**2006-2012英语四级真题**

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# **2012年6月英语四级**

**Part Ⅰ Writing (30minutes)**　　Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Excessive Packaging following the outline given below. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

　　1.目前许多商品存在过度包装的现象  
　　2.出现这一现象的原因  
　　3.我对这一现象的看法和建议

On Excessive Packaging

**Part Ⅱ Reading Comprehension(Skimming and Scanning)(15minutes)**

　　Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer sheet 1. For questions 1-7,choose the best answer from the four choices marked A)，B)，C）and D). For questions 8-10,complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.  
　　Small Schools Rising  
　　This year's list of the top 100 high schools shows that today, those with fewer students are flourishing.  
　　Fifty years ago, they were the latest thing in educational reform: big, modern, suburban high schools with students counted in the thousands. As baby boomers(二战后婴儿潮时期出生的人) came of high-school age, big schools promised economic efficiency. A greater choice of courses, and, of course, better football teams. Only years later did we understand the trade-offs this involved: the creation of excessive bureaucracies(官僚机构)，the difficulty of forging personal connections between teachers and students.SAT scores began dropping in 1963;today,on average,30% of students do not complete high school in four years, a figure that rises to 50% in poor urban neighborhoods. While the emphasis on teaching to higher, test-driven standards as set in No Child Left Behind resulted in significantly better performance in elementary(and some middle)schools, high schools for a variety of reasons seemed to have made little progress.  
　　Size isn't everything, but it does matter, and the past decade has seen a noticeable countertrend toward smaller schools. This has been due ,in part ,to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which has invested $1.8 billion in American high schools, helping to open about 1,000 small schools-most of them with about 400 kids each with an average enrollment of only 150 per grade, About 500 more are on the drawing board. Districts all over the country are taking notice, along with mayors in cities like New York, Chicago and San Diego. The movement includes independent public charter schools, such as No.1 BASIS in Tucson, with only 120 high-schoolers and 18 graduates this year. It embraces district-sanctioned magnet schools, such as the Talented and Gifted School, with 198 students, and the Science and Engineering Magnet,with383,which share a building in Dallas, as well as the City Honors School in Buffalo, N.Y., which grew out of volunteer evening seminars for students. And it includes alternative schools with students selected by lottery(抽签)，such as H-B Woodlawn in Arlington, Va. And most noticeable of all, there is the phenomenon of large urban and suburban high schools that have split up into smaller units of a few hundred, generally housed in the same grounds that once boasted thousands of students all marching to the same band.  
　　Hillsdale High School in San Mateo, Calif, is one of those, ranking No.423-among the top 2% in the country-on Newsweek's annual ranking of America's top high schools. The success of small schools is apparent in the listings. Ten years ago, when the first Newsweek list based on college-level test participation was published, only three of the top 100 schools had graduating Classes smaller than 100 students. This year there are 22. Nearly 250 schools on the full ,Newsweek list of the top 5% of schools nationally had fewer than 200 graduates in 2007.  
　　Although many of Hillsdale's students came from wealthy households, by the late 1990 average test scores were sliding and it had earned the unaffectionate nickname (绰号) "Hillsjail. " Jeff Gilbert. A Hillsdale teacher who became principal last year, remembers sitting with other teachers watching students file out of a graduation ceremony and asking one another in astonishment, "How did that student graduate?"  
　　So in 2003 Hillsdale remade itself into three "houses," romantically named Florence, Marrakech and Kyoto. Each of the 300 arriving ninth graders are randomly(随机地) assigned to one of the houses. Where they will keep the same four core subject teachers for two years, before moving on to another for 11th and 12th grades. The closeness this system cultivates is reinforced by the institution of "advisory" classes Teachers meet with students in groups of 25, five mornings a week, for open-ended discussions of everything from homework problems to bad Saturday-night dates. The advisers also meet with students privately and stay in touch with parents, so they are deeply invested in the students' success."We're constantly talking about one another's advisers," says English teacher Chris Crockett. "If you hear that yours isn't doing well in math, or see them sitting outside the dean's office, it's like a personal failure." Along with the new structure came a more demanding academic program, the percentage of freshmen taking biology jumped from 17 to 95."It was rough for some. But by senior year, two-thirds have moved up to physics," says Gilbert "Our kids are coming to school in part because they know there are adults here who know them and care for them."But not all schools show advances after downsizing, and it remains to be seen whether smaller schools will be a cure-all solution.  
　　The Newsweek list of top U.S. high schools was made this year, as in years past, according to a single metric, the proportion of students taking college-level exams. Over the years this system has come in for its share of criticism for its simplicity. But that is also its strength: it's easy for readers to understand, and to do the arithmetic for their own schools if they'd like.  
　　Ranking schools is always controversial, and this year a group of 38 superintendents(地区教育主管)from five states wrote to ask that their schools be excluded from the calculation."It is impossible to know which high schools are 'the best' in the nation, "their letter read. in part. "Determining whether different schools do or don't offer a high quality of education requires a look at man different measures, including students' overall academic accomplishments and their subsequent performance in college. And taking into consideration the unique needs of their communities."  
　　In the end, the superintendents agreed to provide the data we sought, which is, after all, public information. There is, in our view, no real dispute here, we are all seeking the same thing, which is schools that better serve our children and our nation by encouraging students to tackle tough subjects under the guidance of gifted teachers. And if we keep working toward that goal, someday, perhaps a list won't be necessary.

注意：此部分试题请在答卡1上作答.  
　　1． Fifty years ago. big. Modern. Suburban high schools were established in the hope of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A) ensuring no child is left behind  
　　B) increasing economic efficiency  
　　C) improving students' performance on SAT  
　　D)providing good education for baby boomers  
　　2. What happened as a result of setting up big schools?  
　　A)Teachers' workload increased.  
　　B)Students' performance declined.  
　　C)Administration became centralized.  
　　D)Students focused more on test scores.  
　　3.What is said about the schools forded by the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation?  
　　A)They are usually magnet schools.  
　　B)They are often located in poor neighborhoods.  
　　C)They are popular with high-achieving students.  
　　D)They are mostly small in size.  
　　4.What is most noticeable about the current trend in high school education?  
　　A)Some large schools have split up into smaller ones.  
　　B)A great variety of schools have sprung up in urban and suburban areas.  
　　C)Many schools compete for the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation funds.  
　　D)Students have to meet higher academic standards.  
　　5.Newsweek ranked high schools according to .  
　　A)their students' academic achievement  
　　B)the number of their students admitted to college  
　　C)the size and number of their graduating classes  
　　D)their college-level test participation  
　　6.What can we learn about Hillsdale's students in the late 1990s?  
　　A)They were made to study hard like prisoners.  
　　B)They called each other by unaffectionate nicknames.  
　　C)Most of them did not have any sense of discipline,  
　　D)Their school performance was getting worse.  
　　7.According to Jeff Gilbert, the "advisory" classes at Hillsdale were set up so that students could .  
　　A)tell their teachers what they did on weekends  
　　B)experience a great deal of pleasure in learning  
　　C)maintain closer relationships with their teachers  
　　D)tackle the demanding biology and physics courses  
　　8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is still considered a strength of Newsweek's school ranking system in spite of the criticism it receives.  
　　9.According to the 38 superintendents, to rank schools scientifically, it is necessary to use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10.To better serve the children and our nation, schools students to take\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part Ⅲ Listening Comprehension (35minutes**)  
　**Section A**　　Directions: in this section you will hear 8 short conversations, 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 2 with a single line through the centre.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答案卡2上作案。  
　　11. A)Trying to sketch a map C)Discussing a house plan.  
　　 B)Painting the dining room. D)Cleaning the kitchen.

　　12.A)She is tired of the food in the canteen.  
　　 B)She often eats in a French restaurant.  
　　 C) She usually takes a snack in the KFC.  
　　 D)She in very fussy about what she eats.

　　13.A) Listening to some loud music C)Talking loudly on the telephone.  
　　 B)Preparing for as oral examination. D)Practicing for a speech contest.

　　14.A)The man has left a good impression on her family.  
　　 B)The man can dress casually for the occasion.  
　　 C)The man should buy himself a new suit.  
　　 D)The man's jeans and T-shirts are stylish.

　　15.A)Grey pants made from pure cotton. C)100% cotton pants in dark blue.  
　　 B) Fashionable pants in bright colors. D)Something to match her brown pants.

　　16.A) Its price. C)Its comfort.  
　　 B)Its location D)Its facilities.

　　17.A)Travel overseas. C)Take a photo.  
　　B)Look for a new job. D)Adopt a child.

　　18.A)It is a routine offer. C)It is quite healthy.  
　　B)It is new on the menu. D)It is a good bargain.

　　Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you .  
　　19.A）Hosting an evening TV program. C)Lecturing on business management.  
　　B) Having her bicycle repaired. D)Conducting a market survey.

　　20.A) He repaired bicycles. C)He worked as a salesman.  
　　B)He served as a consultant. D)He coached in a racing club.

　　21.A) He wanted to be his own boss.  
　　B) He found it more profitable  
　　C)He didn't want to start from scratch.  
　　D)He didn't want to be in too much debt.

　　22.A)They work five days a week. C)They are paid by the hour.  
　　B)They are all the man's friends. D)They all enjoy gambling.  
　　Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.  
　　23.A)It has gradually given way to service industry.  
　　B)It remains a major part of industrial activity.  
　　C)It has a history as long as paper processing.  
　　D)It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.

　　24.A) Transport problems. C)Lack of resources.  
　　B)Shortage of funding. D)poor management.

　　25.A) Competition from rival companies. C)Possible locations for a new factory  
　　B)Product promotion campaigns. D)Measures to create job opportunities.  
　　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 2 with a single line through the centre.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　**Passage One**　　Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
　　26.A)They shared mutual friends in school.  
　　B)They had known each other since childhood.  
　　C)They shared many extracurricular activities.  
　　D)They had many interests in common.  
　　27.A)At a local club. B)At the sports center.  
　　B)At Joe's house. D)At the bearing school.  
　　28.A)Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain  
　　B)One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect.  
　　C)It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends  
　　D)Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other  
　**Passage Two**　　Questions 29 to 31 are based as the passage you have just heart.  
　　29.A)Near the entrance of a park. C)At a parking meter.  
　　B)In his building's parking lot D)At a street corner.  
　　30.A)It had been taken by the police C)In had been stolen by someone.  
　　B)it had keen moved to the next block. D )it had been parked at a wrong place  
　　31. A)At the Greenville center. C)In a neighboring town.  
　　B) At a public parking lot. D)In a the city garage.  
　　Passage Three  
　　Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
　　32.A)Famous creative individuals. C)A major scientific discovery.  
　　B)The mysteriousness of creativity. D)Creativity as shown in arts.  
　　33.A)It is something people all engage in. C) It starts soon after we are born.  
　　B) It helps people acquire knowledge. D) It is the source of all artistic work.  
　　34.A) Creative imagination. C) Natural curiosity.  
　　B) Logical reasoning D) Critical thinking.  
　　35.A)It is beyond ordinary people. C)It is part of everyday life.  
　　B)It is yet to be fully understood. D)It is a unique human trait.

**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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks you can other use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your are words. 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2上作答。  
　　Students have been complaining more and more about stolen property. Radios, cell phones, bicycles, pocket(36) ,and books have all been reported stolen. Are there enough campus police to do the job?  
　　There are 20 officers in the Campus Security Division Their job is to(37) crime, accidents lost and found(38) ,and traffic problems on campus. More than half of their time is spent directing traffic and writing parking tickets.(39) promptly to accidents and other(40) is important, but it is their smallest job.  
　　Dealing with crime takes up the rest of their time. Very(41) do any violent crimes actually(42) .In the last five years there have been no(43) .seven robberies and about 60 other violent attacks, most of these involving fights at parties. On the other hand,(44)

　　,which usually involves breaking windows or lights or writing on walls. The thefts are not the carefully planned burglaries(入室盗窃)that you see in movies.(45)

　　.  
　　Do we really need more police? Hiring more campus police would cost money, possibly making our tuition go up again.(46)  
　　.  
　　Part Ⅳ Reading Comprehension(Reading in depth)(25minntes)  
　　**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 ward bank 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 them on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.  
　　Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage,  
　　One in six. Believe it or not, that's the number of Americans who struggle with hanger To make tomorrow a little better, Feeding Action Month. As part of its 30 Ways in 30 Days program, It's asking 48 across the country to help the more than 200 food banks and 61,000 agencies in its network provide low-income individuals and families with the fuel they need to 49 .  
　　It's the kind of work that's done every day at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in San Antonio, People who 50 at its front door on the first and third Thursdays of each month aren't looking for God-they're there for something to eat, St. Andrew's runs a food pantry(食品堂)that 51 the city and several of the 52 towns. Janet Drane is its manager.  
　　In the wake of the 53 .the number of families in need of food assistance began to grow. It is 54 that 49 million Americans are unsure of where they will find their next meal What's most surprising is that 36% of them live in 55 where at least one adult is working."It used to be that one job was all you needed." says St. Andrew's Drane."The people we see now have three or four part-time jobs and they're still right on the edge 56 ."  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　　A）survive I)formally  
　　B) surrounding J)financially  
　　C)serves K)domestic  
　　D)reviewed L)competition  
　　E)reported M)communities  
　　F)recession N)circling  
　　G)households O)accumulate  
　　H)gather  
　　Section B  
　　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 Sheer 2 with a single line through the centre.

**Passage One**　　Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.  
　　In times of economic crisis. Americans turn to their families for support. If the Great Depression is any guide, we may see a drop in our skyhigh divorce rate. But this won't necessarily represent. an increase in happy marriages. In the long run, the Depression weakened American families, and the current crisis will probably do the same.  
　　We tend to think of the Depression as a time when families pulled together to survive huge job losses, By 1932. when nearly one-quarter of the workforce was unemployed, the divorce rate had declined by around 25% from 1929 But this doesn't mean people were suddenly happier with their marriages. Rather, with incomes decreasing and insecure jobs, unhappy couples often couldn't afford to divorce. They feared neither spouse could manage alone.  
　　Today, given the job losses of the past year, fewer unhappy couples will risk starting separate households, Furthermore, the housing market meltdown will make it more difficult for them to finance their separations by selling their homes.  
　　After financial disasters family members also tend to do whatever they can to help each other and their communities, A 1940 book. The Unemployed Man and His Family, described a family in which the husband initially reacted to losing his job "with tireless search for work."He was always active, looking for odd jobs to do.  
　　The problem is that such an impulse is hard to sustain Across the country, many similar families were unable to maintain the initial boost in morale(士气). For some, the hardships of life without steady work eventually overwhelmed their attempts to keep their families together. The divorce rate rose again during the rest of the decade as the recovery took hold.  
　　Millions of American families may now be in the initial stage of their responses to the current crisis, working together and supporting one another through the early months of unemployment.  
　　Today's economic crisis could well generate a similar number of couples whose relationships have been irreparably(无法弥补地)ruined. So it's only when the economy is healthy again that we'll begin to see just how many broken families have been created.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　　57．In the initial stage, the current economic crisis is likely to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A)tear many troubled families apart  
　　B)contribute to enduring family ties  
　　C)bring about a drop in the divorce rate  
　　D)cause a lot of conflicts in the family  
　　58.In the Great Depression many unhappy couples close to stick together because  
　　A)starting a new family would be hard  
　　B)they expected things would turn better  
　　C)they wanted to better protect their kids  
　　D)living separately would be too costly  
　　59.In addition to job losses. What stands in the way of unhappy couples getting a divorce?  
　　A)Mounting family debts  
　　B)A sense of insecurity  
　　C)Difficulty in getting a loan  
　　D)Falling housing prices  
　　60.What will the current economic crisis eventually do to some married couples?  
　　A)It will force them to pull their efforts together  
　　B)It will undermine their mutual understanding  
　　C)It will help strengthen their emotional bonds  
　　D)It will irreparably damage their relationship  
　　61.What can be inferred from the last paragraph?  
　　A)The economic recovery will see a higher divorce rate  
　　B)Few couples can stand the test of economic hardships  
　　C)A stable family is the best protection against poverty.  
　　D)Money is the foundation of many a happy marriage  
　**Passage Two**　　Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage:  
　　People are being lured (引诱)onto Facebook with the promise of a fun, free service without realizing they're paying for it by giving up toads of personal information. Facebook then attempts to make money by selling their data to advertisers that want to send targeted messages.  
　　Most Facebook users don't realize this is happening. Even if they know what the company is up to, they still have no idea what they're paying for Face book because people don't really know what their personal data is worth.  
　　The biggest problem, however, is that the company keeps changing the rules Early on you keep everything private. That was the great thing about facebook you could create own little private network. Last year. The company changed its privacy rules so that many things you city. Your photo, your friends' names-were set, by default (默认)to be shared with every one on the Internet.  
　　According to Facebook's vice-president Elliot Schrage, the company is simply making changes to improve its service, and if people don't share information They have a "less satisfying experience".  
　　Some critics think this is more about Facebook looking to make more money. In original business model, which involved selling ads and putting then At the side of the pages totally Who wants to took at ads when they're online connecting with their friends?  
　　The privacy issue has already landed Facebook in hot water in Washington. In April. Senator Charles Schumer called on Facebook to change its privacy policy. He also urged the Federal Trade Commission to set guidelines for social-networking sites."I think the senator rightly communicated that we had not been clear about what the new products were and how people could choose to use them or not to use them," Schrage admits.  
　　I suspect that whatever Facebook has done so far to invade our privacy, it's only the beginning. Which is why I'm considering deactivating(撤销)my account. Facebook is a handy site, but I'm upset by the idea that my information is in the hands of people I don't That's too high a price to pay.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　　62.What do we learn about Facebook from the first paragraph?  
　　A)It is a website that sends messages to targeted users.  
　　B)It makes money by putting on advertisements.  
　　C)It profits by selling its users' personal data.  
　　D)It provides loads of information to its users.  
　　63.What does the author say about most Facebook users?  
　　A)They are reluctant to give up their personal information.  
　　B)They don't know their personal data enriches Facebook.  
　　C)They don't identify themselves when using the website.  
　　D)They care very little about their personal information.  
　　64.Why does Facebook make changes to its rules according to Elliot Schrage?  
　　A)To render better service to its users.  
　　B)To conform to the Federal guidelines.  
　　C)To improve its users' connectivity.  
　　D)To expand its scope of business.  
　　65.Why does Senator Charles Schumer advocate?  
　　A)Setting guidelines for advertising on websites.  
　　B)Banning the sharing of users' personal information.  
　　C)Formulating regulations for social-networking sites.  
　　D)Removing ads from all social-networking sites.  
　　66.Why does the author plan to cancel his Facebook account?  
　　A)He is dissatisfied with its current service.  
　　B)He finds many of its users untrustworthy.  
　　C)He doesn't want his personal data abused.  
　　D)He is upset by its frequent rule changes.

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A),B),C) and D)on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　　Because conflict and disagreements are part of all close relationships, couples need to learn strategies for managing conflict in a healthy and constructive way. Some couples just 67 and deny the presence of any conflict in a relationship. 68 ,denying the existence of conflict results in couples 69 to solve their problems at early 70 ,which can then lead to even greater problems later 71 .Not surprisingly, expressing anger and disagreement leads to lower marital (婚姻的)satisfaction at the beginning. However, this pattern of behavior 72 increases in marital satisfaction over time. Research suggests that working 73 conflicts is an important predictor of marital satisfaction.  
　　So, what can you do to manage conflict in your own relationships? First, try to understand the other person's point of view 74 put yourself in his of her place. People who are 75 to what their partner thinks and feels 76 greater relationship satisfaction. For example, researchers found that among people in dating relationships 77 marriages, those who can adopt their partner's perspective show more positive 78 .more relationship-enhancing attributes and more constructive responses 79 conflict.  
　　Second, because conflict and disagreements are an 80 part of close relationships. People need to be able to apologize to their partner for wrongdoing and 81 forgiveness from their parents for their own acts. Apologies minimize conflict, lead to forgiveness, and serve to restore relationship closeness. In line 82 this view, spouses who are more forgiving show higher mental 83 over time. Increasingly, apologizing can even have 84 health benefits. For example, when people reflect on hurtful 85 and grudges(怨恨)，they show negative physiological(生理的) effects, including 86 heart rate and blood pressure, compared to when they reflect on sympathetic perspective-taking and forgiving.  
　　67.A)resolve B)regret C)abandon D)avoid  
　　68. A)Besides B)Therefore C)Moreover D)However  
　　69. A)trying B)declining C)failing D)striving  
　　70. A)ages B)years C)stages D)intervals  
　　71. A)on B)by C)off D)away  
　　72. A)prescribes B)protests C)proves D)predicts  
　　73. A)round B)amid C)among D)through  
　　74. A)so B)while C)but D)and  
　　75. A)sensitive B)superior C)exclusive D)efficient  
　　76. A)expose B)experience C)explore D)exploit  
　　77. A)as long as B)as far as C)as well as D)as soon as

78. A)minds B)emotions C)psychology D)affection  
　　79. A)to B)against C)at D)toward  
　　80. A)absolute B)inevitable C)essential D)obvious  
　　81. A)require B)inquire C)receive D)achieve  
　　82. A)over B)with C)up D)of  
　　83. A)quality B)identity C)charity D)capability  
　　84. A)creative B)positive C)objective D)competitive  
　　85. A)prospects B)concepts C)memories D)outlooks  
　　86. A)added B)toughened C)strengthened D)increased

　**Part Vl Translation (5 minutes)**　　Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.  
　　Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。  
　　87．Those flowers looked as if they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(好长时间没有浇水了).  
　　88.Fred bought a car last week. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(比我的车便宜一千英镑).  
　　89.This TV program is quite boning We might\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(不妨听听音乐)  
　　90．He left his office in a hurry, with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(灯亮着，门开着)  
　　91．The famous novel is said to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(已经被译成多种语言).

　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**标准答案**

On Excessive Packaging

Nowadays the phenomena of excessive packaging of goods are prevailing in our society: clothes swathed in tissue paper, placed in cardboard box and finally wrapped in well-designed plastic bags, imported bottles of grape wine packed in wooden boxes, fruits put in hand-woven baskets, to name but a few.

There are several causes of excessive packaging. The first reason is that a large number of companies believe that they can attract customers’ attention and stimulate their purchasing desire by over-packaging their goods, thus gaining more profits. On the other hand, quite a number of consumers mistakenly hold that the more delicate the package is, the better the quality will be, thus encouraging excessive packaging.

In my point of view, excessive packaging has disastrous consequences, including the loss of precious resources, excessive consumption of water and energy, and unnecessary extraction of scarce land for landfill.

To solve the problem, it’s necessary to take the following measures. First, laws and regulations must be made to restrict excessive packaging of companies. In addition, we need to raise consumer’s awareness that excessive packaging doesn’t equal to high quality and advocate packaging recycling.

1. D) providing good education for baby boomers.

2. D) Students’ performance declined.

3. D) They are mostly small in size.

4. D) Some large schools have split up into smaller ones.

5. C) their college-level test participation.

6. B) Their school performance was getting worse.

7. A) maintain closer relationships with their teachers.

8. Simplicity

9. different measures

10. tough subjects

11. A) Discussing a house plan.

　　12. A) She is tired of the food in the canteen.

　　13. A) Listening to some loud music.

　　14. B) The man can dress casually for the occasion.

　　15. A) Grey pants made from pure cotton.

　　16. B) Its location.

　　17. A) Travel overseas.

　　18. D) It is a good bargain.

　　19. A) Hosting an evening TV program.

　　20. C) He worked as a salesman.

　　21. A) He wanted to be his own boss.

　　22. B) They are all the man’s friends.

　　23. B) It remains a major part of industrial activity.

　　24. A) Transport problems.

　　25. C) Possible locations for a new factory.

　26. B) They had known each other since childhood.

　　27. B) At Joe’s house.

　　28. D) Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

　　29. B) In his building’s parking lot.

　　30. C) It had been stolen by someone.

　　31. D) In the city garage.

　　32. B) The mysteriousness of creativity.

　　33. D) It is the source of all artistic work.

　　34. A) Creative imagination.

　　35. C) It is part of everyday life.

　　Students have been complaining more and more about stolen property. Radios, cell phones, bicycles, pocket (36)calculators, and books have all been reported stolen. Are there enough campus police to do the job?

　　There are 20 officers in the campus security division. Their job is to (37)handle crime, accidents, lost and found (38)items, and traffic problems on campus. More than half of their time is spent directing traffic and writing parking tickets. (39)Responding promptly to accidents and other (40)emergencies is important, but it is their smallest job.

　　Dealing with crime takes up the rest of their time. Very (41)rarely did any violent crimes actually (42)occur.In the last five years there have been no (43)murders, seven robberies, and about sixty other violent attacks, most of these involving fights at parties. On the other hand, (44)there have been hundreds of thefts and cases of deliberate damaging of public property, which usually involves breaking windows or lights, or writing on walls. The thefts are not the carefully planned burglaries that you see in movies. (45)Things get stolen when it is just easy to steal them because they are left lying around unwatched.

　　Do we really need more police?Hiring more campus police would cost money, possibly making our tuition go up again.(46) A better way to solve this problem might be for all of us to be more careful with our things.

47. E. domestic

48. C. communities

49. O. survive

50. H. gather

51. M. serves

52. N. surroundings

53. J. recession

54. K. reported

55. I. households

56. F. financially

67. C avoid

68. B however

69. D failing

70. C stages

71. A on

72. A predicts

73. A through

74. B and

75. B sensitive

76. D experience

77. B as well as

78. C emotions

79. D to

80. A inevitable

81. D receive

82. A with

83. D quality

84. B positive

85. A memories

86. B increased

87. Those flowers looked as if they hadn't been watered for a long time(好长时间没有浇水了).

【点评】they即flowers做主语，用被动语态。一段时间应用完成时，looked过去式相比，后面应该过去完成时。

88. Fred bought a car last week. It is £1,000 cheaper than mine(比我的车便宜一千英镑).

【点评】简单的比较级，cheaper than。不需要重复car，直接用mine代替my car.

89. This TV program is quite boring. We might as well listen to the music (不妨听听音乐).

【点评】might as well“不妨”，原句中有might。listen to the music，听音乐。

90. He left his office in a hurry, with lights on and doors open(灯亮着，门开着).

【点评】with短语做伴随状语，逻辑主语和表语之间的系动词省略。

91.The famous novel is said to have been translated into multiple languages(已经被译成多种语言).

【点评】be said to后面跟动词原型，“已经被译”，用完成时被动语态have been translated，介词用into。

**听力原文**

短对话：

　　11:

　　M: As you can see from the drawings, the kitchen has one door into the dining room, another into the family room and a third to the outside。

　　W: The door into the family room isn’t big enough. Could it be made wider?

　　Q: What are the speakers doing?

　　12.

　　M: I’m thinking about where to go for a bite tonight. Any suggestions, Barbara?

　　W: Well, how about the French restaurant near the KFC? Frankly, I’ve had enough of our canteen food。

　　Q: What do we learn about the woman?

　　13.

　　W: Hey, if you can’t enjoy the music at a sensible volume, why not use earphones? I’m preparing for the speech contest。

　　M: Oh, sorry. I didn’t realize I’ve being bothering you all this time。

　　Q: What is the man probably doing?

　　14.

　　M: Finally, I’ve got the chance to put on my new suit tonight. I hope to make a good impression on your family。

　　W: Come on! It’s only a family reunion. So jeans and T-shirts are just fine.

　　Q: What does the woman mean?

　　15.

　　M: Would you like to see those pants in brown and navy blue? These two colors are coming in this season。

　　W: Oh, actually grey is my favorite color, but I prefer something made from cotton, 100% cotton I mean。

　　Q: What is the woman looking for?

　　16.

　　W: From here, the mountains look as if you could just reach out and touch them。

　　M: That’s why I chose this lodge. It has one of the best views in Switzerland。

　　Q: What is the man’s chief consideration in choosing the lodge?

　　17.

　　M: What do I have to do to apply for a passport?

　　W: You need proof of citizenship, either an old passport or a birth certificate and three photographs. Then you must complete this form and pay a fee。

　　Q: What is the man most probably going to do?

　　18.

　　M: Miss, can I interest you in a pork special with serving tonight? It’s only 799, half the usual price and it’s very tasty。

　　W: Oh really? I will try it。

　　Q: What does the man say about the dish?

　　长对话：

　　Conversation 1

　　W：Good evening, and welcome to this week’s Business World, the program for and about business people. Tonight, we have Mr. Steven Kayne, who has just taken over and established bicycle shop. Tell us, Mr. Kayne, what made you want to run your own store?

　　M: Well, I always loved racing bikes and fixing them. When I was working full-time as a salesman for a big company, I seldom had time to enjoy my hobby. I knew then that as soon as I had enough money to get my own business going, I’ll do it. I had my heart set on it and I didn’t let anything stand in my way. When I went down to the bank and got a business loan, I knew I’d love being my own boss. Now my time is my own. I open the store when I want and leave when I want。

　　W: You mean you don’t keep regular hours?

　　M: Well, the sign on my store says the hours are ten to six, but if business is slower than usual, I can just lock up and take off early。

　　W: Have you hired any employees to work with you yet?

　　M: Yeah, a couple of friends of mine who love biking as much as I do. They help me out a few days a week. It’s great because we play cards or just sit around and talk when there are no customers。

　　W: Thank you, Mr. Kayne. We wish you success in your new business。

　　Question 19-22 are based on the conversation you have just heard。

　　19.What is the woman doing?

　　20.What did Mr. Kayne do before he took over the bicycle shop?

　　21.Why did the man take over a bicycle shop?

　　22.What do we learn about the people working in the shop?

　　Conversation 2

　　W: Well, the main activities in the region were historically steel and paper processing, I think。

　　M: Yes, but I’m not quite sure about the status of those industries now. Could you tell us something about that?

　　W: Yes, of course. In fact, they are less significant, but steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% of industrial activity. So it’s still very important. In fact, 80% of Spain’s machine tools are from the Basque Country. As for paper processing, there’s still a little. But it’s no longer what it once was in the region. So, is that clear?

　　M: Yes, thanks。

　　W: Now, to get back to what I was saying, there’s a lot of unemployment as well as geographical problems in the region。

　　M: Sorry, Victoria. What do you mean by geographical problems?

　　W: Well, what I mean is the area is very hilly, mountainous in parts. So there used to be transport problems, now though there are new train links and better roads, but it may be that some smaller towns inland remain not very well connected, is that OK? Does that make sense? When we talk about specific location suggestions for the factory, we’ll see this in more detail, so we’ll come back to this question, OK?

　　M: OK, right。

　　W: So I was about to say something about the work force in the region and the level of training and education. In general, it’s very good and improving。

　　Question 23-25 are based on the conversation you have just heard。

　　23. What does the woman say about the steel-related manufacturing in the region?

　　24. What problem hinders the region’s development?

　　25. What will the speakers discuss later?

　　短文：

　　Passage 1

　　I first met Joe Ganz when we were both nine years old, which is probably the only reason he’s one of my best friends. If I had first met Joe as a freshman in high school we wouldn’t even have had the chance to get to know each other. Joe is a day student, but I am a boarding student. We haven’t been in same classes, sports or extra-curricular activities. Nonetheless, I spend nearly every weekend at his house and we talk on the phone every night. This is not to say that we would not have been compatible if we had first met in our freshman year. Rather, we would not have been likely to spend enough time getting to know each other due to the lack of immediately visible mutual interests. In fact, to be honest, I struggle even now to think of things we have in common. But maybe that’s what makes us enjoy each other’s company so much. When I look at my friendship with Joe, I wonder how many people I’ve known whom I never disliked, but simply didn’t take the time to get to know. Thanks to Joe, I have realized how little basis there is for the social divisions that exist in every community. Since this realization, I have begun to make an even more determined effort to find friends in unexpected people and places。

　　Q:

　　26: Why does the speaker say Joe Ganz became one of his best friends?

　　27: Where does the speaker spend most of his weekends?

　　28: What has the speaker learned from his friendship with Joe?

　　Passage 2

　　It was a bad night for Lewis. His research in the neighboring town has taken longer than he expected. It was late and he was very tired when he drove home. He turned into his building’s parking lot, but all the spaces were full. He drove back out onto the street, looking for a parking space. The first block was full. The next block was almost empty. Lewis didn’t see a “no parking” sign, but he has expected that his parking were allowed there. Most the spaces would be filled. Then he saw a small parking lot with two free spaces. He was so glad to see them that he didn’t even think to read the sign by the entrance. He drove in, parked and hurried home to go to bed. The next morning he went back to the lot to get his car. It was gone. He ran home and telephoned the city police to say that his car had been stolen. It took the police only a minute to tell him what had happened: his car had been on a private lot. It had been taken away by the police. Lewis had to take a taxi to visit the city garage far from the city center. He had to pay a fee of 40 dollars to get his car back. In addition, he got a parking ticket, his first one ever in Greenville。

　　Q:

　　29: Where did Lewis intend to park his car when he came back from work one night?

　　30: What did Lewis think had happened to his car the next morning?

　　31: Where did Lewis finally get his car back?

　　Passage 3

　　Well, to pick up where we left off last time, I believe we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea. It was those things we all recognize when we see it, but we don’t really understand what it is. We seem to feel that some people are naturally creative, but we don’t know how they got that way. Is creativity a natural gift like good looks, or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge? Perhaps if we analyze the creative process carefully, we might get some insight into what it is and how it might work in our lives. The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts, but we should not think the creativity plays a role only in the arts. Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it. And this is what creativity is all about -- imagining the world in a new way. And despite what you may believe about the limits of your own creative imaginations, we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way. In fact, you are born with it. It is your birth right as a human being. And what’s more, you use it every day, almost every moment of your life. Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences. It’s your creative mind that gets meaning from chaos of experiences and brings order to your world。

　　32. What did the speaker most probably discuss last time?

　　33. What is the widely accepted idea about the creative process?

　　34. What leads to major scientific discoveries according to the speaker?

　　35. What does the speaker imply about the creative process?

　　复合式听写：

　　Students have been complaining more and more about stolen property. Radios, cell phones, bicycles, pocket calculators and books have all been reported stolen. Are there enough campus police to do the job? There are twenty officers in the campus security division. Their job is to handle crime, accidents, lost-and-found items and traffic problems on campus. More than half of their time is spent directing traffic and writing parking tickets. Responding promptly to accidents and other emergencies is important, but it is their smallest job. Dealing with crime takes up the rest of their time. Very rarely do any violent crimes actually occur. In the last five years. There have been no murders, seven robberies and about 60 other violent attacks, most of these involving fights at parties. On the other hand, there have been hundreds of thefts and cases of deliberate damaging of public property, which usually involves breaking windows or lights or writing on walls. The thefts are not the carefully planned burglaries that you see in movies. Things get stolen when it’s easy to steal them, because they are left lying around unwatched. Do we really need more police? Hiring more campus police will cost money, possibly making our tuition go up again. A better way to solve this problem might be for all of us to be more careful with our things。

# **2011年12月全国大学英语四级考试试题**

**Part Ⅰ**

**Writing (30 minutes)**

**注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上．**

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will* by commenting on the humorous saying, "Quitting smoking is the easiest thing in the world. I've done it hundreds of times." You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

**Writing:**

**Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Part Ⅱ Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

　Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7 choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentence with the information given in the passage.

**Why Integrity Matters**

What Is Integrity?

　　The key to integrity is consistency- not only setting high personal standards for oneself (honesty, responsibility, respect for others, fairness) but also living up to those standards each and every day. One who has integrity is bound by and follows moral and ethical (道德上的) standards even when making life's hard choices, choices which may be clouded by stress, pressure to succeed, or temptation.

　　What happens if we lie, cheat, steal, or violate other ethical standards? We feel disappointed in ourselves and ashamed. But a lapse (缺失) of integrity also affects our relationships with others. Trust is essential in any important relationship, whether personal or professional. Who can trust someone who is dishonest or unfair? Thus integrity must be one of our most important goals.

**Risky Business**

We are each responsible for our own decisions, even if the decision, making process has been undermined by stress or peer pressure. The real test of character is whether we can learn from our mistake, by understanding why we acted as we did and then exploring ways to avoid similar problems in the future.

　　Making ethical decisions is a critical part of avoiding future problems. We must learn to recognize risks, because if we can't see the risks we're taking, we can't make responsible choices. To identify risks, we need to know the rules and be aware of the facts. For example, one who doesn't know the rules a about plagiarism (剽窃) may accidentally use words or ideas without giving proper credit or one who fails to keep careful research notes may unintentionally fail to quote and cite sources as required. But the fact that such a violation is "unintentional" does not excuse the misconduct, Ignorance is not a defense.

　　"But Everybody Does It"

　　Most people who get in trouble do know the rules and facts but manage to fool themselves about the risks they're taking by using excuses: "Everyone else does it." "I'm not hurting anyone", or "I really need this grade." Excuses can get very elaborate: "I know I'm look at another's exam, even though I'm supposed to keep my eyes on my own paper, but that's not cheating because I’m just checking my answers, not copying." We must be honest about our actions and avoid excuses, if we fool ourselves into believing we're not doing anything wrong, we can't see the real choice we're making - and that leads to bad decisions.

To avoid fooling yourself, watch out for excuses and try this test: Ask how you would feel if your actions were public and anyone could be watching over yore shoulder. If you'd rather hide your actions, that's an indication that you're taking a risk and rationalizing it to yourself.

Evaluating Risks

To decide whether a risk is worth taking, you must examine the consequences, in the future as well as right now, negative as well as positive, and to others as well as to yourself. Those who take risks they later regret usually focus on immolate benefits and simply haven't considered what might go wrong. The consequences of getting caught are serious and may include a "O" on a test or assignment, an "F" in the class, suspension (暂令停学) or dismissal from school and a ruined reputation. In fact, when you break a role or law, you lose control over your life and give others the power to impose punishment that you have no control over. This is an extremely vulnerable (脆弱的) position. There may be some matters of life and death or highest principle, which might justify such a risk, but there aren't many things that fall in this category.

Getting Away with it - Or Not

Those who don't get caught pay an even higher price. A cheater doesn't learn from the test, which deprives (剥夺) him her of an education. Cheating undermines confidence and independence: the cheater is a fraud, and knows that without dishonesty, he/she would have failed. Cheating destroys self-respect and integrity, leaving the cheater ashamed, guilty and afraid of getting caught.

Worst of all, a cheater who doesn't get caught the first time usually cheats again, not only because he/she is farther behind, but also because it seems "easier." This slippery slope of eroding ethics and bigger risks leads only to disaster. Eventually, the cheater gets caught, and the later he/she gets caught, the worse the consequences.

Cheating Hurts Other, Too

Cheaters often feel invisible, as if their actions "don't count" and don't really hurt anyone. But individual choices have an intense cumulative (累积的) effect. Cheating can spread like a disease. Recent statistics suggest 30％ or more of college students cheat. If a class is graded on a curve, cheating hurts others' grades. Even if there is no curve, cheating "poisons" the classroom, and others may feel pressured to join in. ("If I don't cheat I can't compete with those who do") Cheating also has a destructive impact on teachers. The real reward of goof teaching is seeing students learn. But a cheater says. "I'm not interested in what you're trying to teach, all I care about is stealing a grade, regardless of the effect on others." The end result is a destructive attack on the quality of your education. Finally, cheating can hurt the reputation of the university and harm those who worked hard for their degree.

Why Integrity Marten

If cheating becomes the norm, then we are in big trouble. We must rely on the honesty and good faith of others, if not, we couldn't put money in the bank, buy food, clothing, or medicine from others, drive across a bridge, get on a plane, go to the dentist--the list is endless. There are many examples of the vast harm that is caused when individuals forget or ignore the effect their dishonesty can have. The savings and loan scandal, the stock market and junk bond swindles, and, of course, Watergate, have undermined the faith of many Americans in the integrity of political and economic leaders and society as a whole. Such incidents take a tremendous toll on our nation's economy and our individual well-being. For example, but for the savings and loan debacle, there might be funds available to reduce the national debt and pay for education.

In sum, we all have a common stake in our school, our community, and our society. Our actions do matter. It is essential that we act with integrity in order to build the kind of world in which we want to live.

1. A person of integrity not only sets high moral and ethical standards but also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) sticks to them in their daily life

B) makes them known to others

C) understands their true values

D) sees that others also follow them

2. What role does integrity play in personal and professional relationships?

A) It helps to create team spirit

B) It facilitates communication

C) It is the basis of mutual trust

D) It inspires mutual respect

3. why must we learn to identify the risks we are going to take？

A. To ensure we make responsible choices.

B. To avoid being overwhelmed by stress.

C. so that we don’t break any rules.

D. so that we don’t run into trouble.

4. Violation of a rule is misconduct even if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. it has caused no harm.

B. it is claimed to be unintentional.

C. it has gone unnoticed.

D. it is committed with good intentions.

5. What should one do if he doesn’t wish to fool himself?

A. Avoid making excuses.

B. Listen to other people’s advice.

C. Make his intensions public.

D. Have others watch over his shoulder.

6. Those who take risks they regret later on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. will often become more cautious

B. are usually very aggressive

C. value immediate benefits most.

D. may lose everything in the end

7. According to the author, a cheater who doesn’t get caught right away will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) pay more dearly

B) become more confident

C) be widely admired

D) feel somewhat lucky

8. Cheaters at exam don’t care about their education, all they care about is how to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Integrity matters in that all social activities rely on people’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Many Americans lost faith in the integrity of their political leaders as a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part III Listening Comprehension  
Section A**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and2 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 2 with a single line through the centre.

11.A)Read the notice on the window. C)Get a new bus schedule.

B)Go and ask the staff D)Board the bus to Cleveland.

12.A)He was looking forward to seeing the giraffes.

B)He enjoyed watching the animal performance.

C)He got home too late to see the TV special.

D)He fell asleep in the middle of the TV program.

13.A)she wants to take the most direct way.

B)She may me late for the football game.

C)She is worried about missing her flight.

D)She is currently caught in a traffic jam.

14.A)At a restaurant C）At a clinic.

B)In a fish shop. D)On a fishing boat.

15.A）He is an experienced sales manager.

B)He is being interviewed for a job.

C)Heg is a close friend of the woman.

D)He is good at answering tricky questions.

16.A)The man should consider his privacy first.

B)The man will choose a low-rent apartment.

C)The man is not certain if he can find a quieter place.

D)The man is unlikly to move out of the dormitory.

17.A)The woman is going to make her topic more focused.

B)the man and woman are working on a joint project.

C)One should be choose a broad topic for a research paper.

D)It took a lot of time to get the man on the right track.

18.A)They went camping this time last year.

B)They didn’t quite enjoy their last picnic.

C) They learned to cooperate under harsh conditions.

D) They weren’t experienced in organizing picnics.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19.A）He likes Sweden better than England.  
B）He prefers hot weather to cold weather.  
C）He is an English living in Sweden.  
D）He visits London nearly every winter.

20.A）The bad weather  
B）The cold houses.  
C）The gloomy winter.  
D）The long night.

21.A）Delightful.  
B）Painful.  
C）Depressing.  
D）Refreshing.

22.A）They often stay up late reading.  
B)They work hard and play hard.  
C) They like to go camping in summer.  
D) They try to earn more and spend more.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A）Management.  
B）French  
C）English literature  
D）Public Administration

24. A）English teaching.  
B）Staff training.  
C）Careers guidance.  
D）Psychological counseling

25. A）Its pleasant environment.  
B）Its worldwide fame.  
C）Its generous scholarship.  
D）Its well-designed courses.  
**Section B**  
**Passage One**  
Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
26. What did Obcamp’s speech focus on?  
A) Characteristics of Japanese artists  
B) Some features of Japanese culture  
C) The art of Japanese brush painting  
D) The uniqueness of Japanese art

27. Why do Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes while listening to a speech?  
A) To calm themselves down  
B) To enhance concentration  
C) To show their impatience  
D) To signal their lack of interest

28. What does the speaker try to explain?  
A) How listeners in different cultures show respect  
B) How speakers can win approval from the audience  
C) How speakers can misunderstand the audience  
D) How different Western and Eastern art forms are  
**Passage Two**

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
29. What is Chris’s main responsibility at Taxlong Company?  
A) Directing personnel evaluation.  
B) Buying and maintain equipment.  
C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.  
D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.

30. What problem did Chris encounter in his Division?  
A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.  
B) The training program he ran was failure.  
C) Two of his workers were injured at work.  
D) Two of his employees committed theft.

31. What does Chris hope for in the near future?  
A) A better relationship with his boss.  
B) Advancement to a higher position  
C) A better-paying job in another company  
D) Improvement in the company’s management

32 What do we learn about Kim from the passage?  
A)She has more self-confidence than Chris.  
B)She works with Chris in the same division.  
C)She has more management experience than Chris.  
D) She is competing with Chris for the new job.  
**Passage Three**  
Questions 33- 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. Why are proverbs so important?  
A) They help us see the important values of a culture.  
B) They guide us in handling human relationships.  
C) They help us express ourselves more effectively.  
D) They are an infinite source of human knowledge.

34. According to the speaker what happens to some proverbs with the passage of time?  
A)Their wordings may become different.  
B) The values they reflect may change.  
C)Their origins can no longer be traced.  
D) They may be misinterpreted.

35. What do we learn from the study of proverbs from around the world?

**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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.*

注意：此部分试题在答题卡2上作答。

Our lives are woven together. As much as I enjoy my own (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I no longer imagine I can get through a (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day, much less all my life, (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on my own. Even if I am on (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains, I am eating food someone else has grown, living in a house someone else has built, wearing clothes someone else has (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from cloth woven by others, using (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone else is distributing to my house. (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of interdependence is everywhere; we are on this (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together.

As I was growing up, (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.“Make your own way”,” Stand on your own two feet” or my mother’s favorite remark when I was face-to-face with consequences of some action: Now that you’ve made your bed, lie on it!” Total independence is a dominant thing in our culture. I imagine that (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But the teaching was shaped by our cultural imagines. And instead, I grew up believing that I was supposed to be totally independent and consequently became very reluctant to ask for help.

