

大学英语四级全新版模拟试题及详解

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内 容 提 要

本书严格按照最新大学英语四级考试要求编写，共有10套模拟试题，每套试题都配有答案详解和听力材料。本书的目的在于及时为同学们提供最新的模拟试题，启发同学们的应战思维，强化考前训练，提升应试技巧，提高同学们的认知能力和主动学习能力。

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关于大学英语四、六级考试题型调整的说明

自2013年12月考次起，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会将对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。调整后，四级和六级的试卷结构和测试题型相同。

一、试卷描述

四级和六级的试卷结构、测试内容、测试题型、分值比例和考试时间如下表所示：

试卷结构	测试内容	测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作	短文写作	15%	30分钟
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%
		长对话	多项选择	7%
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%
		短文听写	单词及词组听写	10%
阅读理解	词汇理解	选词填空	5%	40分钟
	长篇阅读	匹配	10%	
	仔细阅读	多项选择	20%	
翻译	汉译英	段落翻译	15%	30分钟
总计			100%	130分钟

二、新题型说明

1. 单词及词组听写

原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写，短文长度及难度不变。要求考生在听懂短文的基础上，用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组，共10题。短文播放三遍。

2. 长篇阅读

原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解，篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有10个句子，每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

3. 翻译

原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。四级长度为140-160个汉字；六级长度为180-200个汉字。

三、成绩报道

成绩报道分为总分和单项分。单项分包括：1) 听力，2) 阅读，3) 翻译和写作。

全国大学英语四、六考试委员会

2013年8月14日

前 言

《大学英语四级全新版模拟试题及详解》严格按照全国大学英语四、六级考委会于2013年8月颁发的最新题型编写，目的在于及时为同学们提供最新的模拟试题，启发同学们的应战思维，强化考前训练，提升应试技巧，提高同学们的认知能力和主动学习能力。

本书从材料的选取到题目的编写都严格按照四级考试的要求，共有10套模拟试题，每套试题都配有答案详解和听力材料。本书在编写过程中体现以下三点：

第一，本书的题型完全按照最新题型编写。本次四级题型的最大变化就是，快速阅读题型换成了长篇阅读题型，补全句子翻译换成了段落翻译。这些题型的变化在本套模拟试题中都得以体现。

第二，本书的材料新颖，难易度与新题型完全一致。本书的很多选材都是根据新题型的难易度选取，题目也是参考四级新样题编写，提高了模拟试题的仿真度。

第三，本书的编写阵容强大。本书由上海交通大学、华东师范大学、华东理工大学等长期从事四、六级考试培训的名师联合编写，而且很多编者都是本校大学英语教研组的骨干教师，有的是听力教研组的教师，有的是写作教研组的教师，有的是阅读教研组的教师。

由于编者水平有限，书中不妥之处在所难免，敬请广大读者不吝批评指正。如需获取更多的资源，请登录网站：<http://www.yyxenglish.com>。

编 者

2013年8月

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Model Test One

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

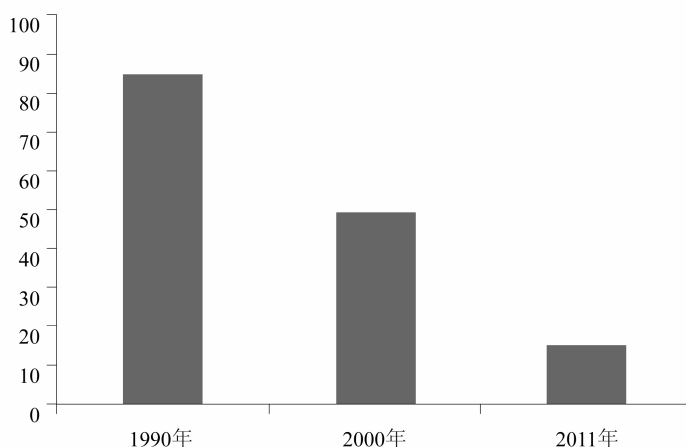
Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. You should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

某城市每一百人中从事体育锻炼的人数变化:

锻炼身体人口数统计



注意: 此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意: 此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

1. A) Laura really needs a full-time job.
B) Laura already has a job working part-time.
C) Laura needs to spend her time studying.

- B) They are going to talk about the man's personality.
- C) The man will be given a psychological test.
- D) The man will be given a report to write.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) The two speakers met last week at a fraternity party.
B) The two speakers knew each other before university.
C) The two speakers are strangers being friendly.
D) The two speakers were introduced by their girlfriends.
- 13. A) To try to switch classes.
B) To register for a different class.
C) To withdraw from one class.
D) To complain about a professor.
- 14. A) The woman has a boyfriend.
B) The man has a girlfriend.
C) The man and woman are in love.
D) The man and woman used to live in the same place.
- 15. A) Study for exams.
B) Watch TV at his girlfriend's house.
C) Rent a video.
D) Go to a club.

