. There to be C. There being D. There was
40. This summer was so hot that most families had air conditioners _____ in their rooms.
A. to install B. to be installed C. install D. installed
41. I sent the e-mail to him two days ago. He _____ it.
A. must have received B. must receive
C. would be receive D. might receive
42. Privatization is thought to be beneficial _____ it promotes competition.
A. except that B. besides that C. to that D. in that
43. How can you be _____ to the suffering of starving people?
A. indifferent B. inevitable C. peculiar D. vigorous
44. The closure of the large factory made many workers live in _____.
A. inability B. laziness C. idleness D. property
45. He managed to finish the race, _____ more than half of the competitors.
A. unlike B. liking C. disliking D. alike
46. If you hadn't contacted Henry Smith until recently, now you _____ the picture on the right was strange.
A. would have found B. will be found
C. will find D. would find
47. For a child to give up his less mature idea for a more mature one, it required that the child _____ psychologically ready for the new idea.
A. be B. is C. was D. will be

There are three separate sources of hazard 61 to the use of nuclear reaction to supply us with energy. 62 , the radioactive material 63 travel from its place of manufacture to the power station. 64 the power stations themselves are solidly built, the containers used for transport of the material are not. Unfortunately, there are normally only two methods of transport available, 65 road and rail, and both of these 66 close contact with the general public, 67 the routes 68 pass near, or even through, heavily populated areas.

Secondly, there is problem of waste. All nuclear power stations produce wastes which 69 will remain radioactive for thousands of years. 70 is impossible to de-activate these wastes, and so they must be stored 71 one of the ingenious but cumbersome ways that scientists have invented. 72 , they may be buried under the ground or sunk in the sea. 73 , these methods do not solve the problem; they merely store it, since an earthquake could 74 and open the containers like nuts.

Thirdly, there is the problem of 75 exposure due to a leak or an explosion at the power station. 76 with the other two hazards, this is not very likely and 77 does not provide a serious 78 to the nuclear program, but it can happen, as the inhabitants of Harrisburg will tell you.

Separately, and during short periods, these three types of risk are no great cause for concern. 79 , though, and especially 80 much longer periods, the probability of a disaster is extremely high.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 61. A. connected | B. attached | C. related | D. associated |
| 62. A. In first place | B. Firstly | C. First all | D. The first one |
| 63. A. might | B. must | C. should | D. could |
| 64. A. Despite | B. Hence | C. Although | D. Therefore |
| 65. A. for example | B. such as | C. namely | D. generally |
| 66. A. concern | B. involve | C. retain | D. make |
| 67. A. because of | B. though | C. since | D. now |
| 68. A. are bound to | B. are sure to | C. are necessary to | D. are possible to |
| 69. A. in most cases | B. in any cases | C. in no cases | D. in such cases |
| 70. A. This | B. That | C. It | D. All that |
| 71. A. by | B. in | C. with | D. at |
| 72. A. Besides | B. For example | C. Possible | D. Therefore |
| 73. A. By the way | B. Lastly | C. In the end | D. However |
| 74. A. crack | B. collapse | C. crash | D. collide |
| 75. A. subsequent | B. permanent | C. accidental | D. sufficient |
| 76. A. As | B. Along | C. Ever | D. Just |
| 77. A. instead | B. so | C. even | D. then |
| 78. A. disapproval | B. dissent | C. objection | D. protest |
| 79. A. Taking together | | B. Having taken together | |
| C. Taken together | | D. Having been taken together | |

80. A. in

B. over

C. at

D. for

试卷二

Part V.

Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 怎样理解“熟能生巧”？
2. 例如：在英语学习中...
3. 又如...

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▲ 大学英语四级词汇速记训练 主 编：于大羽、孙滨华、左维远、王凤霞

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主 编：于大羽、诸允孟、姜辛悦、孙小芬、李 明、孙滨华

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ISBN 7-5017-5485-3



9 787501 754854 >



ISBN 7-5017-5485-3/G · 1093

定价：18.00元