(46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**PartⅣ Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

**Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

*With the world's population estimated to grow from six to nine billion by 2050, researchers. businesses and governments are already dealing with the impact this increase will have on everything from food and water to infrastructure (基础设施) and jobs. Underling all this 47 will be the demand for energy, which is expected to double over the next 40 years.*

*Finding the resources to meet this demand in a 48 . sustainable way is the cornerstone (基石) of our nation's energy security, and will be one of the major 49 of the 21st century. Alternative forms of energy- bio-fuels, wind and solar, to name a few are 50 being funded and developed, and will play a growing 51 in the world's energy supply. But experts say that even when 52 , alternative energy sources will likely meet only about 30% of the world's energy needs by 2050.*

*For example, even with 53 investments, such as the $93 million for wind energy development 54 in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, important alternative energy sources such as wind and bio-fuels 55 only about 1% of the market today.*

*Energy and sustainability experts say the answer to our future energy needs will likely come from a lot of 56 both traditional and alternative.*

*注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。*

*A)stable I)exactly*

*B)solutions J)consist*

*C)significant K)comprise*

*D)role L)competitions*

*E)progress M)combined*

*F)marvelous N)challenges*

*G)included O)certainly*

*H)growth*

*Section B*

*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 chokes 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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.*

*Boys' schools are the perfect place to teach young men to express their emotions and involve them in activities such as art, dance and music.*

*Far from the traditional image of a culture of aggressive masculinity (阳刚), the absence of girls gives boys the chance to develop without pressure to conform to a stereotype. a US study says.*

*Boys at single-sex schools were said to be more likely to get involved in cultural and artistic activities that helped develop their emotional expressiveness, rather than feeling they had to conform to the "boy code" of hiding their emotions to be a "real man".*

*The findings of the study so against received wisdom that boys do better when taught alongside girls.*

*Tony Little, headmaster of Eton, warned that boys were being faded by the British education system because it had become too focused on girls. He criticized teachers for failing to recognize that boys are actually more emotional than girls.*

*The research argued that boys often perform badly in mixed schools because they become discouraged when their female peers do better earlier in speaking and reading skills.*

*But in single-sex schools teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style, letting them move around the classroom and getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom, wrote the study's author, Abigail James, of the University of Virginia.*

*Teachers could encourage boys to enjoy reading and writing with "boy-focused" approaches such as themes and characters that appeal to them. Because boys generally have more acute vision learn best through touch, and are physically more active, they need to be given "hands-on" lessons where they are allowed to walk around. "Boys in mixed schools view classical music as feminine (女性的) and prefer the modem genre (类型) in which violence and sexism are major themes, "James wrote.*

*Single-sex education also made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype that men should be "masterful and in charge" in relationships. "In mixed schools boys feel compelled to act like men before they understand themselves well enough to know what that means, " the study reported.*

*注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。*

*57. The author believes that a single-sex school would \_\_\_\_ .*

*A) force boys to hide their emotions to be "real men"*

*B) help to cultivate masculine aggressiveness in boys*

*C) encourage boys to express their emotions more freely*

*D) naturally reinforce in boys the traditional image of a man*

*58. It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys \_\_\_\_\_ .*

*A) Perform relatively better C) behave more responsibly*

*B) grow up more healthily D) receive a better education*

*59. What does Tony Little say about the British education system?*

*A) It fails more boys than girls academically.*

*B) It focuses more on mixed school education.*

*C) It fails to give boys the attention they need.*

*D) It places more pressure on boys than on girls.*

*60. According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

*A) teaching can be tailored to suit the characteristics of boys*

*B) boys can focus on their lessons without being distracted*

*C) boys can choose to learn whatever they are interested in*

*D) teaching can be designed to promote boys' team spirit*

*61. Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report?*

*A) They enjoy being in charge. C) They have sharper vision.*

*B) They conform to stereotypes. D) They are violent and sexist.*

*Passage Two*

*Questions 62 to 66 are bated on the following passage.*

*It's an annual argument. Do we or do we not go on holiday? My partner says no because the boiler could go, or the roof fall off and we have no savings to save us. I say you only live once and we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday. The joy of a recession means no argument next year - we just won't go.*

*Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful. For many families the recession means more than not booking a holiday A YouGov poll of 2, 000 people found 22% said they were arguing more with their partners because of concerns about money. What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession - financial pressures mean couples argue more but make splitting up less affordable. A recent research shows arguments about money were especially damaging to couples. Disputes were characterized by intense verbal ( 言语上的) aggression, tended to be repeated and not resolved and made men, more than women, extremely angry.*

*Kim Stephenson, an occupational psychologist, believes money is such a big deal because of what it symbolizes, which may be different things to men and women. "People can say the same things about money but have different ideas of what it's for." he explains. "They'll say it's to save to spend, for security, for freedom, to show someone you love them." He says men are more likely to see money as a way of buying status and of showing their parents that they've achieved something.*

*"The biggest problem is that couples assume each other know what's going on with their finances, but they don't. There seems to be more of a taboo (禁忌) about talking about money than about death. But you both need to know what you're doing, who's paying what into the joint account and how much you keep separately. In a healthy relationship, you don't have to agree about money, but you have to talk about it."*

*注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答：*

*62. What does the author say about vacationing?*

*A) People enjoy it all the more during a recession.*

*B) Few people can afford it without working hard.*

*C) It makes all the hard work worthwhile.*

*D) It is the chief cause of family disputes.*

*63. What does the author mean by saying "money is known ... to bring a relationship to its knees"(Line 1, Para. 2)?*

*A) Money is considered to be the root of all evils.*

*B) Some people sacrifice their dignity for money.*

*C) Few people can resist the temptation of money.*

*D) Disputes over money may rain a relationship.*

*64. The YouGov poll of 2, 000 people indicates that in a recession \_\_\_\_\_\_ .*

*A) conflicts between couples tend to rise*

*B) it is more expensive for couples to split up*

*C) couples show more concern for each other*

*D) divorce and separation rates increase*

*65. What does Kim Stephenson believe?*

*A) Money is often a symbol of a person's status.*

*B) Money means a great deal to both and women.*

*C) Men and women spend money on different things.*

*D) Men and women view money in different ways.*

*66. The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should \_\_\_\_\_\_ .*

*A) put their money together instead of keeping it separately*

*B) make efforts to reach agreement on their family budgets*

*C) discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship*

*D) avoid arguing about money matters to remain romantic*

*Part Ⅴ Cloze (15 minutes)*

**Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each bland there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.**

**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**

Employers fear they will be unable to recruit students with the skills they need as the economic recovery kicks in, a new survey 67 .

　　Nearly half of the organizations told researchers they were already struggling to find 68 with skills in science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM). 69 even more companies expect to experience 70 of employees with STEM skills in the next three years.

　　The Confederation of British Industry 71 694 businesses and organizations across the public and 72 sectors, which together employ 2.4 million people.

　　Half are 73 they will not be able to fill graduate posts in the coming years, while a third said they would not be able to 74 enough employees with the right A-level skills.

　　" 75 we move further role recovery and businesses plan 76 growth, the demand for people with high-quality skills and qualifications will

　　 77 ." said Richard Lambert, Director General, CBI. "Firms say it is already hard to find people with the right 78 or engineering skills. The new government must make it a top 79 to encourage more young people to study science-related 80 ."

　　The survey found that young people would improve their job prospects 81 they studied business, maths, English and physics or chemistry at A-level. The A-levels that employers 82 least are psychology and sociology. And while many employers don't insist on a 83 degree subject. A third prefer to hire those with a STEM-related subject.

　　The research 84 worries about the lack of progress in improving basic skills in the UK 85 . Half of the employer expressed worries about employees' basic literacy and numeracy（计算)skills, while the biggest problem is with IT skills, 86 two-thirds reported concerns.

　　67. A) submits C) launches

　　B) reveals D) generates

　　68. A) audience C) partners

　　B) officials D) staff

　　69. A) while C) for

　　B) because D) although

　　70. A) exits C) absences

　　B) shortages D) departures

　　71. A) surveyed C) exposed

　　B) searched D) exploited

　　72. A) collective C) personal

　　B) private D) civil

　　73. A) confronted C) concerned

　　B) conformed D) confused

　　74. A) bind C) transfer

　　B) attain D) recruit

　　75. A) Lest C) Before

　　B) Unless D) As

　　76. A) with C) on

　　B) for D) by

　　77. A) dominate C) enforce

　　B) stretch D) intensify

　　78. A) creative C) narrative

　　B) technical D) physical

　　79. A) priority C) challenge

　　B) option D) judgment

　　80. A) procedures C) thoughts

　　B) academics D) subjects

　　81. A) until C) whereas

　　B) since D) if

　　82. A) rate C) order

　　B) discuss D) observe

　　83. A) typical C) positive

　　B particular D) general

　　84. A) highlighted C) focused

　　B) prescribed D) touched

　　85. A) masses C) faculty

　　B) workforce D) communities

　　86. A) what C) where

B) whom D) why

**Part Ⅳ Translation (5 minutes)**

***Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets Please write your translation on Answer Sheer 2***

**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。**

87．Charity groups organized various activities to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(为地震幸存者筹款)。

　　88．Linda\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(不可能收到我的电子邮件）：otherwise, she would have replied．

　　89．It's my mother\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(一直在鼓励我不要灰心)when I have difficulties in my studies．

　　90．The publishing house has to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（考虑这部小说的受欢迎程度)。

91．It is absolutely wrong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（仅仅以金钱来定义幸福）。

**Part III Listening Comprehension**

**2011年12月四级听力(听力原文)  
Section A**

11.W: This crazy bus schedule has got me completely confused. I can’t figure out when my bus to Cleveland leaves?  
M: Why don’t you just go to the ticket window and ask?  
Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

12.W: I really enjoyed the TV special about drafts last night. Did you get home in time to see it?  
W: Oh, yes, but I wish I could have stayed awake long enough to see the whole thing.  
Q: What does the man mean?

13.W: Airport, please. I’m running a little late. So just take the fastest way even if it’s not the most direct.  
M: Sure, but there is a lot of traffic everywhere today because of the football game.  
Q: What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

14.W: May I make a recommendation, sir? Our seafood with this special sauce is very good.  
M: Thank you, but I don’t eat shellfish. I’m allergic to it.  
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

15. W: now one more question if you don’t mind, what position in the company appeals to you most?  
M: Well, I’d like the position of sales manager if that position is still vacant.  
Q: What do we learn about the man?

16. M: I don’t think I want to live in the dormitory next year. I need more privacy.  
W: I know what you mean. But check out the cost if renting an apartment first. I won’t be surprised if you change your mind.  
Q: What does the woman imply?

17. M: You’re on the right track. I just think you need to narrow the topic down.  
W: Yeah, you’re right. I always start by choosing two boarder topics when I’m doing a research paper.  
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

18. W: This picnic should beat the last one we went to, doesn’t it?  
M: Oh, yeah, we had to spend the whole time inside. Good thing, the weather was cooperative this time.  
What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

**Long Conversation**

Conversation One

M: When I say I live in Sweden, people always want to know about the seasons.  
W: The seasons?  
M: Yeah, you know how cold it is in winter? What is it like when the days are so short?  
W: So what is it like?  
M: Well, it is cold ,very cold in winter. Sometimes it is cold as 26 degrees below centigrade. And of course when you go out, you’ll wrap up warm. But inside in the houses it’s always very warm, much warmer than at home. Swedish people always complain that when they visit England, the houses are cold even in the good winter.  
W: And what about the darkness?  
M: Well, yeah, around Christmas time there’s only one hour of daylight, so you really looks forward to the spring. It is sometimes a bit depressing. But you see the summers are amazing, from May to July in the North of Sweden the sun never sets. It’s still light in the midnight. You can walk in the mountains and read a newspaper.  
W: Oh, yeah, the land of the midnight sun.  
M: Yeah, that’s right, but it’s wonderful. You won’t stay up all night. And the Swedes makes most of it often they started work earlier in summer and then leave at about 2 or 3 in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings. They’d like to work hard, but play hard, too. I think Londoners work longer hours, but I’m not sure this is a good thing.

Q19: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?  
Q20: What do Swedish people complain about when they visit England in winter?  
Q21: How does the man describe the short hour of daylight around Christmas in Sweden?  
Q21: What does the man say about the Swedish people?

Conversation Two

W: What kind of training does one need to go into this type of job?  
M: That’s a very good question. I don’t think there is any, specifically.  
W: For example, in your case, what was your educational background?  
M: Well, I did a degree in French at Nottingham. After that, I did careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people. Here is in the university. Then I went into local government because I found I was more interested in the administrative side. Then progressed on to universities. So there wasn’t any plan and there was no specific training. There are plenty of training courses in management techniques and committee work which you can attend now.  
W: But in the first place, you did a French degree.  
M: In my time, there wasn’t a degree you could do for administration. I think most of the administrators I’ve come across have degrees and all sorts of things.  
W: Well, I know in my case, I did an English literature degree and I didn’t really expect to end up doing what I am doing now.  
M: Quite.  
W: But you are local to Nottingham, actually? Is there any reason why you went to Nottingham University?  
M: No, no, I come from the north of England, from west Yorkshire. Nottingham was one of the universities I put on my list. And I like the look of it. The campus is just beautiful.  
W: Yes, indeed. Let’s see. Were you from the industrial part of Yorkshire?  
M: Yes, from the Woolen District.  
Q23. What was the man’s major at university?  
Q24: What was the man’s job in secondary schools?  
Q25: What attracted the man to Nottingham University?

**Section B**  
Passage One

While Gail Obcamp, an American artist was giving a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting to an audience that included visitors from Japan, she was confused to see that many of her Japanese listeners have their eyes closed. Were they tuned off because an American had the nerve to instruct Japanese in their own art form or they deliberately tried to signal their rejection of her? Obcamp later found out that her listeners were not being disrespectful. Japanese listeners sometimes closed their eyes to enhance concentration. Her listeners were showing their respect for her by chewing on her words. Some day you may be either a speaker or a listener in a situation involving people from other countries or members of minority group in North America. Learning how different cultures signal respect can help you avoid misunderstandings. Here are some examples. In the deaf culture of North America, many listeners show applause not by clapping their hands but by waving them in the air. In some cultures, both overseas and in some minority groups in North America, listeners are considered disrespectful if they look directly at the speaker. Respect is shown by looking in the general direction but avoiding direct eye contact. In some countries, whistling by listeners is a sign of approval while in other courtiers it is a form of insult.

Questions:  
26, What did Obcamp’s speech focus on?  
27, Why do Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes while listening to a speech?  
28, What does the speaker try to explain?

Passage Two

Chris is in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment in his Division at Taxlong Company. He is soon going to have an evaluation interview with his supervisor and the personnel director to discuss the work he has done in the past year. Salary, promotion and plans for the coming year will also be discussed at the meeting. Chris has made several changes for his Division in the past year. First, he bought new equipment for one of the departments. He has been particularly happy about the new equipment because many of the employees have told him how much it has helped them. Along with improving the equipment, Chris began a program to train employees to use equipment better and do simple maintenance themselves. The training saved time for the employees and money for the company. Unfortunately, one serious problem developed during the year. Two employees the Chris hired were stealing, and he had to fire them. Chris knows that a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager for the whole company will be open in a few months, and he would like to be promoted to the job. Chris knows, however, that someone else wants that new job, too. Kim is in charge of purchasing and maintenance in another Division of the company. She has also made several changes over the year. Chris knows that his boss likes Kim’s work, and he expects that his work will be compared with hers.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
29. What is Chris’s main responsibility at Taxlong Company?  
30. What problem did Chris encounter in his Division?  
31. What does Chris hope for in the near future?  
32. What do we learn about Kim from the passage?

Passage Three

Proverbs, sometimes called sayings, are examples of folk wisdom. They are little lessons which older people of a culture pass down to the younger people to teach them about life. Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture. Values teach people how to act, what is right, and what is wrong. Because the values of each culture are different, understanding the values of another culture helps explain how people think and act. Understanding your own culture values is important too. If you can accept that people from other cultures act according to their values, not yours, getting along with them will be much easier. Many proverbs are very old. So some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were. For example, Americans today do not pay much attention to the proverb “Haste makes waste”, because patience is not important to them. But if you know about past values, it helps you to understand the present and many of the older values are still strong today. Benjamin Franklin, a famous American diplomat, writer and scientist, died in 1790, but his proverb “Time is money” is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before. A [study](http://www.hxen.com/) of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures. In many cases though, the same idea is expressed differently.

Questions 33- 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
33. Why are proverbs so important?  
34. According to the speaker what happens to some proverbs with the passage of time?  
35 What do we learn from the [study](http://www.hxen.com/) of proverbs from around the world?

Compound Dictation

Our lives are woven together. As much as I enjoy my own company, I no longer imagine I can get through a single day much less all my life completely on my own. Even if I am on vacation in the mountains, I am eating food someone else has grown, living in a house someone else has built, wearing clothes someone else has sewn from cloth woven by others, using electricity someone else is distributing to my house. Evidence of interdependence is everywhere; we are on this journey together.

As I was growing up, I remember being carefully taught that independence not interdependence was everything. “Make your own way”,” Stand on your own two feet” or my mother’s favorite remark when I was face-to-face with consequences of some action: Now that you’ve made your bed, lie on it.

Total independence is a dominant thing in our culture. I imagine that what my parents were trying to teach me was to take responsibilities for my actions and my choices. But the teaching was shaped by our cultural imagines. And instead, I grew up believing that I was supposed to be totally independent and consequently became very reluctant to ask for help. I would do almost anything not to be a burden, and not require any help from anybody.

## 2011年12月英语四级真题答案

快速阅读：ACABA CA 7. steal a grade 8.honesty and good faith 9.the Watergate scandal

听力答案：11—15 BABAA 16—18 BDB 19—22 BBCB 23—25 BCB 26—28 CBA 29—32 BDBD 33—34 AB

选词填空：47 growth 48 stable 49 challenges 50 certainly 51 role 52 combined 53 significant 54 included 55 comprise 56 solutions

阅读理解：57—61 CACAC 62—66 CDADC

完形填空：67.reveals 68.staff 69.while 70.shortages 71.surveyed 72.private 73.concerned 74.recruit 75.As 76.for 77.intensify 78.technical 79.priority 80.subjects 81.if 82.rate 83.particular 84.highlighted 85.workforce 86.where

翻译：87. Charity groups organized various activities to raise money for the survivors of the earthquake. (为地震幸存者筹款)  
88. Linda couldn’t have received my e-mail (不可能收到我的电子邮件), otherwise, she could have replied.  
89. It’s my mother who/that keeps encouraging me not to lose heart (一直鼓励我不要灰心) when I have difficulties in my study.  
90. The publishing house has to consider the popularity of this novel. (考虑这本小说的受欢迎程度)。  
91. It’s wrong to define happiness only by money.(仅仅以金钱来定义幸福)

## 2011年12月英语四级真题答案解析

**Part I Writing**

**【标准版】Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will**

Nothing runs smoothly in our life. To achieve things successfully, a strong will is essential. Life is like a Marathon. Many people can’t get to the terminal. This is not because they are lack of vitality but because their will of success is not strong enough.

To take quitting smoking as an example, some regard it as a piece of cake. They make up their minds to quit it in the morning, but in the evening they feel that the smell of cigarettes is tempting. Their throats are sore, their mouths are thirsty, and their hands are shaking. After the painful mental struggle, they tell themselves that “One cigarette is enough. Just take one, and the next day I will quit it.” By doing this, they surrender to their weak will. In the end, they have quitted smoking “a hundred times”, but in no time they succeed.

Just like quitting smoking, nothing succeeds without a strong will. To be successful in one’s life, a strong will means that you know where you go and you will persist on the road you choose. Undoubtedly success belongs to those who overcome their weak will and who hang in there until the last minute.

【文章点评】  
本文属于话题类作文，只看题目 “Nothing Succeeds without a strong will”考生会觉得比较抽象，难以下手。细看题目说明中给出了提示，要求考生结合戒烟屡次不成功的幽默引语对该话题进行分析阐述。

总体来说，这是一篇“中等偏上”的考生作文。本文先点题指出“坚强意志”的重要性；第二段从反面举例阐述——具体描写了意志不坚定者的心理活动，阐述为什么会戒烟失败；最后从戒烟延伸到生活中的其他事情，并复述坚强意志的内涵，点题收尾。

总体上来看，文章思路清晰，采用了生动的比喻和形象的心理描写，语言流畅，用语地道。但一些重复表达（如第二段和第三段中的weak will）显得单调，可用shaky ones, weak-willed persons，the strong-willed等灵活表达。在备考中，多积累不同表达，相信会写出更生动的文章。

在论述上，叙述略显罗嗦。第二段心理描写过多，虽然流畅生动，但却使这篇考场作文超过了规定字数，反而成为失分点，这一点要引以为戒。

**【高分版】Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will**

As we have read from above, quitting-smoking seems easy, but in reality it is rarely achieved. There is something provoking and interesting in this paradox, just because sword does not wear the stone as dripping water does.

The ability to do something over and over again in a short time may imply its easiness, but in a long run, a lifetime maybe, things turn out to be quite the opposite. Also, as is often the case, one may have obtained all the tools and opportunities to achieve something, but in the end they still fail due to the will shortage.

So how could we avoid the dilemma? Here is the prime condition of success: will and perseverance. Concentrate you energy, thought and mind exclusively on the business in which you are engaged, hang on in there and be patient, for, as Emerson put it, no one can cheat you out of your ultimate success but yourself.

【文章点评】  
本次四级作文探讨的话题是成功与毅力之间的关系，话题不算新，一般考生对此都比较熟悉，所以对考生来说难度不大。写好这篇作文，需要抓住两点，一是紧跟题目要求，即对上述幽默性的话语做出评论，二是在评论的基础上要亮出自己的观点。

范文开头第一句即一针见血地对上述幽默性话语做出总结性概括，即戒烟看似简单实则很难，随后指出该话语本质上是一个悖论，并且以一个“水滴石穿”的俗语来指出困难所在，这句也是本文的一个亮点，体现作者在西方俗语方面丰富的知识储备。

第二段作者则进一步深入分析该话语，指出做某事在短期看来很容易，长期来看，恰恰相反，人们做事的结果也因此总是失败，原因则在最后一句点出：缺乏毅力。

第三段作者进一步给出了自己的观点，告诉大家如何避免陷入这种两难境地：首要条件即需要坚强的意志和长期的坚持。最后再以艾默生的一句名言 “没人能够骗你远离你最终的成功，除非你自己承认失败”来总结全文，切中主题，铿锵有力。

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)**

1.【答案】A) sticks to them in their daily life  
【解析】第一题的答案就在全文第一句。关键词是not only…. But also…. ，关键句是The key to integrity is consistency--not only setting high personal standards for oneself (honesty, responsibility, respect for others, fairness) but also living up to those standards each day. 这里的live up to 和 选项里的 stick to 属于同义替换。

2.【答案】C) It is the basis of mutual trust  
【解析】关键词是personal and professional，关键句是Trust is essential in any important relationship, whether personal or professional. Who can trust someone who is dishonest or unfair? Thus, integrity must be one of our most important goals.  
结合紧接着的问句，我们很容易锁定trust这个选项。

3.【答案】A. To ensure we make responsible choices.  
【解析】关键词是identify the risks，关键句是Making ethical decisions is a critical part of avoiding future problems. We must learn to recognize risks, because if we can't see the risks we're taking, we can't make responsible choices. 所以答案很明显是A。

4.【答案】B. it is claimed to be unintentional.  
【解析】关键词是misconduct，关键句是But the fact that such a violation is "unintentional" does not excuse the misconduct. 和原文意义高度一致的，就是这个unintentional。因此答案是：B. it is claimed to be unintentional.

5. 【答案】A. Avoid making excuses.  
【解析】关键词是fool oneself，关键句是To avoid fooling yourself, watch out for excuses and try this test这里的watch out for 和 选项里的avoid属于同义替换。所以答案是A。

6.【答案】C. value immediate benefits most.  
【解析】关键词是regret later，关键句是Those who take risks they later regret usually focus on immediate benefits ("what's in it for me")。很明显，选项 value immediate benefits most 是正确答案。这里的value 和 focus on 属于同义替换。

7.【答案】A) pay more dearly  
【解析】关键词是get caught，关键句是Those who don't get caught pay an even higher price. 这里的higher price 和选项里的more dearly 属于同义替换。所以答案是A。  
8. 【答案】steal a grade  
【解析】关键词：care about  
关键句：I'm not interested in what you're trying to teach; all I care about is stealing a grade, regardless of the effect on others."

9.【答案】honesty and good faith  
【解析】关键词是rely on，关键句是We must rely on the honesty and good faith of others every day.

10.【答案】the Watergate scandal  
【解析】关键词是political and economic leaders，关键句是Watergate, have undermined the faith of many Americans in the integrity of political and economic leaders and society as a whole.

PartⅣ Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A【解析】这是一篇讨论能源资源的说明文，话题是考生比较熟悉的能源问题，不断增长的人口与可再生资源的矛盾该如何解决。文中指出能源的一些可替代形式如生物能源、风能太阳能等可再生资源将在未来发挥越来越重要的作用。但是专家指出，即使这些资源储备量惊人，但是到2050年也只能满足世界30%的需求。文章最后两段探讨了各能源在市场上的需求，以及解决未来能源需求的其他方案。

总体来说，这篇文章理解难度不大，填空难度适中，所选词汇也都是四级考纲的词汇。选项较具有干扰项，多为c和s开头的单词，考生在考试时要特别注意。

**Section B**  
**Passage One**【解析】这篇文章针对传统的男女生一起上学，一起接受教育提出了质疑。作者从文章一开头就表明了自己的看法：对于男生而言，单性教育，即男生们一起上学会对男生的身心发展更为有利。文中出现一个短语，received wisdom，即是“人们普遍的看法，公认的看法”。也是作者所批判的一种观点。传统观点认为，男生和女生混合教育会对男生发展更有利。  
但是作者认为单性教育对男生有以下几个好处：可以让男生们更自由地表达自己的情感，可以学习自己感兴趣的艺术，舞蹈，音乐等学科。不用去遵守人们在传统印象中对男生的期盼。而且单性教育可以针对男生的身心发展特点而制定学习计划。  
并且作者觉得，目前英国教育把女生当做关注重点，忽视了对男生的重视。

**Passage Two**【解析】这是一篇关于金钱对夫妻关系的影响的文章。文中第一段主要通过度假这件事来体现不同人对待金钱的不同态度。作者认为人只能活一次，如果不能去度假的话，那么工作再努力也没有意义。第二段主要谈到了大萧条时期，不太良好的经济状况常常会影响夫妻关系，可能会导致争吵，甚至会导致离婚或者分居的成本增加，对夫妻感情造成伤害。第三段讲了Kim Stephenson，一个心理学家的观点，即男人和女人对待金钱的态度是不一样的，男人把金钱看作是得到社会地位的途径，看作向父母展现自己成功的一种方式。第四段，作者建议夫妻可以对金钱持有不同的观点，但是不可以对它采取回避的态度，避而不谈。  
相对来说，这篇文章的难度比较大。文章看懂并不难，但是题目中，推理题和大意题比较多，需要在充分理解作者意图，了解文章主旨的基础上，才能选出正确答案。

**Part V Cloze**

67.【答案】reveals  
【解析】第一段提出话题，“据一项最新调查显示，现在的雇主们害怕他们雇不到符合要求的毕业生”，launch意思为“发起一场运动”，submit意为“提交，服从”，generate生成，reveal透露，揭露，显示。这里根据段意，reveal最合适。

68.【答案】staff  
【解析】根据句意，基本有一半的组织机构告诉调查者他们在努力寻找具有四个方面（科学、技术、工程和数学）才能的职员。这里partners，audience, officials显然不符合题意。

69.【答案】while  
【解析】这里和前面已经叙述的事实构成并列，“同时，更多公司预测，接下来的三年他们都将会遭遇雇员四缺现象（科学、技术、工程和数学知识技能欠缺）”，因此排除其他三项。选while。

70.【答案】shortages  
【解析】由第二段句首struggling可判断，机构组织寻找这些人才非常不易，那么这种人才显然是不够的，短缺的。absence是表示“缺席，不在”，不能描述短缺，因此排除。此题的另一个关键是确定experience的词性，动词。

71.【答案】surveyed  
【解析】第三段用一句话简介经过工业联盟调查了69个行业和组织，首先排除D和C，search是指搜查；细查某处以搜寻某人或某物，搜索；而survey是指调查某部分人的行为、意见等（通常以询问方式进行），符合题意。

72.【答案】private  
【解析】根据上一题的意思，调查在公共和私人部门中展开，后面一句的together暗示and后面的这个空是和“公共的”对立的，因此填private。

73.【答案】concerned  
【解析】第四段描写了这个调查的具体情况。有一半人…，这里缺少动词，confront一般和with连用，conform 符合，遵照，confuse 使混乱，使困惑，这里根据上下文的意思，雇主们都担心这种现象的发生，因此选concerned, be concerned 担心的，烦恼的，忧虑的。

74.【答案】recruit  
【解析】本题考查词义辨析，三分之一的被调查者坦言他们可能顾不到符合相应资质的雇员，只有recruit符合题意。

75.【答案】As  
【解析】根据句子结构判断，前半句是一个伴随状语，“随着…的深入进行，…需求越来越强”，而不是条件状语或让步状语。

76.【答案】for  
【解析】这里考查介词搭配。这里侧重于描述执行进展的计划的目的，选for。

77.【答案】intensify  
【解析】本题考查词义辨析。根据前文，这种需求是不断增加的，intensify 增强，强化，变激烈；dominate指在…中占主导地位，这里并没有给出一个具体的范围，不符合句意。enforce 实施，执行；stretch 伸展。

78.【答案】technical  
【解析】本题比较简单，属于送分题。前卖第二段已经指出在四个方面技能欠缺，选项中显然只有technical符合文意。  
  
79.【答案】priority  
【解析】这里考查短语固定搭配。make…a top priority 让…成为首要任务，当务之急。

80.【答案】subjects  
【解析】这里鼓励年轻人学习科学相关的学科，从倒数第二段也可判断。academy 学院，研究院； procedure 步骤，程序，thought 思想，不符题意，排除。

81.【答案】if  
【解析】这里考查考生对前后两个完整的句子的关系的理解，主句中的would是一个虚拟语气的标志词，据此代入选项if，通读上下文，符合题意之后确定。

82.【答案】rate  
【解析】词义辨析题。rate评定某人、某事物的价值；order 命令，整理；discuss 讨论，论述，observe 观察，遵守。根据文意，雇主们认为A-levels中价值最低的学科是心理学和社会学，因此选rate。

83.【答案】particular  
【解析】文章指出现在雇主们需要的是具备Stem四方面素质的人才，因此许多雇主们不赞成对某一特殊学科的专业学位，而非typical典型的，general一般的，或者是积极的positive。

84.【答案】highlighted  
【解析】词义辨析题。根据最后一句，该研究“强调” 对…的担忧, focus一般和on连用，其余两项意义不符。

85.【答案】workforce  
【解析】词义辨析题。“提高英国劳动力的基本技能”，masses 民众，faculty 全体教员，community 社区，团体；整篇文章都在讨论就业和雇佣，显然选workforce。

86.【答案】where  
【解析】考查定语关系副词。这个定语从句完整，由此判断缺少关系副词，首先排除A,B两个关系代词,再根据意思排除why。

**Part VI Translation**

87. Charity groups organized various activities to raise money for the survivors of the earthquake. (为地震幸存者筹款)  
【解析】本题考察动词raise的用法。raise money 表示“筹款”。同时考生要注意survivor （幸存者）的拼写。

88. Linda couldn’t have received my e-mail (不可能收到我的电子邮件), otherwise, she could have replied.  
【解析】本题考察混合型虚拟语气。otherwise提示我们句子后半句是与过去事实相反（事实是Linda没有回复），因此用could+have+过去分词。句子前半句是在陈述一种事实，从句子后半句could have +过去分词我们可以推断前面“没有收到我的电子邮件”也是在发生在过去，且对现在产生了影响（还没有收到回信），因此这里用现在完成时，could have +过去分词。

89. It’s my mother who/that keeps encouraging me not to lose heart (一直鼓励我不要灰心) when I have difficulties in my study.  
【解析】本题考察了强调句型和动词encourage的搭配。①强调句型it’s … that/who… ②encourage sb. (not) to do sth. 鼓励某人（不）做某事。

90. The publishing house has to consider the popularity of this novel. (考虑这本小说的受欢迎程度)。  
【解析】本题考察了“考虑”的表达，可以用动词consider，也可以用词组take… into consideration。同时考生要注意名词popularity (受欢迎程度) 的拼写。



91. It’s wrong to define happiness only by money.(仅仅以金钱来定义幸福)  
【解析】本题考察了“定义”的表达，为define。

# **2011年6月大学英语四级真题**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of **Online Shopping**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1．现在网上购物已成为一种时尚

2．网上购物有很多好处，但也有不少问题

3．我的建议

**Online Shopping**

注意：此部分试题在**答题卡1**上。

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on* ***Answer Sheet 1.*** *For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sen­tences with the information given in the passage.*

**British Cuisine: the Best of Old and New**

*British cuisine (烹饪) has come of age in recent years as chefs (厨师) combine the best of old and new.*

Why does British food have a reputation for being so bad? Because it *is* bad! Those are not the most encouraging words to hear just before eating lunch at one of Hong Kong's smartest British restaurants, Alfie's by KEE, but head chef Neil Tomes has more to say.

"The past 15 years or so have been a noticeable period of improvement for food in England," the English chef says, citing the trend in British cuisine for better ingredients, preparation and cooking methods, and more appealing presentation. Chefs such as Delia Smith, Nigel Slater, Jamie Oliver and Gordon Ramsay made the public realise that cooking - and eating - didn't have to be a boring thing. And now, most of the British public is familiar even with the extremes of Heston BlumenthaPs molecular gastronomy, a form of cooking that employs scientific methods to create the perfect dish.

"It's no longer the case that the common man in England is embarrassed to show he knows about food," Tomes says.

There was plenty of room for improvement. The problems with the nation's cuisine can be traced back to the Second World War. Before the War, much of Britain's food was imported and when German U-boats began attacking ships bringing food to the country, Britain went on *rations* (配给).

"As rationing came to an end in the 1950s, technology picked up and was used to mass-produce food," Tomes says. "And by then people were just happy to have a decent quantity of food in their kitchens."

They weren't looking for cured meats, organic produce or beautiful presentation; they were looking for whatever they could get their hands on, and this prioritisation of quantity over quality prevailed for decades, meaning a generation was brought up with food that couldn't compete with neighbouring France, Italy, Belgium or Spain.

Before star chefs such as Oliver began making cooking fashionable, it was hard to find a restaurant in London that was open after 9pm. But in recent years the capital's *culinary* (烹饪的) scene has developed to the point that it is now confident of its ability to please the tastes of any international visitor.

With the opening of Alfie's in April, and others such as The Pawn, two years ago, modern British food has made its way to Hong Kong. "With British food, I think that Hong Kong restaurants are keeping up," says David Tamlyn, the Welsh executive chef at The Pawn in Wan Chai. "Hong Kong diners are extremely responsive to new ideas or presentations, which is good news for new dishes."

Chefs agree that diners in Hong Kong are embracing the modern British trend. Some restau­rants are modifying the *recipes* (菜谱) of British dishes to breathe new life into the classics, while others are using better quality ingredients but remaining true to British traditions and tastes.

Tamlyn is in the second camp. "We select our food very particularly. We use US beef, New Zealand lamb and for our *custards* (牛奶蛋糊)we use Bird's Custard Powder," Tamlyn says. "Some restaurants go for custard made fresh with eggs, sugar and cream, but British custard is different, and we stay true to that."

Matthew Hill, senior manager at the two-year-old SoHo restaurant Yorkshire Pudding, also uses better ingredients as a means of improving dishes. "There are a lot of existing perceptions about British food and so we can't alter these too much. We're a traditional British restaurant so there are some *staples* (主菜) that will remain essentially unchanged."

These traditional dishes include fish and chips, steak and kidney pie and large pieces of roasted meats. At Alfie's, the newest of the British restaurants in town and perhaps the most gentlemen's club-like in design, Neil Tomes explains his passion for *provenance* (原产地)."Britain has started to become really proud of the food it's producing. It has excellent organic farms, beautifully crafted cheeses, high-quality meats."

However, the British don't have a history of exporting their foodstuffs, which makes it difficult for restaurants in Hong Kong to source authentic ingredients.

"We can get a lot of our ingredients once a week from the UK," Tamlyn explains. "But there is also pressure to buy local and save on food miles, which means we take our vegetables from the local markets, and there are a lot that work well with British staples."

The Phoenix, in Mid-Levels, offers the widest interpretation of "British cuisine", while still trying to maintain its soul. The gastro-pub has existed in various locations in Hong Kong since 2002. Singaporean head chef Tommy Teh Kum Chai offers daily specials on a blackboard, rather than sticking to a menu. This enables him to reinterpret British cuisine depending on what is avail­able in the local markets.

"We use a lot of ingredients that people wouldn't perhaps associate as British, but are pre­sented in a British way. Bell peppers stuffed with couscous, alongside ratatouille, is a very popular dish."

Although the ingredients may not strike diners as being traditional, they can be found in dishes across Britain.

Even the traditional chefs are aware of the need to adapt to local tastes and customs, while maintaining the Britishness of their cuisine.

At Yorkshire Pudding, Hill says that his staff asks diners whether they would like to share their meals. Small dishes, shared meals and "mixing it up" is not something commonly done in Britain, but Yorkshire Pudding will bring full dishes to the table and offer individual plates for each diner. "That way, people still get the presentation of the dishes as they were designed, but can carve them up however they like," Hill says.

This practice is also popular at The Pawn, although largely for *rotisseries* (烤肉馆),Tamlyn says. "Some tables will arrive on a Sunday, order a whole chicken and a shoulder of lamb or a baby pig, and just stay for hours enjoying everything we bring out for them."

Some British traditions are too *sacred* (神圣的)to mess with, however, Tomes says. "I'd never change a full English breakfast."

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

1. What is British food generally known for?

1. Its unique flavour. C) Its special cooking methods.
2. Its bad taste. D) Its organic ingredients.

2. The Second World War led to in Britain.

1. an inadequate supply of food C) an increase in food import
2. a decrease of grain production D) a change in people's eating habits

3. Why couldn't Britain compete with some of its neighbouring countries in terms of food in the post-war decades?

1. Its food lacked variety. C) It was short of well-trained chefs.
2. Its people cared more for quantity. D) It didn't have flavourful food ingredients.

4. With culinary improvement in recent years, London's restaurants are now able to appeal to the tastes of .

1. most young people C) all kinds of overseas visitors
2. elderly British diners D) upper-class customers

5. What do Hong Kong diners welcome, according to Welsh executive chef David Tamlyn?

1. Authentic classic cuisine. C) New ideas and presentations.
2. Locally produced ingredients. D) The return of home-style dishes.

6. While using quality ingredients, David Tamlyn insists that the dishes should .

1. benefit people's health C) be offered at reasonable prices
2. look beautiful and inviting D) maintain British traditional tastes

7. Why does Neil Tomes say he loves food ingredients from Britain?

1. They appeal to people from all over the world.
2. They are produced on excellent organic farms.
3. They are processed in a scientific way.
4. They come in a great variety.
5. Tamlyn says that besides importing ingredients from Britain once a week, his restaurant also buys vegetables from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Phoenix in Mid-Levels may not use British ingredients, but presents its dishes \_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Yorkshire Pudding is a restaurant which will bring full dishes to the table but offer plates to those diners who would like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and2 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 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

11. A) He is careless about his appearance.

1. He is ashamed of his present condition.
2. He changes jobs frequently.
3. He shaves every other day.

12. A) Jane may be caught in a traffic jam.

1. Jane should have started a little earlier.
2. He knows what sort of person Jane is.
3. He is irritated at having to wait for Jane.

13. A) Training for the Mid-Atlantic Championships.

1. Making preparations for a trans-Atlantic trip.
2. Collecting information about baseball games.
3. Analyzing their rivals' on-field performance.

14. A) He had a narrow escape in a car accident.

1. He is hospitalized for a serious injury.
2. He lost his mother two weeks ago.
3. He has been having a hard time.

15. A) The woman has known the speaker for a long time.

1. The man had difficulty understanding the lecture.
2. The man is making a fuss about nothing.
3. The woman thinks highly of the speaker.

16. A) He has difficulty making sense of logic.

1. Statistics and logic are both challenging subjects.
2. The woman should seek help from the tutoring service.
3. Tutoring services are very popular with students.

17. A) Her overcoat is as stylish as Jill's. C) Jill wore the overcoat last week.

B) Jill missed her class last week. D) She is in the same class as the man.

18. A) A computer game. C) An exciting experience.

B) An imaginary situation. D) A vacation by the sea.

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

1. A) Beautiful scenery in the countryside. C) Pain and pleasure in sports.

B) Dangers of cross-country skiing. D) A sport he participates in.

1. A) He can't find good examples to illustrate his point.
2. He can't find a peaceful place to do the assignment.
3. He doesn't know how to describe the beautiful country scenery.
4. He can't decide whether to include the effort part of skiing.

21. A) New ideas come up as you write.

1. Much time is spent on collecting data.
2. A lot of effort is made in vain.
3. The writer's point of view often changes.

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

22. A) Journalist of a local newspaper.

1. Director of evening radio programs.
2. Producer of television commercials.
3. Hostess of the weekly "Business World".

23. A) He ran three restaurants with his wife's help.

1. He and his wife did everything by themselves.
2. He worked both as a cook and a waiter.
3. He hired a cook and two local waitresses.

24. A) He hardly needs to do any advertising nowadays.

1. He advertises a lot on radio and in newspapers.
2. He spends huge sums on TV commercials every year.
3. He hires children to distribute ads in shopping centers.

25. A) The restaurant location. C) The food variety.  
B) The restaurant atmosphere. D) The food price.

**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 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

Passage One

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A) Its protection is often neglected by children. B) It cannot be fully restored once damaged.

C) There are many false notions about it. D) There are various ways to protect it.

27. A) It may make the wearer feel tired.

B) It will gradually weaken the eyes of adults.

C) It can lead to the loss of vision in children.

D) It can permanently change the eye structure.

28. A) It can never be done even with high technology.

B) It is the best way to restore damaged eyesight.

C)It is a major achievement in eye surgery.

D) It can only be partly accomplished now.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

29. A) They think they should follow the current trend.

B) Nursing homes are well-equipped and convenient.

C) Adult day-care centers are easily accessible.

D) They have jobs and other commitments.

30. A) They don't want to use up all their life savings.

B) They fear they will regret it afterwards.

C) They would like to spend more time with them.

D) They don't want to see their husbands poorly treated.

31. A) Provide professional standard care. C) Be frank and seek help from others.

B) Be affectionate and cooperative. D) Make full use of community facilities.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

32. A) Health and safety conditions in the workplace.

B) Rights and responsibilities of company employees.

C) Common complaints made by office workers.

D) Conflicts between labor and management.

33. A) Replace its out-dated equipment.

1. Improve the welfare of affected workers.
2. Follow government regulations strictly.
3. Provide extra health compensation.

34. A) They requested to transfer to a safer department.

1. They quit work to protect their unborn babies.
2. They sought help from union representatives.
3. They wanted to work shorter hours.

35. A) To show how they love winter sports.

1. To attract the attention from the media.
2. To protest against the poor working conditions.
3. To protect themselves against the cold weather.

**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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

Contrary to the old warning that time waits for no one, time slows down when you are on the move. It also slows down more as you move faster, which means *astronauts* (宇航员) someday may (36) \_\_\_\_\_ so long in space that they would return to an Earth of the (37) \_\_\_\_\_ future. If you could move at the speed of light, your time would stand still. If you could move faster than light, your time would move (38) \_\_\_\_\_.

Although no form of matter yet (39) \_\_\_\_\_ moves as fast as or faster than light, (40) \_\_\_\_\_ experiments have already confirmed that accelerated (41) \_\_\_\_\_ causes a traveler's time to be stretched. Albert Einstein (42) \_\_\_\_\_ this in 1905, when he (43) \_\_\_\_\_ the concept of relative time as part of his Special Theory of Relativity. A search is now under way to confirm the suspected existence of particles of matter (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

An *obsession* (沉迷) with time – saving, gaining, wasting, losing, and mastering it – (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Humanity also has been obsessed with trying to capture the meaning of time. Einstein (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Thus, time and time's relativity are measurable by any hourglass, alarm clock, or an atomic clock that can measure a billionth of a second.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 centre.* ***You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.***

**Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

The popular notion that older people need less sleep than younger adults is a myth, scientists said yesterday.

While elderly people \_\_47\_\_ to sleep for fewer hours than they did when they were younger, this has a(n) \_\_48\_\_ effect on their brain's performance and they would benefit from getting more, according to research.

Sean Drummond, *a. psychiatrist* (心理医生) at the University of California, San Diego, said older people are more likely to suffer from broken sleep, while younger people are better at sleeping \_\_49\_\_ straight through the night.

More sleep in old age, however, is \_\_50\_\_ with better health, and most older people would feel better and more \_\_51\_\_ if they slept for longer periods, he said.

“The ability to sleep in one *chunk* (整块时间) overnight goes down as we age but the amount of sleep we need to \_\_52\_\_ well does not change,” Dr Drummond told the American Association for the Advancement of Science conference in San Diego.

“It's \_\_53\_\_ a myth that older people need less sleep. The more healthy an older adult is, the more they sleep like they did when they were \_\_54\_\_. Our data suggests that older adults would benefit from \_\_55\_\_ to get as much sleep as they did in their 30s. That's \_\_56\_\_ from person to person, but the amount of sleep we had at 35 is probably the same amount as we need at 75.”

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) alert | I) formally |
| B) associated | J) function |
| C) attracting | K) mixed |
| D) cling | L) negative |
| E) continuing | M) sufficient |
| F) definitely | N) tend |
| G) different | O) younger |

**Section B**

**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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

Several recent studies have found that being *randomly* (随机地) assigned to a roommate of another race can lead to increased tolerance but also to a greater *likelihood* (可能性)of conflict.

Recent reports found that lodging with a student of a different race may decrease prejudice and compel students to engage in more ethnically diverse friendships.

An Ohio State University study also found that black students living with a white roommate saw higher academic success throughout their college careers. Researchers believe this may be caused by social pressure.

In a *New York Times* article, Sam Boakye – the only black student on his freshman year floor -said that "if you're surrounded by whites, you have something to prove."

Researchers also observed problems resulting from pairing interracial students in residences.

According to two recent studies, randomly assigned roommates of different races are more likely to experience conflicts so strained that one roommate will move out.

An Indiana University study found that interracial roommates were three times as likely as two white roommates to no longer live together by the end of the semester.