Section B

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 **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) They will eat a lot.
B) They will have a new hairdo.
C) They tend to work day and night.
D) They will go to a pub with a good friend.
- 17. A) They may turn to their friends for comfort.
B) They may suffer from severe headaches.

- C) They may try to start a new relationship.
 - D) They may drink a lot.
18. A) To play some sad music.
- B) To keep a diary about the ex's negative things.
 - C) To throw eggs into the bathtub.
 - D) To avoid displaying pictures of yourself and the ex.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) US Dollars.
- B) Great Britain Pound.
 - C) The Euro.
 - D) RMB.
20. A) The exchange rate of the Euro changes quite often.
- B) The Euro can be accepted all around Europe.
 - C) The ECB is the largest bank in Europe.
 - D) The Euro can only be used in the country where it originates.
21. A) When the rules have required.
- B) When the people in UK want to.
 - C) When the economic conditions have been met.
 - D) When all the other European countries have adopted the currency.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) China.
- B) America.
 - C) Canada.
 - D) Russia.
23. A) 14%.
- B) 40%.
 - C) 64%.
 - D) 66%.
24. A) To play online games.
- B) To search information.
 - C) To communicate with others.
 - D) To buy things.
25. A) Because she thinks surfing the Net can help students spend less time on homework.
- B) Because she thinks her students can get more background information.

- C) Because she wants her students to talk to her about their hobbies and interests.
- D) Because she wants to know what her students do and think about at home.

Section C

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. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

It is said that “customers are the kings” and indeed they are. The marketing departments of every firm (26) _____ to lure customers and increase the sales of their products. Promotional methods are important and so are (27) _____ marketing strategies of various companies. While millions of dollars are spent on advertising methods, promotional marketing methods are (28) _____ less expensive and can be more effective.

Promotional marketing is a business tool that is (29) _____ to pull customers to buy the products of a company. Generally, promotional marketing is carried out by companies to (30) _____ their products or attract more potential customers. Before devising any strategy for promotional marketing, firms must (31) _____ that they allocate a budget to the promotional marketing and set a target that gives them (32) _____ return on the invested money.

There are basically two promotion strategies: the push strategy and the pull strategy. According to the push strategy, the marketers give generous (33) _____ to the customers, so that, the sales can be increased drastically. One of the most successful strategies, the method of giving discounts is often successful for most of the firms. In the push strategy, the main focus is on reducing costs of the advertising. The other strategy, the pull strategy (34) _____ the use of different channels and the major focus is on advertising the product. (35) _____ is to create a potential market for the products of the firm.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Dream is a way for the subconscious to communicate with the 36 mind. Dreaming of something you're worried about is the brain's way of helping you rehearse for a disaster if it occurs. Dreaming of a challenge, like giving a presentation at work or playing sports, can enhance your 37. And cognitive neuroscientists have discovered that dreams and the rapid eye movement while you're dreaming are 38 to our ability to learn and remember. Dreaming is a "mood regulatory system," says Rosalind Cartwright, chairman of the psychology 39 at Rush University Medical Center. She's found that dreams help people work through the day's emotional quandaries. "It's like having a built-in therapist," says Cartwright. While we 40, dreams compare new emotional experience to old memories, creating plaid-like patterns of old images laid on top of new ones. As she puts it, "You may wake up and think 'What was Uncle Harry doing in my dream? I haven't seen him for 50 years.' But the old and new images are 41 related." It's the job of the conscious mind to figure out the relationship. In fact, dream emotions can help real therapists treat patients 42 traumatic life events. In a study of 30 divorced adults, Cartwright tracked their dreams 43 a five-month period, and she discovered that those who were angriest at the spouse while dreaming had the best chance of successfully coping with divorce. "If their dreams were bland," Cartwright says, "they hadn't started to work through their emotions and 44 the divorce." For therapists, this finding will help 45 if the divorced men or women need counseling or have already dreamed their troubles away.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) deal with | I) determine |
| B) physically | J) sleep |
| C) wake | K) department |
| D) performance | L) conscious |
| E) unconscious | M) presentation |
| F) undergoing | N) linked |
| G) experience | O) emotionally |
| H) over | |

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

Landfills

- A) You have just finished your meal at a fast food restaurant and you throw your uneaten food, food wrappers, drink cups, utensils and napkins into the trash can. You don't think about that waste again. On trash pickup day in your neighborhood, you push your can out to the curb, and workers dump the contents into a big truck and haul it away. You don't have to think about that waste again, either. But maybe you have wondered, as you watch the trash truck pull away, just where that garbage ends up.
- B) Americans generate trash at an astonishing rate of four pounds per day per person, which translates to 600,000 tons per day or 210 million tons per year! This is almost twice as much trash per person as most other major countries. What happens to this trash? Some gets *recycled* (回收利用) or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in landfills.

How Much Trash Is Generated?

- C) Of the 210 million tons of trash, or solid waste, generated in the United States annually, about 56 million tons, or 27 percent, is either recycled (glass, paper products, plastic, metals) or *composted* (做成堆肥) (yard waste). The remaining trash, which is mostly unrecyclable, is discarded.

How Is Trash Disposed of?

- D) The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960. The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

What Is a Landfill?

- E) There are two ways to bury trash:
- Dump — an open hole in the ground where trash is buried and that is full of various animals (rats, mice, birds). (This is most people's idea of a landfill!)
 - Landfill — carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment (groundwater, air, rain). This isolation is accomplished with a bottom liner and daily covering of soil.
 - Sanitary landfill — landfill that uses a clay liner to isolate the trash from the environment
 - Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill — landfill that uses a synthetic (plastic) liner to isolate the trash from the environment
- F) The purpose of a landfill is to bury the trash in such a way that it will be isolated from groundwater, will be kept dry and will not be in contact with air. Under these conditions, trash will not *decompose* (腐烂) much. A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the

purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.

Proposing the Landfill

- G) For a landfill to be built, the operators have to make sure that they follow certain steps. In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate. The whole process begins with someone proposing the landfill.
- H) In the United States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities. Before a city or other authority can build a landfill, an environmental impact study must be done on the proposed site to determine:
 - The area of land necessary for the landfill
 - The composition of the underlying soil and bedrock
 - The flow of surface water over the site
 - The impact of the proposed landfill on the local environment and wildlife
 - The historical value of the proposed site

Building the Landfill

- I) Once the environmental impact study is complete, the permits are granted and the funds have been raised, then construction begins. First, access roads to the landfill site must be built if they do not already exist. These roads will be used by construction equipment, *sanitation* (环卫) services and the general public. After roads have been built, digging can begin. In the North Wake County Landfill, the landfill began 10 feet below the road surface.

What Happens to Trash in a Landfill?

- J) Trash put in a landfill will stay there for a very long time. Inside a landfill, there is little oxygen and little moisture. Under these conditions, trash does not break down very rapidly. In fact, when old landfills have been dug up or sampled, 40-year-old newspapers have been found with easily readable print. Landfills are not designed to break down trash, merely to bury it. When a landfill closes, the site, especially the groundwater, must be monitored and maintained for up to 30 years!

How Is a Landfill Operated?

- K) A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.
- L) Near the entrance of the landfill is a recycling center where residents can drop off recyclable materials (aluminum cans, glass bottles, newspapers and paper products). This helps to reduce the amount of material in the landfill. Some of these materials are banned from landfills by law because they can be recycled.
- M) As customers enter the site, their trucks are weighed at the scale house. Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton. These fees are used to pay for operation costs. The North Wake County Landfill has an operating

budget of approximately \$4.5 million, and part of that comes from tipping fees.

- N) Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill. A multi-material drop-off station is used for tires, motor oil, lead-acid batteries. Some of these materials can be recycled.
- O) In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. These chemicals are disposed of by private companies. Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnaces or power plants.
- P) Other structures alongside the landfill are the borrowed area that supplies the soil for the landfill, the runoff collection pond and *methane* (甲烷) station.
- Q) Landfills are complicated structures that, when properly designed and managed, serve an important purpose. In the future, new technologies called bioreactors will be used to speed the breakdown of trash in landfills and produce more methane.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 46. First step in constructing a landfill is to build roads which lead to the landfill.
- 47. Most customers of a landfill are municipalities and construction companies.
- 48. A landfill can't be built without certain environmental impact study being carried out.
- 49. In landfill disposal, the United Kingdom ranks first while the United States ranks middle of the major countries.
- 50. Rather than break down trash, a landfill is mainly to bury it.
- 51. It's predicted that bioreactor will be used to speed up of trash break down in landfills.
- 52. Of all the big countries, Americans generate the largest amount of trash per person every year, and the majority of the trash is buried in landfills.
- 53. Customers of landfills are charged by the weight of the trash they are going to bury.
- 54. Poisonous chemicals are barred from a landfill.
- 55. Usually to reduce the amount of material in a landfill, there is a recycling center near the entrance of the landfill.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

There are various comments on eyes in history. Whether the eyes are the “the windows of

the soul” is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby’s life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real: a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother’s back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to *encode* (把……编码) or *decode* (理解) meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the “proper place to focus one’s gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one’s conversation partner.”