Grace Kao, a professor at Penn said she was not surprised by the findings. "This may be the first time that some of these students have interacted, and lived, with someone of a different race," she said.

At Penn, students are not asked to indicate race when applying for housing.

"One of the great things about freshman housing is that, with some exceptions, the process throws you together randomly," said Undergraduate Assembly chairman Alec Webley. "This is the definition of integration."

"I've experienced roommate conflicts between interracial students that have both broken down stereotypes and reinforced stereotypes," said one Penn resident advisor (RA). The RA of two years added that while some conflicts "provided more multicultural acceptance and *melding* (融合)," there were also "jarring cultural confrontations."

The RA said that these conflicts have also occurred among roommates of the same race.

Kao said she cautions against forming any generalizations based on any one of the studies, noting that more background characteristics of the students need to be studied and explained.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

57. What can we learn from some recent studies?

1. Conflicts between students of different races are unavoidable.
2. Students of different races are prejudiced against each other.
3. Interracial lodging does more harm than good.
4. Interracial lodging may have diverse outcomes.

58. What does Sam Boakye's remark mean?

1. White students tend to look down upon their black peers.
2. Black students can compete with their white peers academically.
3. Black students feel somewhat embarrassed among white peers during the freshman year.
4. Being surrounded by white peers motivates a black student to work harder to succeed.

59. What does the Indiana University study show?

1. Interracial roommates are more likely to fall out.
2. Few white students like sharing a room with a black peer.
3. Roommates of different races just don't get along.
4. Assigning students' lodging randomly is not a good policy.

60. What does Alec Webley consider to be the "definition of integration"?

1. Students of different races are required to share a room.
2. Interracial lodging is arranged by the school for freshmen.
3. Lodging is assigned to students of different races without exception.
4. The school randomly assigns roommates without regard to race.

61. What does Grace Kao say about interracial lodging?

1. It is unscientific to make generalizations about it without further study.
2. Schools should be cautious when making decisions about student lodging.
3. Students' racial background should be considered before lodging is assigned.
4. Experienced resident advisors should be assigned to handle the problems.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.**

Global warming is causing more than 300,000 deaths and about $125 billion in economic losses each year, according to a report by the Global Humanitarian Forum, an organization led by Annan, the former United Nations secretary general.

The report, to be released Friday, analyzed data and existing studies of health, disaster, population and economic trends. It found that human-influenced climate change was raising the global death rates from illnesses including *malnutrition* (营养不良)and heat-related health problems.

But even before its release, the report drew criticism from some experts on climate and risk, who questioned its methods and conclusions.

[Along](file:///long) with the deaths, the report said that the lives of 325 million people, primarily in poor countries, were being seriously affected by climate change. It projected that the number would double by 2030.

Roger Pielke Jr., a political scientist at the University of Colorado, Boulder, who studies disaster trends, said the Forum's report was "a methodological embarrassment" because there was no way to distinguish deaths or economic losses related to human-driven global warming amid the much larger losses resulting from the growth in populations and economic development in *vulnerable* (易受伤害的) regions. Dr. Pielke said that “climate change is an important problem requiring our utmost attention.” But the report, he said, "will harm the cause for action on both climate change and disasters because it is so deeply *flawed* (有瑕疵的)."

However, Soren Andreasen, a social scientist at Dalberg Global Development Partners who supervised the writing of the report, defended it, saying that it was clear that the numbers were rough estimates. He said the report was aimed at world leaders, who will meet in Copenhagen in December to negotiate a new international climate treaty.

In a press release describing the report, Mr. Annan stressed the need for the negotiations to focus on increasing the flow of money from rich to poor regions to help reduce their vulnerability to climate hazards while still curbing the emissions of the heat-trapping gases. More than 90% of the human and economic losses from climate change are occurring in poor countries, according to the report.

62. What is the finding of the Global Humanitarian Forum?

1. Global temperatures affect the rate of economic development.
2. Rates of death from illnesses have risen due to global warming.
3. Malnutrition has caused serious health problems in poor countries.
4. Economic trends have to do with population and natural disasters.

63. What do we learn about the Forum's report from the passage?

1. It was challenged by some climate and risk experts.
2. It aroused a lot of interest in the scientific circles.
3. It was warmly received by environmentalists.
4. It caused a big stir in developing countries.

64. What does Dr. Pielke say about the Forum's report?

1. Its statistics look embarrassing. C) It deserves our closest attention.
2. It is invalid in terms of methodology. D) Its conclusion is purposely exaggerated.

65. What is Soren Andreasen's view of the report?

1. Its conclusions are based on carefully collected data.
2. It is vulnerable to criticism if the statistics are closely examined.
3. It will give rise to heated discussions at the Copenhagen conference.
4. Its rough estimates are meant to draw the attention of world leaders.

66. What does Kofi Annan say should be the focus of the Copenhagen conference?

1. How rich and poor regions can share responsibility in curbing global warming.
2. How human and economic losses from climate change can be reduced.
3. How emissions of heat-trapping gases can be reduced on a global scale.
4. How rich countries can better help poor regions reduce climate hazards.

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

When it comes to eating smart for your heart, thinking about short-term fixes and simplify life with a straightforward approach that will serve you well for years to come.

Smart eating goes beyond analyzing every bite ad you lift \_\_67\_\_ your mouth. "In the past we used to believe that \_\_68\_\_ amounts of individual *nutrients* (营养物) were the \_\_69\_\_ to good health," Linda Van Horn, chair of the American Heart Association's Nutrition Committee. "But now we have a \_\_70\_\_ understanding of healthy eating and the kinds of food necessary to \_\_71\_\_ not only heart disease but disease \_\_72\_\_ general," she adds.

Scientists now \_\_73\_\_ on the broader picture of the balance of food eaten \_\_74\_\_ several days or a week \_\_75\_\_ than on the number of *milligrams* (毫克) of this or that \_\_76\_\_ at each meal.

Fruits, vegetables and whole grains, for example, provide nutrients and plant-based compounds \_\_77\_\_ for good health. “The more we learn, the more \_\_78\_\_ we are by the wealth of essential substances they \_\_79\_\_," Van Horn continues, "and how they \_\_80\_\_ with each other to keep us healthy."

You'll automatically be \_\_81\_\_ the right heart-healthy track if vegetables, fruits and whole grains make \_\_82\_\_ three quarters of the food on your dinner plate. \_\_83\_\_ in the remaining one quarter with lean meat or chicken, fish or eggs.

The foods you choose to eat as well as those you choose to \_\_84\_\_ clearly contribute to your well-being. Without a \_\_85\_\_, each of the small decisions you make in this realm can make a big \_\_86\_\_ on your health in the years to come.

67. A) between B) through C) inside D)to

68. A) serious B) splendid C) specific D) separate

69. A) key B) point C) lead D) center

70. A) strict B) different C) typical D) natural

71. A) rescue B) prevent C) forbid D) offend

72. A) in B) upon C)for D)by

73. A) turn B)put C) focus D) carry

74. A) over B) along C) with D)beyond

75. A) other B) better C) rather D)sooner

76. A) conveyed B) consumed C) entered D) exhausted

77 A) vital B) initial C) valid D) radical

78. A) disturbed B) depressed C) amazed D) amused

79. A) retain B) contain C) attain D) maintain

80. A) interfere B) interact C) reckon D) rest

81. A) at B)of C) on D) within

82. A) out B) into C) off D) up

83. A) Engage B) Fill C) Insert D) Pack

84. A) delete B) hinder C) avoid D) spoil

85. A) notion B) hesitation C) reason D) doubt

86. A) outcome B) function C) impact D) commitment

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

**Directions:** *Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on* ***Answer Sheet 2.***

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. The university authorities did not approve the regulation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (也没有解释为什么).

88. Jane is tired of dealing with customer complaints and wishes that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (能被分配做另一项工作).

89. John rescued the drowning child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (冒着自己生命危险).

90. George called his boss from the airport but it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (接电话的却是他的助手).

91. Although he was interested in philosophy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (他的父亲说服他) majoring in law.

**答案解析**

**Part I Writing**

**标准版**

Doing Shopping Online

With the development of the Internet, shopping is no longer a tiring thing. Just click your mouse to choose the articles you like, and the purchase is done. You don't even have to step out of the room. It seems all easy and quick.

However, people's opinions vary on this trend. Some believe that on line shopping is time and money saving. With plentiful selection options, they can buy whatever they like at any time convenient. Still others insist that mis-purchasing alone is annoying enough, not to mention the credibility of the sellers and the safety of their accounts.

In my opinion, the convenience and excitement of on line shopping is beyond all doubts. In the meantime, we must always bear in mind that certain traps do exist, so we'd better make sure the sellers are trustworthy before buying. In addition, we should also guard ourselves from the potential hackers who might steal our account information.

文章点评：

这是一篇“中等偏上”的学生作文。 本文先对网购热潮进行简介，引出全篇；接着对网络购物的正反两方面进行对比；最后提出自己的看法结束全篇。整体看思路清晰，逻辑严密，行文流畅，用语较为地道。

下面说一下这篇文章的有待提高之处：

1. 文章结构上，能看得出该同学试图采用议论文的“三段式”（提出问题、分析问题、解决问题）。 但是，以“With the development of the Internet”为开首语，有些落入俗套，有硬套模板的嫌疑。稍加注意，应该能写出更好的句子。

2. 微观语言点方面，有些语句稍显啰嗦，比如With plentiful selection options… 简化成With plentiful selections… 更好，意思没有丝毫减损，表达力反而增强许多。

**高分版**

With the help of the ever rapid development of internet technology, online shopping is coming into fashion in most of cities.

Online shopping is welcomed by most people due to various reasons. From the perspective of consumer, it can save some time for people who don't have much spare time. Just click the mouse, they can get whatever they want while staying at home. For the retailers, it can cut some costs for those who don't have much circulating funds. They don't have to rent a house and spend money on employees compared with the traditional trade mode. However, there are still some defects in online shopping. First, lace of face to face deal makes online shopping less reliable and trustworthy. Second, people will lose the fun of bargain.

It is undeniable that shopping on the internet has become an irresistible trend in modern society. It's of great urgency that we need to regulate the relative laws accordance with the rapid growth of online shopping. Only in this way can we enjoy the pleasure and convenience of online shopping without the concern of being treated.

点评：

本次四级作文探讨的是最近的热点话题之一——互联网网购。目前网购的风靡程度是众所周知，因此，考生对于该话题还是比较熟悉的。但是，比较特殊的是，题干所列出的要求的是考生从一个客观的角度来阐述该话题，而不是简单陈述自己的意见。所以，考生应当审清楚题，在写作时不仅仅要列出网购的优点，还必须给出相应的缺点。

按照四级作文的要求，考生在第一段时应该总述现象并引出话题；

第二段考生应当从正反两方面来论述网购，分别铺陈其优缺点；关于优点，网购的优点很多，考生可择其最突出显著的方面来阐述，比如说网购可以节省很多时间；网购可以节省很多成本开支等；其次，缺点方面考生可以把重心放在诚信方面；为了不至于跟优点相比，缺点方面太轻，考生可以考虑稍微提一下其他缺点，比如说与传统购物相比，网购少去了很多砍价的乐趣；

第三点要求考生对于第二段列出的缺点给出自己的建议。此处我们可以根据第二段列出的缺点方面给出相应的防范应对措施。

整篇作文话题比较好展开，难度不大，只要考生审好题，列出相应点，相信作文不会他是难题。

**外教版**

Online shopping has been a boon to many industries and companies looking to expand their markets. Also, it's convenient for shoppers who are too busy to leave the house. However, in some cases nothing can replace a true face to face shopping experience.

Internet shopping is convenient for the mothers who spend all day doing house chores and for the fathers who work a full-time job. On the other hand, there are limits to shopping online, for example: guessing the correct size of clothing on a computer screen can be very frustrating.

For the busy mother and father, online shopping is a very useful and convenient tool. But, there are instances, like clothes shopping, where nothing beats the real thing.

点评：

作者在第一段描述了网购作为一种时尚给大家的生活带来了便利，然后话锋一转，说网购仍然取代不了面对面的购物交流。

第二段主要还是从正反两方面分析了网购的优势和不足，以此描述大家对网购的不同反应。

第三段作者表明了自己的观点，对网购的便利和不足之处都做了描述。

综合来讲，本篇文章观点明确，结构清晰，语言表达地道，有不少闪光词汇，但是，内容深度上来讲还有些欠缺，另外，最后一部分表达个人观点，和第二段稍有重复。考生需要注意观点的清晰，不宜模棱两可。

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)**

1. B. Its bad taste

解析：题干中generally known for 对应原文a reputation for，根据原文第一句Why does British food have a reputation for being so bad? Because it is bad! 可知关键词为bad，故选B。

2. A. an inadequate supply of production

解析：由题干关键词the Second World War可以定位到原文第四段，二战之前，英国的食品都是进口的，二战之后，食品供应船只遭到攻击，只能依靠配给。故选A，食品供给不足。

3. B. Its people cared more for quantity

解析：由compete with some of its neighbouring countries可以定位到原文第6段，they weren't looking for…, they were looking for…, this prioritization of quantity over quality prevailed for decades. 可见他们对数量的追求高于质量，因此选B。

4. C. all kinds of overseas visitors

解析：由题干关键词culinary定位到原文第7段，根据最后一句…its ability to please the tastes of any international visitor. 而any international visitor就等同于答案all kinds of overseas visitors。故选C.

5. C. New ideas and presentations

解析：问题是按照David Tamlyn的观点，香港的饮食者喜欢什么。先根据David Tamlyn这个人名定位到原文第八段，再根据最后一句话Hong Kong diners are extremely responsive to new ideas or presentations,…这里的are extremely responsive to在意思上等于题干中的welcome。

6. D. maintain British traditional tastes

解析：一些饭店修改菜谱，采用新样式，而另外一些则保留英式口味，再根据Tamlyn is in the second camp，可知Tamlyn属于后者，即保留原汁原味。故答案选D。

7. B. They are produced on excellent organic farms

解析：由Neil Tomes定位到原文第12段，根据最后两句话…It has excellent organic farms, beautifully crafted cheeses, high-quality meats可选出答案B，Neil Tomes喜欢英国原料的原因就在于原料产于优秀的有机农场。

8. the local markets

解析：根据原文，… which means we take our vegetables from the local markets, …即除了从英国直接进口，还有部分蔬菜从本地市场购买的。

9. in a British way

解析：先定位到The Phoenix那一段，再找到下一段，We use a lot of ingredients that people wouldn't perhaps associate as British, but are presented in a British way.

10. share their meals

解析：At Yorkshire Pudding, Hill says that his staff asks diners whether they would like to share their meals.餐厅之所以在上菜之后再供应碟子，原因就在于可能会有人愿意和别人分享食物。

**Part III Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

11.

M: Shawn's been trying for months to find a job. But I wonder how he could get a job when he looks like that.

W: Oh, that poor guy! He really should shave himself every other day at least and put on something clean.

Q: What do we learn about Shawn?

答案：A. He is careless about his appearance.

解析： 男生 首先对肖恩能否找到工作表示怀疑，因为他邋遢。 女生 接着提到肖恩不修边幅，又说他应该每隔一天刮一次胡子，把自己弄得整洁干净一点。由此可知，肖恩是一个对仪容仪表不太注重，比较粗线条的人shave，刮胡子；be careless about不在乎，不介意；

12.

W: I wish Jane would call when she know she'll be late. This is not the first time we've had to wait for her.

M: I agree. But she does have to drive through very heavy traffic to get here.

Q: What does the man imply?

答案：A. Jane maybe caught in a traffic jam.

解析：本题是推理题，在做题时要注意仔细推敲。女生说：“Jane已经不是第一次迟到让我们等了，我希望她能事先打电话告诉我们一下”，可见女生对Jane迟到的作法是不满的。

男生又说：“I agree. But she does have to drive through very heavy traffic to get here.”（我同意。但是她到这里的确要遭受很拥堵的交通。）由此得出，男生对此事的态度是理解或宽容的。Jane可能被堵在半路了。

13.

M: Congratulations! I heard your baseball team is going to the Middle Atlantic Championship.

W: Yeah, we're all working real hard right now!

Q: What is the woman's team doing?

答案：A. Training for the Mid-Atlantic Championship.

解析：对话开头男生提到女生所在的棒球队要参加Mid-Atlantic Championship.女生说：“we're all working real hard right now!”（我们现在正紧锣密鼓地练习呢！）由此可知，女生所在的棒球队正在进行赛前训练。

此题还有一个迷惑选项B, Making preparations for a trans-Atlantic trip,必须注意的是：这里并不是准备旅行，而是准备参赛。

14.

W: John's been looking after his mother in the hospital. She was injured in a car accident two weeks ago and still in critical condition.

M: Oh, that's terrible. And you know his father passed away last year.

Q: What do we learn about John?

答案：D. He has been having a hard time.

解析：根据听力原文可知，“John's mother is in the hospital and his father died last year.”（约翰的母亲出车祸住院了，父亲两年前也过世了）由此可见，John的近况还是蛮悲惨的；答案也就显而易见了。

15.

M: What a boring speaker! I can hardly stay awake.

W: Well, I don't know. In fact, I think it's been a long time since I've heard anyone is good.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

答案：D The woman thinks highly of the speaker

解析：根据听力原文可知，男生觉得演讲无趣，女生却很淡定地说：“其实我已经很久没有听到那么好的发言了”。由此可见，女生对发言还是很肯定的。选项D中“thinks highly of”即“对…评价高”，故D是正确答案。

16.

W: I'm having a lot of trouble with logic and it seems my professor can't explain it in a way that makes sense to me.

M: You know, there is a tutoring service on campus. I was about to drop statistics before they helped me out.

Q: What does the man mean?

答案：C. The woman should seek help from tutoring services.

解析：首先女生说她逻辑学得很辛苦，接受不了老师的讲课方式也理解不了课程内容。

而后男生说学校有辅导班，他在参加之前几乎要挂科了，辅导班帮了他大忙。言下之意是推荐女生也去上辅导班。

17.

M: This is a stylish overcoat. I saw you wearing it last week, did't I?

W: Oh, that wasn't me. That was my sister Jill. She's in your class.

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案：C. Jill wore the overcoat last week.

解析：首先男生问女生上周是否穿过拉风外套，然后女生说：“ That was my sister Jill. She's in your class.”（那是我姐姐Jill，她和你同班）也就是说男生很有可能看到的那个穿着拉风外套的人是女生的姐姐Jill。

18.

M: Jane, suppose you lost all your money while taking a vacation overseas, what would you do?

W: Well, I guess I'd sell my watch or computer or do some odd jobs till I could afford a return plane ticket.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

答案：B. An imaginary situation.

解析：根据原文录音可知，对话开头男生讲到：“Jane, suppose you lost all your money while taking a vacation overseas, what would you do? ”这里的"suppose"表明“假定、料想”由此可见，两人谈论的是一个虚拟场景。

Conversation One

听力原文

M: Hello, professor Johnson.

W: Hello, Tony. So what shall we work on today?

M: Well, the problem is that this writing assignment isn't coming out right. What I thought I was writing on was to talk about what particular sport means to me when I participate in,

W: What sport did you choose?

M: I decided to write about cross-country skiing.

W: What are you going to say about skiing?

M: That's the problem. I thought I would write about how peaceful it is to be out in the country.

W: So why is that a problem?

M: As I start describing how quiet it is to be out in the woods. I keep mentioning how much effort it takes to keep going. Cross-country skiing isn't as easy as some people think. It takes a lot of energy, but that's not part of my paper. So I guess I should leave it out. But now I don't know how to explain that feeling of peacefulness without explaining how hard you have to work for it. It all fits together. It's not like just sitting down somewhere and watching the clouds roll by. That's different.

W: Then you'll have to include that in your point. The peacefulness of cross-country skiing is the kind you earn by effort. Why leave that out? Part of your point you knew before hand but part you discovered as you wrote. That's common, right?

M: Yeah, I guess so.

Q19: What is the topic of the man's writing assignment?

C) Pain and pleasure in sports

Q20: What problem does the man have while working on his paper?

D) He can't decide whether to include the effort part of skiing.

Q21: What does the woman say is common in writing papers?

A) New ideas come up as you write.

19. D) A sport he participates in

解析：题目问的是，男生论文的主题是什么，从talk about what particular sport means to me when I participate in一句中，可得对应选项D。C选项是一个干扰项，pain and pleasure in sports, 意为运动中的痛苦与快乐，其中sports一词范围太大，对话中只谈到了cross-country skiing, 因此，C选项错。

20. D) He can't decide whether to include the effort part of skiing.

解析：当男生打算将越野滑雪的艰辛剔除出论文时，教授说了一句“Then you'll have to include that in your point.”对应选项D

21. A) New ideas come up as you write.

解析：在对话的最后，教授提到“Part of your point you knew before hand but part you discovered as you wrote. That's common, right?”这句话意思是说，在写论文之前，论点的一部分我们已经有了，但另一部分在写的过程中才会发现，因此，对应选项A。A选项与D选项较易混淆，但从教授的话中，我们可以看出，不是论点发生变化，而是在写作过程中，会有新的想法产生。

这篇长对话因为是围绕论文写作展开，而且涉及了一项我们中国人并不熟悉的运动，越野滑雪，因此，乍听之下，有些小抽象，小陌生。但细听之后，我们会发现，文中有一大段都提到了男生在写作中遇到的纠结处，那就是越野滑雪的畅快和由此所付出的艰辛，文章的主旨自然呼之欲出了。

这篇对话主要考察对文章大意的理解，而不是纠结于一词一句的得失，因此，大家在做题时，也要注意把握主干，不要因为听到了一个自己不太熟悉的运动就舍本逐末。

Conversation Two

W: Good evening and welcome to this week's Business World.

It program for and about business people. Tonight we have Mr. Angeleno who came to the US six years ago, and is now an established businessman with three restaurants in town.Tell us Mr. Angeleno, how did you get started?

M: Well I started off with a small diner. I did all the cooking myself and my wife waited on tables. It was really too much work for two people. My cooking is great. And word got around town about the food. Within a year, I had to hire another cook and four waitresses. When that restaurant became very busy, I decided to expand my business. Now with three places my main concern is keeping the business successful and running smoothly.

W: Do you advertise?

M: Oh yes. I don't have any TV commercials, because they are too expensive. But I advertise a lot on radio and in local newspapers. My children used to distribute ads. in nearby shopping centres, but we don't need to do that anymore.

W: Why do you believe you've been so successful?

M: Em, I always serve the freshest possible food and I make the atmosphere as comfortable and as pleasant as I can, so that my customers will want to come back.

W: So you always aim to please the customers?

M: Absolutely!Without them I would have no business at all.

W: Thank you Mr.Angeleno.I think your advice will be helpfull to those just staring out in business.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22 What is the woman's occupation

D) Hostess of the weekly “Business World”

23 what do we learn about Mr.Angeleno's business at its beginning

B) He and his wife did everything by themselves.

24 what does Mr. Angeleno say about advertising his business.

B) He advertises a lot on radio and in newspapers.

25 What does the man say contribute to his success?

B) The restaurant atmosphere

22. D) Hostess of the weekly “Business World”

解析：从对话中可以听出，这是一个访谈节目，因此这个女性是节目主持人。

23. B) He and his wife did everything by themselves.

解析：题目问的是，刚开始的时候，Angeleno的生意怎么样？对话中提到，I did all the cooking myself and my wife waited on tables. Angeleno负责做菜，他妻子负责接待，对应选项B。

24. B) He advertises a lot on radio and in newspapers.

解析：从But I advertise a lot on radio and in local newspapers. 一句中，可以得到对应选项。

25. B) The restaurant atomsphere

解析：题目问的是，什么有助于餐厅的成功？对话中提到，I always serve the freshest possible food and I make the atmosphere as comfortable and as pleasant as I can, so that my customers will want to come back. 可见，Angeleno会提供尽可能新鲜的食物和舒适的用餐环境以吸引顾客，因此，对应选项B，也许，有童鞋会问，为什么不选C？注意，C选项是指各种各样的食物，与文意中“新鲜的食物”不符，是错误选项。

这篇对话是一篇较为简单的访谈节目，主要涉及一些细节问题，其中，关键细节包括餐馆经营情况，广告宣传情况等，也是考点所在。童鞋们在听时，可以相应地做些简单的笔记，从而准确地选出选项。

**Section B**

Passage One

There are many commonly held beliefs about eye glasses and eyesight that are not proven facts. For instance, some people believe that wearing glasses too soon weakens the eyes. But there is no evidence to show that the structure of eyes is changed by wearing glasses at a young age. Wearing the wrong glasses, however, can prove harmful. Studies show that for adults there is no danger, but children can develop loss of vision if they have glasses inappropriate for their eyes.

We have all heard some of the common myths about how eyesight gets bad. Most people believe that reading in dim light causes poor eyesight, but that is untrue. Too little light makes the eyes work harder, so they do get tired and strained. Eyestrain also results from reading a lot, reading in bed, and watching too much television. However, although eyestrain may cause some pain or headaches, it does not permanently damage eyesight.

Another myth about eyes is that they can be replaced, or transferred from one person to another. There are close to one million nerve fibres that connect the eyeball to the brain, as of yet it is impossible to attach them all in a new person. Only certain parts of the eye can be replaced. But if we keep clearing up the myths and learning more about the eyes, some day a full transplant may be possible.

篇章类型及提要：论证文

听力点睛：

本文主要介绍关于纠正一些对眼镜及视力的常识的错误认识。注意文章首句"There are many commonly held beliefs about eye glasses and eyesight that are not proven facts." 通常这种文章首句就是主旨句。这是做听力短文题必须要高度关注的。接下去可以推测下面内容必然围绕主题句展开，通过举例等来论证作者要表明的观点。所以听的时候也要高度专注那些关键词句，如for instance, however, but, evidence, although, Studies show that...这些关键词句后面的内容是听力常考的地方。最后文章给出一个总结句呼吁人们破除固有的一些认识，去更多了解我们的眼睛，头尾呼应。

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What does the speaker want to tell us about eyesight?

答案：C）There are many false notions about it.

解析：从"eyesight" 可以把答案定位于第一段，关键词有"weakens the eyes" "loss of vision". 注意题目中是问speaker要告诉我们的，所以不要被some people believe...误导，看清题目要问什么很重要。容易混淆的是A选项，文中提到如果孩子戴不合适的眼镜会使孩子的视力减弱，但并没有提到孩子经常忽视保护视力。B、D选项文中没有提及，可以排除。

27. What do studies about wearing the wrong glasses show?

答案：C）It can lead to the loss of vision in children.

解析：本题关键词是"studies" "wearing the wrong glasses". 文章中作者很明显地给出了"Studies show that for adults..." 因此了解这个后面的内容，做出本题难度不大。文中说到 "for adults there is no danger" ，因此排除B选项。"there is no evidence... the structure of eyes is changed" "it does not permanently damage eyesight"可以排除D选项，注意如果漏听了no，很可能就会选错。A选项前文没有提及，可以排除。

28.What do we learn about eye transplanting from the talk?

答案：D）It can only be partly accomplished now.

解析：本题关键词"eye transplanting"，迅速定位于听力后面部分。A、B、C选项文中没有提及，排除。文章最后部分"Only certain parts of the eye can be replaced" "Only certain parts of the eye can be replaced"可以推断出答案是D选项。

Passage Two

When people care for an elderly relative, they often do not use available community services such as adult daycare centers. If the caregivers are adult children, they are more likely to use such services, especially because they often have jobs and other responsibilities. In contrast, a spouse usually the wife, is much less likely to use support services or to put the dependent person in a nursing home. Social workers discover that the wife normally tries to take care of her husband herself for as long as she can in order not to use up their life savings. Researchers have found that caring for the elderly can be a very positive experience. The elderly appreciated the care and attention they received. They were affectionate and cooperative. However, even when caregiving is satisfying, it is hard work. Social workers and experts on aging offer caregivers and potential caregivers help when arranging for the care of an elderly relative. One consideration is to ask parents what they want before they become sick or dependent. Perhaps they prefer going into a nursing home and can select one in advance. On the other hand, they may want to live with their adult children. Caregivers must also learn to state their needs and opinions clearly and ask for help from others especially brothers and sisters. Brothers and sisters are often willing to help, but they may not know what to do

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. Why are adult children more likely to use community services to help care for elderly parents?

答案：D）They have jobs and other commitments.

解析：细节题。本题询问原因，文章开头很快就给出了本题答案"because they often have jobs and other responsibilities." 注意D选项中的commitments的意思是 “承诺，保证；承担义务”和responsibilities意思相近。这也是四级考试中常见的选项设置，用同义词或近义词替换掉文中的词汇。这要求考试在备考时，重点词汇及其同义词反义词都要有所了解。其他选项文中没有提及，可排除。

30. Why are most wives unwilling to put their dependent husbands into nursing homes?

答案：A) They don't want to use up all their life savings.

解析：细节题。关键词"wives"" husbands"。本题不难，文章中已经直接给出答案" in order not to use up their life savings"。

31. According to the passage, what must caregivers learn to do?

31. According to the passage, what must caregivers learn to do?

答案：C）Be frank and seek help from others.

解析：关键词"caregivers""learn to do"，问看护人应该要学会做的事情，然后迅速定位于最后部分，"One consideration is to ask..."，"Caregivers must also learn to state..." 主要有两件事情，C选项是其中一个，另外一个选项中没有，排除A、B和D选项。

Passage Three

Since a union representative visited our company to inform us about our rights and protections. My coworkers have been worrying about health conditions and complaining about safety hazards in the workplace. Several of the employees in the computer department, for example, claim to be developing vision problems from having to stare at a video display terminal for about 7 hours a day. The supervisor of the laboratory is beginning to get headaches and dizzy spells because she says it's dangerous to breathe some of the chemical smoke there. An X-rays technician is refusing to do her job until the firm agrees to replace its out-dated equipment. She insists that it's exposing workers to unnecessarily high doses of radiation. She thinks that she may have to contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and asked that government agency to inspect the department. I've heard that at a factory in the area two pregnant women who were working with paint requested a transfer to a safer department, because they wanted to prevent damage to their unborn babies. The supervisor of personnel refused the request. In another firm the workers were constantly complaining about the malfunctioning heating system, but the owners was too busy or too mean to do anything about it. Finally, they all met an agree to wear ski-clothing to work the next day. The owner was too embarrassed to talk to his employees. But he had the heating system replaced right away.

Questions 32- 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32 What does the talk focus on?

A) Health and safety conditions in workplace.

解析：主旨题。本题简单，了解了文章主要内容后，就可以直接选出答案。注意不要被文章中员工们得对工作环境的complaints影响而混淆了。

33 What did the X-ray technician ask her company to do?

Replace its out-dated equipments.

答案：A）Replace its out-dated equipments.

解析：细节题。作者有直接读出答案，比较简单。

34 What does the speaker say about the two pregnant women working with paint?

A) They requested to transfer to a safer department.

答案：A) They requested to transfer to a safer department.

解析：细节题。作者有直接读出答案，比较简单。注意选B选项的同学可能犯了想当然的错误。做题还是要按照文章的事实根据来。

35 Why did the workers in the firm wear ski-clothing to work?

C) To protest against the poor working conditions.

答案：C）To protest against the poor working conditions.

解析：推理题。本题容易误选D选项。因为是heating system出了故障。但通过下文"too embarrassed""had the heating system replaced right away" 从老板的反应及采取的措施可以推断出，员工们穿滑雪服地原因其实为对差的工作环境向老板提出抗议。

**Section C Compound Dictation**

Contrary to the old warning that time waits for no one, time slows down when you are on the move. It also slows down more as you move faster, which means astronauts（宇航员） some day may survive so long in space that they would return to an earth of the distant future. If you could move at the speed of light, your time would stand still, if you could move faster than light, your time would move backward.

Although no form of matter yet discovered, moves as fast as or faster than light, scientific experiments has already confirmed that accelerated motion causes a traveler's time to be stretched. Albert Einstein predicted this in 1905, when he introduced the concept of relative time as part of his special theory of relativity. A search is now under way to confirm the suspected existence of particles of matter that move at a speed greater than light, and therefore, might serve as our passports to the past. An obsession with time - saving, gaining, wasting, losing and mastering it - seems to have been a part of humanity for as long as human have existed. Humanity also has been obsessed with trying to capture the meaning of time. Einstein used a definition of time for experimental purposes, as that which is measured by a clock. Thus time and time's relativity are measurable by any hour glass, alarm clock, or atomic clock that can measure a billionth of a second.

本文提要：

本篇属于科技类文章，主要围绕时间和运动的关系展开；用谚语开篇引出全文，很有吸引力。中间引用爱因斯坦的相对论相关概念，具体阐述主题。

答案：

36. survive

解析：文章描述：运动越快，时间变慢得也更快，这也就意味着宇航员有朝一日可以在太空中生存（survive）很久，如此一来他们就可以在遥远（distant）的未来重返地球。

37. distant

解析：这个空在future 前面，所以预判该填形容词常用搭配无非near，close， distant等 ，根据听力原文，如上所述，确定是遥远的未来；填distant。

38. backward

解析：速度达到光速，时间静止；根据常识推断，若速度快于光速，那么时间将后退，即move backward，根据听力原文可确定这一推断。

39. discovered

解析：空缺部分作后置定语，从音频可知是发现(discovered)，用其过去完成时态。

40. scientific

解析：该空后接名词，应为形容词，scientific。

41. motion

解析：

原文描述，实验已证明运动加快会使宇航员的时间延长。这里的运动为motion。

42. predicted

解析：爱因斯坦在1905年时作出预测，用过去时predicted。

43. introduced

解析：这是爱因斯坦提出的一个相对时间的概念，用过去时introduced。

44. that move at a speed greater than light, and therefore, might serve as our passports to the past.

解析：当下进行的研究旨在证实，是否有这样的物质，即能以超光速运行，并可以作为我们回归过去的“通行证”。填句只需意思相近就可以，关键抓住核心：超光速运行，可帮助人类回到过去。

45. seems to have been a part of humanity for as long as human have existed.

解析：人类对时间的节约，获取，浪费以及流失等的着迷，自人类诞生以来就一直是其生活的一部分。核心：人类诞生以来就一直存在的，如影随形的。

46. used a definition of time for experimental purposes, as that which is measured by a clock.

解析：人类也对时间的含义非常着迷，爱因斯坦就曾提出一个试验性的定义，这个定义下的时间可以用钟表来测量。核心意思：试验性的定义，可以用钟表来测量。

解题密钥：

听类似文章时首先要注意把握逻辑结构，也即听第一遍听时把握大意，先不要急于填写所有空缺，重点是要缕清思路，听懂文章在说什么，记录关键信息词；有了对文章整体的把握后，第二遍听时就容易许多，这时就可以把空缺进量补齐，注意填句部分不一定非得按原文填写，只要意思相近就行；第三遍是最后一遍，此时要边听边检查已填写空缺，另外也可补填遗漏。

听力音频结束后，可对所填词汇进行检查，此时主要根据语法知识保证词形，词性准确无误；另外也可重新组织语句，完善填句部分。

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in depth)**

**Section A**

文章大意：

47 N tend

48 L negative

49 H efficiently

50 B associated

51 A alert

52 J function/

53 F definitely

54 O younger

55 E continuing

56 G different

文章大意：本文主要讲述的是关于老年人睡眠的问题：是否老年人与年轻人相比只需要较少的睡眠时间？

47. tend to 固定搭配；表示“倾向于；”符合句意；

48. 空格后是effect， 前面是a(n)， 由此可见，该处需要填入一个形容词；题目给出的形容词有negative, sufficient, younger；根据前后语意，填入negative最为恰当，表示“少的睡眠时间对大脑的活动有负面的影响。”

49. 根据推测，该处应该填入一个副词，题目给出的副词有efficiently, definitely, formally；前面提到，老年人在睡觉的时候更容易被打断，而后面用while提出一个对比的概念，年轻人相比起来能获得更\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 的睡眠；综合起来，选用efficiently（最有效率的）最为准确。

50. be associated with 固定搭配；表示“与…联系在一起”；本句话表示“更多的睡眠通常都与健康度联系在一起”；

51. 先看整句话的含义，“如果他们能睡更长的时间，他们的感觉应该会更好以及…”那么，该处应该填入一个褒义词，选择alert比较恰当，表示“更加警觉，机灵”；

52. 根据判断，此处应该填入一个动词，剩下的动词有cling, function；整句话的意思是“当我们上了年纪的时候，我们一觉睡到天亮的能力下降了，但是，我们需要…的睡眠量并没有改变；”空格后的单词是well， cling 在这里并不合适，一般与to连用；选用function 最为适合；

53. 作者在首段已经提出这个观点是一个myth，那么显而易见最后一段中出现的myth是作为一种强调手段，应填入definitely；

54. 空格的前面是 when they were…， “当他们年轻的时候”；应填入younger；

55. 本句的意思是“我们的数据显示老年人将从…获益；”空格的后面是“得到和他们在三十多岁的时候能得到的睡眠一样多”；根据上下文意思，该处应填入“continuing”；

56. different from 固定搭配；表示“和…不同”；

总的说来，建议大家在做题之前对所给的所有词汇进行一下简单的词性分类，这样，更有助于考生快速有效地从最小的范围内选出答案。

**Section B**

Passage One

57. What can we learn from some recent studies?

答案：D. Interracial lodging may have diverse outcomes.

关键词：recent studies, but also

定位：题干中some recent studies提示答案定位在第一段第一句话。

解析：问题提问从最近的研究中我们可以了解到什么？第一段第一句中Several recent studies found that…与题干对应，由此可知that后的就是recent studies的内容，即being randomly assigned to a roommate of another race can lead to increased tolerance but also to a greater likelihood of conflict。其中“being randomly assigned to a roommate of another race”对应了选项D中的“interracial lodging”，“can… but also…”说明了interracial lodging是有利有弊的。因此D选项符合文意。而C选项“弊大于利”不符合文意, A“不同种族学生之间的争执是不可避免的”选项与B“不同种族的学生相互存在偏见”原文中没有明确提及

58. What does Sam Boakye's remark mean?

答案：D. Being surrounded by white peers motivates a black student to work harder to succeed.

关键词：surrounded, something to prove

定位：题干中出现的人名Sam Boakye提示答案定位在第四段第一句话。

解析：问题提问Sam Boakye的话是什么意思？通过定位可以找到Sam Boakye的那段话，即if you're surrounded by whites, you have something to prove. 这句话前面的插入语-the only black student on his freshman year floor- 介绍了Sam Boakye作为黑人学生的背景，帮助我们理解之前那句话：如果你的周围都是白人，那么一定会去证明些什么，言下之意就是选项D“白人同伴的存在会激励黑人学生更加努力地去取得成功”。而选项A, B, C在文中没有明确提及。本题选项C有个干扰信息“the freshman year”，在原文中出现。某些考生看到这个词，不假思索就选择了这个选项，但没有搞懂原文的意思，导致错误选择。请考生留意。

59. What does the Indian University study show?

答案：A. Interracial roommates are more likely to fall out.

关键词：Indian University, more likely,

定位：题干中出现的机构名称Indian University提示答案定位在第七段第一句话。

解析：问题提问Indian University的研究显示了什么？通过定位可以发现研究结果显示Interracial roommate were three times as likely as two white roommates to no longer live together，与选项A中的more likely to fall out 对应，因此选择D。此处，fall out 应该理解为“散伙，分开”有些考生可能因为不理解意思而产生歧义，请考生留意。

60. What does Alec Webley consider to be the “definition of integration”?

答案：D. The school randomly assigns roommates without regard to race.

关键词：Alec Webley, definition of integration

定位：题干出现的人名Alec Webley提示答案定位在第十段第一句。

解析：通过定位找到人名，人名后出现“This is the definition of integration”，由“this”可知人名前就是我们要找的答案，即the process throws you together randomly，“throw you together randomly”与“randomly assign”对应。意思与选项D符合。因此，此处选择D。

61. What does Grace Kao say about interracial lodging?

答案：A. It is unscientific to make generalizations about it without further study.

关键词：Grace Kao, generalizations

定位：题干中出现的人名Grace Kao以及generalizations提示答案定位在文章最后一段。根据最后一段意思：要得出Interracial lodging的一般规律，需要对学生的背景特征有更多的研究，与选项D的意思相同。而选项ABC在文中没有明确提及。

Passage Two

本篇文章主要是围绕一份来自Global Humanitarian Forum的报告展开的，在解题之前，通过对5个题干的浏览，以及在原文中的定位，可以发现，这篇文章是严格按照顺序原则来出题的。每一个题干中都有大写的字母，这些首字母大写的单词既是关键词，也是定位词，可以有效地帮助我们到原文中准确定位，节省答题时间。

62. What is the finding of the Global Humanitarian Forum?

答案：B. Rates of death from illnesses have risen due to global warming.

关键词：Global Humanitarian Forum

定位：第一段、第二段

解析：一般而言，四级的阅读题目大致遵循顺序原则，此篇文章正好是遵循此规律的。在文章的第一段，第一行，我们看到“… 300,000 deaths and about $ 125 billion …”,根据这里，我们可以把答案锁定在选项A（economic）和选项B (Rates of death)，然后我们接着往下看，可以发现，第二段就没有再提到金钱方面了，而都是在讲死亡和疾病的话题，如第二段的第三行“… death rates from illnesses … ”。所以，最后正确的选项是B。

63. What do we learn about the Forum's report from the passage?

答案：A. It was challenged by some climate and risk experts.

关键词：learn 、Forum's report

定位：第三段

解析：根据顺序原则，我们在接下来的第三段里就找到了63题的答案。第三段的第一行就讲到“the report drew criticism from some experts on climate and risk”，这和A选项是完全相一致的，challenged是criticism的同义替换。B选项中的“interest”表示“兴趣”，主要用于好的事物，这里讲的都是对the Forum's repor的批评，显然就不合适了。C选项表达的意思跟原文正好相反，这个是肯定要排除的。然后，有的同学可能会选到D选项，可能是受到文中第四段“… primarily in poor countries ,were being seriously effected …”这句话的影响。但是D选项中“a big stir”“一阵巨大的骚乱”文中是完全没有提到的。

64. What does Dr. Pielke say about the Forum's report?

答案：B. It is invalid in terms of methodology.

关键词：Dr. Pielke、say

定位：第五段

解析：在第五段，我们可以很快找到Pielke，然后找到他说的话，第二行“the Forum's report was ‘a methodological embarrassment'”,然后在第六行“but the report, he said‘will harm the … it is so deeply flawed'”。根据这两句话，选项中invalid 是flawed的同义替换， 我们可以很容易地选到B。

65. What is Soren Andreasen's view of the report?

答案：D. Its rough estimates are meant to draw the attention of world leaders.

关键词：Soren Andreasen

定位：第六段

解析：在第六段的第二行和第三行，可以看到“the number were rough estimates. He said the report was aimed at world leaders … ”,根据这两句话，我们就能较轻松地将正确答案锁定在D选项。

66. What does Kofi Annan say should be the focus of the Copenhagen conference?

答案：D. How rich countries can better help poor regions reduce climate hazards.

关键词：Kofi Annan、focus of the Copenhagen conference

定位：第七段（即文中的最后一段）

解析：最后一段是Kofi Annan说的一段话。我们在最后一段的第二行，focus on后面“… from rich to poor regions to help reduce … ”后面的内容就无需再花时间去看了，因为他focus（关注）的地方，在此就已经陈述清楚了，正确答案就是D。

**Part V Cloze**

文章大意：

67. to

68. specific

69. key

70. different

71. prevent

72. in

73. focus

74. over

75. rather

76. consumed

77. vital

78. amazed

79. contain

80. interact

81. on

82. up

83. fill

84. avoid

85. doubt

86. impact

这是一篇关于科学饮食的科技新闻。

为了让学生快速进入语境，文章第一段没有挖空。

从第一段中，我们可以获得全文主旨：科学饮食的真谛是从大处着眼，

67. 第二段首句有个定语从句：科学饮食远不止分析每一口放到嘴里的饭。这里要选择一个介词，lift 的原意是高举，在这里的意思就是“放到嘴边”，to 表示方向。 between 表示在某某之间，不合题意。inside 表示静态，与lift这个动作相矛盾。同理，B选项through，表示穿过，lift这个动作，到嘴边就结束了，并没有穿过嘴巴。

68. 按照原文的逻辑，接下来的一句话，表达过去人们如何如何，是为了给出“靶子”加以批评，所以，我们需要继续往后读，读到作者提倡的做法，然后反向理解一下，便可选出答案。

69. 根据语法搭配，只有key才可以和后面的to相搭配，所以选择A选项。

70. 句首的but，是题眼，表达对比之意，所以，下文开始讲述“另一种”“不同的”饮食习惯。因此，选择B选项，different。

71. 这里是个不定式短语，需要一个动词，由宾语heart disease可知，“prevent”（预防）是最佳搭配。

72. 考察和general搭配的介词，只有in 符合语法。

73. 需要一个动词和on搭配，语法上四个选项都可以搭配，只能从词义上判断，turn on 表示打开，focus on 表示注重，put on 表示穿衣，carry on 表示执行。根据宾语，“更广的层面”，可知应该选择focus on。

74. 需要一个和“时间段”搭配的介词，over a period of time 表示一段时间以来，符合题意。

75. 这里表示“是什么而不是什么”，应该用rather than 才能准确达意。

76. 这是个分词短语作后置定语修饰前面的“this or that”，这里的this or that代指食物。convey是表达，不搭配。enter 可以表示“输入，记下”，也不和食物搭配。和食物搭配的只有B和D，consume表示，消费或消耗。exhaust 表示耗尽。很明显，这里的食物并不会耗尽，所以只能选B选项。

这里我们可以回过头来，看一下第68题，文章的主旨是，“Scientist now focus on the broader picture of the balance of food eaten over several days or a week”即“科学家现在注重最近几天内的均衡饮食”，与此能够形成对比的，“单个营养元素的定量摄入”，这里能表达特定量的词只有“certain”或者“specific”，这里用certain更自然，但是没有提供选项，因此就只能选择specific，表示“特定的”。

77. 需要个形容词，做后置定语，和for good health 搭配，这里只有vital 能和for搭配，表示“对…重要”。

78. 这里是一个 The more…the more 的固定表达，表示“越……越……”，这里用amazed表达科研人员，对新发现所产生的“惊奇之感”。

79. 这里的they表示食物，结合后面的动词，构成定语从句，修饰“必备营养元素”，这里的用contain才能准确达意，“食物包含必备营养元素”

80. 需要一个动词和with搭配，只能选择A和B，但从语义上判断，必备营养元素之间会相互反应，肯定不会相互干扰。因此只能选择interact。

81. 这里需要一个介词和track搭配，只有 on the right track才符合语法

82. 这里根据题意，“蔬菜、水果和谷物构成了饭菜的四分之三”，这里make up表达“构成”之意。

83. 这里需要一个动词，宾语是“剩余的四分之一”，从语义上理解，我们需要选择“填充”，因此，fill in 是符合语法的。

84. 这里需要一个动词，结合题意，这个空应该表达“不吃”，才能和前面的eat形成对比，这里的avoid，表达避免的意思，比delete（删除）更切题。

85. 文章在最后一句，要下一个结论，这里用without a doubt 表达“毫无疑问”，符合题目要求。

86. 这里需要一个名词，和on搭配，只有impact符合题意。

总之，今年四级的完型填空，涉及3处名词，5处介词，7处动词，4处形容词和1处副词。

只有1题（第68题）需要整体把握，其余部分只要在句子内部或者句子之间进行上下文逻辑比对或语法搭配，即可完成。

**Part VI Translation**

87. The university authorities did not approve the regulation, nor did they make any explanation / nor did they give the reason for doing so (也没有解释为什么).

解析：本题考察了两个知识点。① nor的倒装句用法，后半句表示“也不”的否定意义，注意助动词的时态与上半句保持一致；② 对某事做出解释的表达，考察了汉译英中动词转名词的技巧，explain → explanation，或者nor did they give the reason for doing so同样可以。

88. Jane is tired of dealing with customer complaints and wishes that she could be assigned (to) another job（能被分配做另一项工作）

解析：本题考察了wish从句的虚拟语气用法（can→could）和“分配某人做某事”的词组搭配，assign sb. to sth. 或者assign sb. sth.

89. John rescued the drowning child at the risk of his own life (冒着自己生命危险).

解析：本题考察了“冒着…的危险/风险做某事”的词组搭配，可以用at the risk / expense of one's own life（冒着某人的生命危险做某事）

90. George called his boss from the airport but it ① was his assistant who answered / picked up the phone；② turned out that his assistant answered / picked up the phone（接电话的却是他的助手）

解析：该句比较灵活，在句法上，既可以使用强调句结构，也可以采用turn out的惯用搭配；在“接电话”的表达上，可以用pick up / answer the phone。强调句结构为it be sb. who do sth. ,而turn out变化则较多，可以用turn out to be sb. who do sth.或者turn out + that + 从句。

91. Although he was interested in philosophy, his father persuaded him into / talked him into（他的父亲说服他）majoring in law.

解析：本题考察“说服某人做某事”的表达，persuade / talk sb. into doing sth.

**整体评价：**今年6月的翻译题难度适中，89和91题的词组搭配是拿分题，而87题的倒装结构和88题的虚拟语气用法也是广大四级考生的“老朋友”，不熟悉实在说不过去。

# 2010年12月大学英语四级真题

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions：For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled How Should Parents Help Children to Be Independent? You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 目前不少父母为孩子包办一切

2. 为了让孩子独立, 父母应该……

How Should Parents Help Children to Be Independent?

.

Part II Reading Comprehension(Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

A Grassroots Remedy

Most of us spend our lives seeking the natural world. To this end, we walk the dog, play golf, go fishing, sit in the garden, drink outside rather than inside the pub, have a picnic, live in the suburbs, go to the seaside, buy a weekend place in the country. The most popular leisure activity in Britain is going for a walk. And when joggers (慢跑者) jog, they don’t run the streets. Every one of them instinctively heads to the park or the river. It is my profound belief that not only do we all need nature, but we all seek nature, whether we know we are doing so or not.

But despite this, our children are growing up nature-deprived (丧失). I spent my boyhood climbing trees on Streatham Common, South London. These days, children are robbed of these ancient freedoms, due to problems like crime, traffic, the loss of the open spaces and odd new perceptions about what is best for children, that is to say, things that can be bought, rather than things that can be found.

The truth is to be found elsewhere. A study in the US: families had moved to better housing and the children were assessed for ADHD—attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (多动症). Those whose accommodation had more natural views showed an improvement of 19%; those who had the same improvement in material surroundings but no nice view improved just 4%.

A study in Sweden indicated that kindergarten children who could play in a natural environment had less illness and greater physical ability than children used only to a normal playground. A US study suggested that when a school gave children access to a natural environment, academic levels were raised across the entire school.

Another study found that children play differently in a natural environment. In playgrounds, children create a hierarchy (等级) based on physical abilities, with the tough ones taking the lead. But when a grassy area was planted with bushes, the children got much more into fantasy play, and the social hierarchy was now based on imagination and creativity.

Most bullying (恃强凌弱) is found in schools where there is a tarmac (柏油碎石) playground; the least bullying is in a natural area that the children are encouraged to explore. This reminds me unpleasantly of Sunnyhill School in Streatham, with its harsh tarmac, where I used to hang about in corners fantasising about wildlife.

But children are frequently discouraged from involvement with natural spaces, for health and safety reasons, for fear that they might get dirty or that they might cause damage. So, instead, the damage is done to the children themselves: not to their bodies but to their souls.

One of the great problems of modern childhood is ADHD, now increasingly and expensively treated with drugs. Yet one study after another indicates that contact with nature gives huge benefits to ADHD children. However, we spend money on drugs rather than on green places.

The life of old people is measurably better when they have access to nature. The increasing emphasis for the growing population of old people is in quality rather than quantity of years. And study after study finds that a garden is the single most important thing in finding that quality.

In wider and more difficult areas of life, there is evidence to indicate that natural surroundings improve all kinds of things. Even problems with crime and aggressive behaviour are reduced when there is contact with the natural world.

Dr William Bird, researcher from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, states in his study, “A natural environment can reduce violent behaviour because its restorative process helps reduce anger and impulsive behaviour.” Wild places need encouraging for this reason, no matter how small their contribution.

We tend to look on nature conservation as some kind of favour that human beings are granting to the natural world. The error here is far too deep: not only do humans need nature for themselves, but the very idea that humanity and the natural world are separable things is profoundly damaging.

Human beings are a species of mammals (哺乳动物). For seven million years they lived on the planet as part of nature. Our ancestral selves miss the natural world and long for contact with non-human life. Anyone who has patted a dog, stroked a cat, sat under a tree with a pint of beer, given or received a bunch of flowers or chosen to walk through the park on a nice day, understands that.

We need the wild world. It is essential to our well-being, our health, our happiness. Without the wild world we are not more but less civilised. Without other living things around us we are less than human.

Five ways to find harmony with the natural world

Walk: Break the rhythm of permanently being under a roof. Get off a stop earlier, make a circuit of the park at lunchtime, walk the child to and from school, get a dog, feel yourself moving in moving air, look, listen, absorb.

Sit: Take a moment, every now and then, to be still in an open space. In the garden, anywhere that’s not in the office, anywhere out of the house, away from the routine. Sit under a tree, look at water, feel refreshed, ever so slightly renewed.

Drink: The best way to enjoy the natural world is by yourself; the second best way is in company. Take a drink outside with a good person, a good gathering: talk with the sun and the wind with birdsong for background.

Learn: Expand your boundaries. Learn five species of bird, five butterflies, five trees, five bird songs. That way, you see and hear more: and your mind responds gratefully to the greater amount of wildness in your life.

Travel: The places you always wanted to visit: by the seaside, in the country, in the hills. Take a weekend break, a day-trip, get out there and do it: for the scenery, for the way through the woods, for the birds, for the bees. Go somewhere special and bring specialness home. It lasts forever, after all.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. What is the author’s profound belief?

[A] People instinctively seek nature in different ways.

[B] People should spend most of their lives in the wild.

[C] People have quite different perceptions of nature.

[D] People must make more efforts to study nature.

2. What does the author say people prefer for their children nowadays?

[A] Personal freedom.

[B] Things that are natural.

[C] Urban surroundings.

[D] Things that are purchased.

3. What does a study in Sweden show?

[A] The natural environment can help children learn better.

[B] More access to nature makes children less likely to fall ill.

[C] A good playground helps kids develop their physical abilities.

[D] Natural views can prevent children from developing ADHD.

4. Children who have chances to explore natural areas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] tend to develop a strong love for science

[B] are more likely to fantasise about wildlife

[C] tend to be physically tougher in adulthood

[D] are less likely to be involved in bullying

5. What does the author suggest we do to help children with ADHD?

[A] Find more effective drugs for them.

[B] Provide more green spaces for them.

[C] Place them under more personal care.

[D] Engage them in more meaningful activities.

6. In what way do elderly people benefit from their contact with nature?

[A] They look on life optimistically. [C] They are able to live longer.

[B] They enjoy a life of better quality. [D] They become good-humoured.

7. Dr William Bird suggests in his study that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] humanity and nature are complementary to each other

[B] wild places may induce impulsive behaviour in people

[C] access to nature contributes to the reduction of violence

[D] it takes a long time to restore nature once damaged

8. It is extremely harmful to think that humanity and the natural world can be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. The author believes that we would not be so civilised without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. The five suggestions the author gives at the end of the passage are meant to encourage people to seek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the natural world.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. [A] The man should visit the museums. [C] The beach resort is a good choice.

[B] She can’t stand the hot weather. [D] She enjoys staying in Washington.

12. [A] Her new responsibilities in the company.

[B] What her job prospects are.

[C] What the customers’ feedback is.

[D] The director’s opinion of her work.

13. [A] Combine her training with dieting.

[B] Repeat the training every three days.

[C] Avoid excessive physical training.

[D] Include weightlifting in the program.

14. [A] When she will return home.

[B] Whether she can go by herself.

[C] Whether she can travel by air.

[D] When she will completely recover.

15. [A] The woman knows how to deal with the police.

[B] The woman had been fined many times before.

[C] The woman had violated traffic regulations.

[D] The woman is good at finding excuses.

16. [A] Switch off the refrigerator for a while.

[B] Have someone repair the refrigerator.

[C] Ask the man to fix the refrigerator.

[D] Buy a refrigerator of better quality.

17. [A] He owns a piece of land in the downtown area.

[B] He has got enough money to buy a house.

[C] He can finally do what he has dreamed of.

[D] He is moving into a bigger apartment.

18. [A] She is black and blue all over.

[B] She has to go to see a doctor.

[C] She stayed away from work for a few days.

[D] She got hurt in an accident yesterday.

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

19. [A] She was a bank manager.

[B] She was a victim of the robbery.

[C] She was a defence lawyer.

[D] She was a witness to the crime.

20. [A] A tall man with dark hair and a moustache.

[B] A youth with a distinguishing mark on his face.

[C] A thirty-year-old guy wearing a light sweater.

[D] A medium-sized young man carrying a gun.

21. [A] Identify the suspect from pictures. [C] Have her photo taken for their files.

[B] Go upstairs to sign some document. [D] Verify the record of what she had said.

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

22. [A] By reading a newspaper ad. [C] By listening to the morning news.

[B] By seeing a commercial on TV. [D] By calling an employment service.

23. [A] She could improve her foreign languages.

[B] She could work close to her family.

[C] She could travel overseas frequently.

[D] She could use her previous experiences.

24. [A] Taking management courses. [C] Working as a secretary.

[B] Teaching English at a university. [D] Studying for a degree in French.

25. [A] Prepare for an interview in a couple of days.

[B] Read the advertisement again for more details.

[C] Send in a written application as soon as possible.

[D] Get to know the candidates on the short list.

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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意： 此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. [A] They cannot see the firefighters because of the smoke.

[B] They do not realize the danger they are in.

[C] They cannot hear the firefighters for the noise.

[D] They mistake the firefighters for monsters.

27. [A] He travels all over America to help put out fires.

[B] He often teaches children what to do during a fire.

[C] He teaches Spanish in a San Francisco community.

[D] He provides oxygen masks to children free of charge.

28. [A] He saved the life of his brother choking on food.

[B] He rescued a student from a big fire.

[C] He is very good at public speaking.

[D] He gives informative talks to young children.

29. [A] Firefighters play an important role in America.

[B] Kids should learn not to be afraid of monsters.

[C] Carelessness can result in tragedies.

[D] Informative speeches can save lives.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. [A] To satisfy the needs of their family.

[B] To fully realize their potential.

[C] To make money for early retirement.

[D] To gain a sense of their personal worth.

31. [A] They may have to continue to work in old age.

[B] They may regret the time they wasted.

[C] They may have nobody to depend on in the future.

[D] They may have fewer job opportunities.

32. [A] Making wise use of your time.

[B] Enjoying yourself while you can.

[C] Saving as much as you can.

[D] Working hard and playing hard.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. [A] Hardworking students being accused of cheating.

[B] Boy students being often treated as law-breakers.

[C] Innocent people being suspected groundlessly.

[D] Junior employees being made to work overtime.

34. [A] Forbidding students to take food out of the restaurant.

[B] Requesting customers to pay before taking the food.

[C] Asking customers to leave their bags on the counters.

[D] Allowing only two students to enter at a time.

35. [A] He was taken to the manager. [C] He was asked to leave.

[B] He was closely watched. [D] He was overcharged.

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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡2上作答。

Writing keeps us in touch with other people. We write to communicate with relatives and friends. We write to (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our family histories so our children and grandchildren can learn and (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their heritage (传统). With computers and Internet connections in so many (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, colleges, business, people e-mailing friends and relatives all the time—or talking to them in writing in online (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rooms. It is cheaper than calling long distance, and a lot more (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than waiting until Sunday for the telephone (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to drop. Students are e-mailing their professors to (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and discuss their classroom assignments and to (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. They are e-mailing classmates to discuss and collaborate (合作) on homework. (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Despite the growing importance of computers, however, there will always be a place and need for the personal letter. (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. No matter what the content of the message, its real point is, “I want you to know that I care about you.” (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but only in the success of human relationships.

Part Ⅳ Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

What determines the kind of person you are? What factors make you more or less bold, intelligent, or able to read a map? All of these are influenced by the interaction of your genes and the environment in which you were 47 . The study of how genes and environment interact to influence 48 activity is known as behavioral genetics. Behavioral genetics has made important 49 to the biological revolution, providing information about the extent to which biology influences mind, brain and behavior.

Any research that suggests that 50 to perform certain behaviors are based in biology is controversial. Who wants to be told that there are limitations to what you can 51 based on something that is beyond your control, such as your genes? It is easy to accept that genes control physical characteristics such as sex, race and eye color. But can genes also determine whether people will get divorced, how 52 they are, or what career they are likely to choose? A concern of psychological scientists is the 53 to which all of these characteristics are influenced by nature and nurture(养育), by genetic makeup and the environment. Increasingly, science 54 that genes lay the groundwork for many human traits. From this perspective, people are born 55 like undeveloped photographs: The image is already captured, but the way it 56 appears can vary based on the development process. However, the basic picture is there from the beginning.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

[A] abilities [I] extent

[B] achieve [J] indicates

[C] appeal [K] proceeds

[D] complaints [L] psychological

[E] contributions [M] raised

[F] displayed [N] smart

[G] essentially [O] standard

[H] eventually

Section B

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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

It is pretty much a one-way street. While it may be common for university researchers to try their luck in the commercial world, there is very little traffic in the opposite direction. Pay has always been the biggest deterrent, as people with families often feel they cannot afford the drop in salary when moving to a university job. For some industrial scientists, however, the attractions of academia (学术界) outweigh any financial considerations.

Helen Lee took a 70% cut in salary when she moved from a senior post in Abbott Laboratories to a medical department at the University of Cambridge. Her main reason for returning to academia mid-career was to take advantage of the greater freedom to choose research questions. Some areas of inquiry have few prospects of a commercial return, and Lee’s is one of them.

The impact of a salary cut is probably less severe for a scientist in the early stages of a career. Guy Grant, now a research associate at the Unilever Centre for Molecular Informatics at the University of Cambridge, spent two years working for a pharmaceutical (制药的) company before returning to university as a post-doctoral researcher. He took a 30% salary cut but felt it worthwhile for the greater intellectual opportunities.

Higher up the ladder, where a pay cut is usually more significant, the demand for scientists with a wealth of experience in industry is forcing universities to make the transition (转换) to academia more attractive, according to Lee. Industrial scientists tend to receive training that academics do not, such as how to build a multidisciplinary team, manage budgets and negotiate contracts. They are also well placed to bring something extra to the teaching side of an academic role that will help students get a job when they graduate, says Lee, perhaps experience in manufacturing practice or product development. “Only a small number of undergraduates will continue in an academic career. So someone leaving university who already has the skills needed to work in an industrial lab has far more potential in the job market than someone who has spent all their time on a narrow research project.”

注意： 此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. By “a one-way street” (Line 1, Para. 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] university researchers know little about the commercial world

[B] there is little exchange between industry and academia

[C] few industrial scientists would quit to work in a university

[D] few university professors are willing to do industrial research

58. The word “deterrent” (Line 2, Para. 1) most probably refers to something that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] keeps someone from taking action [C] attracts people’s attention

[B] helps to move the traffic [D] brings someone a financial burden

59. What was Helen Lee’s major consideration when she changed her job in the middle of her career?

[A] Flexible work hours. [C] Her preference for the lifestyle on campus.

[B] Her research interests. [D] Prospects of academic accomplishments.

60. Guy Grant chose to work as a researcher at Cambridge in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] do financially more rewarding work

[B] raise his status in the academic world

[C] enrich his experience in medical research

[D] exploit better intellectual opportunities

61. What contribution can industrial scientists make when they come to teach in a university?

[A] Increase its graduates’ competitiveness in the job market.

[B] Develop its students’ potential in research.

[C] Help it to obtain financial support from industry.

[D] Gear its research towards practical applications.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Being sociable looks like a good way to add years to your life. Relationships with family, friends, neighbours, even pets, will all do the trick, but the biggest longevity (长寿) boost seems to come from marriage or an equivalent relationship. The effect was first noted in 1858 by William Farr, who wrote that widows and widowers (鳏夫) were at a much higher risk of dying than their married peers. Studies since then suggest that marriage could add as much as seven years to a man’s life and two to a woman’s. The effect holds for all causes of death, whether illness, accident or self-harm.

Even if the odds are stacked against you, marriage can more than compensate. Linda Waite of the University of Chicago has found that a married older man with heart disease can expect to live nearly four years longer than an unmarried man with a healthy heart. Likewise, a married man who smokes more than a pack a day is likely to live as long as a divorced man who doesn’t smoke. There’s a flip side, however, as partners are more likely to become ill or die in the couple of years following their spouse’s death, and caring for a spouse with mental disorder can leave you with some of the same severe problems. Even so, the odds favour marriage. In a 30-year study of more than 10,000 people, Nicholas Christakis of Harvard Medical School describes how all kinds of social networks have similar effects.

So how does it work? The effects are complex, affected by socio-economic factors, health-service provision, emotional support and other more physiological (生理的) mechanisms. For example, social contact can boost development of the brain and immune system, leading to better health and less chance of depression later in life. People in supportive relationships may handle stress better. Then there are the psychological benefits of a supportive partner.

A life partner, children and good friends are all recommended if you aim to live to 100. The ultimate social network is still being mapped out, but Christakis says: “People are interconnected, so their health is interconnected.”

注意： 此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. William Farr’s study and other studies show that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] social life provides an effective cure for illness

[B] being sociable helps improve one’s quality of life

[C] women benefit more than men from marriage

[D] marriage contributes a great deal to longevity

63. Linda Waite’s studies support the idea that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] older men should quit smoking to stay healthy

[B] marriage can help make up for ill health

[C] the married are happier than the unmarried

[D] unmarried people are likely to suffer in later life

64. It can be inferred from the context that the “flip side” (Line 4, Para. 2) refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the disadvantages of being married

[B] the emotional problems arising from marriage

[C] the responsibility of taking care of one’s family

[D] the consequence of a broken marriage

65. What does the author say about social networks?

[A] They have effects similar to those of a marriage.

[B] They help develop people’s community spirit.

[C] They provide timely support for those in need.

[D] They help relieve people of their life’s burdens.

66. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

[A] It’s important that we develop a social network when young.

[B] To stay healthy, one should have a proper social network.

[C] Getting a divorce means risking a reduced life span.

[D] We should share our social networks with each other.

Part Ⅴ Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D] on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Over half the world’s people now live in cities. The latest “Global Report on Human Settlements” says a significant change took place last year. The report 67 this week from U.N. Habitat, a United Nations agency.

A century ago, 68 than five percent of all people lived in cities. 69 the middle of this century it could be seventy percent, or 70 six and a half billion people.

Already three-fourths of people in 71 countries live in cities. Now most urban population 72 is in the developing world.

Urbanization can 73 to social and economic progress, but also put 74 on cities to provide housing and 75 . The new report says almost two hundred thousand people move 76 cities and towns each day. It says worsening inequalities, 77 by social divisions and differences in 78 , could result in violence and crime 79 cities plan better.

Another issue is urban sprawl (无序扩展的城区). This is where cities 80 quickly into rural areas, sometimes 81 a much faster rate than urban population growth.

Sprawl is 82 in the United States. Americans move a lot. In a recent study, Art Hall at the University of Kansas found that people are moving away from the 83 cities to smaller ones. He sees a 84 toward “de-urbanization” across the nation.

85 urban economies still provide many 86 that rural areas do not.

67. [A] came on [C] came over

[B] came off [D] came out

68. [A] more [C] less

[B] other [D] rather

69. [A] By [C] Along

[B] Through [D] To

70. [A] really [C] ever

[B] barely [D] almost

71. [A] flourishing [C] thriving

[B] developed [D] fertile

72. [A] extension [C] raise

[B] addition [D] growth

73. [A] keep [C] lead

[B] turn [D] refer

74. [A] pressure [C] restraint

[B] load [D] weight

75. [A] surroundings [C] concerns

[B] communities [D] services

76. [A] onto [C] around

[B] into [D] upon

77. [A] pulled [C] drawn

[B] driven [D] pressed

78. [A] situation [C] treasure

[B] wealth [D] category

79. [A] when [C] unless

[B] if [D] whereas

80. [A] expand [C] invade

[B] split [D] enlarge

81. [A] in [C] with

[B] beyond [D] at

82. [A] common [C] ordinary

[B] conventional [D] frequent

83. [A] essential [C] primitive

[B] prior [D] major

84. [A] trend [C] direction

[B] style [D] path

85. [A] Then [C] For

[B] But [D] While

86. [A] abilities [C] possibilities

[B] qualities [D] realities

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

注意： 此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(为了确保他参加会议), I called him up in advance.

88. The magnificent museum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(据说建成于) about a hundred years ago.

89. There would be no life on earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(没有地球独特的环境).

90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(给游客印象最深的) was the friendliness and warmth of the local people.

91. They requested that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我借的书还回图书馆) by next Friday.

2010年12月18日英语四级答案：作文

Help Children to Be Independent

Thanks to the “family plan”policy,today in China many families have one child.Loving and caring for children is an old Chinese tradition that has remained for thousands of years.But the children are spoilt so much that they have less independence.They rely on their parents in everything.That is bad for a child's growing.Therefore,parents should develop the children's independence instead of doing everything for them.

There are some ways to help children to be independent.First of all,you should believe your children can do the things well.Second,give them more chances to practise,when they don't know how to do it,just tell them the way.Third,don't be afraid to see them fail.In the beginning,they may do something bad.But don't worry,just let them try again.They can do the work as well as you if given more time.

To be independent is good for the children.A child who is independent will succeed easily in the future.

2010年12月18日英语四级答案：快速阅读

1.people instinltively

2.things purchused

3.more access

4.are less

5.provide

6.they enjoy

7.access to

8.separable things

9.the wild world

10.harmony

2010年12月18日英语四级答案：听力

11.A, get

12.B, buying

13.A, taking p

14.B, he

15.D, he

16.C, her gym

17.D, The

18.A，Indifferent.

19.C ，he has

20.B，learn

21.C, every

22.A, what to

23.D. A financial trader

24.B, He considers

25. D, It can

36 international

37 revolution

38 emphasized

39 poor-paying

40 effectively

41 freelancewriter

42 conditioned

43 reasonably

44 The earthquake left thousands of people in urgent need of medicar care.

45 There is no denying the fact that he has directed the most popular film in ten years.

46 A lighted cigarette thrown out of a car or train window can star a fire.

2010年12月18日英语四级答案：选词填空

47.raised

48.displayed

49.contributions

50.abilities

51.achieve

52.smart

53.proceeds

54.indicates

55.essentially

56.evevtually

2010年12月18日英语四级答案：仔细阅读

57.few…university

58.attracts…

59.her…interests

60.exploit…

61.Increase…

62.marriage…illness

63.marriage…health

64.the…married

65.they…need

66.To…

2010年12月18日英语四级答案：完形填空

67.came out

68.less

69.By

70.almost

71.fertile

72.growth

73.lead

74.pressure

75.surroundings

76.into

77.driven

78.treasure

79.when

80.expand

81.at

82.frequent

83.major

84.trend

85.While

86.qualities

2010年12月18日英语四级答案：翻译

87.In order to ensure him to attend the meeting

88.was said to be founded

89.without the special environment on earth

90.what the tourists were impressed by

91.the books that I borrowed be returned to the library

（此资料来源互联网）

# **2010年6月英语四级考试真题**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**　　注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。  
　　Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of Due Attention Should Be Given To Spelling. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:  
　　1. 如今不少学生在英语学习中不重视拼写  
　　2. 出现这种情况的原因  
　　3. 为了改变这种状况，我认为…  
　　Due Attention Should Be Given To Spelling  
　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**　　Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.  
　　Caught in the Web  
　　A few months ago, it wasn't unusual for 47-year-old Carla Toebe to spend 15 hours per day online. She'd wake up early, turn on her laptop and chat on Internet dating sites and instant-messaging programs – leaving her bed for only brief intervals. Her household bills piled up, along with the dishes and dirty laundry, but it took near-constant complaints from her four daughters before she realized she had a problem.  
　　"I was starting to feel like my whole world was falling apart – kind of slipping into a depression," said Carla. "I knew that if I didn't get off the dating sites, I'd just keep going," detaching (使脱离) herself further from the outside world.  
　　Toebe's conclusion: She felt like she was "addicted" to the Internet. She's not alone.  
　　Concern about excessive Internet use isn't new. As far back as 1995, articles in medical journals and the establishment of a Pennsylvania treatment center for overusers generated interest in the subject. There's still no consensus on how much time online constitutes too much or whether addiction is possible.  
　　But as reliance on the Web grows, there are signs that the question is getting more serious attention: Last month, a study published in CNS Spectrums claimed to be the first large-scale look at excessive Internet use. The American Psychiatric Association may consider listing Internet addiction in the next edition of its diagnostic manual. And scores of online discussion boards have popped up on which people discuss negative experiences tied to too much time on the Web.  
　　"There's no question that there're people who're seriously in trouble because they're overdoing their Internet involvement," said psychiatrist (精神科医生) Ivan Goldberg. Goldberg calls the problem a disorder rather than a true addiction.  
　　Jonathan Bishop, a researcher in Wales specializing in online communities, is more skeptical. "The Internet is an environment," he said. "You can't be addicted to the environment." Bishop describes the problem as simply a matter of priorities, which can be solved by encouraging people to prioritize other life goals and plans in place of time spent online.  
　　The new CNS Spectrums study was based on results of a nationwide telephone survey of more than 2,500 adults. Like the 2005 survey, this one was conducted by Stanford University researchers.About 6% of respondents reported that "their relationships suffered because of excessive Internet use." About 9% attempted to conceal "nonessential Internet use," and nearly 4% reported feeling "preoccupied by the Internet when offline."  
　　About 8% said they used the Internet as a way to escape problems, and almost 14% reported they "found it hard to stay away from the Internet for several days at a time."  
　　"The Internet problem is still in its infancy," said Elias Aboujaoude, a Stanford professor. No single online activity is to blame for excessive use, he said. "They're online in chat rooms, checking e-mail, or writing blogs. [The problem is] not limited to porn (色情) or gambling" websites.  
　　Excessive Internet use should be defined not by the number of hours spent online but "in terms of losses," said Maressa Orzack, a Harvard University professor. "If it's a loss [where] you're not getting to work, and family relationships are breaking down as a result, then it's too much."  
　　Since the early 1990s, several clinics have been established in the U. S. to treat heavy Internet users. They include the Center for Internet Addiction Recovery and the Center for Internet Behavior.  
　　The website for Orzack's center lists the following among the psychological symptoms of computer addiction:  
　　● Having a sense of well-being (幸福) or excitement while at the computer.  
　　● Longing for more and more time at the computer.  
　　● Neglect of family and friends.  
　　● Feeling empty, depressed or irritable when not at the computer.  
　　● Lying to employers and family about activities.  
　　● Inability to stop the activity.  
　　● Problems with school or job.  
　　Physical symptoms listed include dry eyes, backaches, skipping meals, poor personal hygiene (卫生) and sleep disturbances.  
　　People who struggle with excessive Internet use maybe depressed or have other mood disorders, Orzack said. When she discusses Internet habits with her patients, they often report that being online offers a "sense of belonging, and escape, excitement [and] fun," she said. "Some people say relief…because they find themselves so relaxed."  
　　Some parts of the Internet seem to draw people in more than others. Internet gamers spend countless hours competing in games against people from all over the world. One such game, called World of Warcraft, is cited on many sites by posters complaining of a "gaming addiction."  
　　Andrew Heidrich, an education network administrator from Sacramento, plays World of Warcraft for about two to four hours every other night, but that's nothing compared with the 40 to 60 hours a week he spent playing online games when he was in college. He cut back only after a full-scale family intervention (干预), in which relatives told him he'd gained weight.  
　　"There's this whole culture of competition that sucks people in" with online gaming, said Heidrich, now a father of two. "People do it at the expense of everything that was a constant in their lives." Heidrich now visits websites that discuss gaming addiction regularly "to remind myself to keep my love for online games in check."  
　　Toebe also regularly visits a site where posters discuss Internet overuse. In August, when she first realized she had a problem, she posted a message on a Yahoo Internet addiction group with the subject line: "I have an Internet Addiction."  
　　"I'm self-employed and need the Internet for my work, but I'm failing to accomplish my work,to take care of my home, to give attention to my children," she wrote in a message sent to the group."I have no money or insurance to get professional help; I can't even pay my mortgage (抵押贷款) and face losing everything."  
　　Since then, Toebe said, she has kept her promise to herself to cut back on her Internet use. "I have a boyfriend now, and I'm not interested in online dating," she said by phone last week. "It's a lot better now."  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。  
　　1. What eventually made Carla Toebe realize she was spending too much time on the Internet?  
　　A) Her daughter's repeated complaints.  
　　B) Fatigue resulting from lack of sleep.　C) The poorly managed state of her house.  
　　D) The high financial costs adding up.  
　　2. What does the author say about excessive Internet use?  
　　A) People should be warned of its harmful consequences.  
　　B) It has become virtually inevitable.  
　　C) It has been somewhat exaggerated.  
　　D) People haven't yet reached agreement on its definition.  
　　3. Jonathan Bishop believes that the Internet overuse problem can be solved if people \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A) try to improve the Internet environment  
　　B) become aware of its serious consequences  
　　C) can realize what is important in life  
　　D) can reach a consensus on its definition  
　　4. According to Professor Maressa Orzack, Internet use would be considered excessive if \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A) it seriously affected family relationships  
　　B) one visited porn websites frequently  
　　C) too much time was spent in chat rooms  
　　D) people got involved in online gambling  
　　5. According to Orzack, people who struggle with heavy reliance on the Internet may feel \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A) discouraged B) pressured C) depressed 　D) puzzled  
　　6. Why did Andre Heidrich cut back online gaming?  
　　A) He had lost a lot of money.  
　　B) His family had intervened.  
　　C) He had offended his relatives.  
　　D) His career had been ruined.  
　　7. Andrew Heidrich now visits websites that discuss online gaming addiction to \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A) improve his online gaming skills  
　　B) curb his desire for online gaming  
　　C) show how good he is at online gaming  
　　D) exchange online gaming experience  
　　8. In one of the messages she posted on a website, Toebe admitted that she \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　9. Excessive Internet use had rendered Toebe so poor that she couldn't afford to seek \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　10. Now that she's got a boyfriend, Toebe is no longer crazy about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　　11.A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.  
　　B) He has difficulty understanding the book.  
　　C) He cannot get access to the assigned book.  
　　D) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.  
　　12.A) She will drive the man to the supermarket.  
　　B) The man should buy a car of his own.  
　　C) The man needn't go shopping every week.  
　　D) She can pick the man up at the grocery store.  
　　13.A) Get more food and drinks. 　B) Ask his friend to come over.  
　　C) Tidy up the place. 　D) Hold a party.  
　　14.A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.  
　　B) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.  
　　C) The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.  
　　D) The woman should contact John Smith first.  
　　15.A) He understands the woman's feelings.  
　　B) He has gone through a similar experience.  
　　C) The woman should have gone on the field trip.  
　　D) The teacher is just following the regulations.  
　　16.A) She will meet the man halfway.  
　　B) She will ask David to talk less.  
　　C) She is sorry the man will not come.  
　　D) She has to invite David to the party.  
　　17.A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.  
　　B) Few students meet Prof. Jonson's requirements.  
　　C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.  
　　D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.  
　　18.A) Check their computer files.  
　　B) Make some computations.  
　　C) Study a computer program.  
　　D) Assemble a computer.  
　　Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.  
　　19.A) It allows him to make a lot of friends.  
　　B) It requires him to work long hours.  
　　C) It enables him to apply theory to practice.  
　　D) It helps him understand people better.  
　　20.A) It is intellectually challenging.  
　　B) It requires him to do washing-up all the time.  
　　C) It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.  
　　D) It demands physical endurance and patience.  
　　21.A) In a hospital. B) At a coffee shop. C) At a laundry. D) In a hotel.  
　　22.A) Getting along well with colleagues.  
　　B) Paying attention to every detail.  
　　C) Planning everything in advance.  
　　D) Knowing the needs of customers.  
　　Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.  
　　23.A) The pocket money British children get.  
　　B) The annual inflation rate in Britain.  
　　C) The things British children spend money on.  
　　D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.  
　　24.A) It enables children to live better.  
　　B) It goes down during economic recession.  
　　C) It often rises higher than inflation.  
　　D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.  
　　25.A) Save up for their future education.  
　　B) Pay for small personal things.  
　　C) Buy their own shoes and socks.  
　　D) Make donations when necessary. [来源:考试大-英语四级考试](http://www.examda.com/cet4/)

**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 2 with a single line through the centre.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　　**Passage One**Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.  
　　26.A) District managers.  
　　B) Regular customers.  
　　C) Sales directors.  
　　D) Senior clerks.  
　　27.A) The support provided by the regular clients.  
　　B) The initiative shown by the sales representatives.  
　　C) The urgency of implementing the company's plans.  
　　D) The important part played by district managers.  
　　28.A) Some of them were political-minded.  
　　B) Fifty percent of them were female.  
　　C) One third of them were senior managers.  
　　D) Most of them were rather conservative.  
　　29.A) He used too many quotations.  
　　B) He was not gender sensitive.  
　　C) He did not keep to the point.  
　　D) He spent too much time on details.  
　**Passage Two**　　Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
　　30.A) State your problem to the head waiter.  
　　B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.  
　　C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.  
　　D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.  
　　31.A) You problem may not be understood correctly.  
　　B) You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.  
　　C) Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.  
　　D) You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.  
　　32.A) Demand a prompt response.  
　　B) Provide all the details.  
　　C) Send it by express mail.  
　　D) Stick to the point.  
　　**Passage Three**　　Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
　　33.A) Fashion designer 　B) Architect. C) City planner. D) Engineer.  
　　34.A) Do some volunteer work.  
　　B) Get a well-paid part-time job.  
　　C) Work flexible hours.  
　　D) Go back to her previous post.  
　　35.A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.  
　　B) It will add to the family's financial burden.  
　　C) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.  
　　D) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.  
　　**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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　　Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ things out, more confident, resourceful (机敏的), persistent and (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ than he will ever be again in his schooling – or, unless he is very (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the world and people around him, and without any school-type (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_ instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and (42)\_\_\_\_\_\_ than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of language. He has discovered it – babies don't even know that language exists – and (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He has done it by exploring, by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.  
　　Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.  
　　When we think of green buildings, we tend to think of new ones – the kind of high-tech, solar-paneled masterpieces that make the covers of architecture magazines. But the U.S. has more than 100 million existing homes, and it would be \_\_47\_\_ wasteful to tear them all down and \_\_48\_\_ them with greener versions. An enormous amount of energy and resources went into the construction of those houses. And it would take an average of 65 years for the \_\_49\_\_ carbon emissions from a new energy-efficient home to make up for the resources lost by destroying an old one. So in the broadest \_\_50\_\_, the greenest home is the one that has already been built. But at the same time, nearly half of U. S. carbon emissions come from heating, cooling and \_\_51\_\_ our homes, offices and other buildings. "You can't deal with climate change without dealing with existing buildings," says Richard Moe, the president of the National Trust.  
　　With some \_\_52\_\_, the oldest homes tend to be the least energy-efficient. Houses built before 1939 use about 50% more energy per square foot than those built after 2000, mainly due to the tiny cracks and gaps that \_\_53\_\_ over time and let in more outside air.  
　　Fortunately, there are a \_\_54\_\_ number of relatively simple changes that can green older homes, from \_\_55\_\_ ones like Lincoln's Cottage to your own postwar home. And efficiency upgrades (升级) can save more than just the earth; they can help \_\_56\_\_ property owners from rising power costs.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
 A) accommodations B) clumsy C) doubtful D) exceptions E) expand F) historic G) incredibly H) powering I) protect J) reduced K) replace L) sense M) shifted N) supplying O) vast

**Section B**  
　　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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.  
　　You never see him, but they're with you every time you fly. They record where you are going,how fast you're traveling and whether everything on your airplane is functioning normally. Their ability to withstand almost any disaster makes them seem like something out of a comic book.They're known as the black box.  
　　When planes fall from the sky, as a Yemeni airliner did on its way to Comoros Islands in the India ocean June 30, 2009, the black box is the best bet for identifying what went wrong. So when a French submarine (潜水艇) detected the device's homing signal five days later, the discovery marked a huge step toward determining the cause of a tragedy in which 152 passengers were killed.  
　　In 1958, Australian scientist David Warren developed a flight-memory recorder that would track basic information like altitude and direction. That was the first mode for a black box, which became a requirement on all U.S. commercial flights by 1960. Early models often failed to withstand crashes, however, so in 1965 the device was completely redesigned and moved to the rear of the plane – the area least subject to impact – from its original position in the landing wells (起落架舱). The same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, which were never actually black, be painted orange or yellow to aid visibility.  
　　Modern airplanes have two black boxes: a voice recorder, which tracks pilots' conversations,and a flight-data recorder, which monitors fuel levels, engine noises and other operating functions that help investigators reconstruct the aircraft's final moments. Placed in an insulated (隔绝的) case and surrounded by a quarter-inch-thick panels of stainless steel, the boxes can withstand massive force and temperatures up to 2,000℉. When submerged, they're also able to emit signals from depths of 20,000 ft. Experts believe the boxes from Air France Flight 447, which crashed near Brazil on June 1,2009, are in water nearly that deep, but statistics say they're still likely to turn up. In the approximately 20 deep-sea crashes over the past 30 years, only one plane's black boxes were never recovered.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　　57. What does the author say about the black box?  
　　A) It ensures the normal functioning of an airplane.  
　　B) The idea for its design comes from a comic book.  
　　C) Its ability to ward off disasters is incredible.  
　　D) It is an indispensable device on an airplane.  
　　58. What information could be found from the black box on the Yemeni airliner?  
　　A) Data for analyzing the cause of the crash.  
　　B) The total number of passengers on board.  
　　C) The scene of the crash and extent of the damage.  
　　D) Homing signals sent by the pilot before the crash.  
　　59. Why was the black box redesigned in 1965?  
　　A) New materials became available by that time.  
　　B) Too much space was needed for its installation.  
　　C) The early models often got damaged in the crash.  
　　D) The early models didn't provide the needed data.  
　　60. Why did the Federal Aviation Authority require the black boxes be painted orange or yellow?  
　　A) To distinguish them from the colour of the plane.  
　　B) To caution people to handle them with care.  
　　C) To make them easily identifiable.  
　　D) To conform to international standards.  
　　61. What do we know about the black boxes from Air France Flight 447?  
　　A) There is still a good chance of their being recovered.  
　　B) There is an urgent need for them to be reconstructed.  
　　C) They have stopped sending homing signals.  
　　D) They were destroyed somewhere near Brazil.

**Passage Two**　　Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.  
　　The $11 billion self-help industry is built on the idea that you should turn negative thoughts like "I never do anything right" into positive ones like "I can succeed." But was positive thinking advocate Norman Vincent Peale right? Is there power in positive thinking?  
　　Researchers in Canada just published a study in the journal Psychological Science that says trying to get people to think more positively can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply highlight how unhappy they are.  
　　The study's authors, Joanne Wood and John Lee of the University of Waterloo and Elaine Perunovic of the University of New Brunswick, begin by citing older research showing that when people get feedback which they believe is overly positive, they actually feel worse, not better. If you tell your dim friend that he has the potential of an Einstein, you're just underlining his faults. In one 1990s experiment, a team including psychologist Joel Cooper of Princeton asked participants to write essays opposing funding for the disabled. When the essayists were later praised for their sympathy, they felt even worse about what they had written.  
　　In this experiment, Wood, Lee and Perunovic measured 68 students' self-esteem. The participants were then asked to write down their thoughts and feelings for four minutes. Every 15 seconds, one group of students heard a bell. When it rang, they were supposed to tell themselves, "I am lovable."  
　　Those with low self-esteem didn't feel better after the forced self-affirmation. In fact, their moods turned significantly darker than those of members of the control group, who weren't urged to think positive thoughts.  
　　The paper provides support for newer forms of psychotherapy (心理治疗) that urge people to accept their negative thoughts and feelings rather than fight them. In the fighting, we not only often fail but can make things worse. Meditation (静思) techniques, in contrast, can teach people to put their shortcomings into a larger, more realistic perspective. Call it the power of negative thinking.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2 上作答。  
　　62. What do we learn from the first paragraph about the self-help industry?  
　　A) It is a highly profitable industry.  
　　B) It is based on the concept of positive thinking.  
　　C) It was established by Norman Vincent Peale.  
　　D) It has yielded positive results.  
　　63. What is the finding of the Canadian researchers?  
　　A) Encouraging positive thinking many do more harm than good.  
　　B) There can be no simple therapy for psychological problems.  
　　C) Unhappy people cannot think positively.  
　　D) The power of positive thinking is limited.  
　　64. What does the author mean by "… you're just underlining his faults" (Line 4, Para. 3)?  
　　A) You are not taking his mistakes seriously enough.  
　　B) You are pointing out the errors he has committed.  
　　C) You are emphasizing the fact that he is not intelligent.  
　　D) You are trying to make him feel better about his faults.  
　　65. What do we learn from the experiment of Wood, Lee and Perunovic?  
　　A) It is important for people to continually boost their self-esteem.  
　　B) Self-affirmation can bring a positive change to one's mood.  
　　C) Forcing a person to think positive thoughts may lower their self-esteem.  
　　D) People with low self-esteem seldom write down their true feelings.  
　　66. What do we learn from the last paragraph?  
　　A) The effects of positive thinking vary from person to person.  
　　B) Meditation may prove to be a good form of psychotherapy.  
　　C) Different people tend to have different ways of thinking.  
　　D) People can avoid making mistakes through meditation.

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**　　Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。  
　　The term e-commerce refers to all commercial transactions conducted over the Internet, including transactions by consumers and business-to-business transactions. Conceptually, e-commerce does not \_\_67\_\_ from well-known commercial offerings such as banking by phone, "mail order" catalogs, or sending a purchase order to supplier \_\_68\_\_ fax.E-commerce follows the same model \_\_69\_\_ in other business transactions; the difference \_\_70\_\_ in the details.  
　　To a consumer, the most visible form of e-commerce consists \_\_71\_\_ online ordering. A customer begins with a catalog of possible items, \_\_72\_\_ an item, arranges a form of payment, and \_\_73\_\_ an order. Instead of a physical catalog, e-commerce arranges for catalogs to be \_\_74\_\_ on the Internet. Instead of sending an order on paper or by telephone, e-commerce arranges for orders to be sent \_\_75\_\_ a computer network. Finally, instead of sending a paper representation of payment such as a check, e-commerce \_\_76\_\_ one to send payment information electronically.  
　　In the decade \_\_77\_\_ 1993, e-commerce grew from an \_\_78\_\_ novelty (新奇事物) to a mainstream business influence. In 1993, few \_\_79\_\_ had a web page, and \_\_80\_\_ a handful allowed one to order products or services online. Ten years \_\_81\_\_, both large and small businesses had web pages, and most \_\_82\_\_ users with the opportunity to place an order. \_\_83\_\_, many banks added online access, \_\_84\_\_ online banking and bill paying became \_\_85\_\_. More importantly, the value of goods and services \_\_86\_\_ over the Internet grew dramatically after 1997.  
　　67.A) distract B) descend C) differ D) derive  
　　68.A) with B) via C) from D) off  
　　69.A) appeared B) used C) resorted D) served  
　　70.A) situates B) lies C) roots D) locates  
　　71.A) on B) of C) for D) to  
　　72.A) reflects B) detects C) protects D) selects  
　　73.A) sends in B) puts out C) stands for D) carries away  
　　74.A) visible B) responsible C) feasible D) sensible  
　　75.A) beside B) over C) beyond D) up  
　　76.A) appeals B) admits C) advocates D) allows  
　　77.A) after B) behind C) until D) toward  
　　78.A) optional B) invalid C) occasional D) insignificant  
　　79.A) communities B) corps C) corporations D) compounds  
　　80.A) largely B) slightly C) solely D) only  
　　81.A) lately B) later C) late D) latter  
　　82.A) offered B) convinced C) equipped D) provided  
　　83.A) Instead B) Nevertheless C) However D) Besides  
　　84.A) and B) or C) but D) though  
　　85.A) different B) flexible C) widespread D) productive  
　　86.A) acquired B) adapted C) practiced D) proceeded

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**  
　　Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.Please write you translation on Answer Sheet 2.  
　　注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。  
　　87. Because of the noise outside, Nancy had great difficulty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (集中注意力在实验上).  
　　88. The manager never laughed; neither \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (她也从来没有发过脾气).  
　　89. We look forward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (被邀请出席开幕式).  
　　90. It is suggested that the air conditioner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (要安装在窗户旁).  
　　91. The 16-year-old girl decided to travel abroad on her own despite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (她父母的强烈反对).