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined; speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speakers, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker re-establishes eye contact: if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses: there may be a sort of traffic jam of words by interruption, false starts and unpredictable pauses.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

56. The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.
- A) of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas
 - B) something through which one can see a person’s inner world
 - C) of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
 - D) something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate
57. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.
- A) whose front view is fully perceived
 - B) whose face is covered with a mask
 - C) whose face is seen from the side
 - D) whose face is free of any covering
58. According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner’s neck because _____.
- A) they don’t like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker
 - B) they need not communicate through eye contact
 - C) they don’t think it polite to have eye contact

- D) they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood
59. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to _____.
- A) one temporarily glancing away from the other
B) constant adjustment of eye contact
C) improper-timed constant adjustment of eye contact
D) constant adjustment of eye contact
60. To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants _____.
- A) not to wear dark spectacles C) not to glance away from each other
B) not to make any interruptions D) not to make any unpredictable pauses

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

More than three dozen billionaires, including the well-known *philanthropist* (慈善家) David Rockefeller, have promised at least half of their fortunes to charity, joining a program that Bill and Melinda Gates and Warren Buffett started in June to encourage other wealthy people to give.

The pledge is currently worth about \$150 billion, but the program predicts it will eventually be worth \$600 billion.

“During even the Depression’s worst years, my parents gave money — about 8% of their annual income of \$2,200,” said Lorry Lokey, one of the donors, on the website of the program, the Giving Pledge. “I remember saying to my mother that we can’t afford that. But she said we have to share with others.”

The pledge has been a matter of some debate in philanthropic and non-profit circles, with some experts dismissing it as mere publicity and others predicting that it would produce a flood of new money to support non-profit groups.

Buffett said the real value of the pledge was founding the example it set and in the *sentiments* (情感) expressed in the letters posted on the website.

Buffett and Gates will hold several dinners later this year to recruit more billionaires, and members of the Giving Pledge will meet annually to discuss their philanthropy.

The pair are due to meet some wealthiest people in China next month and India in March.

“We hope this catches fire in some other countries,” Buffett said. “If they want to take what we think is a good idea and run with it, we will be cheering.”

Buffett said the number of people who had agreed to sign on was at the high end of his expectations. He said some people who declined to sign the pledge were planning to give away most of their wealth but did not want to draw attention to those plans.

Energy *tycoon* (大亨) Pickens, who is worth about \$1 billion, said in his Giving Pledge letter: “I’ve long stated that I enjoy making money, and I enjoy giving it away. I’m not a big fan

of inherited wealth. It generally does more harm than good.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What’s the purpose of the program started by Bill and Melinda Gates and Warrant Buffet?
 - A) To spread the idea of charity around the world.
 - B) To publicize the pains and gains of charity work.
 - C) To involve more wealthy people in philanthropy.
 - D) To narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.
62. What message does Lorry Lokey intend to convey through his website posting?
 - A) His family’s income is far from large.
 - B) The spirit of giving runs in his family.
 - C) His family suffered during the Great Depression.
 - D) The wealth of his family has come the hard way.
63. Why are Buffett and Gates going to meet some wealthiest people in China and India?
 - A) To share their experience with the newly rich there.
 - B) To publicize their generosity in helping the needy.
 - C) To persuade the wealthy people there to join their ranks.
 - D) To help the billionaires there see the true value of money.
64. What reason do some people give for declining to sign the pledge?
 - A) They are unsure if they can meet the public’s expectations.
 - B) They have made plans for disposing of their wealth.
 - C) They are still undecided whether to give or not.
 - D) They are reluctant to be the focus of attention.
65. What does energy tycoon Pickens try to say in his Giving Pledge letter?
 - A) Blessed are those who inherit large fortune.
 - B) The more you give, the happier you will be.
 - C) Leaving a fortune to one’s children is unwise.
 - D) Philanthropy can help free the poor from want.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

中国陶瓷 (porcelain) 的出口比通常认为的要久远得多。在古罗马帝国的考古发掘中发现了中国的陶器碎片。到十二世纪时, 大量的瓷器沿丝绸之路走出国门, 并且受到阿拉伯贵族的青睐。在十六世纪, 荷兰控制了到东方的海上航线后, 明代的大量瓷器出口到欧洲。在那里, 瓷器受到贵族和中产阶级家庭的欢迎, 他们此前用的都是本地产的粗制瓷器。当时的瓷器设计均经过改变以满足欧洲人的需求。