　作文范文：  
　　Due Attention Should Be Given To Spelling  
　　Correct spelling is a basic skill in English study. However, nowadays many students do not pay much attention to it.  
　　They have their own reasons for misspelling. First of all, they like an easy way of studying, which causes some omissions and changes in spelling. Second, the teachers might not be very strict in students’ spelling. In China, teachers seem to be more concerned with grammar and vocabulary but not spelling.  
　　To change this situation, in my opinion, the teachers and the students should work together. On one and, the teachers should give more attention to students’ spelling, asking the students to be conscious of the importance of correct spelling from the very beginning of their English study. On the other hand, the students themselves are supposed to be aware that correct spelling is a must in English study.  
　　To sum up, correct spelling is so important that both students and the teachers should spare no efforts to achieve correct spelling.

**2010年6月大学英语四级答案**

　　1. A) her daughters' repeated complains  
　　2. D) People haven't yet reached agreement on its definition  
　　3. C) can realize what is important in life  
　　4. A) it seriously affected family relationships  
　　5. C) depressed  
　　6. B) His family had intervened  
　　7. B) curb his desire for online gaming  
　　8. had an Internet addiction  
　　9. professional help  
　　10. online dating  
　　听力答案  
　　Section A  
　　short conversation  
　　11. C) He cannot get access to the assigned book.  
　　12. A) She will drive the man to the supermarket.  
　　13. C) Tidy up the place.  
　　14. A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.  
　　15. A) He understands the woman’s feelings.  
　　16. D) She has to invite David to the party.  
　　17. C) Many students find Prof. Johnson’s lectures boring.  
　　18. D) Assemble a computer.  
　　long conversation  
　　19. B) It requires him to work long hours.  
　　20. D) It demands physical endurance and patience.  
　　21. D) In a hotel.  
　　22. B) Paying attention to every detail.  
　　23. A) The pocket money British children get.  
　　24. C) It often rises higher than inflation.  
　　25. B) Pay for small personal things.  
　　Section B  
　　Passage 1  
　　26. B) District managers  
　　27. D) The important part played by district managers  
　　28. B) Fifty percent of them were female  
　　29. B) He was not gender sensitive  
　　Passage 2  
　　30. C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly  
　　31. D) You can’t tell how the person on the line is reacting  
　　32. D) Stick to the point  
　　Passage 3  
　　33. B) Architect  
　　34. A) Do some volunteer work.  
　　35. C) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.  
　　Section C  
　　36. curious 37. figuring 　38. independent 　39. unusual 　40. interacting  
　　41. formal 42. abstract 43. mystery  
　　44. he has found out how it works and learnt to use it appropriately  
　　45. by trying it out and seeing whether it works, by gradually changing it and refining it  
　　46. including many of the concepts that the schools think only they can teach him  
　　仔细阅读答案  
　　Section A  
　　47. G incredibly 48. K replace 49. J reduced 50. L sense 51. H powering  
　　52. D exceptions 　53. E expand 54. O vast 55. F historic 56. I protect  
　　Section B  
　　Passage 1  
　　57. C) Its ability to ward off disasters is incredible.  
　　58. A) Data for analyzing the cause of the crash.  
　　59. C) The early models often got damaged in the crash.  
　　60. C) To make them easily identifiable.  
　　61. A) There is still a good chance for their being recovered.  
　　Passage 2  
　　62. B) It is based on the concept of positive thinking  
　　63. A) Encouraging positive thinking may do more harm than good  
　　64. B) You are pointing out the errors he has committed  
　　65. C) Forcing a person to think positive thoughts may lower their self-esteem  
　　66. B) Meditation may prove to be a good form of psychotherapy  
　　完型答案  
　　67. B) differ 　68. B) via 69. B) used 70. B) lies 71. B) of 72. D) selects  
　　73. A) sends in 74. A) visible 75. C) beyond 76. D) allows 77. B) behind  
　　78. D) insignificant 　79. C) corporations 　80. D) only 81. B) later  
　　82. D) provided 83. D) besides 84. A) and 85. C) widespread 86. A) acquired  
　　翻译答案  
　　87. (in) concentrating on the experiment/ focusing her attention on the experiment.  
　　88. did she become angry/did she lose her temper before.  
　　89. being invited to attend the opening ceremony.  
　　90. (should) be fixed/installed by the window  
　　91. the strong opposition of her parents/ her parents’ strong opposition.

# **2009年12月大学英语四级考试真题及答案**

**Part Ⅰ Writing (30 minutes)**

　　注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。

　　Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of Creating a Green Campus. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

　　1. 建设绿色校园很重要

　　2. 绿色校园不仅指绿色的环境……

　　3. 为了建设绿色校园，我们应该……

　　Creating a Green Campus

**Part Ⅱ Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

**Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For question 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.**

Colleges taking another look at value of merit-based aid

　　Good grades and high tests scores still matter—a lot—to many colleges as they award financial aid.

　　But with low-income students projected to make up an ever-larger share of the college-bound population in coming years, some schools are re-examining whether that aid, typically known as “merit aid”, is the most effective use of precious institutional dollars.

　　George Washington University in Washington, D.C., for example, said last week that it would cut the value of its average merit scholarships by about one-third and reduce the number of recipients(接受者), pouring the savings, about $2.5 million, into need-based aid. Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa., made a similar decision three years ago.

　　Now, Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y., says it will phase out merit scholarships altogether. No current merit-aid recipients will lose their scholarships, but need-based aid alone will be awarded beginning with students entering in fall 2008.

　　Not all colleges offer merit aid; generally, the more selective a school, the less likely it is to do so. Harvard and Princeton, for example, offer generous need-based packages, but many families who don’t meet need eligibility(资格)have been willing to pay whatever they must for a big-name school.

　　For small regional colleges that struggle just to fill seats, merit aid can be an important revenue-builder because many recipients still pay enough tuition dollars over and above the scholarship amount to keep the institution running.

　　But for rankings-conscious schools in between, merit aid has served primarily as a tool to recruit top students and to improve their academic profits. “They’re trying to buy students,” says Skidmore College economist Sandy Baum.

　　Studies show merit aid also tends to benefit disproportionately students who could afford to enroll without it.

　　“As we look to the future, we see a more pressing need to invest in need-based aid,” says Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hamilton, which has offered merit scholarships for 10 years. During that time, it rose in US News & World Report’s ranking of the best liberal arts colleges, from 25 to 17.

　　Merit aid, which benefited about 75 students a year, or about 4% of its student body, at a cost of about $ 1 million a year, “served us well,” Inzer says, but “to be discounting the price for families that don’t need financial aid doesn’t feel right any more.”

　　Need-based aid remains by far the largest share of all student aid, which includes state, federal and institutional grants. But merit aid, offered primarily by schools and states, is growing faster, both overall and at the institutional level.

　　Between 1995-96 and 2003-04, institutional merit aid alone increased 212%, compared with 47% for need-based grants. At least 15 states also offer merit aid, typically in a bid to enroll top students in the state’s public institutions.

　　But in recent years, a growing chorus(异口同声)of critics has begun pressuring schools to drop the practice. Recent decisions by Hamilton and others may be “a sign that people are starting to realize that there’s this destructive competition going on,” says Baum, co-author of a recent College Report that raises concerns about the role of institutional aid not based on need.

　　David Laird, president of the Minnesota Private College Council, says many of his schools would like to reduce their merit aid but fear that in doing so, they would lose top students to their competitors.

　　“No one can take one-sided action,” says Laird, who is exploring whether to seek an exemption(豁免)from federal anti-trust laws so member colleges can discuss how they could jointly reduce merit aid, “This is a merry-go-round that’s going very fast, and none of the institutions believe they can sustain the risks of trying to break away by themselves.”

　　A complicating factor is that merit aid has become so popular with middle-income families, who don’t qualify for need-based aid, that many have come to depend on it. And, as tuitions continue to increase, the line between merit and need blurs.

　　That’s one reason Allegheny College doesn’t plan to drop merit aid entirely.

　　“We still believe in rewarding superior achievements and know that these top students truly value the scholarship,” says Scott Friedhoff, Allegheny’s vice president for enrollment.

　　Emory University in Atlanta, which boasts a $4.7 billion endowment(捐赠), meanwhile, is taking another approach. This year, it announced it would eliminate loans for needy students and cap them for middle-income families. At the same time, it would expand its 28-year-old merit program.

　　“Yeah, we’re playing the merit game,” acknowledges Tom Lancaster, associate dean for undergraduate education. But it has its strong point, too, he says. “The fact of the matter is, it’s not just about the lowest-income people. It’s the average American middle-class family who’s being priced out of the market.”

　　\*A few words about merit-based aid:

　　Merit-based aid is aid offered to students who achieve excellence in a given area, and is generally known as academic, athletic and artistic merit scholarships.

　　Academic merit scholarships are based on students’ grades, GPA and overall academic performance during high school. They are typically meant for students going straight to college right after high school. However, there are scholarships for current college students with exceptional grades as well. These merit scholarships usually help students pay tuition bills, and they can be renewed each year as long as the recipients continue to qualify. In some cases, students may need to be recommended by their school or a teacher as part of the qualification process.

　　Athletic merit scholarships are meant for students that excel(突出)in sports of any kind, from football to track and field events. Recommendation for these scholarships is required, since exceptional athletic performance has to be recognized by a coach or a referee(裁判). Applicants need to send in a tape containing their best performance.

　　Artistic merit scholarships require that applicants excel in a given artistic area. This generally includes any creative field such as art, design, fashion, music, dance or writing. Applying for artistic merit scholarships usually requires that students submit a portfolio(选辑)of some sort, whether that includes a collection of artwork, a recording of a musical performance or a video of them dancing.

　　1. With more and more low-income students pursuing higher education, a number of colleges are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A) offering students more merit-based aid B) revising their financial aid policies

　　C) increasing the amount of financial aid D) changing their admission processes

　　2. What did Allegheny College in Meadville do three years ago?

　　A) It tried to implement a novel financial aid program.

　　B) It added $ 2.5 million to its need-based aid program.

　　C) It phased out its merit-based scholarships altogether.

　　D) It cuts its merit-based aid to help the needy students.

　　3. The chief purpose of rankings-conscious colleges in offering merit aid is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A) improve teaching quality B) boost their enrollments

　　C) attract good students D) increase their revenues

　　4. Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hamilton, believes \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A) it doesn’t pay to spend $ 1 million a year to raise its ranking

　　B) it gives students motivation to award academic achievements

　　C) it’s illogical to use so much money on only 4% of its students

　　D) it’s not right to give aid to those who can afford the tuition

　　5. In recent years, merit-based aid has increased much faster than need-based aid due to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A) more government funding to colleges B) fierce competition among institutions

　　C) the increasing number of top students D) schools’ improved financial situations

　　6. What is the attitude of many private colleges toward merit aid, according to David Laird?

　　A) They would like to see it reduced.

　　B) They regard it as a necessary evil.

　　C) They think it does more harm than good.

　　D) They consider it unfair to middle-class families.

　　7. Why doesn’t Allegheny College plan to drop merit aid entirely?

　　A) Raising tuitions have made college unaffordable for middle-class families.

　　B) With rising incomes, fewer students are applying for need-based aid.

　　C) Many students from middle-income families have come to rely on it.

　　D) Rising incomes have disqualified many students for need-based aid.

　　8. Annual renewal of academic merit scholarships depends on whether the recipients remain \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　9. Applicants for athletic merit scholarships need a recommendation from a coach or a referee who \_\_\_\_\_\_ their exceptional athletic performance.

　　10. Applicants for artistic merit scholarships must produce evidence to show their \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a particular artistic field

**Part Ⅲ Listening Comprehension (35 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 the best answer is. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.**

**Questions 11 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

　　11. A) Get some small change. B) Find a shopping center.

　　C) Cash a check at a bank. D) Find a parking meter.

　　12. A) Shopping with his son. B) Buying a gift for a child.

　　C) Promoting a new product. D) Bargaining with a salesgirl.

　　13. A) Taking photographs. B) Enhancing images.

　　C) Mending cameras. D) Painting pictures.

　　14. A) He moved to Baltimore when he was young.

　　B) He can provide little useful information.

　　C) He will show the woman around Baltimore.

　　D) He will ask someone else to help the woman.

　　15. A) He is rather disappointed. B) He is highly ambitious.

　　C) He can’t face up to the situation D) He knows his own limitation.

　　16. A) She must have paid a lot　　B) She is known to have a terrific figure.

　　C) Her gym exercise has yielded good results.

　　D) Her effort to keep fit is really praiseworthy.

　　17. A) Female students are unfit for studying physics.

　　B) He can serve as the woman’s tutor.

　　C) Physics is an important course at school.

　　D) The professor’s suggestion is constructive.

　　18. A) Indifferent. B) Doubtful. C) Pleased. D) Surprised.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

　　19. A) He prefers the smaller evening classes. B) He has signed up for a day course.

　　C) He has to work during the day. D) He finds the evening course cheaper.

　　20. A) Learn a computer language. B) Learn data processing.

　　C) Buy some computer software. D) Buy a few coursebooks.

　　21. A) Thursday evening, from 7:00 to 9:45. B) From September 1 to New Year’s eve.

　　C) Every Monday, lasting for 12 weeks. D) Three hours a week, 45 hours in total.

　　22. A) What to bring for registration. B) Where to attend the class.

　　C) How he can get to Frost Hall. D) Whether he can use a check.

　　Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

　　23. A) A training coach. B) A trading adviser.

　　C) A professional manager. D) A financial trader.

　　24. A) He can save on living expenses. B) He considers cooking creative.

　　C) He can enjoy healthier food. D) He thinks take-away is tasteless.

　　25. A) It is something inevitable.　　 B) It is frustrating sometimes.

　　C) It takes patience to manage. 　　 D) It can be a good thing.

**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 2 with a single line through the centre.**

**Passage One**

　　Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

　　26. A) There were no planets without moons. B) There was no air or water on Jupiter.

　　C) Life was not possible in outer space. D) The mystery of life could not be resolved.

　　27. A) It has a number of active volcanoes. B) It has an atmosphere like the earth’s.

　　C) It has a large ocean under its surface. D) It has deep caves several miles long.

　　28. A) Light is not an essential element to it. B) Life can form in very hot temperatures.

　　C) Every form of life undergoes evolution. D) Oxygen is not needed for some life forms.

**Passage Two**

　　Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

　　29. A) Whether they should take the child home.

　　B) What Dr. Mayer’s instructions exactly were.

　　C) Who should take care of the child at home.

　　D) When the child would completely recover.

　　30. A) She encourages them to ask questions when in doubt.

　　B) She makes them write down all her instructions.

　　C) She has them act out what they are to do at home.

　　D) She asks them to repeat what they are supposed to do.

　　31. A) It lacks the stability of the printed word. B) It contains many grammatical errors.

　　C) It is heavily dependent on the context. D) It facilitates interpe

**Passage Three**

　　Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

　　32. A) Job security. B) Good labour relations.

　　C) Challenging work. D) Attractive wages and benefits.

　　33. A) Many tedious jobs continue to be done manually.

　　B) More and more unskilled workers will lose jobs.

　　C) Computers will change the nature of many jobs.

　　D) Boring jobs will gradually be made enjoyable.

　　34. A) Offer them chances of promotion.

　　B) Improve their working conditions.

　　C) Encourage them to compete with each other.

　　D) Give them responsibilities as part of a team.

　　35. A) They will not bring real benefits to the staff.

　　B) They concern a small number of people only.

　　C) They are arbitrarily set by the administrators.

　　D) They are beyond the control of ordinary workers.

**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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.**

　　注意：此部分试题在答题卡2上。

　　In the humanities, authors write to inform you in many ways. These methods can be (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ into three types of informational writing: factual, descriptive, and process.

　　Factual writing provides (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ information on an author, composer, or artist or on a type of music, literature, or art. Examples of factual writing include notes on a book jacket or (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ cover and longer pieces, such as an article describing a style of music which you might read in a music (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ course. This kind of writing provides a (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for your study of the humanities.

　　As its name (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_, descriptive writing simply describes, or provides an (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of, a piece of music, art, or literature. For example, descriptive writing might list the colors an artist used in a painting or the (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a composer included in a musical composition, so as to make pictures or sounds in the reader’s mind by calling up specific details of the work. (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　Process writing explains a series of actions that bring about a result. (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This kind of writing is often found in art, where understanding how an art has created a certain effect is important. (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part Ⅳ Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

**Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

　　In families with two working parents, fathers may have more impact on a child’s language development than mothers, a new study suggests.

　　Researchers 47 92 families form 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, level of education and child care arrangements. Overall, it was a group of well-class families, with married parents both living in the home.

　　When the children were 2, researchers videotaped them at home in free-play sessions with both parents, 48 all of their speech. The study will appear in the November issue of The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology.

　　The scientists measured the 49 number of utterance (话语) of the parents, the number of different words they used, the complexity of their sentences and other 50 of their speech. On average, fathers spoke less than mothers did, but they did not differ in the length of utterances or proportion of questions asked.

　　Finally, the researchers 51 the children’s speech at age 3, using a standardized language test. The only predictors of high scores on the test were the mother’s level of education, the 52 of child care and the number of different words the father used.

　　The researchers are 53 why the father’s speech, and not the mother’s, had an effect.

　　“It’s well 54 that the mother’s language does have an impact,” said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study. It could be that the high-functioning mothers in the study had 55 had a strong influence on their children’s speech development, Ms. Pancsofar said, “or it may be that mothers are 56 in a way we didn’t measure in the study.”

　　注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。

　　A) already B) analyzed C) aspects D) characters E) contributing F) describing

　　G) established H) quality I) quoted J) recording K) recruited L) total

　　M) unconscious N) unsure O) yet

**Section B**

**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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

　　Throughout this long, tense election, everyone has focused on the presidential candidates and how they’ll change America. Rightly so, but selfishly, I’m more fascinated by Michelle Obama and what she might be able to do, not just for this country, but for me as an African-American woman. As the potential First Lady, she would have the world’s attention. And that means that for the first time people will have a chance to get up close and personal with the type of African-American woman they so rarely see.

　　Usually, the lives of black women go largely unexamined. The prevailing theory seems to be that we’re all hot-tempered single mothers who can’t keep a man. Even in the world of make-believe, black women still can’t escape the stereotype of being eye-rolling, oversexed females raised by our never-married, alcoholic (酗酒的) mothers.

　　These images have helped define the way all women are viewed, including Michelle Obama. Before she ever gets the chance to commit to a cause, charity or foundation as First Lady, her most urgent and perhaps most complicated duty may be simple to be herself.

　　It won’t be easy. Because few mainstream publications have done in-depth features on regular African-American women, little is known about who we are, what we think and what we face on a regular basis. For better or worse, Michelle will represent us all.

　　Just as she will have her critics, she will also have millions of fans who usually have little interest in the First Lady. Many African-American blogs have written about what they’d like to see Michelle bring to the White House—mainly showing the world that a black woman can support her man and raise a strong black family. Michelle will have to work to please everyone—an impossible task. But for many African-American women like me, just a little of her poise (沉着), confidence and intelligence will go a long way in changing an image that’s been around for far too long.

　　57. Why does Michelle Obama hold a strong fascination for the author?

　　A) She serves as a role model for African women.

　　B) She possesses many admirable qualities becoming a First Lady.

　　C) She will present to the world a new image of African-American women.

　　D) She will pay closer attention to the interests of African-American women.

　　58. What is the common stereotype of African-American women according to the author?

　　A) They are victims of violence. B) They are of an inferior violence.

　　C) They use quite a lot of body language. D) They live on charity and social welfare.

　　59. What do many African-Americans write about in their blogs?

　　A) Whether Michelle can live up to the high expectations of her fans.

　　B) How Michelle should behave as a public figure.

　　C) How proud they are to have a black woman in the White House.

　　D) What Michelle should do as wife and mother in the White House.

　　60. What does the author say about Michelle Obama as a First Lady?

　　A) However many fans she has, she should remain modest,

　　B) She shouldn’t disappoint the African-American community.

　　C) However hard she tries, she can’t expect to please everybody.

　　D) She will give priority to African-American women’s concerns.

　　61. What do many African-American women hope Michelle Obama will do?

　　A) Help change the prevailing view about black women.

　　B) Help her husband in the task of changing America.

　　C) Outshine previous First Lady.

　　D) Fully display her fine qualities.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.**

　　When next year’s crop of high-school graduates arrive at Oxford University in the fall of 2009, they’ll be joined by a new face; Andrew Hamilton, the 55-year-old provost (教务长) of Yale, who’ll become Oxford’s vice-chancellor—a position equivalent to university president in America.

　　Hamilton isn’t the only educator crossing the Atlantic. Schools in France, Egypt, Singapore, etc, have also recently made top-level hires from abroad. Higher education has become a big and competitive business nowadays, and like so many businesses, it’s gone global. Yet the talent flow isn’t universal. High-level personnel tend to head in only one direction: outward from America.

　　The chief reason is that American schools don’t tend to seriously consider looking abroad. For example, when the board of the University of Colorado searched for a new president, it wanted a leader familiar with the state government, a major source of the university’s budget. “We didn’t do any global consideration,” says Patricia Hayes, the board’s chair. The board ultimately picked Bruce Benson, a 69-year-old Colorado businessman and political activist (活动家) who is likely to do well in the main task of modern university presidents: fund-raising. Fund-raising is a distinctively American thing, since U.S. schools rely heavily on donations. The fund-raising ability is largely a product of experience and necessity.

　　Many European universities, meanwhile, are still mostly dependent on government funding. But government support has failed to keep pace with rising student number. The decline in government support has made funding-raising an increasing necessary ability among administrators and has hiring committees hungry for Americans.

　　In the past few years, prominent schools around the world have joined the trend. In 2003, when Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard, another former Yale provost, as its vice-chancellor, the university publicly stressed that in her previous job she had overseen “a major strengthening of Yale’s financial position.”

　　Of course, fund-raising isn’t the only skill outsiders offer. The globalization of education means more universities will be seeking heads with international experience of some kind of promote international programs and attract a global student body. Foreigners can offer a fresh perspective on established practices.

　　62. What is the current trend in higher education discussed in the passage?

　　A) Institutions worldwide are hiring administrators from the U.S.

　　B) A lot of political activists are being recruited as administrators.

　　C) American universities are enrolling more international students.

　　D) University presidents are paying more attention to funding-raising.

　　63. What is the chief consideration of American universities when hiring top-level administrators?

　　A) The political correctness. B) Their ability to raise funds.

　　C) Their fame in academic circles. D) Their administrative experience.

　　64. What do we learn about European universities from the passage?

　　A) The tuitions they charge have been rising considerably.

　　B) Their operation is under strict government supervision.

　　C) They are strengthening their position by globalization.

　　D) Most of their revenues come from the government.

　　65. Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard as its vice-chancellor chiefly because \_\_\_\_\_.

　　A) she was known to be good at raising money

　　B) she could help strengthen its ties with Yale

　　C) she knew how to attract students overseas

　　D) she had boosted Yale’s academic status

　　66. In what way do top-level administrators from abroad contribute to university development?

　　A) They can enhance the university’s image.

　　B) They will bring with them more international faculty.

　　C) They will view a lot of things from a new perspective.

　　D) They can set up new academic disciplines.

**Part Ⅴ Cloze (15 minutes)**

**Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.**

　　Older people must be given more chances to learn if they are to contribute to society rather than be a financial burden, according to a new study on population published recently.

　　The current people approach which 67 on younger people and on skills for employment is not 68 to meet the challenges of demographic (人口结构的) change, it says. Only 1% of the education budget is 69 spent on the oldest third of the population.

　　The 70 include the fact that most people can expect to spend a third of their lives in 71 , that there are now more people over 59 than under 16 and that 11.3 million people are 72 state pension age.

　　“ 73 needs to continue throughout life. Our historic concentration of policy attention and resources 74 young people cannot meet the new 75 ,” says the report’s author, Professor Stephen McNair.

　　The major 76 of our education budget is spent on people below the age of 25. 77 people are changing their jobs, 78 , partners and lifestyles more often than 79 , they need opportunities to learn at every age 80 , some people are starting new careers in their 50s and later.

　　People need opportunities to make a “midlife review” to 81 to the later stage of employed life, and to plan for the transition (过渡) 82 retirement, which may now happen 83 at any point from 50 to over 90, says McNair.

　　And there should be more money 84 to support people in establishing a 85 of identity and finding constructive 86 for the “third age”, the 20 or more years they will spend in healthy retired life.

　　67. A) operates B) focuses C) counts D) depends

　　68. A) superior B) regular C) essential D) adequate

　　69. A) currently B) barely C) anxiously D) heavily

　　70. A) regulations B) obstacles C) challenges D) guidelines

　　71. A) enjoyment B) retirement C) stability D) inability

　　72. A) over B) after C) across D) beside

　　73. A) Indentifying B) Learning C) Instructing D) Practicing

　　74. A) at B) by C) in D) on

　　75. A) desires B) realms C) needs D) intentions

　　76. A) measure B) ratio C) area D) portion

　　77. A) When B) Until C) Whether D) Before

　　78. A) neighbors B) moods C) homes D) minds

　　79. A) age B) ever C) previously D) formerly

　　80. A) For example B) By contrast C) In particular D) On average

　　81. A) transform B) yield C) adjust D) suit

　　82. A) within B) from C) beyond D) to

　　83. A) unfairly B) unpredictably C) instantly D) indirectly

　　84. A) reliable B) considerable C) available D) feasible

　　85. A) sense B) conscience C) project D) definition

　　86. A) ranks B) assets C) ideals D) roles

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

**Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.**

　　87. You would not have failed if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(按照我的指令去做).

　　88. Despite the hardship he encountered, Mark never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(放弃对知识的追求).

　　89. Scientists agree that it will be a long time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我们找到治愈癌症的方法).

　　90. Production has to be increased considerably to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(与消费者不断增长的需求保持同步).

　　91. The more exercise you take,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(你越不大可能得感冒).

**2009年12月大学英语四级考试答案详解**

　　Part Ⅰ Writing

　　审题谋篇

　　本次四级作文主题为“绿色校园”，这是一个看似简单普通的话题，写起来却不是那么容易。因为很多考生对于“绿色校园”所表达的内涵感觉比较生僻。假如对“绿色校园”这一主题感到难以把握，考生可以从作文提纲入手进行分析以获取对“绿色校园”这一概念的相关信息。根据作文提示2，可以看出此处的“绿色校园”指的决不仅仅是青青的草地和高大的树木构成的校园绿色风景，也不仅仅指对校园环境的珍视和爱护，而是指一种环境保护的文化氛围和师生具有的环境素养，以及由此带来的和谐的人文环境和社会绩效。在深入理解概念的基础上，考生还应对 “绿色校园”的重要性进行剖析，这时，考生可以从多个角度组织素材，比如从校园的环境问题出发，进而扩展到师生的环境意识对“绿色校园”所产生的长远意义以及为未来环境改善所做的贡献。最后是阐述建设“绿色校园”所要采取的措施。需要注意的就是作文给分的重点在于考生如何用恰当的语言词汇表达自己的思想观点。而不是写得越多，得分就越高。一般分成三个自然段，大概十句话，基本的分布为首段、末段合起来五句或六句，中间段五句或四句，做到结构清楚，重点突出，就可以了。

　　参考范文

　　Creating a Green Campus

　　Recently, with the idea of making and maintaining “a green earth” being the focus of the society, “green campus” has become a more and more popular concept in universities or colleges, which, undoubtedly, will bring us an ever-lasting benefit to both our campus and our society.

　　The concept of “green campus” does not only mean a green environment but also refers to an environmental sense in people’s mind. Campus plays a crucial role in educating the young generation and the consciousness of “green campus” will definitely produce a profound effect on students’ various environmental protection activities after their graduation. What’s more, the young generation is under the burden of severe environmental pollution and there are many problems waiting for them to solve.

　　To make “green campus” come true, firstly, it is necessary to work out effective principles for the development of sustainable and recyclable campus. Secondly, it calls for people’s awareness of the serious pollution around us and actual action to reduce the waste. Last but not least, it is necessary to strengthen the ties between campus and society, so as to ensure that “green campus” can work smoothly with the co-effort of the whole society.

　　建设绿色校园

　　近来，随着建设并保持“绿色地球”的观念成为社会关注的焦点，“绿色校园”也成为校园里流行的话题。这无疑会给我们的校园和社会带来长远的利益。

　　“绿色校园”不仅仅指绿色的环境，还包括人们头脑中的环境意识。学校在培养年轻一代上起着关键作用，“绿色校园”的意识必定会对学生毕业后的环境保护意识产生长远影响。更为重要的是，年轻一代面临着严重的环境污染，有太多问题等待他们去解决。

　　为使“绿色校园”成为现实，首先应该制定出可持续发展、可长远发展的有效政策。其次，还需要人们对环境污染的严肃性有正确认识并采取实际行动切实减少污染。最后但同样重要的是，有必要加强学校和社会的联系以便在全社会共同努力下使“绿色校园”顺利实施。

　　范文点评

　　范文以“绿色校园”开篇，保证了文章切题。第一段开门见山，强调当今环保理念下构建“绿色校园”的长远意义。第二段，着重讨论“绿色校园”的含义，指出“绿色校园”不仅指校园中的绿化，还指生活在校园中的人们的绿色和环保意识，把校园这个小环境和社会这个大环境结合起来，说理更加深刻。第三段是谈及具体的做法，分一、二、三点进行论述，无疑是使“绿色校园”的理念落在实处。结构完整，首尾呼应，用词准确。关系词的正确使用让句与句之间、段与段之间衔接紧凑，思想表达成熟有深度。

　　【生动的用词】 maintain保持;concept概念;profound长远的;sustainable可持续的;recyclable可循环的。

　　【丰富的短语】bring benefit to带来利益;play a crucial role in发挥关键作用;under the burden of在……重负下;come true实现;call for要求。

　　【多变的句式】

　　范文中长句、短句、简单句、复杂句交叉使用。不同句型之间的转换，能让阅卷老师更好地了解考生对句子结构的掌握运用，从而获得高分。

　　避错指导

　　本次作文在题材上，虽然仍然延续了我们所熟悉校园类话题，但与社会背景有很大关系。刚刚闭幕的哥本哈根世界气候大会使环保减排这个主题成为焦点，在全世界都提倡可持续发展、和谐发展这一背景下的“绿色校园”，同时也是一个社会热点话题，这是我们审题时所必须考虑的。另外开篇时，切忌拖泥带水，应直截了当，使阅卷老师对文章主题一目了然。

　　除正确审题之外，考生还应注意语言的准确运用，不落俗套。不同句型之间转换时，考生应对句子结构全面掌握，避免句式错误造成扣分。

　　最后，应尽量避免单词拼写错误。本次作文常见的卷面拼写错误如下表：

　　正确拼写 词性及词义 错误的拼写

　　focus n. 焦点 focuse

　　effect n. 影响 effection /affect

　　environment n. 环境 envirment/invironment

　　burden n. 负担 burdon

　　solve v. 解决 slove

　　serious a. 严肃的 serous

　　true a. 真的 ture

　　society n. 社会 soceity

　　theory n. 理论 thery

　　总之，考生在构思和写作过程中要尽可能做到思路完整，恰如其分地选择词汇。毕竟，无错表达才是四级语言表达合格的核心。

　　能力拓展

　　【同义词转换】

　　作文表达除了准确，还要做到句式多变，词汇灵活多样。

　　1. realize → be aware of 意识到

　　We’d better be aware of the seriousness of pollution around us. 我们最好意识到周围污染的严峻性。

　　2. keep → preserve 保持

　　It is necessary to educate the students to be conscious of the importance to preserve the environment. 有必要教育学生意识到保护环境的重要性。

　　3. lead → conduct 引导

　　This will help conduct the activities of the college students. 这有助于引导大学生的行为。

　　【话题备考锦囊】

　　6. The idea of “a green campus” is beyond a green environment. “绿色校园”绝不仅仅是一个绿色环境。

　　7. The construction of “a green campus” will greatly stimulate students to take part in various environmental protection activities. 建设“绿色校园”将会极大激励学生参与环境保护。

　　8. To bring “a green campus” to its full play, effective measures should be taken. 为全面实施“绿色校园”，必须采取有效措施。

　　9. Campus construction is of vital importance not only to the physical development of students but to their mental health as well. 校园建设不仅对学生的身体发展很重要，而且对他们的心理健康也很重要。

　　10. There is little doubt that further consideration must be paid to our green campus. 毫无疑问，对于绿色校园应该给与更多的思考。

　　【话题词汇拓展】

　　devastation n. 毁坏　　　　　　　　　　　　disastrous a. 损失惨重的

　　doom v. 厄运，毁灭　　　　　　　　　　　 existence n. 存在，生活

　　healthful a. 健康的 　messy a. 肮脏的，凌乱的

　　participation n. 分享，参与 preserve v. 保存，保护

　　preventive a. 预防性的 purify v. 澄清，净化

　　stimulation n. 激励，鼓舞 arouse consciousness 唤起意识

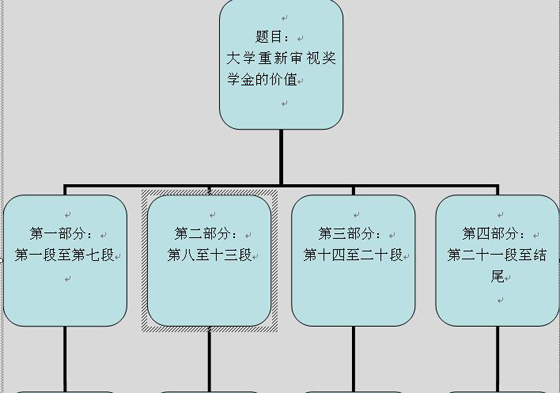
　　命题风向标

　　本次作文难度适中，与之前考试中出现的“限塑”主题有千丝万缕的联系。考生要想在本次作文中获取高分，除了审题恰当独到，还要有扎实的语言基础。如本文主题“绿色校园”可以采用多种表达：green campus和environmental-friendly campus;“绿色校园的构建”可以使用create，build up，establish和construct等，以体现考生对词汇多样性的积累。

　　从关注白色污染到关注博物馆免费开放，再到绿色校园构建，四级作文命题重点在侧重校园类话题的同时开始向与大学生生活有关的话题转移。由此也凸显了对历年真题分析的重要意义。更多地立足真题，总结规律，切实提高自己语言能力，始终是四级作文备考的根本。

　Part Ⅱ Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

　　篇章结构



核心词汇

　　1. aid n. ①帮助，援助 ②助手v. 帮助，援助

　　【用】financial aid经济援助;merit aid/ Merit-based奖学金;need-based aid助学金或经济资助;foreign aid外援，对外援助;hearing aid助听器;aids and appliances用具，设备【搭】in aid to用来帮助，起……作用;lead one’s aid (to)援助，给予帮助;in aid of作为援助……之用【拓】aidance n. 协助，帮助;aidant a. 帮助的;aided a. 辅助的

　　2. project v. ①设计 ②发射n. 事业，计划，工程

　　【用】Project Hope希望工程;project manager项目经理;project plan项目规划;project budget项目预算，工程预算【拓】projection n. 突出，发射;projecting a. 突出的

　　3. selective a. 选择性的

　　4. 【用】selective analysis重点分析;selective breeding选择育种，选择性繁殖 【拓】select v. 挑选，选拔a. 精选的;selection n. 选择，挑选，选集

　　5. package n. 包裹;套装软件，程序包a. 一揽子的

　　【用】package design包装设计;package agreement一揽子安排，一揽子方案;package holiday(旅行社安排一切的)一揽子旅游;package tour包办旅行(路线、地点、时间和费用等均作统一规定和安排的旅游);package program组装程序【拓】pack n.包装，背包v. 包装，压紧;packaged a. 袋装的;packager n. 打包机

　　6. ranking a. 头等的;n. 等级，地位

【用】ranking list排名;ranking method等级法，排序法

【拓】rank n. 等级;队列;v. 排列，列队

　　7. grant v. ①授予 ②承认;n. ①授予物 ②拨款

　　【用】grant of a patent授予专利权【搭】take…for granted认为……是理所当然; Granted/Granting that即使……(也)【拓】grants n. 补助金，津贴(grant的复数)

　　8. enrol v. 登记，入学，参军，注册

　　【搭】enrol in选课，参加【拓】enrollment n. 登记，入伍;enrollee n. 入学者，入伍者

　　9. eliminate v. 消除，排除

　　【用】eliminate illiteracy扫盲;eliminate poverty消除贫困;eliminate noise 消除噪声【拓】eliminate 是指把已进入者从中排除;exclude v. 指把想进入者拒之门外

　　10. qualify v. 使具有资格，证明……合格【用】qualifying examination资格考试，初试;qualifying competition预选赛，资格赛 【搭】qualify as 取得……资格，作为……合适;qualify for有……的资格，合格【拓】qualified a. 有资格的，合格的

　　11. excel v. 胜过，优于，擅长n. [计算机] 软件名称

【搭】to excel in/at (在某方面)胜过(或超过)别人;to excel in music 擅长音乐

【拓】 excellent a. 极好的，卓越的;excellence n. 优秀，长处

　　12. submit v. 使服从，提交【用】submit oneself to discipline遵守纪律;submit registration提交登记表，提交注册【搭】submit to 服从;submit…to 将……呈交给【拓】 submission n. 服从，投降

　　试题详解

　　1. 【原题译文】随着越来越多的低收入学生追求高等教育，一些学院\_\_。

　　B【快速解题】本题的题干关键词是more and more，low-income students和pursuing higher education。由此即可定位到原文第二段，全文的主旨段。

　　【篇章分析】原文第二段指出：“But with low-income students projected to make up an ever-larger share of the college-bound population in coming years, some schools are re-examining whether that aid, typically known as merit aid, is the most effective use of precious institutional dollars.”原文中with low-income students projected to make up an ever-larger share of the college-bound population和题干中with more and more low-income students pursuing higher education意思一致;原文中re-examining和B选项中revise意思相同。所以答案为B。

　　2. 【原题译文】位于米德维尔的阿勒格尼学院三年前做了什么?

　　D【快速解题】本题的题干关键词是大学名称Allegheny College in Meadville和do，由此定位到原文第三段。

　　【篇章分析】原文第三段指出：“George Washington University in Washington, D.C., for example, said last week that it would cut the value of its average merit scholarships by about one-third and reduce the number of recipients (接受者), pouring the savings, about $2.5 million, into need-based aid. Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa., made a similar decision three years ago.”题目中的D项It cut its merit-based aid help the needy students与原文cut the value of its average merit scholarships by about one-third and reduce the number of recipients, pouring the savings, about $2.5 million, into need-based aid意思相同，所以答案为D。

　　3. 【原题译文】有排名意识的大学提供奖学金的主要目的是\_\_。

　　C【快速解题】本题的题干关键词是rankings-conscious和purpose，由此可定位到原文第七段。

　　【篇章分析】原文第七段指出：“But for rankings-conscious schools in between, merit aid has served primarily as a tool to recruit top students and to improve their academic profiles.”原文中的recruit表示“招收”，和答案C中的attract意思相似，所以答案为C。

　　4. 【原题译文】汉密尔顿的入学和助学金办公室主任莫尼卡•英泽相信\_\_。

　　D【快速解题】本题的题干关键词是Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hanilton，由此可定位到原文第十段。

　　【篇章分析】原文第十段指出：“to be discounting the price for families that don’t need financial aid doesn’t feel right any more.”原文与D项it’s not right to give aid to those who can afford the tuition意思相同，所以答案为D。

　　5. 【原题译文】近年来，奖学金的增长比助学金快得多，是因为\_\_。

　　B【快速解题】本题的题干关键词是merit-based aid和increased，由此即可定位到原文第十二段第二句。

　　【篇章分析】原文第十二段第二句指出：“typically in a bid to enroll top students in the state’s public institutions.” in a bid to 可以理解为“为了……，力求……”。enroll top students in the state’s public institutions符合原题意思，所以答案为B

6. 【原题译文】依大卫•莱尔德来看，许多私立学院对奖学金的态度是什么?

　　A【快速解题】本题的题干关键词是David Laird，attitude，private colleges和merit aid，由此即可定位到原文第十四段。

　　【篇章分析】原文第十四段指出：“David Laird, president of the Minnesota Private College Council, says many of his schools would like to reduce their merit aid”。原文和答案A项They would like to see it reduced意思一致，所以答案为A。

　　7. 【原题译文】为什么阿勒格尼学院不打算完全取消奖学金?

　　C【快速解题】本题的题干是Allegheny College和drop merit aid。由此即可定位到原文第十六段。

　　【篇章分析】原文第十六段指出：“A complicating factor is that merit aid has become so popular with middle-income families, who don’t qualify for need-based aid, that many have to depend on it.”。原文中depend on和答案C选项中的rely on意思相同，所以答案为C。

　　8. qualified

　　【原题译文】每年是否可以继续享受学术奖学金取决于奖学金得主是否继续\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

　　【快速解题】本题的题干关键词是annual renewal，academic，merit scholarships和recipient，由此即可定位到原文A few words about merit-based aid这一部分。

　　【篇章分析】原文A few words about merit-based aid部分第四句指出：“These merit scholarships usually help students pay tuition bills, and they can be renewed each year as long as the recipients continue to qualify”。 这些奖学金通常帮助学生交纳学费，只要他们继续符合条件，每年都可以继续享受。原文中的each year在本题中被换成了annual，原文中的renewed在本题中被换成了名词renewal，原文中的continue被转换成了remain，所以本题应该填形容词qualified。

　　9. recognizes

　　【原题译文】体育奖学金申请者要求有\_\_\_\_\_\_其在运动方面有杰出表现的教练或裁判的推荐。

　　【快速解题】本题的题干关键词是athletic和a coach or a referee，由此即可定位到原文A few words about merit-based aid这一部分第三段。

　　【篇章分析】原文A few words about merit-based aid这一部分第三段：“Recommendation for this scholarships is required, since exceptional athletic performance has to be recognized by a coach or a referee (裁判).”本奖学金必须有人推荐，因为杰出的运动表现必须得到教练或裁判的认可。题目把原文的被动结构变成了主动，而a coach or a referee是第三人称单数，所以本题应该填的答案是recognizes。

　　10. excellence

　　【原题译文】艺术奖学金要求申请者必须提交能表明其在某一领域\_\_\_\_\_\_的证明。

　　【快速解题】本题的题干关键词是applicants，artistic merit scholarships，produce evidence和show，由此可定位到原文A few words about merit-based aid这一部分第四段。

　　【篇章分析】原文A few words about merit-based aid这一部分第四段指出：“Artistic merit scholarships require that applicants excel in a given artistic area”。艺术奖学金要求申请者在一定艺术领域有突出表现。原文中的in a given artistic field和题目中的in a particular artistic field同义，题目中需要填的是动词show的宾语，即一个名词，而原句中对应的excel却是动词词性，需要变成名词形式，所以答案就是excel的名词形式excellence。

　　全文精译

　　大学重新审视奖学金的价值

　　许多大学给予学生经济资助时，最重要的依据仍然是学生良好的评估等级和较高的试卷分数。

　　但是在未来几年里，预计低收入家庭的学生数占大学生总数的比例越来越大。一些学校正在重新考虑奖学金是否是利用大学宝贵的资金最有效的途径。

　　例如，华盛顿特区的乔治•华盛顿大学上周公布说将削减约三分之一的奖学金，减少奖学金得主数，而将节省下来的大约250万美元用于助学金。位于宾夕法尼亚州米德维尔的阿勒格尼学院三年前也做出了类似的决定。

　　纽约克林顿市的哈密尔顿学院说它将逐步淘汰奖学金。该规定不会使现有的奖学金得主失去奖学金，助学金制度将从2008年秋天入学的学生开始实行。

　　并不是所有的大学都提供奖学金;一般来说，淘汰率越高的学校，越不太可能提供奖学金。例如，哈佛大学和普林斯顿大学慷慨地提供了各种助学金，但是许多不符合助学条件的家庭为了上名牌大学不管付多少钱都愿意。

　　对于规模较小的地方性学院来说，他们只是努力填满空缺，奖学金只是财政收入的重要来源，因为许多奖学金得主仍需支付比奖学金金额更高的学费，而正是这些学费维持大学的运转。

　　但是对于有排名意识的学校，奖学金已经成为招收一流学生和改善他们的学术效益的一种主要工具。斯基德莫尔大学的经济学家桑迪•波美说，“他们试图购买学生”。

　　研究表明奖学金存在一种倾向，即大部分奖学金得主不依靠奖学金仍能支付得起学费。

　　“展望未来，更迫切需要的助学金投资”，汉密尔顿的入学和助学金办公室主任莫尼卡•英泽说。汉密尔顿大学已提供10年的奖学金。在这段时间里，在《美国新闻和世界报导》对最好的文学院的排名中，它从第25名上升到第17名。

　　奖学金每年帮助了大约75名学生，或大约4%的学生，花费大约为一年1百万美元，“奖学金给我们带来了好处”，英泽说，但“奖学金这种变相优惠学费的做法对不需要经济援助的家庭来说，似乎不妥。”

　　助学金目前仍是学生接受资助的主要方式，包括国家助学金、联邦助学金和机构助学金。但是，从总体上和大学层面上来看，主要由学校和州提供的奖学金增长速度很快。

　　一项由美国宾州州立大学教授唐纳德•海勒主持的研究报告表明，在1995-96和2003-04年之间，仅就大学的奖学金而言，增加了212%，而助学金增加了47%。至少有15个州也提供奖学金，通常是为了在公立大学中招收优等生。

　　但是近年来，越来越多的批评已经迫使大学开始减少这种做法。汉密尔顿和其他大学最近的决策可能是“一种迹象，表明人们开始意识到这种破坏性的竞争”，波美说。波美与他人合作，共同发表了一份《大学报告》，对于大学资助不是建立在需要的基础之上表示担忧。

　　明尼苏达私立大学委员会主席大卫•莱尔德认为，很多私立学校想减少奖学金，但害怕这样做，会使优秀学生流失到他们的竞争对手那里去。

　　“没有人可以采取单方面行动，”莱尔德说。他正在探索是否能获得联邦反托拉斯法的豁免，以使会员大学可以讨论如何共同降低奖学金。“这是一个跑得很快的旋转木马，没有大学相信他们能承受摆脱木马束缚的风险。”

　　一个复杂因素就是，奖学金已经在不符合助学金条件的中产阶级家庭中变得很受欢迎，结果许多家庭都依靠它。并且，随着学费不断增加，奖助学金之间的界限也变得模糊了。

　　这是阿勒格尼大学并不打算完全取消奖学金的理由之一。

　　“我们仍然相信对成绩优异者进行奖励的效用，好学生很重视奖学金”， 阿勒格尼大学负责招生的副校长斯科特•弗利达霍夫说。

　　位于亚特兰大的艾莫利大学以拥有47亿美元的捐赠而自豪。同时该校拟采取新政策。今年，该大学宣布将取消特困生贷款，同时对中产阶级家庭的贷款进行限额，但它将扩大其已有28年历史的奖学金项目。

　　“是的，我们在玩奖学金游戏，”负责大学本科教育的副院长汤姆兰•卡斯特承认。但这也有它的优势，他说，“事实上，这不仅仅关系到低收入人群，它还关系到无缘问津助学金、普通的美国中产阶级家庭。”

　　\* 关于奖学金制度的几点补充

　　奖学金是向在某一领域杰出的学生提供的资助，通常是指学术、体育和艺术奖学金。

　　学术奖学金是以学生在高中阶段的分数，平均成绩和学术表现为基础。它们通常是专门为学生在高中毕业后直接进入大学而设置的。然而，还有为学习成绩格外突出的在校大学生准备的奖学金。这些奖学金通常帮助学生交纳学费，只要他们继续符合条件，每年都可以继续享受。某些情况下，学生在申请过程中可能需要学校或者一位教师推荐。

　　运动奖学金是为在任何一种体育运动中突出的学生设置的奖学金，从足球到田径项目。本奖学金必须有人推荐，因为杰出的运动表现必须得到教练或裁判的认可。申请者需要寄送包含他们最佳表现的一盘磁带。

　　艺术奖学金要求申请者在一定艺术领域有突出表现。一般包括创作领域，如艺术、设计、时装、音乐、舞蹈或写作。申请艺术奖学金，通常要求学生提供一个选辑，它可以包括艺术作品集、音乐表演录像或舞蹈的视频

Part Ⅲ Listening Comprehension

　　Section A

　　试题详解

　　11. A) Get some small change. A)换取零钱。

　　B) Find a shopping center. B)找一个购物中心。

　　C) Cash a check at a bank. C)在银行兑现支票。

　　D) Find a parking meter. D) 找一个停车计费器。

　　【听音指导】选项均缺少主语，属于细节题加转折题型，预读时无需关注句意，直接找相似场景即可，并且按照听力短对话规律，重点仍然在女士话语当中，典型的“转折”出答案题型。

　　【正确项分析】由but后的money changer可知男生需要换零钱，可快速排除选项B (购物中心)和选项D (停车) 二个场景，答案应在选项A、C当中。C选项虽也和“钱”有关，但对话中对该选项中的银行只字未提，由此可知答案为选项A。

　　【原文及译文】

　　M: Excuse me. Do you have change for a ten-dollar note? I need to pay the parking meter.

　　W: I’m sorry, but I think you can get it through the money changer in the shopping center across the street.

　　Q: What is the man trying to do?

　　男士：打扰一下，你能给我换开一张10美元的钞票吗?我需要支付停车费。

　　女士：很抱歉，但我觉得你可以到马路对面的购物中心里的货币兑换中换取零钱。

　　问题：男士要干什么?

　　【词汇点拨】parking meter 停车计费器;cash a check 支票兑现;change n. 零钱

　　12. A) Shopping with his son. A) 与儿子一起购物。

　　B) Buying a gift for a child. B) 给孩子买礼物。

　　C) Promoting a new product. C) 促销新产品。

　　D) Bargaining with a salesgirl. D) 与女售货员讨价还价。

　　【听音指导】预览选项，可发现均缺少主语，与11题一样，属于细节题加建议题型，直接寻找相似场景即可，可快速排除选项C，因为只有C选项是关于“出售”(促销)，而其它选项都和“购买”有关;答案应在选项A、B、D中。

　　【正确项分析】女士话语仍具有绝对指导意义，非常简单的建议考点，竟然直接用到了suggest，其后必有答案，女生提到toy train和brand，加上男生说的school boy，可确定答案为选项B。

　　【干扰项分析】A选项中的son是无中生有，切忌主观猜测。选项D可在听时排除，原文中并无任何涉及关于“还价”或具体金额的内容。

　　【原文及译文】

　　M: Can you recommend something that a school boy of 7 or 8 will really like?

　　W: I’d suggest this toy train, sir. It’s an excellent brand. Very popular all over the world these days.

　　Q: What is the man doing?

　　男士：你能给我推荐一个七八岁学童真正喜欢的东西吗?

　　女士：我给你推荐这款玩具火车。这是一个优秀的品牌。在世界各地都非常受欢迎。

　　问题：男士正在做什么?

　　【词汇点拨】recommend v. 推荐;brand n. 品牌;promote v. 促销;bargain v. 讨价还价

　　13. A) Taking photographs. A) 拍照。

　　B) Enhancing images. B) 突显形象。

　　C) Mending cameras. C) 修理相机。

　　D) Painting pictures. D) 画画。

　　【听音指导】选项仍均缺少主语，属于细节考查题。选项D与其他三项明显不同，可初步排除。第一句由女士发出，需仔细聆听，原文提到taking pictures(拍照)，由此确定话题方向。

　　【正确项分析】女士说话中提到taking pictures，与选项A中的taking photographs一致，答案为A选项。

　　【原文及译文】

　　W: Do you let people know when you’re taking pictures of them?

　　M: I try not to. You know any picture of a person who poses for the camera would look dull and unnatural.

　　Q: What are the speakers talking about?

　　女士：你给人们拍照时，会让他们知道吗?

　　男士：尽量不让他们知道。你也知道一个人为拍照摆出的姿势看起来呆滞、不自然。

　　问题：讲话人在谈论什么?

　 【词汇点拨】pose v. 摆姿势 n. 姿势，姿态;enhance v. 提高，加强;image n. 图像，形象

　　14. A) He moved to Baltimore when he was young. A) 他年轻的时候搬到巴尔的摩。

　　B) He can provide little useful information. B) 他提供不了太多有用信息。

　　C) He will show the woman around Baltimore. C) 他将领女士参观巴尔的摩。

　　D) He will ask someone else to help the woman. D) 他将找其他人来帮助女士。

　　【听音指导】此题考查意义解释题加转折题型，此类题型答案多为“听见什么不选什么”。 本题需要对考生有一定的实力要求，属于可“失分”的题目。关注动词 move to，provide，show around和ask。

　　【正确项分析】经典转折考法，直接用but定位答案即可，男生说自己当时还很年轻，言下之意自己对当地情况不够了解。答案为B选项。

　　【干扰项分析】根据四级听力中短对话“尾词错误原则”，即结尾内容听得越清楚越不能选，可顺利排除A选项。选项C没有提及。选项D与选项B为相似项，其中应有答案，男士并未主动提出找人帮忙，故排除选项D。

　　【原文及译文】

　　W: I need to talk to someone who knows Baltimore well. I’m told you lived there.

　　M: Oh, but I was really young at the time

　　Q: What does the man mean?

　　女士：我需要找个非常了解巴尔的摩的人。我听说你曾在那里居住过。

　　男士：哦，但是我那时候太年轻了。

　　问题：男士是什么意思?

　　【词汇点拨】show around 领……参观

15. A) He is rather disappointed. A) 他非常失望。

　　B) He is highly ambitious. B) 他很有抱负。

　　C) He can’t face up to the situation. C) 他不能面对处境。

　　D) He knows his own limitation. D) 他知道自己的不足。

　　【听音指导】预读四个选项时只有B提到了“正面、积极”的方向，可初步排除。选项预读较难，但本题属于经典转折题型，关注相应标志词即可。but出现表示“前否后肯”，直接用but定位答案，就可选出正确选项。

　　【正确项分析】原文是“承担责任前需要积累更多经验”，表明他知道自己的不足之处，与选项D同义。

　　【干扰项分析】A选项中是rather，与原文的a little 不一致，可排除。C选项原文中未曾提及。

　　【原文及译文】

　　W: Aren’t you disappointed that you didn’t get the promotion?

　　M: Maybe a little, but I know I need more experience before I’m ready for that kind of responsibility.

　　Q: What do we learn about the man from this conversation?

　　女士：你没有被提升，不觉得失望吗?

　　男士：可能有一点，但我觉得承担责任前需要积累更多经验。

　　问题：从此对话可以得知男士的什么信息?

　 【词汇点拨】disappointed a. 失望的;ambitious a. 有雄心的;promotion n. 晋升;responsibility n. 责任

　　16. A) She must have paid a lot for the gym. A) 她一定在健身房花了很多钱。

　　B) She is known to have a terrific figure. B) 她以身材好而闻名。

　　C) Her gym exercise has yielded good results. C) 她的健身锻炼取得了很好的效果。

　　D) Her effort to keep fit is really praiseworthy. D) 她努力健身的做法值得称赞。

　　【听音指导】预读四个选项，可知选项A与其他三项明显不同，可初步排除。选项B、C都是关于锻炼效果极佳的表达，按照惯例其中应该有答案。本题为意义解释题，同义替换是答案。

　　【正确项分析】男士提到your effort has paid off，这与选项C中的has yielded good results一致，故选择C项。

　　【干扰项分析】男士赞扬女士身材好，但未曾提到她以此闻名，B选项可排除。男士也未称赞她的作法，故排除选项D。

　　【原文及译文】

　　W: I’ve been working out the gym since January. I was a bit out of shape.

　　M: You look terrific. It seems that your effort has paid off.

　　Q: What does the man imply about the woman?

　　女士：我从一月份一直在健身房锻炼。我之前都有些走形了。

　　男士：现在你看起来很棒。看来你的努力没有白费。

　　问题：男士暗示女士什么?

　　【词汇点拨】gym n. 健身房;yield v. 产生;keep fit 保持体型;work out 体育锻炼;out of shape 走形，走样;pay off 得到好结果

　　17. A) Female students are unfit for studying physics. A) 女学生不适合学习物理。

　　B) He can serve as the woman’s tutor. B) 他可以担当女士的家庭教师。

　　C) Physics is an important course at school. C) 在学校，物理是一门很重要的学科。

　　D) The professor’s suggestion is constructive. D) 教授的建议是有建设性的。

　　【听音指导】本题选项预读最难，找不出明显的相反或相似选项，听前可暂时确定两组方向。选项A、C与物理有关，选项B、D是导师的建议，待场景明确后再排除。

　　【正确项分析】首句用到suggest接着说到tutor场景明确，和选项B、D有关，排除选项A、C。首句Professor Clark suggested I get a tutor for advanced physics，可知答案为选项D。

　　【原文及译文】

　　W: Professor Clark suggested I get a tutor for advanced physics.

　　M: Well, that might help. Advanced physics is a pretty difficult course.

　　Q: What does the man mean?

　　女士：克拉克教授建议我得为高等物理找个家庭教师。

　　男士：嗯，那可能有帮助。高等物理确实是一门比较难的科目。

　　问题：男士的意思是什么?

　　【词汇点拨】tutor n. 家庭教师;constructive a. 有益的，建设性的

　　18. A) Indifferent. A) 漠不关心的。

　　B) Doubtful. B) 怀疑的。

　　C) Pleased. C) 高兴的。

　　D) Surprised. D) 惊奇的。

　　【听音指导】预读时可排除唯一的“积极”选项C。本题为加了“弦外之音” 意义解释题，同义替换是答案，此类题有较少的明显的语言点可以指示答案，难度较大。听音时关注说话者的语气。

　　【正确项分析】女士所谓的好消息是谈话的两个人都没有被炒鱿鱼。男士却既不兴奋，也没有表示怀疑，所以轻易排除选项B、C。因为他已经有点厌倦这份工作了，甚至想到要去辞职。与选项A意义相符。

　　【原文及译文】

　　W: Bill, have you heard the latest news? It appears we two won’t be laid off after all.

　　M: Oh, I’m somewhat tired of working here. I’ve been wondering whether I should resign. Anyway, the news seems to be good for you.

　　Q: How does the man feel about the news?

　　女士：比尔，知道最新消息吗?好像我俩都没有被炒鱿鱼。

　　男士：哦，我在这儿工作有些厌烦了，我一直在考虑我是否应该辞职。无论如何，这个消息对你来说是个好事。

　　问题：男士对新闻是怎么看的?

　　【词汇点拨】indifferent a. 漠不关心的;doubtful a. 持怀疑态度的;lay off 解雇;resign v.辞职;be tired of … 对……厌倦

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

　　19. A) He prefers the smaller evening classes. A) 他更喜欢晚上的小班课程。

　　B) He has signed up for a day course. B) 他已经报名参加白天课程。

　　C) He has to work during the day. C) 他白天上班。

　　D) He finds the evening course cheaper. D) 他发现晚上课程更便宜。

　　【听音指导】预览选项，选项A、D讨论evening class，选项B讲述day course，立刻可推测此长对话与课程有关，且该课程有day class和evening class之分。从这四个选项暗含的意义推测，男士应偏重于evening class，可初步推测，此题考查男士选择evening class的原因。

　　【正确项分析】原文中男士明确说明it would have to be an evening course since I work during the day，关键词在于since，正所谓“因果必考”，选项C与原文相符。

　　20. A) Learn a computer language. A) 学习一门计算机语言。

　　B) Learn data processing. B) 学习数据处理。

　　C) Buy some computer software. C) 买一些电脑软件。

　　D) Buy a few course books. D) 买一些课本。

　　【听音指导】行为动作考查题，根据19题推测，本对话涉及报班，由本题四个选项可知，所报课程与电脑有关，因为前三项均与computer有关。可知选项D与其他三项明显不同，可初步排除。本题也为一细节题，在听力过程中，应适时记录相关信息。

　　【正确项分析】女士先提到了Have you taken any courses in data processing，在其后紧跟着又对其进行了解释data processing is a course you have to take before you can take computer programming。对于data processing在对话中重复出现，且与问题相符，故选择B选项。

　　21. A) Thursday evening, from 7:00 to 9:45. A) 周四晚，7点至9点45分。

　　B) From September 1 to New Year’s eve. B) 从9月1号至新年前夕。

　　C) Every Monday, lasting for 12 weeks. C) 每周一，持续12周。

　　D) Three hours a week, 45 hours in total. D) 一星期三小时，总共45小时。

　　【听音指导】由选项即可知本题考查数字的细节题，且考查的数字为持续的时间，初步推测为某一课程所持续的时间。所以如在听力过程中涉及数字都要作笔记，且应注意数字的上下文场景。

　　【正确项分析】对该问题的回答，信息较分散，最初提到了every Monday, from 7 to 9:45。接下来在let me see停顿之后出现答案12 weeks，from September 1 to Christmas eve. 整合以上信息，应选C。

　　【干扰项分析】选项A错在Thursday evening，原文中明确给出应该是Monday evening。选项B中的New Year’s eve也是偷梁换柱，应为Christmas eve。选项D涉及小计算，每晚3小时，持续12周，应大约总共36小时才正确。

　　22. A) What to bring for registration. A) 登记时需要带什么。

　　B) Where to attend the class. B) 到哪里去上课。

　　C) How he can get to Frost Hall. C) 去弗罗斯特大厅怎么走。

　　D) Whether he can use a check. D) 他是否能用支票。

　　【听音指导】根据“前二后二必考”原则，本题又为本对话的最后一题，此题必在文章后面出题。由四选项的形式可初步推测，本题考查的是问题的内容。

　　【正确项分析】本题的问题直截了当，在原文中男士给出了明确的提问，Is there anything that I should bring with me? 与选项A同义。

　　【干扰项分析】许多考生按照常理或主观臆测选定选项B，此项在原文中恰恰没有提到。原文中男士也明确表明I know how to get there，选项C是多余的。文中虽提到checkbook，是女士对男士问题的回答，而非男士的发问，故排除。

　　【原文及译文】

　　W: Hello, Parkson College. May I help you?

　　M: Yes. I’m looking for information on courses in computer programming. I would need it for the fall semester.

　　W: Do you want a day or evening course?

　　M: Well, it would have to be an evening course since I work during the day.

　　W: Aha. Have you taken any courses in data processing?

　　M: No.

　　W: Oh! Well, data processing is a course you have to take before you can take computer programming.

　　M: Oh, I see. Well, when is it given? I hope it is not on Thursdays.

　　W: Well, there’s a class that meets on Monday evenings at 7.

　　M: Just once a week?

　　W: Yes. But that’s almost 3 hours from 7 to 9:45.

　　M: Oh! Well, that’s alright. I could manage that. How many weeks does the course last?

　　W: Mm, let me see. 12 weeks. You start the first week in September, and finish, oh, just before Christmas. December 21st.

　　M: And how much is the course?

　　W: That’s 300 dollars including the necessary computer time.

　　M: Ah-hum. Okay, Eh, where do I go to register?

　　W: Registration is on the second and third of September between 6 and 9 in Frost Hall.

　　M: Is that the round building behind the parking lot?

　　W: Yes, that’s the one.

　　M: Oh, I know how to get there. Is there anything that I should bring with me?

　　W: No, just your checkbook.

　　M: Well, thank you very much.

　　W: You’re very welcome. Bye!

　　M: Bye!

　　19: Why does the man choose to take an evening course?

　　20: What does the man have to do before taking the course of computer programming?

　　21: What do we learn about the schedule of the evening course?

　　22: What does the man want to know at the end of the conversation?

　　女士：你好。帕克森大学，有什么事需要帮忙吗?

　　男士：是的。我想咨询有关计算机程序设计课程的信息。我想在秋季学期上课。

　　女士：白天上课还是晚上上课?

　　男士：哦，因为我白天工作，我想晚上上课。

　　女士：嗯。你学过关于数据处理的课程吗?

　　男士：没有。

　　女士：哦! 好的，在学习计算机编程之前必须学习数据处理。

　　男士：哦，我明白了。数据处理什么时候上课? 我希望不是星期四。

　　女士：哦，有一个班在周一晚上7点。

　　男士：一周仅上一次?

　　女士：是的。从7点到9点45分，差不多3个小时。

　　男士：哦! 没关系，我可以做到。几个星期的课程?

　　女士：嗯，让我看看。12周。你从九月第一次周末开始，哦，圣诞节前夕12月21日结课。

　　男士：这门课程多少钱?

　　女士：300美元，包括必要的上机时间。

　　男士：好的，嗯，我到哪里去登记?

　　女士：在9月2号、3号6 点至 9点在弗罗斯特大厅登记。

　　男士：是停车场后面的圆形大楼吗?

　　女士：是的，就是那儿。

　　男士：哦，我知道怎么到那儿去。我必须要带什么东西吗?

　　女士：不用，只要带着支票簿即可。

　　男士：哦，太谢谢了。

　　女士：不用客气。再见!

　　男士：再见!

　　19：为什么男士选择晚间上课?

　　20：在上计算机程序设计课程之前必须要做什么?

　　21：我们能从晚间课程了解到什么信息?

　　22：在谈话最后男士想了解什么信息?

　　【词汇点拨】course n. 课程;computer programming 计算机编程;data processing 数据处理;parking lot 停车场;schedule n. 时间表

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

　　23. A) A training coach. A) 教练员。

　　B) A trading adviser. B) 商业顾问。

　　C) A professional manager. C) 职业经理。

　　D) A financial trader. D) 金融交易商。

　　【听音指导】本题为本长对话的第一题，出题点必在对话开始，由选项可知，本题涉及职业， 对于职业的考查也是前几年四级考试的重点。

　　【正确项分析】男士在文中明确提及trading in financial markets，根据同义推断原理，可推断该男士的职业是financial trader.

　　24. A) He can save on living expenses. A) 他可以节省生活费用。

　　B) He considers cooking creative. B) 他认为烹饪是具有创新性的。

　　C) He can enjoy healthier food. C) 他喜欢健康食物。

　　D) He thinks take-away is tasteless. D) 他觉得外带食品不好吃。

　　【听音指导】预览选项，可知选项A与其他三项明显不同，可初步排除。本题与食物或烹饪有关。所以在听音过程中，如提及cooking或food，应多加注意，适时记录。

　　【正确项分析】 听音过程中听到此句I always cook a meal rather than have a take-away，即可知答案就在附近，接下来的一句To do something my brain will regard as creative中，出现了关键词creative，选项B与之相符，故选择B选项。

　　25. A) It is something inevitable. A) 是某种不可避免的事情。

　　B) It is frustrating sometimes. B) 有时候令人沮丧。

　　C) It takes patience to manage. C) 它需要耐心来管理。

　　D) It can be a good thing. D) 它可能是件好事。

　　【听音指导】本题是细节加评论题，关键要弄清楚各选项中it所指代的内容。本文出现频率最多的词是stress，可大胆推测，此题考查的是对stress的评述。本题又是此长对话的最后一题，答案应在听力对话的后两句。

　　【正确项分析】I do actually enjoy an element of uncertainty. 只要抓住此句中的一个关键词uncertainty，此题便可轻易而解，选项A正确。

　　【原文及译文】

　　W: So, why exactly does your job have a reputation for being stressful?

　　M: Stress is generally driven by the feeling of being out of control of a situation and the feeling of a situation controlling you. Trading in financial markets combines both.

　　W: How do you relax in the evening?

　　M: I very rarely do anything work-related so it’s easy to escape the markets. I generally go to the gym or go for a run, especially if I’ve had a bad day. I always cook a meal rather than have a take-away. To do something my brain would regard as creative.

　　W: Do you think what you do for relaxation is an effective way to beat stress?

　　M: I don’t think there is a specific rule about how to beat stress. I generally find out what I do is effective for me.

　　W: Would you consider changing your job because of the high stress factor?

　　M: I have considered leaving my job due to stress-related factors. However, I do think that an element of stress is a good thing, and if used the right way, it can actually be a positive thing.

　　W: What do you enjoy about the stressful aspects of your job?

　　M: Having said all that, I do actually enjoy an element of uncertainty. I enjoy a mental challenge. Trading generates a wide range of emotions second by second. How you deal with and manage those emotions dictates short, medium and long term trading performance and success.

　　23: What is the man’s job?

　　24: Why does the man prefer to cook a meal rather than have a take-away?

　　25: What does the man say about an element of stress in his job?

　　女士：那么，到底为什么你的工作以紧张出名呢?

　　男士：当人们束手无策或感觉被控制时，就会有压力感。金融市场上的交易正是这两者的结合。

　　女士：你晚上如何放松?

　　男士：我很少做与工作有关的事情，所以很容易逃脱市场。我通常去健身房或是出去跑步。尤其是在我感觉某天很糟糕的时候，更是如此。我总是做饭，而不是叫外卖。做点儿有创意的事。

　　女士：你认为你放松自己的方法对消除压力有效吗?

　　男士：消除压力没有特定的法宝。总的来说，我发现我所做的一切对我来说都是有效的。

　　女士：你是否因压力大而考虑换工作呢?

　　男士：因为压力的因素我曾考虑过离开我的工作。但是，我认为压力是一件好事。如果运用得当，压力实际上是有益的。

　　女士：你喜欢工作中的哪些压力?

　　男士：说了这么多，我的确喜欢不确定因素。我喜欢挑战。交易会在瞬间产生一系列大范围的情绪波动。你如何处理及管理这些情绪支配着中短期及长期交易业绩和成功。

　　23：男士的工作是什么?

　　24：为什么男士喜欢做饭，而不是叫外卖?

　　25：关于工作中的压力感，男士说了什么?

　　【词汇点拨】reputation n. 名声，名气;combine v. 合并;financial a. 金融的;take-away 外带食品;positive a. 积极的，有益的;uncertainty n. 不确定性

Section B

　　Passage One

　　篇章结构

　　本次四级听力篇章从内容难度上来讲，比2009年6月的更难。此篇文章属于天文类，讲的是除地球以外的星球上形成生命的可能性。曾经科学家们认为其他星球上存在生命的可能性不大，但是现在科学家在渐渐地定位那些有可能会形成生命的地方。文章对此举了一个例子，就是木星的一个卫星，叫木卫二。

　　词汇点拨

　　fascinated a. 着迷的;surface n. 表面;bacteria n 细菌;automatically ad. 自动地;probe n.探头，探针;evolution n. 进化

　　话题词汇

　　beneath prep. 在……之下 Jupiter n. 木星 　moon n. 卫星，月球 nitrogen n. 氮

　　planet n. 行星，星球 　volcanic activity 火山活动

　　难句解析

　　1. Since early times, people have been fascinated with the idea of life existing somewhere else besides earth.

　　【解析】since early times作时间状语，主句主语为people，谓语为be fascinated with，即“对……着迷”，着迷的对象是idea of life，existing somewhere else besides earth为现在分词作定语修饰名词life。

　　2. The probes have also made scientists think that under its surface Europa has a rocky core giving off volcanic heat.

　　【解析】本句主句部分谓语成分为make sb. do sth.，让某人做某事，that引出think的从句。从句的主语为Europa，giving off volcanic heat作定语修饰has的宾语a rocky core。

　　试题详解

　　26. A) There were no planets without moons. A) 除了卫星外没有行星。

　　B) There was no air or water on Jupiter. B) 在木星上没有空气或水。

　　C) Life was not possible in outer space. C) 在外空是没有生命的。

　　D)The mystery of life could not be resolved D) 生命的奥秘是不能解决的。

　　【听音指导】预览选项，可知本题考查细节事实题。鉴于此题位于本短文的第一题，答案应在最初几句中找到，具体的说，是在开头30秒。选项D与其他三项明显不同，可初步排除。听音时关注no planets，no air or water还是no life。

　　【正确项分析】第一题问的是科学家曾经(once)相信什么事实?那么根据我们的理解，应该是他们认为外太空不可能存在生命。这个答案出现在原文的第二句，原文是Until recently, scientists believed that life on other planets was just a hopeful dream，意为科学家们认为在其他星球上存在生命只不过是个充满希望的梦。故选择C项。

　　27. A) It has a number of active volcanoes. A) 有很多活火山。

　　B) It has an atmosphere like the earth’s. B) 有像地球上的大气层。

　　C) It has a large ocean under its surface. C) 在它的表面有一个大海洋。

　　D) It has deep caves several miles long. D) 有几英里长的深洞穴。

　　【听音指导】通过选项即可确定本题为对于某一事物的细节描述题，所以首先要解决各选项中it所指的内容。由第一题选项可初步推测，本题很可能考查的是对一个星球的描述。

　　【正确项分析】问题为科学家在木卫二星球上找到什么，那么应该是Space probes have provided evidence that Europa has a large ocean under its surface，意为航空观测镜发现了星球表面下有个大的海洋。C选项与原文一模一样。

　　28. A) Light is not an essential element to it. A) 光不是必备因素。

　　B) Life can form in very hot temperatures. B) 生命在很热的温度下能够形成。

　　C) Every form of life undergoes evolution. C) 每种生命的形成都需要进化。

　　D) Oxygen is not needed for some life forms. D) 氧在生命形成过程中没有必要。

　　【听音指导】根据惯例，最后一个问题答案出现在篇章结束前三十秒左右，选项均涉及生命形成因素，分别为light，hot temperatures，evolution和oxygen，根据这些信息，可轻易在短文结束前找到答案。

　　【正确项分析】注意转折连词but前后，原文为Until recently, scientists thought that light was essential. But now, places have been found on earth that are in total blackness such as caves several miles beneath the ocean. And bacteria, primitive forms of life, have been seen there。意为科学家一直以为光是很重要的，但是现在他们发现完全黑暗的地方—比如几英里深的洞里，也有生命，即细菌。可见，光不是必备因素，选项A正确。

　　原文及译文

　　Since early times, people have been fascinated with the idea of life existing somewhere else besides earth. Until recently, scientists believed that life on other planets was just a hopeful dream. But now they are beginning to locate places where life could form. In 1997, they saw evidence of planets near other stars like the sun. But scientists now think that life could be even nearer in our own solar system. One planet scientists are studying very closely is Europa, a moon of Jupiter. Space probes have provided evidence that Europa has a large ocean under its surface. The probes have also made the scientists think that under its surface Europa has a rocky core giving off volcanic heat. Water and heat from volcanic activity are two basic conditions needed for life to form. A third is certain basic chemicals such as carbon, oxygen and nitrogen. Scientists believe there might be such chemicals lying at the bottom of Europa’s ocean. They may have already created life or may be about to. You may wonder if light is also needed for life to form. Until recently, scientists thought that light was essential. But now, places have been found on earth that are in total blackness such as caves several miles beneath the ocean. And bacteria, primitive forms of life have been seen there. So the lack of light in Europa’s sub-surface ocean doesn’t automatically rule out life forming.

　　26. What did scientists once believe according to the passage?

　　27. What have scientists found about Europa, a moon of Jupiter?

　　28. What have scientists come to know recently about the formation of life?

　　从很早以前，人们一直迷恋着地球以外的地方也存在生命的想法。直到近来，科学家们认为在其他星球上存在生命只不过是个充满希望的梦。但是，现在他们开始查找可能有生命的地方。1997年，科学家们在恒星附近，例如太阳，发现了行星的踪迹。科学家们现在认为生命可能我们更近，就在太阳系内。科学家们正密切关注的地方是木卫二，木星的一个卫星。太空探测器提供了证据表明木卫二表层之下有一个海洋。探测器也让科学家们认为木卫二表层有散发出火山热的岩石核心。火山活动的水和热量是生命形成的两个基本条件。第三个是一些基本的化学物质，如碳、氧和氮。科学家们认为在木卫二海洋底部可能存在这样的化学成分。他们可能已经创造了生命或即将产生生命。你可能在想光也是生命形成的必要条件。直到最近，科学家们仍认为光是不可或缺的。但现在已经在地球上发现，海洋几英里之下的黑暗的洞穴内有细菌，即原始生命形式的存在。所以不能排除缺乏光的木卫二地下海洋有生命形成的可能性。

　　26. 根据短文，科学家曾相信什么?

　　27. 科学家们发现关于木卫二的什么信息?

　　28. 最近，科学家就生命的形成了解到什么?

　　Passage Two

　　篇章结构

　　本篇讲述医生发现用纸记录下的东西比口语交流的信息更加准确和稳定。问题源自一位医生在对一个孩子的家庭口述交待了出院后的注意事项之后，发现这些亲属们竟然记不清到底医生讲了些什么，于是医生决定在以后交待注意事项的时候要把这些内容全印成纸质的东西，因为纸质的东西比口语更可靠。

　　词汇点拨

　　suffer v. 遭受;confusing a. 令人迷惑的;episode n. 插曲;version n. 版本;challenge v. 挑战

　　话题词汇

　　context n. 上下文 　physician n. 内科医生 　recover v. 恢复 　stability n. 稳定性

　　act out 表演出来 　emergency room 急诊室 　oral communication 口头交际

　　tailored to 定制的

　　难句解析

　　1. Also listening to her were a half a dozen other family members.

　　【解析】此句为倒装句，强调listening to her，主语为a half a dozen other family members。正常语序为：A half a dozen other family members were also listening to her.

　　2. All of them had heard the simple instructions I have given just a few hours before, but they have three or four different versions.

　　【解析】本句两分句由连词but连接，had heard为过去完成时，表示在家人问玛雅医生之前就发生了此动作。I have given just a few hours before做定语修饰the simple instructions，省略连接词that。

试题详解

　　29. A) Whether they should take the child home. A) 他们是否应该将孩子带回家。

　　B) What Dr. Mayer’s instructions exactly were. B) 玛雅医生的医嘱到底是什么。

　　C) Who should take care of the child at home. C) 谁在家照顾孩子。

　　D) When the child would completely recover. D) 什么时候这个孩子能完全恢复。

　　【听音指导】浏览四个选项，应注意到都为wh-开头的疑问词，且提到了医生和孩子，take care of 以及recover，可初步推测此题涉及的场景为医院，病人为孩子。

　　【正确项分析】问题为孩子的家人因为什么而争论，原文为the family asked her to settle an argument they’d been having over exactly what advice she had given，意为亲属们就医生到底讲过什么建议争论不休，问医生如何解决。选项B中的instructions与原文的advice同义，选项B正确。

　　30. A) She encourages them to ask questions when in doubt. A) 她鼓励他们拿不准时就提问题。

　　B) She makes them write down all her instructions. B) 她让他们记下她的医嘱。

　　C) She has them act out what they are to do at home. C) 她让他们把将在家里做的事情表演出来。

　　D) She asks them to repeat what are supposed to do. D) 她让他们复述要做的事。

　　【听音指导】由第一题的选项可很有把握地推测she指代的是Doctor Myer，而与医生相对的多半为病人。注意关键词ask question，write down，act out和repeat。

　　【正确项分析】玛雅医生如何确定病人完全明白了自己的建议呢?原文为She asks them to tell her what they think they are supposed to do，原文的 tell her与选项D中的关键词repeat一致，选项D为正确答案，

　　31. A) It lacks the stability of the printed word. A) 它缺乏印刷体的稳定性。

　　B) It contains many grammatical errors. B) 它包含许多语法错误。

　　C) It is heavily dependent on the context. C) 它十分依赖上下文语境。

　　D) It facilitates interpersonal communication. D) 它有助于人际交往。

　　【听音指导】本题为短文最后一题，应在文章最后出现。需要注意关键字stability，errors，context和communication。

　　【正确项分析】此题是典型的篇章问题考法。答案出现在结尾处，问题是作者对于人类口语交流 (human speech) 总结了什么。原文为human speech lacks the stability and permanence of the printed word，与选项A一致。

　　原文及译文

　　In her early days as an emergency room physician, Doctor Joanna Mayer treated a child who had suffered a second degree burn. After the child had been treated and was being prepared for discharge, Doctor Mayer talked to the parents about how they should care for the child at home. Also listening to her were a half a dozen other family members. A few hours later, when she came to say goodbye, the family asked her to settle an argument they’d been having over exactly what advice she had given. “As I talked to them, I was amazed.” she said, “All of them had heard the simple instructions I have given just a few hours before, but they have three or four different versions. The most basic details were unclear and confusing. I was surprised, because these were intelligent people.” This episode gave Doctor Mayer her first clue to something every doctor learns sooner or later---- most people just don’t listen very well.

　　Nowadays, she says she repeats her instructions, and even conducts a reality check with some patients. She asks them to tell her what they think they are supposed to do. She also provides take-home sheets which are computer printouts tailored to the patients’ situation. Doc. Mayer’s listeners are not unusual. When new or difficult material is presented, almost all listeners are faced with a challenge because human speech lacks the stability and permanence of the printed word. Oral communication is fast-moving and impermanent.

　　29. What did the child’s family members argue about in the hospital?

　　30. What does Doc. Mayer do to insure her patients understand her instructions?

　　31. What does the speaker say about human speech?

　　乔安娜•玛雅是一名急诊室医生。早年，她曾医治了一名二度烧伤的孩子。这个孩子接受完治疗准备出院时，玛雅医生告诉孩子父母在家如何照顾孩子，在场的还有六位家庭其他成员。几小时后，当她来与孩子再见的时候，孩子一家请她解决争论，他们一直争论她的医嘱到底是什么。“因为我已经告诉过他们，所以我很惊讶。”她说，“他们所有的人都在短短几小时前听到了我给出的简单的医嘱，但是他们有三、四个不同的版本。最基本的细节都不清楚且很困惑。我很吃惊，因为这些是聪明人。”这一段插曲给了玛雅医生第一个线索，而这迟早每个医生都会懂得，即大多数人听的不准确。

　　如今，玛雅说她反复重复医嘱，甚至对一些病人进行现场核查。她要他们告诉她他们应该做的事。她还根据病人的情况提供可带回家的打印文本。玛雅医生的听众都是正常人。当面对新资料或难度较大的资料时，几乎所有的听众都会面临挑战，因为人类口语缺乏书面文字的稳定性和永久性。口头交流速度快但持续时间短。

　　29. 孩子的家庭成员在医院里争论的是什么?

　　30. 为确保病人明白她的医嘱，玛雅医生做了什么?

　　31. 说话者如何评述人类口语?

　　Passage Three

　　篇章结构

　　此篇讲的是商务工作中对员工的激励机制。主要内容为公司对员工的激励机制并非是人们通常以为的工资或者工作环境，而是工作中的挑战。

　　词汇点拨

　　challenging a. 挑战性的;logical a. 合理的;manually ad. 手动地;identify v. 认同;tedious a. 单调的，沉闷的

　　话题词汇

　　arbitrarily ad. 专横地 mechanical a. 机械的 robotics n. 机器人学 　by definition 当然

　　job security 职业安全感 　labor relations 劳资关系

　　难句解析

　　1. It’s logical to suppose that things like good labor relations, good working conditions, good wages and benefits and job security motivate workers, but one expert, Frederick Herzberg argued that such conditions do not motivate workers.

　　【解析】此句结构是由转折连词but引导的两个分句。前面一个分句中，it做形式主语，后面的不定式to suppose是真正主语。That引导宾语从句，介词like以及其引导内容做things的后置定语。后面一个分句中，one expert 与Frederick Herzberg为同位语，that后引导宾语从句。

　　2. However, even with the development of computers and robotics, there’re always plenty of boring, repetitive and mechanical jobs and lots of unskilled people who have to do them.

　　【解析】本句主句为there be 句型，常见的短语with the development of作时间状语，意为“随着……的发展”。jobs和people为表语，三个并列形容词boring， repetitive 和 mechanical一起修饰jobs，who引导的定语从句修饰先行词unskilled people

试题详解

　　32. A) Job security. A) 职业安全感。

　　B) Good labor relations. B) 愉快的劳资关系。

　　C) Challenging work. C) 挑战性的工作。

　　D) Attractive wages and benefits. D) 有吸引力的工资和利益。

　　【听音指导】预览选项中的关键词job security，labor relation，work，和wages and benefits可知，此篇短文主旨与工作有关，可初步推测与人们对工作的满足感有关。

　　【正确项分析】此题问的是主题，到底什么可以真正激励员工好好工作呢。原文Motivators, in contrast, include things such as having a challenging and interesting job, recognition and responsibility，连接词in contrast附近出现了答案，意为起到激励作用的东西包括工作的挑战性和趣味性，以及工作中需承担的责任即最终获得的认可。所以选选项C，即挑战性的工作。

　　【干扰项分析】原文首句虽谈及选项A、B、D各项内容，但是but转折后全盘否定but one expert, Frederick Herzberg argued that such conditions do not motivate workers。故可全部排除。

　　33. A) Many tedious jobs continue to be done manually. A) 许多单调工作继续由手工做。

　　B) More and more unskilled workers will lose jobs. B) 越来越多的非技术工人将失业。

　　C) Computers will change the nature of many jobs. C) 电脑将改变很多工作性质。

　　D) Boring jobs will gradually be made enjoyable. D) 无聊的工作将变得快乐。

　　【听音指导】从选项内容可知，本题考查的是工作的性质，应注意关键提示词—tedious，unskilled and lose job，computer和boring and enjoyable。

　　【正确项分析】此题问到作者对电脑信息时代总结了什么。从原文中However, even with the development of computers and robotics, there’re always plenty of boring, repetitive and mechanical jobs and lots of unskilled people who have to do them.，连接词however后出现了答案。意为，尽管电脑和机器人技术不断发展，还是存在无聊的、重复的、机械性的工作，需要人力完成，对应到正确答案A选项中的tedious以及manually。

　　34. A) Offer them chances of promotion. A) 提供给他们晋升机会。

　　B) Improve their working conditions. B) 改善他们的工作条件。

　　C) Encourage them to compete with each other. C) 鼓励他们相互竞争。

　　D) Give them responsibilities as part of a team. D) 给他们责任，让他们成为团队一部分。

　　【听音指导】此题为一细节题。选项B与其他三项明显不同，可初步排除。听音时，注意选项中的promotion，compete和team。

　　【正确项分析】原文中激励超市员工工作是个案，但是问题本身针对的是总结性的答案。即出现在for example前的总结句：Give them some responsibilities, not as individuals, but as a part of a team。but后强调的是team，正确答案为选项D。

　　35. A) They will not bring real benefits to the staff. A) 他们将不能给员工带来真正利益。

　　B) They concern a small number of people only. B) 他们与少数人相关。

　　C) They are arbitrarily set by the administrators. C) 是管理人员随意制定的。

　　D) They are beyond the control of ordinary workers. D) 他们超出了普通工人的控制。

　　【听音指导】首先意识到最后一题的答案应在文章结束前几句找，由各选项可知，所描述的对象并不是积极的，而是有负面影响的。

　　【正确项分析】为什么金钱诱惑刺激不了工作热情，答案出现在结尾前30秒处，即Such values are more likely to motivate workers than financial targets which automatically only concern a few people，意为团队精神更能激起工作热情，因为金钱利益最终只会与团队中的个别人相关。答案为选项B。

　　原文及译文

　　It’s logical to suppose that things like good labor relations, good working conditions, good wages and benefits and job security motivate workers, but one expert, Frederick Herzberg argued that such conditions do not motivate workers. They are merely satisfiers. Motivators, in contrast, include things such as having a challenging and interesting job, recognition and responsibility. However, even with the development of computers and robotics, there’re always plenty of boring, repetitive and mechanical jobs and lots of unskilled people who have to do them. So how do managers motivate people in such jobs? One solution is to give them some responsibilities, not as individuals, but as a team. For example, some supermarkets combine office staff, the people who fill the shelves, and the people who work at the checkout into a team, and let them decide what product lines to stock, how to display them and so on. Many people now talk about the importance of a company’s shared values or culture with which all the staff can identify, for example, being the best hotel chain, or making the best, the most user-friendly or the most reliable products in a particular field. Such values are more likely to motivate workers than financial targets which ultimately only concern a few people. Unfortunately, there’s only a limited number of such goals to go around and by definition, not all the competing companies in an industry can seriously play in to be the best.

　　32: What can actually motivate workers according to Frederick Herzberg?

　　33: What does the speaker say about jobs in the computer era?

　　34: What do some supermarkets do to motivate employees?

　　35: Why does the speaker say financial targets are less likely to motivate workers?

　　认为良好的劳资关系、愉悦的工作环境、较高的工资和福利待遇、工作安全性好能够激励员工，这是完全符合逻辑的。然而，专家弗洛迪克•赫兹伯格认为这些条件并不能激励员工，只是让员工得到满足的物质条件而已。相反，激励因素包括挑战性和趣味性的工作、认可和责任等。然而，即使随着计算机技术和机器人技术的发展，仍有大量无聊的、重复的和机械的工作，并且还必须有大量做这些工作的非技术人员。所以管理人员如何激励从事这种工作的人呢? 一种解决办法就是让他们承担责任，不是作为个人，而是作为团队。例如，有些超市把办公室人员、填货人和收银员编成一组，让他们决定进什么货、产品如何陈列等。现在很多人在谈论员工认同的公司的价值观和公司文化的重要性，如怎样成为最好的旅馆连锁，或在某一特定领域做最好的，用户最亲善的或者最可靠的产品。这样的价值观比那些只与少数人有关的财务目标更有可能激励员工。不幸的是，只有个别公司才会有这样的目标，当然，并不是所有的竞争公司在业界都能做成最好的。

　　32：根据弗洛迪克•赫兹伯格的观点，什么可以激励员工?

　　33：说话者就计算机时代的工作发表了什么观点?

　　34：一些超市为激励员工采取了什么措施?

　　35：为什么说财务目标不太可能激发员工?

Section C

　　原文重现

　　In the humanities, authors write to inform you in many ways. These methods can be (36) classified into three types of informational writing: factual, descriptive, and process. Factual writing provides (37) background information on an author, composer or artist or on a type of music, literature, or art. Examples of factual writing include notes on a book jacket or (38) album cover and longer pieces, such as an article describing a style of music which you might read in a music (39) appreciation course. This kind of writing provides a (40) context for your study of the humanities.

　　As its name (41) implies, descriptive writing simply describes or provides an (42) image of, a piece of music, art or literature. For example, descriptive writing might list the colors an artist used in a painting or the (43) instruments a composer included in a musical composition, so as to make pictures of sounds in the readers’ mind by calling up specific details of the work. (44) Descriptive writing in humanity, particularly in literature is often mixed with critical writing.

　　Process writing explains a series of actions that bring about a result. (45) It tells the reader how to do something, for example, explaining the technique used to show a film. This kind of writing is often found in art, where understanding how an art has created a certain effect is important. (46)Authors may actually use more than one type of techniques in the given piece of informational writing.

　　篇章结构

　　此次复合式听写的话题比较专业，介绍了三类写作题材，即事实性的，描述性的和解说性的。短文结构，先总后分。原文中充斥了许多长难词，致使考生预读时就一头雾水。尤其是全文的首句：In the humanities, authors write to inform you in many ways. 关键是要正确理解humanities(人文学科)一词。

　　词汇点拨

　　humanities n. 人文学科;context n. 环境，语境，上下文;technique n. 技巧

　　话题词汇

　　composer n. 作曲家 book jacket 护封 　instrument n. 乐器 　background information 背景知识

　　music appreciation 音乐鉴赏 　musical composition 乐曲

　　试题详解

　　36.【听音指导】根据空前后内容，可推测此空意为“归类成……”，轻易可以联想到常考词classified，构成be classified into结构。

　　37.【听音指导】事实性写作方式会提供什么样的信息，在预读时，很容易将其推测为形容词，但background是常见词，而background information作为背景知识，在日常生活中常常用到。

　　38.【听音指导】此空中的内容与book，long piece并列，可知此空填写的词为名词，且与book等为一类。album发音特殊，一般不会与其他词相混，应注意拼写。

　　39.【听音指导】由题意很容易判断此部分应为音乐鉴赏课，此空的难点在于appreciation (“鉴赏”)这个词的拼写。appreciate作动词，意为鉴赏，此空需要其名词形式。

　　40.【听音指导】为研究人文学科提供环境，其中context是高频词，几乎在每次考试中都能考到，此题不易失分。

　　41.【听音指导】此句话应理解为“正如名字所显示的那样”，立刻可以联系到show等词，而原文中的imply在以往四级考试中也反复出现。

　　42.【听音指导】描述性的写作能提供什么?立刻就想到形象、印象。image这个词很容易填出。

　　43.【听音指导】作曲家所用的音乐器具，自然为musical instrument。然而此空需要注意的是它的复数形式。

　　44.【听音指导】此段讲述的是descriptive writing，此句位于本段的最后一句，应为总结性话语。答案为Descriptive writing in the humanities, particularly in literature is often mixed with critical writing。particularly可替换为especially，be mixed with意为“与……混合”。也可写为Descriptive writing is mixed with critical writing，那么既保留了句子的大意，而且也能规避如particularly这样的长难词。采分点为descriptive writing和critical writing。

　　45.【听音指导】此段讲述的是processing writing，按照惯例此句为对其的总结性解释。shoot a film，意为拍电影。采分点为how to do something和 technique。

　　46.【听音指导】整篇文章为总分式，先总述了三种写作题材，然后分别讲述每种写作题材的适用范围。此空独立成句，很可能论述三部分适用范围的交集。采分点为more than one type of technique is used in writing。

　　全文精译

　　在人文学科中，作者可以通过多种写作方式告知读者信息。这些方法可分为三类信息写作题材：事实性的，描述性的和解说性的。事实性写作提供了一位作家、作曲家或艺术家或者是一种音乐、文学或艺术的背景信息。事实性写作包括封面上的说明和专辑封面，较长的作品如音乐鉴赏课中可能读到的描述一种音乐风格的文章。这种写作题材为人文学科研究提供了依据。

　　正如它的名字所暗示的，描写性写作指简单的描述或为一段音乐、一种艺术和文学树立一种形象。例如，描写性写作可能介绍一位艺术家在画中用过的色彩，或一位乐器作曲家在音乐作品中所用的乐器。通过具体描述，在读者的脑海里留下声音的图画。人文学科中的描写性写作，特别在文学中，经常与评论式写作共同使用。

　　解说性写作是解释会带来某种结果的一系列的行动。它告诉读者如何做某事，例如，拍电影的技术。这种写作往往用于艺术中，因为理解艺术家如何创造了一种特定效果是很重要的。在一篇指定的信息写作中，作者可以运用多种写作技巧。

　　Part IV Reading Comprehension

　　Section A

　　篇章结构

　　全文共分为七段。第一段介绍了本文的主题——双职工家庭中，父亲可能比母亲对于孩子语言的发展有更大的影响力。第二至六段介绍研究者们对九十二个家庭的孩子的活动以及父母与之交流的语言进行了跟踪、调查，最后，当孩子们三岁时，研究者们对孩子进行了标准化的语言测试，并对他们的言语进行了分析。研究者们发现父亲而非母亲的言语对孩子更有影响。最后一段，那达亚•潘克索发说可能因为在研究中能力强的母亲已经对孩子的言语发展产生了很大的影响，或者可能母亲起作用的方式在研究中没有测量。

　　词汇热身

　　【名词】aspects 方面;characters 性质，特征;quality 质量

　　【动词】analyzed 分析;established确定的，证实的; quoted 引用;recruited 招聘，招募;contributing 贡献，捐献;describing 描述;recording 记录

　　【形容词】total 总共的，总计的;unconscious 不知道的，无意识的;unsure不确定;

　　【副词】yet 还，仍旧;already 已经

　　难句解析

　　4. Researchers recruited 92 families form 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, level of education and child care arrangements.

　　【解析】本句的主干是Researchers recruited 92 families，主干之后form 11 child care centers是介词短语作定语, 修饰families, 而before their children were a year old是时间状语从句。句子的第二部分interviewing each to… 是现在分词短语作谓语recruit的伴随状语。

　　【译文】研究者们从十一个幼儿护理中心招募了九十二个家庭，他们的孩子都不到一岁，并且逐一了解他们的收入、受教育状况、以及孩子的照顾情况。

　　5. “It’s well established that the mother’s language does have an impact,” said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study.

　　【解析】句中的it是形式主语，真正的主语是that从句。其中It’s well established that…, 意为“大家公认……”，而真正的主语that the mother’s language does have an impact中的does用来表示强调，意为“的确，确实”。

　　【译文】该研究的主要作者那达亚•潘克索发说：“大家公认母亲的语言的确有影响力。”

　　试题详解

　　47.【快速解题】动词辨义题。

　　K【火眼金睛】本句缺少谓语，根据句中before引导的时间状语从句中的过去时态，可以断定谓语动词应使用过去时。根据句意，备选动词中recruited符合题意。此外备选词中analyzed是强干扰项，但其实并不合适，因为“研究者们分析了92个家庭……，并且逐一询问了他们的收入、受教育状况、孩子的照顾情况。”其中“分析”与“逐一询问”在逻辑意义上不符。

　　48.【快速解题】动词辨义题。

　　J【火眼金睛】空格处在with短语中，且应该作宾语parents 的补足语。根据句意可知此处应为“研究人员将他们与父母双方在家自由玩耍的情景录制下来，并记录他们所有的谈话。”可以看出此处需填一个动名词，并含有“记录”的意思，备选动词中recording 符合题意。

　　49.【快速解题】动词辨义题。

　　L【火眼金睛】空格位于the 与number之间，可知此处需填入一个形容词作定语。备选形容词中total 符合题意，意为“父母亲话语总的数量”。

　　50.【快速解题】名词辨义题。

　　C【火眼金睛】空格位于other 之后，可知此处需填入名词，备选名词只有aspects符合题意，意为“科学家们测量了父母亲话语总的数量，使用不同词汇的数量，他们的语句的复杂程度以及他们语言的其他方面。”

51.【快速解题】动词辨义题。

　　B【火眼金睛】空格在主语the researchers之后，可知此处应填入谓语动词的过去时态。剩余的备选动词中analyzed 符合题意，意为“最后，当孩子们三岁时，研究者们对孩子进行了标准化的语言测试，并对他们的语言进行了分析。”

　　52.【快速解题】名词辨义题。

　　H【火眼金睛】空格处前后分别为 the 与of，可知此处需填入名词，根据上下文可知该句意为“测试中，预测高分的指标包括母亲受教育的程度，养育孩子的质量，父亲使用不同词汇的数量。”备选名词中quality 符合题意。

　　53.【快速解题】形容词辨义题。

　　N【火眼金睛】空格位于be动词与why 从句之间，可知需填入形容词或过去分词，以构成系表结构。动词中的剩余词汇，均不能使句意通顺。备选形容词中unsure可使句意通顺，意为“令研究者们疑惑的是为什么父亲而非母亲的语言对孩子有影响。”

　　54.【快速解题】动词辨义题。

　　G【火眼金睛】空格处在is well和that从句之间，此处需要填入过去分词。备选动词中established 符合题意, 其中it is well established that…，意为“大家公认……”。

　　55.【快速解题】副词辨义题。

　　A【火眼金睛】本句结构完整，空格处需填入一个副词。空格前后的had并不相同，前面的had是构成过去完成时态的助动词，后面的had是短语have a strong influence on…，结合句意，备选副词中already符合题意。

　　56.【快速解题】动词辨义题。

　　E【火眼金睛】纵观全句，空格处应填入现在分词，与are构成现在进行时态。根据句意“最终对于整个学校的文化氛围都会产生有益的影响”。备选动词中contributing符合题意, 意为“可能母亲起作用的方式在研究中我们没有测量。”

　　全文精译

　　一项新的研究表明，父母都工作的家庭，父亲可能比母亲对于孩子语言的发展有更大的影响力。

　　研究者们从十一个幼儿护理中心招募了九十二个家庭，他们的孩子都不到一岁，并且逐一询问了他们的收入、受教育状况、孩子的照顾情况。总之，它们都是受过良好教育的中产阶级家庭，父母双亲都和孩子住在一起。

　　当孩子两岁时，研究人员将他们与父母双方在家自由玩耍的情景录制下来，并记录他们所有的谈话。该研究将发表在《应用发展心理学杂志》第十一期。

　　科学家们测量了父母亲话语总的数量、使用不同词汇的数量、他们的语句的复杂程度以及他们语言的其他方面。通常，父亲比母亲说的少，但是在话语的长度和问问题的多少方面，他们没有差别。

　　最后，当孩子们三岁时，研究人员对孩子进行了标准化的语言测试，并对他们的语言进行了分析。测试中，预测高分的指标包括母亲受教育的程度、养育孩子的质量和父亲使用不同词汇的数量。

　　令研究者们疑惑的是为什么父亲而非母亲的语言对孩子有影响。

　　该研究的主要作者那达亚•潘克索发说：“大家都公认母亲的语言的确有影响力。”也可能因为在研究中能力强的母亲已经对孩子的语言发展产生了很大的影响。她又讲到，“或者可能母亲起作用的方式在研究中我们没有测量。”

　　Section B

　　Passage One

　　篇章结构

　　本文是一篇议论文，选自《新闻周刊》2008年11月刊，题目为MICHELLE OBAMA IS A BLACK SKINNED BEAUTY!。全文共五段。第一段作者介绍作为黑人女性，她更关注米歇尔•奥巴马，因为作为准第一夫人，米歇尔代表的正是人们平时极少接触的非洲裔女性美国公民。第二至四段介绍过去人们对黑人女性带有成见的看法，因此米歇尔将代表所有黑人女性来改变世人对她们的看法。最后一段介绍米歇尔作为第一夫人，美国黑人对她的期望，以及她身上所具有的、黑人女性应该学习的品质。

　　核心词汇

　　9. candidate n. 候选人，申请求职者

　　【文中实例】Throughout this long, tense election, everyone has focused on the presidential candidates and how they’ll change America. 在这个持久而紧张的选举中，每个候选人都成为了众人的焦点，人们关注着他们如何来改变整个美国。

　　【实例拓展】He is running as a candidate for Liberal party。他作为民主党候选人参选。

　　【举一反三】同义词applicant，seeker，nominee n. 申请者，候选人

　　10. fascinate v. 使着迷，使极感兴趣

　　【文中实例】I’m more fascinated by Michelle Obama and what she might be able to do, ….我更期待米歇尔•奥巴马，不止期待着她能够为这个国家做些什么，……。

　　【实例拓展】Her beauty fascinated every boy. 她的美貌使所有的男孩子都着了迷。

　　【举一反三】派生词 fascinated a. 着迷的;fascinating a. 令人着迷的;fascination n. 魅力

　　11. prevailing a. 普遍的，盛行的，流行的

　　【文中实例】The prevailing theory seems to be that we’re all hot-tempered single mothers who can’t keep a man. 时下流行的看法是大多黑人女性都是脾气暴躁的单身妈妈，吸引不住男人。

　　【实例拓展】a prevailing set of cultural values 一套盛行的文化价值观

　　【举一反三】派生词prevail (over) v. 胜过，压倒，占优势

　　12. stereotype n. 陈规，固定的看法

　　【文中实例】Even in the world of make-believe, black women still can’t escape the stereotype of being eye-rolling, oversexed females raised by our never-married, alcoholic (酗酒的) mothers. 在人们的想象中，黑人女性给人留下的刻板印象往往是：受人歧视，性交过度，通常被未婚的酒鬼老妈养大。

　　【实例拓展】It’s wrong to stereotype people, as if they were all alike. 把人们看作都是一样的，这是错误的。

　　【举一反三】派生词stereotype v. 使模式化 stereotyped a. 固定化的，老一套的

　　13. commit v. 承诺，使受约束

　　【文中实例】Before she ever gets the chance to commit to a cause, charity or foundation as First Lady, …在有机会作为第一夫人去成就一番事业，去做慈善或办基金会之前，……。

　　【实例拓展】He has committed himself to support them. 他答应负担他们的生活。

　　【举一反三】派生词committed a. 坚定的，忠诚的;commitment n. 承诺，诺言

　　6. feature n. 特写，专题报道

　　【文中实例】Because few mainstream publications have done in-depth features on regular African-American women,…. 因为主流的媒体们都未曾深入地报道过普通非洲裔美国女性，……。

　　【实例拓展】a frontpage feature on coal mining 头版上关于采煤的特写

　　【举一反三】词义扩展feature n. 特征，容貌;v. 以……为特征，特写

难句解析

　　1. For example, when the board of the University of Colorado searched for a new president, it wanted a leader familiar with the state government, a major source of the university’s budget.

　　【解析】when引导时间状语从句，其后是主句，该主句中的familiar with the state government是形容词短语作定语，修饰leader;而句末a major source of the university’s budget 是同位语来说明the state government。

　　【译文】例如，科罗拉多大学董事会在遴选新校长时，他们想聘用一个与州政府熟悉的领导人，因为州政府是学校的主要资金来源。

　　2. In 2003，when Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard, another former Yale provost, as its vice-chancellor, the university publicly stressed that in her previous job she had overseen “ a major strengthening of Yale’s financial position.”

　　【解析】句首的when 从句是非限制性定语从句，补充说明2003。句子的主句是the university…stressed that…，其中that引出宾语从句。宾语从句中的主句为she had overseen a major strengthening。

　　【译文】2003年，剑桥大学任命前耶鲁大学教务长艾莉森•理查德为副校长。学校公开强调艾莉森之前的工作确保了“耶鲁大学财政状况良好”。

　　3. The globalization of education means more universities will be seeking heads with international experience of some kind to promote international programs and attract a global student body.

　　【解析】本句的主干简单易懂，是The globalization of education means…。但其后的宾语从句的结构复杂，该从句的主干是more universities will be seeking heads，heads 之后的with international experience of some kind 是介词短语做定语。句末的to promote international programs and attract a global student body是目的状语。

　　【译文】教育全球化意味着更多的大学将要聘用那些具有国际经验的校长，以促进国际间项目的合作，招收留学生。

　　试题详解

　　62. What is the current trend in higher education discussed in the passage? 62. 文章中讨论的目前高等教育的趋势是什么?

　　A) Institutions worldwide are hiring administrators from the U.S. A) 世界范围的高校正在从美国聘请管理人员。

　　B) A lot of political activists are being recruited as administrators. B) 大量政治活动家被聘为管理人员。

　　C) American universities are enrolling more international students. C) 美国大学扩招留学生.

　　D) University presidents are paying more attention to funding-raising D) 大学校长更加注重筹措资金。

　　【快速解题】事实细节题。根据题干中the current trend in higher education，定位答案在第二段最后两句。

　　【正确项分析】根据这两句话Yet the talent flow isn’t universal. High-level personnel tend to head in only one direction: outward from America. 如今，高等教育已成为极具竞争力的商业行为，并且日渐国际化。但是人才的流动并不是世界性的。高层的管理人员往往来自一个地方：美国。选项A意思与之相近，故选择A。

　　【干扰项分析】根据第三段末“筹措资金的能力在很大程度上依靠经验，也是美国校长必须具备的能力”，D项表述与原文不符。B、C项文中均未提及。

　　63. What is the chief consideration of American universities when hiring top-level administrators? 62.在聘请高层管理人员时，美国大学主要考虑的问题是什么?

　　A) The political correctness. A) 政治方向的准确性。

　　B) Their ability to raise funds. B) 筹措资金的能力。

　　C) Their fame in academic circles. C) 学术界的声誉。

　　D) Their administrative experience. D) 管理经验。

　　【快速解题】语义理解题。根据题干中the chief consideration，定位答案在第三段第三段。

　　【正确项分析】在第三段The board ultimately picked Bruce Benson, a 69-year-old Colorado businessman and political activist who is likely to excel at the main task of modern university presidents: fund-raising。选项B中的raise funds表示“筹款”。答案为B选项。

　　64. What do we learn about European universities from the passage? 64. 从文章中可以了解关于欧洲大学的哪些信息?

　　A) The tuitions they charge have been rising considerably. A) 学费迅速上涨。

　　B) Their operation is under strict government supervision. B) 学校运转受到政府严格监督。

　　C) They are strengthening their position by globalization. C) 他们通过全球化强化自己的位置。

　　D) Most of their revenues come from the government. D) 大部分资金来源于政府。

　　【快速解题】语义理解题。根据题干European universities，答案可定位在第四段第一、二句。

　　【正确项分析】根据第四段第一、二句Many European universities are still mostly dependent on government funding. But government support has failed to keep pace with rising student number。即很多欧洲大学仍然依靠政府投入。而政府的投入却没能跟上不断扩大的学生规模。因此可知学校的大部分资金来源于政府，故选择D选项。

　　【干扰项分析】B项是强干扰项，根据第四段第一、二句可知很多欧洲大学仍然依靠政府投入，但却没有提及学校运转受到政府的严格监督。A、C项文中均未提及。

　　65. Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard as its vice-chancellor chiefly because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 65. 牛津大学为什么任命艾莉森•理查德为副校长?

　　A) She was known to be good at raising money. A) 她在筹措资金方面有名

　　B) She could help strengthen its ties with Yale. B) 她可以加强与耶鲁大学的联系

　　C) She knew how to attract students overseas C) 她知道如何吸引海外学生。

　　D) she had boosted Yale’s academic status. D) 她提升了耶鲁大学的学术地位

　　【快速解题】事实细节题。根据题干中的Alison Richard as its vice-chancellor，答案可定位在第五段第二句。

　　【正确项分析】根据the university publicly stressed that in her previous job she had overseen “ a major strengthening of Yale’s financial position.”，学校公开强调艾莉森之前的工作确保了“耶鲁大学财政状况良好”。由此可知她有很强的筹措资金的能力，故选A选项。

　　66. In what way do top-level administrators from abroad contribute to university development? 66. 外国的高层领导从哪些方面促进了学校的发展?

　　A) They can enhance the university’s image. A) 他们可以提升学校的形象

　　B) They will bring with them more international faculty. B) 他们可以带来更多国际化人才

　　C) They will view a lot of things from a new perspective. C) 他们将从新的角度审视问题。

　　D) They can set up new academic disciplines. D) 他们能创立新的学科

　　【快速解题】语义理解题。根据题干top-level administrators from abroad contribute to university development答案定位在末段末句。

　　【正确项分析】该句Foreigners can offer a fresh perspective on established practices，告诉读者外国人能够给学校业已成立的体系带来新的活力。此意与C选项的意思相近，故选C选项。

　　全文精译

　　2009年毕业的高中生进入牛津大学的同时，他们也会迎来一个新的面孔，安德鲁 •汉密尔顿，55岁的耶鲁大学教务长。他将入主牛津，职位相当于美国大学的校长。

　　汉密尔顿并不是第一位跨越大西洋到外国任职的教育家。法国、埃及、新家坡等一些国家的学校近年来纷纷从国外聘请学校的高层管理人员。像其他商业活动一样，如今，高等教育已成为极具竞争力的商业行为，并且日渐国际化。但是人才的流动并不是世界性的。高层的管理人员往往来自一个地方：美国。

　　其主要原因是许多学校并不真地想从国外引进人才。例如，科罗拉多大学董事会在遴选新校长时，想聘用一个与州政府熟悉的领导人，因为州政府是学校的主要资金来源。“我们不会在全球范围内聘用校长”，帕特立夏•海说，该校最终聘用了布鲁斯•本森，69岁的科罗拉多州商人、政治活动家。他能够胜任现代大学校长的职务：筹措资金。筹措资金为美国大学所特有，因为美国大学的运转主要依赖捐款。筹措资金的能力在很大程度上依靠经验，也是美国校长必须具备的能力。

　　与此同时，很多欧洲大学仍然依靠政府投入。而政府的投入却没能跟上不断扩大的学生规模。政府投入的减少，使得筹措资金成为学校管理部门的当务之急，于是对美国的人才求贤若渴。

　　在过去几年里，世界各地的优秀学校都加入了这一行列。2003年，剑桥大学任命前耶鲁大学教务长艾莉森•理查德为副校长。学校公开强调艾莉森之前的工作确保了“耶鲁大学财政状况良好”。

　　当然，这些外国管理者不仅只是筹措资金。教育全球化意味着更多的大学将要聘用那些具有国际经验的校长，以促进国际间项目的合作，招收留学生。外国人能够给学校业已成立的体系带来新的活力。

Part V Cloze

　　篇章结构

　　本次完形填空选自2009年1月20日www.guardian.co.uk网站的一则报道，题目是Older People’s Education ‘neglected’(‘被忽视的’老年教育)，选入本文时略有删减。从题材看，本次完形填空属于论说文体，主题为教育。阐述了教育对于每个阶段的人的重要性和终身学习的意义。全文共六段，第一段首先指出学习对于老年人的重要意义。接着讲述老年人教育面临的种种问题和阻力，与此同时也指出了对老年人进行教育投入的必要性。文章最后提出了一个发人深思的问题：应该有更多的资金来保证人们塑造个性和在“第三年龄段”发挥建设性作用。

　　核心词汇

　　1. contribute v. 捐助，捐献，贡献

　　【搭】contribute for 为……捐助;contribute to 把……捐给【拓】contribution n. 贡献，捐献;contributing a. 贡献的

　　2. focus n. 集中，聚集

　　【搭】focus one’s attention 集中注意力;focus on/upon 强调，使集中于焦点;focus the camera on 把照相机的焦点对准……

　　3. concentrate v. ①专心于，注意 ②集中，聚集

　　【搭】concentrate efforts 集中力量;concentrate one’s mind 专心【拓】concentration n. 集中，专心

　　难句解析

　　4. The current approach which focuses on younger people and on skills for employment is not adequate to meet the challenges of demographic change.

　　【解析】该句的主语是The current approach，主语后跟了一个which引导的定语从句。“is not adequate”是谓语，其后为动词不定式作目的状语。

　　【译文】现在的教育方法倾向于年轻人和技能性训练，难以应对人口结构变化的挑战。

　　5. The challenges include the fact that most people can expect to spend a third of their lives in retirement, that there are now more people over 59 than under 16 and that 11.3 million people are over state pension age.

　　【解析】该句看起来很长但结构并不复杂。是由一个主句The challenges include the fact和三个that引导的同位语从句构成的。

　　【译文】这些挑战包括：多数人生命的三分之一将在退休后度过;五十九岁以上人口数高于十六岁以下人口数;一千一百三十万人达到国家法定领取退休金年龄。

　　6. People need opportunities to make a “midlife review” to adjust to the later stages of employed life, and to plan for the transition to retirement, which may now happen unpredictably at any point from 50 to over 90.

　　【解析】本句主句成分为“People need opportunities”，其后是两个动词不定式作目的状语。划线部分是retirement的定语从句。

　　【译文】人们需要一个“中年回首”的机会来适应以后的工作生涯，规划退休后的角色转化。这种转化可以发生在五十岁到九十多岁的漫长时间内。

　　试题详解

　　67. 【快速解题】本题考查动词词义辨析。

　　B【正确项分析】这四个动词都能够与介词on搭配，因此此处应在首段基础上着手分析该句句意。首段提出老年人学习的重要性，而该句“年轻人和技能性训练”指出了该项方法的侧重点。focus on“集中，针对”，因此确定答案为选项B。

　　【干扰项分析】根据句意可以比较容易地排除其他三此个干扰项，depend on依靠，依赖;count on依靠，指望;operate on对……实施手术。

　　68. 【快速解题】本题考查形容词词义辨析。

　　D【正确项分析】该空格所要填的词应该与前文内容相呼应，首段指出老年人需要学习，而本句侧重的是年轻人的职业技能。这说明该教育方法面临挑战，由此可见它是不充分的，因此确定答案为选项D。

　　【干扰项分析】superior高级的，出众的;essential基本的;regular有规则的，有秩序的。均不符合该句上下文的关系，故排除。

　　【篇章分析】该句句意为“现在的教育方法倾向于年轻人和技能性训练，难以应对人口结构变化的挑战。”older people，younger people和demographic change之间的关系能够帮助考生迅速确定答案。另外从后句的表达也可以帮助找出该题的正确答案。

　　69. 【快速解题】本题为副词词义辨析题。

　　A【正确项分析】only 1%指出当前对老年人投入的教育资金之有限，符合题意的选项应为currently“通常，当前”。因此正确选项为选项A。

　　【干扰项分析】barely表示“仅仅，刚刚”;heavily表示“沉重地”;anxiously表示“忧虑地，不安地”，均可轻易排除。

　　70. 【快速解题】本题为词义辨析题。

　　C【正确项分析】该空在本句中作主语成分，其后面的内容均涉及老龄人口和退休人员的现状，结合前文教育状况，可以判断challenge“挑战”最符合该句句意。因此选C选项。

　　【干扰项分析】regulation规则，规章;obstacle障碍;guideline方针;用在本句均显勉强。

　　【篇章分析】虽然本题属于词义辨析题，但根据前后文信息复现能够迅速确定答案。如果考生细心的话，就会发现第二段曾经指出对“人口结构的挑战”，此处列举挑战的种种问题。

　　71. 【快速解题】本题为词义辨析题。

　　B【正确项分析】解答本题除了能够辨析四个名词词义外，还要从句意入手推敲最符合题意的答案。该句说的是老龄人口的问题，同时指出他们退休后时间漫长，暗示对他们进行教育投入的必要性。所以正确答案为选项B。

　　【干扰项分析】enjoyment享受，享乐;stability稳定性;inability无能，无力;均不符合题意，故排除。

　　【篇章分析】本题并非单纯的词义辨析，应该在篇章的基础上把握上下文暗示的信息。

　　72. 【快速解题】本题是介词词义辨析题。

　　A【正确项分析】从state pension age“领退休金的年龄”，和前文指出的老龄人口之众，可以判断over state pension age “达到国家法定领取退休金年龄”。故正确选项为选项A。

　　【能力拓展】age不仅仅指年龄，还有很多其他搭配，表示“时期“，如the Stone Age石器时代;the computer age电脑时代。

　　73. 【快速解题】本题为词义辨析题。

　　B【正确项分析】前文一直在说老年人教育问题，同时强调对这些人进行教育投入的必要性。该句作为第四段主题句，承接上文指出“学习应贯穿人的一生“。所以正确选项为B。

　　【干扰项分析】practice练习，训练;instruct教导，命令;identify识别，鉴别。均可根据上下文排除。

　　74. 【快速解题】本题考查固定搭配。

　　D【正确项分析】该句主语为concentration“集中，专注”，其后常跟介词on，构成concentration on“集中于……”。因此答案为选项D。

　　【能力拓展】英语中蕴含着丰富的词语搭配，考生在备考过程中有意识地对这些固定搭配进行识记，考试时便可从容应对。例如：live on/by靠……生活，以……为食; lie in在于;appeal to呼吁，要求;aim at瞄准，针对。

　　75. 【快速解题】本题考查固定搭配。

　　C【正确项分析】该句要求考生选择动词meet的固定搭配，从其句意可以判断出是“满足要求”之意，meet the needs/requirements是常用的表达。因此正确选项为选项C。

　　【干扰项分析】realm领域;intention意图，目的;desire期望，欲望。均可排除。

　　【能力拓展】英语中有些动词常跟固定搭配的名词构成词组，如pay attention to注意;bring access to接近;lay emphasis on强调。考生应在备考中注意积累。

　　76. 【快速解题】本题为词汇辨析题。

　　D【正确项分析】该句句意为“大多数教育预算集中在二十五岁以下的年轻人身上。”portion意为“一部分”，故正确选项为选项D。

　　【干扰项分析】measure度量标准;ratio比率;area区域;均不符合题意

77. 【快速解题】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。

　　A【正确项分析】该句为主从复合句，主句“处在各种年龄段的人们都渴望重新学习的机会”，从句作为一个时间状语指出当前的背景：人们工作和居住地不断变化，生活伴侣和生活方式也不断更新。因此应该选择选项A。

　　【干扰项分析】whether引导让步状语从句，可迅速排除;until和before虽引导时间状语从句，但其表达的时间概念不符合本句句意。

　　【篇章分析】该题所要填的是一个表示时间关系的连词，所以要从句意上着手分析。

　　78. 【快速解题】本题考查词义辨析。

　　C【正确项分析】通过对本句句式结构的分析可以看出，该空缺处应添一个与jobs，partners和lifestyles相并列的词汇，所以正确选项为选项C。

　　【干扰项分析】mind思想;mood心情;neighbour邻居。比较起来，home更加贴近文中的事实，“人们工作和居住地不断变化”。

　　79. 【快速解题】本题考查固定搭配。

　　B【正确项分析】四个选项都有“之前”的意思，所以很难通过词义辨析选出正确答案。但与比较词than搭配时，应固定地使用ever，表示“比以前任何时候都……”，因此正确选项为选项B。

　　【干扰项分析】formerly“从前，以前”，一般常用former，较少使用formerly;previously“先前，以前”;ago常与某一过去时间段搭配。

　　80. 【快速解题】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。

　　A【正确项分析】本句是在前文基础上的一个例证，是为了更好地支撑前面的观点的。所以正确选项为A。

　　【干扰项分析】by contrast与……相对比;on average一般地;in particular尤其，特别。均与上下文逻辑关系不符，故排除。

　　81. 【快速解题】本题是词义辨析题。

　　C【正确项分析】本题不属于固定搭配的考查，因为四个选项都能与to构成搭配。此处说持续学习的重要性，中年阶段的学习会让人们更好地适应以后的生活。adjust“调整，调节，使适应”，因此正确选项为选项C。

　　【干扰项分析】transform 转换;suit 适应;yield 屈服。均不符合题意。

　　82. 【快速解题】本题考查固定搭配。

　　D【正确项分析】该题非常简单，属于对常见短语搭配的考查。与transition搭配的介词为to，表示“向……过渡“。所以正确选项为选项D。

　　83. 【快速解题】本题为词义辨析题。

　　B【正确项分析】at any point表明上述事情发生的不确定性，unpredictably“不可预知地”。因此正确选项为选项B。

　　【干扰项分析】indirectly间接地;unfairly不公平地;instantly立即地。可排除。

　　84. 【快速解题】本题为词义辨析题。

　　C【正确项分析】本句句意“有足够支配的钱支撑……。”available“可用的”，因此正确选项为选项C。

　　【干扰项分析】feasible可行的;reliable可靠的，可信赖的;considerable值得考虑的，相当可观的。故排除。

　　85. 【快速解题】本题为词义辨析题。

　　A【正确项分析】此处表达的意思为“塑造个性感觉”。sense“感觉，感知”，因此确定正确选项为选项A。

　　【干扰项分析】project计划，工程;definition定义;conscience良心，道德心。

　　【篇章分析】本题干扰项具有很大的迷惑性，很容易导致误选。这就要求考生平时对相关的近义词进行辨析，分清他们的侧重点，同时还要从语篇的角度分析空缺处的意义。

　　86. 【快速解题】本题为词义辨析题。

　　D【正确项分析】此处为“发挥建设性作用”。因此正确选项为选项D。

　　【干扰项分析】ideal理想;asset 资产，有用的东西;rank等级。故可排除。

　　全文精译

　　今天发表的一项新的人口研究报告表明：老年人要想不成为社会的负担，继续发挥余热，就必须有更多学习机会。

　　该报告声称：现在的教育方法倾向于年轻人和技能性训练，难以应对人口结构变化的挑战。占人口总数三分之一的老年人只占有百分之一的教育预算。

　　这些挑战包括：多数人三分之一的生命将在退休后度过;五十九岁以上人数高于十六岁以下人数;一千一百三十万人达到了国家法定领取退休金年龄。

　　报告的作者史蒂芬•迈克威尔教授说：“学习应该贯穿人生的整个过程，我们以前的政策重心和资源配置更多偏重于年轻人，难以适应新的需求。

　　绝大多数教育预算集中在二十五岁以下的年轻人身上。当今社会，由于人们工作和居住地不断变化，生活伴侣和生活方式也不断更新，处在各种年龄段的人们都渴望重新学习的机会。”例如，该报告指出有些人到了五十多岁又重新开始创业。

　　人们需要一个“中年回首”的机会来适应以后的工作生涯，规划退休后的角色转化。这种转化可以发生在五十岁到九十多岁的漫长时间内。应该有更多的资金来保证人们塑造个性和在“第三年龄段”发挥建设性作用。

　　　87. had followed my instructions/orders

　　【结构分析】本句的主语是You。谓语动词是would not have failed。if you had followed my instructions是if引导的条件状语从句。

　　【要点解析】本题考查的是虚拟语气的用法。①if从句的虚拟语气考查，根据语法规定，如果主句中出现would +have的形式，从句中应该采用had+过去分词的结构。②“按照……的指令”可表达为follow my instructions/orders。③ 根据主句的would not have failed 结构就可以推断这是对过去事实的虚拟，那么从句则是had+done 结构，所以答案为you had followed my instructions/orders。

　　【原句精译】如果你按照我的指令去做，就不会失败了。

　　88. gave up pursuing knowledge

　　【结构分析】 本句的主语是Mark。谓语是gave up pursuing knowledge。despite the hardship he encountered是despite引导的状语从句。

　　【要点解析】本题考查动词give的搭配。①“放弃”可译为give up。 ②encounter the hardship也是非常重要的固定搭配，意为“遇到困难”。需要填写的部分应该采用过去时。③“对知识的追求”可译为pursuing knowledge.

　　【原句精译】尽管马克遇到困难，但是他从未放弃对知识的追求。

　　【能力拓展】动词give的常见搭配。①give up放弃，交出 例：When you graduate, will you give up your study? 你毕业后会不会放弃学习? ②give oneself up to献身于，沉溺于，热衷于 例：The boy gives himself up to electronic games. 这个男孩沉溺于电子游戏。③give away泄露，出卖 例：He gave my secret away. 他泄露了我的秘密。④give in屈服，让步 例：You must give in your examination papers now. 你们现在必须把试卷交上来。

　　89. before we find the methods of curing cancers/ before we find the cure for cancer

　　【结构分析】本句的主语是Scientists，谓语是agree，that it will be a long time是that引导的宾语从句，before we find the methods of curing cancers是before引导的时间状语从句。

　　【要点解析】“治愈”可译为cure，而不应译为treat，treat是“治疗”的意思。cure有疗法的意思，所以治愈癌症的方法还可以译为cure for cancer。根据句子的已知部分，可以判断出填写的部分用一般现在时

　　【原句精译】科学家们认为，要过很长时间才能找到治愈癌症的方法。

　　【能力拓展】before引导的状语从句。①句型A：it+be+一段时间+before…：意思是“要过很久才会……”。例：The field research will take John and Mike about five months; it will be a long time before we meet them again. 实地考察要花约翰和迈克五个月的时间;他们过很久才会再见面。②句型B：it was some time before…：意思是“在……之前过了一段时间”。例：He was told that it would be at least three more months before he could recover and return to work. 他被告知至少过三个月才能康复，重返工作岗位。

　　90. keep pace with the constantly increasing demands of consumers或keep up with the constantly growing needs of consumers

　　【结构分析】本句的主语是Production，谓语是has to be increased，后面的to keep pace with the constantly increasing demands of consumers是目的状语。

　　【要点解析】 ① 固定搭配“与……保持同步”，可以翻译为keep pace with 或keep up with。②“不断增长的”，可以翻译为increasing，growing或rising。③“需求”可翻译为demands或needs。④“消费者”翻译为consumer。

　　【原句精译】只有大幅提高产量才能与消费者不断增长的需求保持同步。

　　【能力拓展】①keep pace with和……并驾齐驱，跟上 例：We must work hard to keep pace with the development of modern technology. 我们必须努力学习才能跟上现代科技的发展。②keep up with赶得上，和……保持联系 例：Students must work hard to keep up with their school work. 学生必须努力学习才能跟上功课。

　　91. the fewer chances you will have of catching a cold

　　【结构分析】本句的前半部分是从句，后半部分是主句。主句的主语是You。谓语是will have。【要点解析】本题主要考查 the more，the less的用法。其用法与the more，the more一致，可翻译为“越……越……”。①固定搭配“可能做某事”，可翻译为be likely to do sth;②固定搭配“感冒”，可翻译为catch a cold。

　　【原句精译】锻炼越多，你越不大可能感冒。

【能力拓展】“越……越……”句型：这种句型表达为：the+比较级+句子，the+比较级+句子。若the more修饰名词，则名词要提前，直接置于the more后，如试题中句子：The more exercise you take, the fewer chances you will have of catching a cold

注意：资料收集于网上，仅供参考。

# **2009年6月英语四级考试答案解析**

**Part I Writing**

**Free Admission to Museums**

In recently years it has become increasingly popular for more and more museums to offer free admission to visitors, be them children or adults, citizens or tourists. The purposes for this, as I see them, are quite straightforward. First, free admission to museums is a feasible and effective way to enhance the public’s awareness of our cultural and historical heritage. Second, free access to museums provides a good educational opportunity; as visitors look at those invaluable treasures, they will feel the urge to learn. Besides, free admission to museums also promotes and popularizes Chinese culture both home and abroad.

However, free admission to museums may also cause some problems. There may be huge crowds of visitors on holidays or for some exhibitions, which may cause disturbance or chaos; the presence of large crowds may also cause damage to the things on display, for example, some visitors often use flash lights where they are not supposed to. What’s more, free admission and the crowds that follow is a test to the museums’ finance, maintenance, and management abilities.

This being said, I still believe free admission to museums is a plausible idea; only certain measures need to be taken to ensure that museums get enough funds to maintain and manage their exhibitions, and that the flow of visitors is controlled and their behaviors regulated. This way free admission to museums can be a lasting and beneficial practice.

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)**

原文分析：

本文是一篇说明文，讲述人们对文化diversity（多元性）应该有兼容并包的态度。本文结构非常清晰，开篇用Tiffany面试错过最佳候选人的例子来引出人们因为对不同文化的误解(misunderstanding)或假设(assumption)而经常犯错误；文中的每个小标题都是一种错误，并都用diversity workshop参与者的切身经历来例证。结尾部分，作者提出人们都应该正视自己思想模式的缺陷，用开放的态度对待文化多元性。

快速阅读不要求仔细通读全文，只要对文章的结构有大概了解，通过浏览定位关键词找答案。本文段落繁多，但结构清晰，小标题清楚指出每一部分的主题，而且题目的定位词非常明确，只需根据题目在原文对应段落中找到定位词即可。需要注意的是考题都是按顺序出现的，这就可以缩小定位范围，同时也意味着最后三个填空题都出现在文章的最后部分。

1. A 本题定位词为“Tiffany，interview，bother”。答案在第一段，but the fact that he never looked her in the eye said “untrustworthy”。所以选A。第一段中两次强调了这一事实，she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact.

2. C 本题紧随上一题，问的是Tiffany对自己错误的反思，答案也紧随第一题答案在第二段，即What she hadn’t known at the time of the interview was that the candidate’s “different” behavior was simply **a cultural misunderstanding**. 所以选C。

3. B 本题定位词“essential, economic globalization”, 在原文开头部分的结尾，即it is becoming essential to **expand our understanding of others** and to re-examine some of our false assumptions，B选项与黑体部分同义。

4. B 本题的定位词为Mindsets LLC。专有名词十分显眼，在第一个小标题下的第一段有对这家公司的描述：helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots，结合上下文给出的例子，选B。

5. D Dale这个名字出现在小标题“Blinded by Gender”部分，其实即可以判断答案为D。原文对应的句子为：I learned from the class that **instead of imposing my gender biases（**不应该存有性别偏见**）** into the situation, I needed to …

6. C 本题与上题问的都是Dale参加完workshop的收获，答案也在一起，即Dale credits（称赞）the workshop, “because it **helped me make decisions based on fairness**.”，选C，It helped him make fair decisions。

7. A Doug这个名字出现在小标题“Year of Know-it-all”部分，当他的美籍华裔员工向他请假过春节时，他的第一反应是I assumed he had his dates wrong, 并且gave him a long talking-to about turning in requests early **with the proper dates**。

8. embarrassed 本题答案非常明确，原文为I(Dough) felt very **embarrassed** in assuming he had his dates mixed up.

9. inclusiveness 本题稍带总结性，在 “Year of Know-it-all”以及“A Better Bottom Line”两部分，参与者都提到了inclusiveness的重要性：Doug admits. “The biggest thing I took away from the workshop is learning how to be more ‘**inclusive**’ to differences.”，以及These comments from a customer service representative show how an **inclusive** attitude can improve sales.而在倒数第二段，作者也作了总结：Once we start to see people as individuals and discard the stereotypes, we can move positively toward **inclusiveness** for everyone.

10. differences and similarities 本题题干几乎与原文完全一致，在倒数第二段， 即Once we start to see people as individuals and discard the stereotypes, we can move positively toward inclusiveness for everyone. Diversity is about coming together and **taking advantage of our differences and similarities**.

**Part III Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

11. D 原文：W: There were more than a hundred people at Kate's birthday party. How come she's got so many friends?

M: It's really no surprise. You know she was popular even when she was a child.

Q: What does the man imply about Kate?

推理题。问题问的是“imply”（暗示），即需要对原文进行推理。男士对Kate的说法是she was popular even when she was a child（她是孩子时就很受欢迎了），那么现在有一百多人参加她的生日晚会也不足为奇，所以选D。

12. C 原文：M: They say there'll be a snow-storm tonight, and the cold weather will last quite a few days.

W: Oh! We're so lucky, we'll be getting away for a while, and having a holiday in Florida. But let's call right now to confirm our flight.

Q: What do we learn about the two speakers?

语言点：Be used to doing 习惯做某事

场景题。本文的场景是两人在讨论度假计划，原文非常明确：we'll be getting away for a while, and **having a holiday in Florida**.已经可以判断C，They are going to have a holiday为正确答案。A、B、D都是对对话中细节的混淆，the cold weather will last只是说有寒流到来，并非they are not used to living in a cold place（不习惯住在冷的地方）；have a holiday in Florida也不是live in Florida；至于air ticket，原文明确说的是confirm our flight（确认航班），可见已经订票。

13. B 原文：W: Tony was awarded a medal for rescuing several families from the forest fire.

M: I really admire his courage.

Q: What do we learn about Tony from the conversation?

语言点：Award sb. sth. / award sth. to sb. 授予某人某物 Accuse sb. of sth. / be accused of sth. 因为某事（被）指责

主旨题。原文说Tony因为rescuing several families from the forest fire（丛森林大火中救出了好几家人）而获得奖章，所以男士说I really admire his courage（敬佩他的勇气），答案为B。D（他被指责引起了大火）明显是错误的，A（Tony很高兴获得奖章）及C（Tony曾经是救火队员）都不符合原文。

14. B 原文：M: My washing machine is more than fifteen years old and it has worked just fine until last night.

W: You'll never be able to get parts for it, even from Japan. So it might be time to invest a more recent model.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

语言点：Part 零件 Invest 投资

建议题。原文有非常明显的建议句型：it might be time to do sth. （是该做…的时候了），女士的建议是：So it might be time to invest a more recent model. （是时候投资一台更新款式的洗衣机了），所以选B。A为干扰项，invest通常是投资的意思，但这里仅指投资买洗衣机，而非make a profitable investment（进行有利可图的投资）。

15. D 原文：W: I heard about your promotion, you must be thrilled.

M: Not really, the new office is huge, but the work load has doubled.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

语言点：Promotion 升职 Thrilled 兴奋的 Work load 工作负担

态度题。问题问的是男士对于升职的态度，女士说you must be thrilled（你一定很兴奋吧），男士回答not really，已经可以确定D为正确答案；他进一步给出了解释，虽然办公室很大，但是the work load has doubled（工作负担增加了一倍），但并不能从中看出he finds the work load unbearable（不可忍受的）。

16. D 原文：W: I can't decide what to do about the party tomorrow。

M: You don't have to go if you don't want to, but I'll be glad to give you a ride if you do。

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

语言点：Give you a ride 开车带你一段

细节题。女士不知道明天的party该不该去，男士则说I'll be glad to give you a ride if you do（如果你去的话，我可以开车带你），所以选D。本题的重点是要理解what to do，这里指的是whether to go to the party。

17. C 原文：M: Now if you have any questions about the contract. I'll be happy to answer them.

W: Nothing comes to mind right now, but I'd like to go over all the articles of the contract once more before signing it.

Q: What are the speakers doing right now?

语言点：Go over 仔细检查 Articles of the contract 合同条款。注意article这里的意思是“条款”。

场景题。很明显两人在讨论contract，并且是在sign（签署）之前最后一次检查条款，所以选C。

18. A 原文：M: We are out of paper for the printer. Can you please order some?

W: I completed the order form online yesterday and it will be here by noon. I'll let you know when it comes in。

Q: What did the woman do?

语言点：Be out of sth. 用完了

细节题。问题问女士做了什么，答案为：I completed the order form online yesterday，买的是纸，所以选A。

**Conversation One**

W: Bob, do you know who I saw the other day? Old Jake, looking terribly depressed. Did he get pensioned off at last? (19)

M: Yes. They made him retire after 50 years at sea. (19) He is pretty upset about it, but what can you do? He really is pasted.

W: He is all alone, isn't he?

M: Yes, his wife has been dead for years. (20)They had one daughter, Dories. But she went off to town as soon as she left school. And he hasn't heard from her since. I hear she is making good money as a model。

W: Maybe someone could get in touch with her. Get her to come back for a while to help?

M: I don't suppose she’d come. She never got on with her father. (21) He is bit of a tough character and she is rather selfish. Oh, I expect old Jake will get by. He is healthy at least, comes into a clinic for a check regularly。

W: Are you his doctor?

M: No, my partner doctor Johnson is.

W: That bad-tempered old thing?

M: Oh, he isn't bad-tempered. He just looks it. He is an excellent doctor, (22) taught me a lot, and he has a very nice family. His wife invites me over there to supper every week. Very pleasant.

W: yes. I teach their daughter Pam at school. She is a bit careless and lazy about her school work, but a bright little thing and very popular with her age group.

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

19. Why does old Jake look terribly depressed?

20. What do we learn about Jake's wife?

21. What does the man say about Jake's daughter?

22. What does the man say about Jake's doctor?

语言点：pension off sb. 付退休金辞退某人（pension是动词） pasted 过时的 get by 度过，挺过

He just looks it (bad-tempered). 他只是看起来像（坏脾气）。

19．B 主旨题。 对话中两人在讨论Old Jake, looking terribly depressed. 原因是he get pensioned off at last（领了退休金退休了）。At sea可以从下句话中看出：They made him retire after 50 years at sea.

20．A 细节题。答案见划线部分。Pass away“去世”。 21．C 细节题。答案见划线部分。Get on (well) with“跟某人相处得好”。 22．B 细节题。答案见划线部分。.) get pensioned off at last?Pen

**Conversation Two**

W: Hello, Mr. Summerfield. How are you today?

M: Very well. Thank you, Ms. Green.

W: What can I do for you?

M: Well, unfortunately, there is a problem with the order we received from you yesterday. It seems we haven not received the right quantity of manuals to support the telephone system. (23)

W: Oh, dear, that's bad news. I'm very sorry to hear that, and you don't know how many packs are without manuals?

M: No, because we haven't opened every pack. But in several of those that have been opened there are none, no manuals. (23)

W: I'm very sorry about this inconvenience, Mr. Summerfield. We'll send out the manuals this afternoon by express mail entirely at our cost, (24) and the manuals should arrive tomorrow or the day after at the latest.

M: All of them, right?

W: Yes. It may be that some have them already, but we cannot be sure. So the best thing is to send out the manual for every pack.

M: Yes. Yes, I see. That would be great. (25)

W: Please accept our apologies for this mix-up. I assure you we will do everything possible to find out why the mistake happened.

M: Right. Thanks for your swift action. (25)

W: Not at all. Thank you and goodbye for now. Do call if there is anything else.

M: All right. Thank you. Goodbye, Ms. Green.

W: Goodbye.

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

23. What problems are the speakers discussing?

24. What does the woman promise to do?

25. What does the man think of the solution?

语言点：Manuel 说明书，手册 Inconvenience 不方便 By express mail 通过快递 At our cost (at one’s cost) 由我们付费

23．C 主旨题。对话开头男士就提到了问题，即说明书不够；随后又补充说明细节，有的包里什么说明书都没有，所以选C。 24．D 细节题。答案见划线部分。 25．A 细节题。男士明显很满意，因为他说that would be great。

**Section Two**

**Passage 1**

Attracting and feeding wild birds are **entertaining activities** that have long been **enjoyed** by people all over the world. (26) Feeding birds has become so popular that prepared feed mixtures are readily available. We feed birds for many reasons. Many pleasant hours can come from watching birds. A hobby often develops into a serious study of their habits. Accurate identification of birds is usually the first goal. But observations that an amateur bird-watcher can make are really limitless. There is, however, responsibility associated with bird feeding, including a **disease hazard**. Attracting numbers of birds continually to the same spot can be harmful to them, particularly species that pick food from the ground contaminated by the droppings of other birds. (27) In winter feeding efforts are most satisfying to people and are of greatest benefit to birds. During this time when fewer natural foods are available and air temperatures are lower, extra feeding can keep a bird warm and well. Once begun, feeding should never stop during these lean months. (28) If you start a local increase of birds, be prepared to do what may be required to eliminate hazards to those you want to befriend. A constant supply of food should be given until the cold is over and spring has come. (28) If feeding is stopped during severe weather, birds used to relying upon the feeders might starve.

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. What does the speaker say about bird watching?

27. What does the speaker say about birds fed continually on the same spot?

28. What does the speaker suggest we do in feeding birds in winter?

本文是一篇关于喂食鸟类的说明文，重点讨论喂食对鸟类的好处与好处，并提出在冬天喂食并持续到天气转暖是对鸟类最有益处的。本文的语言稍难，但找到问题的答案并不难。

语言点：Prepared feed mixtures 混合饲料 Amateur 业余爱好者 Hazard 危险 Contaminate 污染 Dropping 粪便

Lean 贫乏的 Eliminate 消除 Befriend 与…成为朋友

26．A 细节题。答案在文章第一句，用词相同：Attracting and feeding wild birds are **entertaining activities。**

27．B 细节题。本题稍有难度，因为原文中提到birds fed continually on the same spot时并没有直接说明有可能染病，而是说pick food from the ground contaminated by the droppings of other birds（吃地上已经被别的鸟类粪便污染的食物），而这与上一句话相呼应，是一个disease hazard（疾病危险），所以选B，they may catch some disease。

28．D 细节题。原文中两处提到了冬天喂食鸟类须注意的地方，见划线部分。

**Passage 2**

My friend Leo makes up weak and poor excuses whenever there is something he doesn't want to do. (29) Just two weeks ago, he was at my house when he decided he didn't want to go into work. He called his boss and said he had to get a new set of tires put on his truck. Then he sat down and watched TV with me. Not only had he lied but his excuse wasn't a very convincing one. Another time, he cancelled a date with his girlfriend at the last minute telling her he had to get a new battery for his truck. She was angry and refused to go out with him again until he apologized. (30) Last weekend, Leo offered the poorest excuse yet. He'd promised he'd help me move some furniture, (40) from my parents' house to my new apartment. He was supposed to bring his truck over about 8 o'clock Saturday morning. I waited, and then called and left a message on his machine. About 11:30, he called and said he was sorry but he'd been getting a new set of tires put on his truck. I guess he'd forgotten he used the same excuse when he called his boss from my house. I think I need a new set of friends. I'm beginning to get tired of Leo's excuses.

**Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

29. What does the speaker tell us about her friend Leo?

30. What did his girlfriend do when Leo canceled a date with her at the last minute?

31. What favor did the speaker ask Leo to do last weekend?

本文是一篇对Leo的描述性说明文，通过三个例子说明只要有Leo不想做的事，他都会编造蹩脚的借口来推托搪塞。本文的语言和题目都比较简单。

29．C 主旨题。答案见划线部分。A选项是干扰项，he will betray（背叛） even his best friends，貌似正确，但make up poor and weak excuses（编造蹩脚的借口）远没有betray严重。

30．A 细节题。原文中说的是She was angry and refused to go out with him again until he apologized.（她拒绝跟Leo约会，直到他道歉），可见答案为A，she made him apologize（逼迫他道歉）。 31．D 细节题。答案见划线部分。

**Passage 3**

In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. (32) Their parents are ambitious and the children are part of the parents' ambitions. Parents pay for wasteful grand parties, expensive cars and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids don't learn the value of anything because they have everything. (33) A thirteen-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants to. "One day, I'll earn more than my dad!" he boasts. Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. (34) Amender's mother employs a personal trainer, a bodyguard, a singing coach and a councilor to look after all her fifteen-year-old daughter's needs. Often, there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready. Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids there live unreal lives where money, beauty and pleasure are the only gods. (35) Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

**Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

32. Why is life said to be difficult for Hollywood kids?

33. What does the speaker say about Trent Maguire, a thirteen-year-old boy?

34. Why does Amender's mother employ other people to look after her needs?

35. What will probably have negative effects on the lives of Hollywood kids?

本文是一篇说明文，讨论好来坞生活对孩子的负面影响；本文结构清晰，在每一种负面影响后即举例说明，33、34题就是如此。本文的题目答案都与原文完全一致。

语言点：Ambition / ambitious 雄心/有雄心的 Designer clothes 名牌服装

32．A 主旨题。答案见划线部分。33．C 细节题。Trent Maguire的例子是对好莱坞负面影响的例证，答案在例子之前写出。34题也是如此。34．D 细节题。答案见划线部分。 35．B 细节题。答案见划线部分。

**Section 3**

Around 120 years ago, Ebbinghaus began his study of memory. He concentrated on studying how quickly the human mind can remember information. One result of his research is known as the total time hypothesis, which simply means the amount you learn depends on the time you spend trying to learn it. This can be taken as our first rule of learning.

Although it is usually true that studying for four hours is better than studying for one, there is still the question of how we should use the four hours. For example, is it better to study for four hours straight or to study for one hour a day for four days in a row? The answer, as you may have suspected, is that it is better to spread out the study times. This phenomenon through which we can learn more efficiently by dividing our practice time is known as the distribution of practice effect. Thus, our second rule of learning is this: it's better to study fairly briefly but often.

But we are not finished yet. We haven't considered how we should study over very short periods of time. Let's say you are trying to learn some new and rather difficult English vocabulary using a stack of cards. Should you look at the same word in rapid succession or look at the word and then have some delay before you look at it again? The answer is it is better to space up the presentations of the word you are to learn.

36. concentrated 原句空缺谓语，并与on搭配。Concentrate on“专注于”。注意时态应用过去时。37. information

38. depends 原句空缺谓语，并与on搭配。Depend on“专注于”。主语为amount，注意应用第三人称单数。

39. straight 这里straight是“一直地”意思。 40. row 固定短语搭配，in a row“连续”。

41. suspected “猜想”。注意原句是现在完成时态，所以用过去分词形式。

42. phenomenon “现象”。此处是单数，有指示代词this，切记不要写成复数形式phemomena。 43. efficiently

44. our second rule of learning is this: it is better to study fairly briefly but often或者：2nd rule of learning: better to study briefly but often

45. Let’s say you are trying to learn some new and rather difficult English vocabulary using a stack of cards

.或者：example: learn new English words with cards

46. The answer is it is better to space out the presentations of the word you are to learn.或者：better to learn new words at intervals

**提示**：44-46考察考生的听写能力。建议在第一遍分辨句型，判断句子结构，听懂句子大意；第二遍是关键，应该写下句子的主干，此时尽可能多写；第三遍是检查阶段，补充剩余句子成分，尽可能使句子完整。如果不能完全按照原文记下来，可以根据原文意思用自己的语言表述。在听写整句时，要学会使用缩略语，在听第二遍第三遍时再将整句写上。

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)**

**Section A**

47. M require“要求”。本空应该填动词作谓语，主语为复数，用一般现在时态。

48. I painful“痛苦的”。本空是与difficult并列的形容词，词义相近，只能选painful。

49. F especially“特别是”。本空是解释说明的补语，用副词；而且后句解释英文词汇尤其丰富，所以用especially。

50. E Enormous“巨大的”。本句是一个比喻，将会说英文而不会写作比喻成身处豪宅而不能离开一间斗室，这里应该是与small room反义的词，即enormous mansion。

51. H Mission“任务”。 本空与物主代词my共同构成句子主语，一定是名词；句子讲的是老师应该做什么，并且与下一句的task同义，所以选mission。

52. D Enhance“提高”。这里是一个表示目的的动词不定式，与动词搭配的是development，选enhance。

53. B Daily“每天”。 本空应该选一个表示频率的副词，说明写作就像锻炼一样，用daily。

54. J Performance“表现”。本空跟confidence并列作介词in的宾语。

55. C Emotional“感情的”。本空与acadamice、political等形容词并列修饰名词lives，并且后文有提示write the perfect love letter，选emotional。

56. A Closer“更近的”。最后一句讲每天练习写作的好处，每写一天，他们就离流利更近一步，puts them a step closer to fluency。

**Section Two**

**Passage One**

原文分析：

本文是一篇说明文（exposition），讲的是时尚界的绿色风潮。第一段，作者用一次成功的绿色时装展引出话题；第二段，讨论了绿色设计师面临的问题，主要是有机面料难以获得；第三段例举了绿色设计师获得的多方支持，而最后一段则引述了某些人对绿色设计并不乐观的看法。最后，作者表明了自己的态度，即绿色设计最终会获得大部分消费者的认同。本文语言不难，虽然有一些专业词汇，但并不影响理解。

难句分析：

1．The January fashion show, called Future Fashion, exemplified how far green design has come.

一月份举行的名为“未来时尚”的时装展证明了绿色时尚的成就。本句的难点是how far green design has come，这里是“有多大成就”的意思。

2．Most designers with existing labels are finding there aren’t comparable fabrics that can just replace what you’re doing and what your customers are used to.

大部分现有品牌的设计师发现现在没有可以比得上、并且立刻代替他们正在使用且消费者熟悉的面料。

本句的句子结构比较复杂，宾语从句there aren’t comparable fabrics中有修饰fabrics的定语从句that can just replace…，而replace后则是两个并列的宾语从句what you’re doing and what your customers are used to。

关键词汇： sustainable 可持续的 Organic 有机的 Fabrics 面料 Line 系列设计/商品 Comparable 比得上的

Indistinguishable 无法区分的 Synthetics 合成材料 Stretch nylon 弹性尼龙 Equivalent 对等物

Unconverted 未被说服的 convert“使转变” On the hunt for sth. 在寻找某物

57. A 细节题。答案在第一段，the show inspired many top designers to work with sustainable fabrics for the first time，A选项只是用start going green代替了work with sustainable fabrics for the first time。

58. D 总结题。答案在第二段，讨论了绿色设计师面临的问题，文中首先简述了问题，即high-quality sustainable materials can still be tough to find，随后又引用Scott Hahn的话进行详细解释（见难句分析2），最后指出some popular synthetics, like stretch nylon, still have few eco-friendly equivalents. 综合起来，选D。

59. D 总结题。本题考的是第三段的主要内容，从topic sentence即可看出答案为D：Those who do make the switch are finding they have more support，随后给出例证。A、B、C选项都是具体的例证。

60. A 细节题。答案在最后一段。Natalie是一个unconverted consumer（未被说服的消费者），而且承认green just isn’t yet on her mind（没想过）。

61. B 态度题。作者在全文最后明确提出了自己的态度：But – thanks to the combined efforts of designers, retailers and suppliers – one day it will be. （总有一天，消费者会意识到绿色服装的重要性）。而且从文章的语气可以看出，作者是赞同绿色时尚的。

**Passage Two**

原文分析：

本文是一篇科学说明文（scientific exposition），介绍科学家的一项新发现，即通过对头发中水的成分的分析来大致判断个人活动的区域及途径。文章先介绍了这项发现的原理，饮用水会在头发中留下痕迹，而因为美国各地天气状况不一样，雨水中的化学成分各有差别，这样通过分析头发中水的成分可以大致确定某人在哪些时间段到过哪些地方。文章后半部分用一个具体的例子来说明这项发现可以用于帮助警方追踪嫌疑犯或受害者。

难句分析：

1. By measuring the proportion of heavier hydrogen and oxygen isotopes along a strand of hair, scientists can construct a geographic timeline. Each inch of hair corresponds to about two months.

通过对一缕头发中重氢氧同位素比例的分析，科学家们可以构造一条地理时间线。一英寸头发相当于两个月。

2. They were able to accurately place the hair samples in broad regions roughly corresponding to the movement of rain systems.

他们能够准确地将头发样品与某个大的区域对应起来，而这些区域的分布大致与降雨系统的活动一致。

关键词汇：Chemical composition 化学成分 Trace 痕迹

62. B 主旨题。本题问的是文章的主题，文章第一句就明确了主题：Scientists have devised a way to determine roughly where a person has lived using a strand(缕) of hair（通过一缕头发就能大致确定某人在哪里居住过），选B。

63. C 理解题。You’re what you eat and drink这句话通常指饮食对人体健康的影响，但在本文中，科学家引用这句话意在说明饮用水会在头发里留下化学痕迹，所以选C。

64. B 理解题。原文为：The heaviest rain falls first. As a result, storms that form over the Pacific deliver heavier water to California than to Utah. （最重的雨最先落下，所以，在太平洋上空形成的风暴在加州降下的雨比犹他州重）。关键在第一句话，答案则是反说，the water it delivers becomes lighter when it moves inland（雨水越向内陆前进越轻）。两者意思相同，表达方式相反。

65. A 细节题。答案在文章中段：Cerling’s team collected **tap water** samples from 600 cities and constructed **a map of the regional differences**.

66. C 细节题。Cerling首先提到了这项研究的实际作用，即“It’s not good for pinpointing … It’s good for eliminating many possibilities.” （不适用于精确定位，更适用于剔除很多可能性）；文章结尾警察也确认了这一用处：it narrows it way down for me（缩小了搜索范围），所以选C。

**Part V Cloze**

67. C 词义辨析题。Profit“利润”，payment“付款”，income“收入”，budget“预算”。  
68. A 词义辨析题。Mostly“大部分，主要”，partially“部分”，occasionally“偶尔”，rarely“很少”。本题要弄清楚基本句意，本句是与上句的一个对比：以前自己有车，现在则主要坐地铁。  
69. B 副词辨析题。Therefore“因此”，Besides“而且”，Otherwise“否则”，Consequently“因此”。本题要注意逻辑，Suda在说坐地铁的理由：方便，而且开车是20世纪的事（即已经过时了）；两个句子是并列关系。  
70. D 词义辨析题。Drift“漂流”，tide“潮汐”，current“水流”，trend“趋势”。  
71. C 词义辨析题。Remarkably“显著地”，essentially“根本地”，specially“特别地”，particularly“尤其”。  
72. A 连词辨析题。本题要判断句内的逻辑关系：尽管小型车和豪华车仍很流行，中间的车型销量都在下滑。转折关系用While “虽然”。  
73. C 词义辨析题。Surge “迅速增长”，stretch“拉伸”，slip“下跌”，shake“动摇”。本题与下句的fell为同义词，相互提示。  
74. B 连词辨析题。Unless“除非”，if“如果”，as“当”，after“在…之后”。  
75. D 搭配题。Low“低”，slight“少”，broad“广”，large“大”。Larger drops“更大的下滑”。  
76. C 词义辨析题。liable to“易于…”，in terms of“在…方面”，thanks to“由于”，in view of“考虑到”。  
77. A 词义辨析题。Unique“独特的”，similar“相似的”，mysterious“神秘的”，strange“奇怪的”。  
78. A 介词辨析题。Over time“长时间以来”；on time“准时”；behind time“迟了”；against不能与time搭配。  
79. D 词义辨析题。Mess“混乱”，boom“繁荣”，growth“生长，发展”，decay“衰败”。根据上文sales fell， 应该选decay。  
80. C 词义辨析题。Proceed“进行”，relieve“放心”，launch“启动”，revise“改编”。本题还要注意搭配，launch a study“开始一项研究”。  
81. B 词义辨析题。Quickening“加快的”，widening“变宽的”，strengthening“加强的”，lengthening“延长的”。Widening gap是常见搭配，“日益增长的差距”。  
82. D 词义辨析题。Average“平均的”，massive“巨大的”，abundant“充足的”，general“普遍的”。  
83. C 词义辨析题。Labels“标签”，cycles“循环”，vehicles “汽车”，devices“装置”。  
84. A 连词辨析题。本题要辨清句内的逻辑关系，本句列举了日本人处置汽车的三种做法，为并列关系,用or。   
85. B 词义辨析题。Conclude“得出结论”，predict“预测”，reckon“认为”，prescribe“规定”。本句讲的是JAMA对本年汽车销售的估计，还没有发生，用predict。  
86. B 词义辨析题。Distant“遥远的”，likely“可能的”，temporary“临时的”，immediate“立即的”。

**Part VI Translation**

87．a lot of difficulty (in) catching up with his classmates

要点：1）“很难”：注意要与谓语动词搭配；动词是had，只能用have difficulty (in) doing sth; 2）“赶上”：catch up with

88．would not have been caught in the rain

要点：1）时态：从状语从句看出，这里用的是与过去情况相反的虚拟语气，所以用would have done。

2）“被雨淋”：be caught in the rain

89．are more likely to gain/put on weight

要点：1）“更有可能”：用likely而不用possible; 2）“增加体重”：用put on weight或者gain weight都可以

90．What many people haven’t realized / What many people haven’t become aware of / What has not come to many people’s minds / What has not occurred to many people

要点：1）主语从句：需要翻译的部分是一个what引导的主语从句。 2）时态：这里用现在完成时态比一般现在时态更合适。

3）“意识到”：这个词有很多种翻译方法，具体见答案；特别需要注意的是用的词组不同，主语的搭配不一样，例如occur to主语为sth，而realize主语为sb。

91．closely related to the lack of exercise

要点：1）“与…密切相关”：relate … to …; 注意这里是被动语态，助动词is已写出。

2）“缺乏锻炼”：the lack of exercise。这里lack是名词，定冠词the不可缺；其实也可以用lack的动名词形式：lacking exercise，但为了与主语the poor functioning of the human body对应，the lack of exercise更好。

# **2008年12月大学英语四级考试真题**

**Part I Writing （30 minutes）**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled* ***Limiting the Use of Disposable Plastic Bag***.*You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.*

1.一次性塑料袋的使用

2.使用一次性塑料袋带来的问题

3.限制一次性塑料袋的意义

**Limiting the Use of Disposable Plastic Bag**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

*For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D].*

*For questions 8 -10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

**That’s enough, kids**

It was a lovely day at the park and Stella Bianchi was enjoying the sunshine with her two children when a young boy, aged about four, approached her two-year-old son and pushed him to the ground.

“I’d watched him for a little while and my son was the fourth or fifth child he’d shoved,” she says.” I went over to them, picked up my son, turned to the boy and said, firmly, ’No, we don’t push,” What happened next was unexpected.

“The boy’s mother ran toward me from across the park,” Stella says,” I thought she was coming over to apologize, but instead she started shouting at me for disciplining her child, All I did was let him know his behavior was unacceptable. Was I supposed to sit back while her kid did whatever he wanted, hurting other children in the process?”

Getting your own children to play nice is difficult enough. Dealing with other people’s children has become a minefield.

In my house, jumping on the sofa is not allowed. In my sister’s house it’s encouraged. For her, it’s about kids being kids: “If you can’t do it at three, when can you do it?”

Each of these philosophies is valid and, it has to be said, my son loves visiting his aunt’s house. But I find myself saying “no” a lot when her kids are over at mine. That’s OK between sisters but becomes dangerous territory when you’re talking to the children of friends or acquaintances.

“Kids aren’t all raised the same,” agrees Professor Naomi White of Monash University.” But there is still an idea that they’re the property of the parent. We see our children as an extension of ourselves, so if you’re saying that my child is behaving inappropriately, then that’s somehow a criticism of me.”

In those circumstances, it’s difficult to know whether to approach the child directly or the parent first. There are two schools of thought.

“I’d go to the child first,” says Andrew Fuller, author of Tricky Kids. Usually a quiet reminder that ’we don’t do that here’ is enough. Kids nave finely tuned antennae (直觉) for how to behave in different settings.”

He points out bringing it up with the parent first may make them feel neglectful, which could cause problems. Of course, approaching the child first can bring its own headaches, too.

This is why White recommends that you approach the parents first. Raise your concerns with the parents if they’re there and ask them to deal with it,” she says.

Asked how to approach a parent in this situation, psychologist Meredith Fuller answers: “Explain your needs as well as stressing the importance of the friendship. Preface your remarks with something like: ’I know you’ll think I’m silly but in my house I don’t want…’”

When it comes to situations where you’re caring for another child, white is straightforward: “common sense must prevail. If things don’t go well, then have a chat.”

There’re a couple of new grey areas. Physical punishment, once accepted from any adult, is no longer appropriate. “A new set of considerations has come to the fore as part of the debate about how we handle children.”

For Andrew Fuller, the child-centric nature of our society has affected everyone:” The rules are different now from when today’s parents were growing up,” he says, “Adults are scared of saying: ’don’t swear’, or asking a child to stand up on a bus. They’re worried that there will be conflict if they point these things out – either from older children, or their parents.”

He sees it as a loss of the sense of common public good and public courtesy (礼貌), and says that adults suffer form it as much as child.

Meredith Fuller agrees: “A code of conduct is hard to create when you’re living in a world in which everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, and a world in which nice people are perceived to finish last.”

“It’s about what I’m doing and what I need,” Andrew Fuller says. ”the days when a kid came home from school and said, “I got into trouble”. And dad said, ‘you probably deserved it’. Are over. Now the parents are charging up to the school to have a go at teachers.”

This jumping to our children’s defense is part of what fuels the “walking on eggshells” feeling that surrounds our dealings with other people’s children. You know that if you remonstrate(劝诫) with the child, you’re going to have to deal with the parent. It’s admirable to be protective of our kids, but is it good?

“Children have to learn to negotiate the world on their own, within reasonable boundaries,” White says. “I suspect that it’s only certain sectors of the population doing the running to the school –better –educated parents are probably more likely to be too involved.”

White believes our notions of a more child-centered, it’ a way of talking about treating our children like commodities(商品). We’re centered on them but in ways that reflect positively on us. We treat them as objects whose appearance and achievements are something we can be proud of, rather than serve the best interests of the children.”

One way over-worked, under-resourced parents show commitment to their children is to leap to their defence. Back at the park, Bianchi’ intervention(干预) on her son’ behalf ended in an undignified exchange of insulting words with the other boy’ mother.

As Bianchi approached the park bench where she’d been sitting, other mums came up to her and congratulated her on taking a stand. “Apparently the boy had a longstanding reputation for bad behaviour and his mum for even worse behaviour if he was challenged.”

Andrew Fuller doesn’t believe that we should be afraid of dealing with other people’s kids. “look at kids that aren’t your own as a potential minefield,” he says. He recommends that we don’t stay silent over inappropriate behaviour, particularly with regular visitors.

1. What did Stella Bianchi expect the young boy’s mother to do when she talked to him?

A) make an apology

B) come over to intervene

C) discipline her own boy

D) take her own boy away

2. What does the author say about dealing with other people’s children?

A) it’s important not to hurt them in any way

B) it’s no use trying to stop their wrongdoing

C) it’s advisable to treat them as one’s own kids

D) it’s possible for one to get into lots of trouble

3. According to professor Naomi white of Monash university, when one’s kids are criticized, their parents will probably feel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) discouraged

B) hurt

C) puzzled

D) overwhelmed

4. What should one do when seeing other people’s kids misbehave according to Andrew fuller?

A) talk to them directly in a mild way

B) complain to their parents politely

C) simply leave them alone

D) punish them lightly

5. Due to the child-centric nature of our society, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) parents are worried when their kids swear at them

B) people think it improper to criticize kids in public

C) people are reluctant to point our kids’ wrongdoings

D) many conflicts arise between parents and their kids

6. In a world where everyone is exhausted from over work and lack of sleep,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) it’s easy for people to become impatient

B) it’s difficult to create a code of conduct

C) it’s important to be friendly to everybody

D) it’s hard for people to admire each other

7. How did people use to respond when their kids got into trouble at school?

A) they’d question the teachers

B) they’d charge up to the school

C) they’d tell the kids to clam down

D) They’d put the blame on their kids

8. Professor white believes that the notions of a more child-centred society should be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. According to professor white, today’s parents treat their children as something they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Andrew fuller suggests that , when kids behave inappropriately, people should not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 2 with a single line through the centre.*

11. A)Only true friendship can last long.

B)Letter writing is going out of style.

C)She keeps in regular touch with her classmates.

D)She has lost contact with most of her old friends.

12. A) A painter. C) A porter.

B) A mechanic. D) A carpenter.

13. A) Look for a place near her office. C) Make inquiries elsewhere.

B) Find a new job down the street. D) Rent the $600 apartment.

14. A) He prefers to wear jeans with a larger waist.

B) He has been extremely busy recently.

C) He has gained some weight lately.

D) He enjoyed going shopping with Jane yesterday.

15. A)The woman possesses a natural for art.

B) Women have a better artistic taste than men.

C) He isn’t good at abstract thinking.

D) He doesn’t like abstract paintings.

16. A) She couldn’t have left her notebook in the library.

B) she may have put her notebook amid the journals.

C) she should have made careful notes while doing reading.

D) she shouldn’t have read his notes without his knowing it.

17. A)she wants to get some sleep C) she has a literature class to attend

B) she needs time to write a paper D)she is troubled by her sleep problem

18. A)He is confident he will get the job.

B)His chance of getting the job is slim.

C)It isn’t easy to find a qualified sales manager.

D)The interview didn’t go as well as he expected.

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

19. A)He can manage his time more flexibly.

B)He can renew contact with his old friends.

C)He can concentrate on his own projects.

D)He can learn to do administrative work.

20. A)Reading its ads in the newspapers.

B)Calling its personnel department.

C)Contacting its manager.

D)Searching its website.

21. A)To cut down its production expenses.

B)To solve the problem of staff shortage.

C)To improve its administrative efficiency.

D)To utilize its retired employees’ resources.

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

22. A)Buy a tractor.

B)Fix a house.

C)See a piece of property.

D)Sing a business contract.

23. A)It is only forty miles form where they live.

B)It is a small one with a two-bedroom house.

C)It was a large garden with fresh vegetables.

D)It has a large garden with fresh vegetables.

24. A)Growing potatoes will involve less labor.

B)Its soil may not be very suitable for corn.

C)It may not be big enough for raising corn.

D)Raising potatoes will be more profitable.

25. A)Finances B)Equipment C)Labor D)Profits

**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 2 with a single line through the centre.*

**Passage One**

**Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26 A) To introduce the chief of the city’s police force

B)To comment on a talk by a distinguished guest

C)To address the issue of community security

D)To explain the functions of the city council

27 A)He has distinguished himself in city management

B)He is head of the International Police Force

C)He completed his higher education abroad

D)He holds a master’s degree in criminology

28 A)To coordinate work among police departments

B)To get police officers closer to the local people

C)To help the residents in times of emergency

D)To enable the police to take prompt action

29 A)Popular

B)discouraging

C)effective

D)controversial

**Passage Two**

**Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

30 A)people differ greatly in their ability to communicate

B)there are numerous languages in existence

C)Most public languages are inherently vague

D)Big gaps exist between private and public languages

31 A)it is a sign of human intelligence

B)in improves with constant practice

C)it is something we are born with

D)it varies from person to person

32 A)how private languages are developed

B)how different languages are related

C)how people create their languages

D)how children learn to use language

**Passage Three**

**Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

33 A)she was a tailor

B)she was an engineer

C)she was an educator D)she was a public speaker

34.A)Basing them on science-fiction movies.

B) Including interesting examples in them

C) Adjusting them to different audiences

D) Focusing on the latest progress in space science

35.A) Whether spacemen carry weapons

B) How spacesuits protect spacemen

C) How NASA trains its spacemen

D) What spacemen cat and drink

**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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.*

Crime is increasing world wide. There is every reason to believe the (36)\_\_\_\_will continue through the next few decades.

Crime rates have always been high in multicultural, industrialized societies such as the United States, but a new (37) \_\_\_\_has appeared on the world (38)\_\_\_\_rapidly rising crime rates in nations that previously reported few(39)\_\_\_\_. Street crimes such as robbery, rape (40) \_\_\_and auto theft are clearly rising (41)\_\_\_in eastern European countries such as Hungary and in western European nations such as the united Kingdom.

What is driving this crime (42)\_\_\_\_?There are no simple answers. Still，there are certain conditions(43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_with rising crime increasing heterogeneity (混杂) of populations, greater cultural pluralism, higher immigration, democratization of government,(44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

These conditions are increasingly observable around the world. For instance, cultures that were previously isolated and homogeneous(同种类的) ,such as Japan, Denmark and Greece (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Multiculturalism can be a rewarding, enriching experience, but it can also lead to a clash of values. Heterogeneity in societies will be the rule in the twenty-first century, and (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part IV Reading Comprehension （Reading in Depth） （25 minutes）**

**Section A**

Question 47-56

A bookless life is an incomplete life. Books influence the depth and breadth of life. They meet the natural\_\_\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_\_for freedom, for expression, for creativity and beauty of life. Learners, therefore, must have books, and the right type of book, for the satisfaction of their need. Readers turn\_\_\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_\_ to books because their curiosity concerning all manners of things, their eagerness to share in the experiences of others and their need to \_\_\_\_49 \_\_\_\_\_ from their own limited environment lead them to find in books food for the mind and the spirit. Through their reading they find a deeper significance to life as books acquaint them with life in the world as it was and it is now. They are presented with a \_\_50 \_\_\_\_\_ of human experiences and come to \_\_\_51 \_\_\_\_ other ways of thought and living. And while \_\_\_\_52 \_\_\_\_ their own relationships and responses to life , the readers often find that the \_\_\_53\_\_ in their stories are going through similar adjustments, which help to clarify and give significance to their own.

Books provide \_\_\_54 \_\_\_\_ material for readers’ imagination to grow. Imagination is a valuable quality and a motivating power, and stimulates achievement. While enriching their imagination, books \_\_55 \_\_\_\_their outlook, develop a fact-finding attitude and train them to use leisure \_\_\_56 \_\_\_. The social and educational significance of the readers’ books cannot be overestimated in an academic library.

A. Abundant B. Characters C. Communicating D. Completely E. Derive F. Desire G. Diversity

H. Escape I. Establishing J. Narrow K. Naturally L. Personnel M. Properly N. Respect O. Widen

**Section B**

**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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

If you are a male and you are reading this ,congratulations: you are a survivor .According to statistics .you are more than twice as likely to die of skin cancer than a woman ,and nine times more likely to die of AIDS. Assuming you make it to the end of your natural term, about 78 years for men in Australia, you will die on average five years before a woman.

There are many reasons for this-typically, men take more risks than woman and are more likely to drink and smoke but perhaps more importantly, men don’t go to the doctor.

“Men aren’t seeing doctors as often as they should, ” says Dr. Gullotta, “This is particularly so for the over-40s,when diseases tend to strike.”

Gullotta says a healthy man should visit the doctor every year or two. For those over 45,it should be at least once a year.

Two months ago Gullotta saw a 50-year-old ma who had delayed doing anything about his smoker’s cough for a year.

“When I finally saw him it had already spread and he has since died from lung cancer” he says, “Earlier detection and treatment may not have cured him, but it would have prolonged this life”

According to a recent survey, 95%of women aged between 15 and early 40s see a doctor once a year, compared to 70% of men in the same age group.

“A lot of men think they are invincible （不可战胜的）”Gullotta says “They only come in when a friend drops dead on the golf course and they think” Geez, if it could happen to him.

Then there is the ostrich approach,” some men are scared of what might be there and would rather not know, ” says Dr. Ross Cartmill.

“Most men get their cars serviced more regularly than they service their bodies,” Cartmill says .He believes most diseases that commonly affect men could be addressed by preventive check-ups.

Regular check-ups for men would inevitably place strain on the public purse, Cartmill says.” But prevention is cheaper in the long run than having to treat the diseases. Besides, the ultimate cost is far greater: it is called premature death.”

57.Why does the author congratulate his male readers at the beginning of the passage?

A. They are more likely to survive serious diseases today.

B. Their average life span has been considerably extended.

C. They have lived long enough to read this article.

D. They are sure to enjoy a longer and happier live.

58.What does the author state is the most important reason men die five years earlier on average than women?

A. men drink and smoke much more than women

B. men don’t seek medical care as often as women

C. men aren’t as cautions as women in face of danger

D. men are more likely to suffer from fatal diseases

59. Which of the following best completes the sentence “Geez, if it could happen to him…’(line2,para,8)?

A. it could happen to me, too

B. I should avoid playing golf

C. I should consider myself lucky

D. it would be a big misfortune

60what does Dr. Ross Cartmill mean by “the ostrich approach”(line q para.9)

A. a casual attitude towards one’s health conditions

B. a new therapy for certain psychological problems

C. refusal to get medical treatment for fear of the pain involved

D. unwillingness to find out about one’s disease because of fear

61. What does Cartmill say about regular check-ups for men?

A.They may increase public expenses

B.They will save money in the long run

C.They may cause psychological strains on men

D.They will enable men to live as long as women

**Passage Two**

**Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.**

High-quality customer service is preached(宣扬) by many ,but actually keeping customers happy is easier said than done

Shoppers seldom complain to the manager or owner of a retail store, but instead will alert their friends, relatives, co-workers, strangers-and anyone who will listen.

Store managers are often the last to hear complaints, and often find out only when their regular customers decide t frequent their competitors, according to a study jointly conducted by Verde group and Wharton school

“Storytelling hurts retailers and entertains consumers,” said Paula Courtney, President of the Verde group.” the store loses the customer, but the shopper must also find a replacement.”

On average, every unhappy customer will complain to at least four other, and will no longer visit the specific store for every dissatisfied customer, a store will lose up to three more due to negative reviews. The resulting “snowball effect” can be disastrous to retailers.

According to the research, shoppers who purchased clothing encountered the most problems. ranked second and third were grocery and electronics customers.

The most common complaints include filled parking lots, cluttered (塞满了的) shelves, overloaded racks, out-of-stock items, long check-out lines, and rude salespeople.

During peak shopping hours, some retailers solved the parking problems by getting moonlighting（业余兼职的）local police to work as parking attendants. Some hired flag wavers to direct customers to empty parking spaces. This guidance eliminated the need for customers to circle the parking lot endlessly, and avoided confrontation between those eyeing the same parking space.

Retailers can relieve the headaches by redesigning store layouts, pre-stocking sales items, hiring speedy and experienced cashiers, and having sales representatives on hand to answer questions.

Most importantly, salespeople should be diplomatic and polite with angry customers.

“Retailers who’re responsive and friendly are more likely to smooth over issues than those who aren’t so friendly.” said Professor Stephen Hoch. “Maybe something as simple as a greeter at the store entrance would help.”

Customers can also improve future shopping experiences by filing complaints to the retailer, instead of complaining to the rest of the world. Retailers are hard-pressed to improve when they have no idea what is wrong.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答

62. Why are store managers often the last to hear complaints?

A Most customers won’t bother to complain even if they have had unhappy experiences.

B Customers would rather relate their unhappy experiences to people around them.

C Few customers believe the service will be improved.

D Customers have no easy access to store managers.

63. What does Paula Courtney imply by saying “ … the shopper must also find a replacement” (Line 2, Para. 4)?

A New customers are bound to replace old ones.

B It is not likely the shopper can find the same products in other stores.

C Most stores provide the same

D Not complaining to the manager causes the shopper some trouble too.

64. Shop owners often hire moonlighting police as parking attendants so that shoppers\_\_\_\_\_

A can stay longer browsing in the store

B won’t have trouble parking their cars

C won’t have any worries about security

D can find their cars easily after shopping

65. What contributes most to smoothing over issues with customers?

A Manners of the salespeople

B Hiring of efficient employees

C Huge supply of goods for sale

D Design of the store layout.

66. To achieve better shopping experiences, customers are advised to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A exert pressure on stores to improve their service

B settle their disputes with stores in a diplomatic way

C voice their dissatisfaction to store managers directly

D shop around and make comparisons between stores

**Part V Cloze （15 minutes）**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C]and [D] on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Playing organized sports is such a common experience in the United States that many children and teenagers that them for granted. This is especially true\_\_67\_\_children from families and communities that have the resources needed to organize and\_\_68\_\_sports programs and make sure that there is easy\_\_69\_\_to participation opportunities. Children in low-income families and poor communities are\_\_70\_\_likely to take organized youth sports for granted because they often\_\_71\_\_the resources needed to pay for participation\_\_72\_\_, equipment, and transportation to practices and games\_\_73\_\_ their communities do not have resources to build and\_\_74\_\_sports fields and facilities.

Organized youth sports\_\_75\_\_appeared during the early 20th century in the United States and other wealthy nations. They were originally developed\_\_76\_\_some educators and developmental experts\_\_77\_\_that the behavior and character of children were\_\_78\_\_influenced by their social surrounding and everyday experiences. This\_\_79\_\_many people to believe that if you could organize the experiences of children in\_\_80\_\_ways, you could influence the kinds of adults that those children would become.

This belief that the social\_\_81\_\_influenced a person’s overall development was very\_\_82\_\_to people interested in progress and reform in the United States\_\_83\_\_the beginning of the 20th century. It caused them to think about\_\_84\_\_they might control the experiences of children to\_\_85\_\_responsible and productive adults. They believed strongly that democracy depended on responsibility and that a\_\_86\_\_capitalist economy depended on the productivity of worker.

67. A. among B. within C. on D. towards

68. A. spread B. speed C. spur D. sponsor

69. A. access B. entrance C. chance D. route

70 A. little B. less C. more D. much

71. A. shrink B. tighten C. limit D. lack

72. A. bill B accounts C. fees D. fare

73. A. so B. as C. and D. but

74. A. maintain B. sustain C. contain D. entertain

75.A. last B. first C. later D. finally

76.A. before B. while C. until D. when

77.A. realized B. recalled C. expected D. exhibited

78.A. specifically B. excessively C. strongly D. exactly

79. A. moved B. conducted C. put D. led

80. A. precise B. precious C. particular D. peculiar

81.A. engagement B. environment C. state D. status

82.A. encouraging B. disappointing C. upsetting D. surprising

83.A. for B. with C. over D. at

84.A. what B. how C. whatever D. however

85.A. multiply B. manufacture C. produce D. provide

86.A. growing B. breeding C. raising D. flying

**Part Ⅵ Translation (5 minutes)**

**Directions:** *Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.*

87.Medical researchers are painfully aware that there are many problems\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(他们至今还没有答案)

88.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (大多数父母所关心的) is providing the best education possible for their children.

89.You’d better take a sweater with you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (以防天气变冷)

90.Throught the project, many people have received training and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (决定自己创业)

91.The anti-virus agent was not known\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(直到一名医生偶然发现了它)

答案：（提示：答案来源于网络，仅供参考）

快速阅读

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. challenged 9. can be proud of 10. stay silent

听力：

11. D) She has lost contact with most of her old friends.

12. D) A painter.

13. C) Make inquires elsewhere.

14. C) He has gained some weight lately.

15. D) He doesn't like abstract paintings.

16. B) She may have put her notebook amid the journals.

17. A) She wants to get some sleep.

18. B) His chance of getting the job is slim.

19. A He can manage his time more flexible.

20. D Searching its website.

21. D To utilize its retired employee's resources.

22 C See a piece of property.

23. B It is a small one with a two-bedroom house.

24. C It may now be big enough for raising corn.

25. A Finances.

26. A) To introduce the chief of the city' police force.

27. D) He holds a master's degree in criminology.

28. B) To get police officers closer to the local people.

29. C) Effective.

30. B) There are numerous languages in existence.

31. C) It is something we are born with.

32. D) How children learn to use language.

33. B) She was an engineer.

34. C) Adjusting them to different audiences.

35. A) Whether spacemen carry weapons.

复合式听写

36 trend 37 phenomenon 38 scene 39 offenses 40 murder 41 particularly 42 explosion

43 associated

44changing national borders, greater economic growth, and the lack of accepted social ideas of right and wrong

45 are now facing the sort of cultural variety that has been common in America for most of its history

46 failure to recognize and plan for such diversity can lead to serious crime problems Reading Comprehension

阅读理解

Section A

47. F/ desire 48. K/ naturally 49. H/ escape 50. G/ diversity 51. N/ respect 52. I/ establishing

53. B/ characters 54. A/ abundant 55. O/ widen 56. M/ properly

57 A they are more likely to survive serious diseases today.

58 B men don't seek medical care as often as women,

59 A it could happen to me, too

60 D unwillingness to find out about one's decease because of fear.

61 B they will save money in the long run.

62 B customer would rather relate their unhappy experiences to people around them.

63 C most stores provide the same kind of service.

64 B won't have to trouble parking their cars.

65 A manners of the salespeople

66 C voice their dissatisfaction to store managers directly.

完型填空

67. A. among 68. D. sponsor 69. A. access 70. B. less 71. D. lack 72. C. fees 73. B. as

74. A. maintain 75. B. first 76. D. when 77. A. realized 78. C. strongly 79. D. led

80. C. particular 81. B. environment 82. A. encouraging 83. D. at 84. B. how 85. C. produce

86. A. growing

翻译

87. (that/which) they haven't found solution to

88. What most parents concern

89. in case it (should) turn cold.

90. decided to launch their own enterprise

91. until a doctor discovered it by chance.

# **2008年6月**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

**Recreational Activities**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write A Letter of Apology according to the outline given below. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1.娱乐活动多种多样

2.娱乐活动可能使人们受益，也可能有危害性

3.作为大学生，我的看法。

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

**Media Selection for Advertisements**

After determining the target audience for a product or service, advertising agencies must select the appropriate media for the advertisement. We discuss here the major types of media used in advertising. We focus on attention on seven types of advertising: television, newspapers, radio, magazines, out-of-home, Internet, and direct mail.

**Television**

Television in an attractive medium for advertising because it delivers mass audiences to advertisers. When you consider that nearly three out of four Americans have seen the game show *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?* you can understand the power of television to communicate with a large audience. When advertisers create a brand, for example, they want to impress consumers with the brand and its image. Television provides an ideal vehicle for this type of communication. But television is an expensive medium, and not all advertisers can afford to use it.

Television’s influence on advertising is fourfold. First, narrowcasting means that television channels are seen by an increasingly narrow segment of the audience. the Golf Channel, for instance, is watched by people who play golf. Home and Garden Television is seen by those interested in household improvement projects. Thus, audiences are smaller and more *homogeneous* (具有共同特点的) than they have been in the past. Second, there is an increase in the number of television channels available to viewers, and thus, advertisers. This had also resulted in an increase in the sheer number of advertisements to which audiences are exposed. Third, digital recording devices allow audience members more control over which commercials they watch. Fourth, control over programming is being passed from the networks to local cable operators and satellite programmers.

**Newspapers**

After television, the medium attracting the next largest annual as revenue is newspapers. The New York Times, which reaches a national audience, accounts for $1 billion in ad revenue annually. It has increased its national *circulation* (发行量) by 40% and is now available for home delivery in 168 cities. Locally, newspapers are the largest advertising medium.

Newspapers are a less expensive advertising medium than television and provide a way for advertisers to communicate a longer, more detailed message to their audience than they can through television. Given new production techniques, advertisements can be printed in about 48 hours, meaning newspapers are also a quick way of getting the message out. Newspapers are often the most important form of news for a local community, and they develop a high degree of loyalty from local readers.

**Radio**

Advertising on radio continues to grow. Radio is often used in conjunction with outdoor *bill-boards* (广告牌) and the Internet to reach even more customers than television. Advertisers are likely to use radio because it is a less expensive medium than television, which means advertisers can afford to repeat their ads often. Internet companies are also turning to radio advertising. Radio provides a way for advertisers to communicate with audience members at all times of the day. Consumers listen to radio on their way to school or work, at work, on the way home, and in the evening hours.

Two major changes—satellite and Internet radio—will force radio advertisers to adapt their methods. Both of these radio forms allow listeners to tune in stations that are more distant than the local stations they could receive in the past. As a result, radio will increasingly attract target audiences who live many miles apart.

**Magazines**

Newsweeklies, women’s titles, and business magazines have all seen increases in advertising because they attract the high-end market. Magazines are popular with advertisers because of the narrow market that they deliver. A broadcast medium such as network television attracts all types of audience members, but magazine audiences are more homogeneous. If you read *Sports Illustrated*, for example, you have such in common with the magazine’s other readers. Advertisers see magazines as an efficient way of reaching target audience members.

Advertisers using the print media—magazines and newspapers—will need to adapt to two main changes. First, the Internet will bring larger audiences to local newspapers. These audiences will be more diverse and geographically *dispersed* (分散) than in the past. Second, advertisers will have to understand how to use an increasing number of magazines for their target audiences. Although some magazines will maintain national audiences, a large number of magazines will entertain narrower audiences.

**Out-of-home advertising**

Out-of-home advertising, also called place-based advertising, has become an increasingly effective way of reaching consumers, who are more active than ever before. Many consumers today do not sit at home and watch television. Using billboards, newsstands, and bus shelters for advertising is an effective way of reaching these on-the-go consumers. More consumers travel longer distances to and from work, which also makes out-of-home advertising effective. Technology has changed the nature of the billboard business, making it a more effective medium than in the past. Using the digital printing, billboard companies can print a billboard in 2 hours, compared with 6 days previously. This allows advertisers more variety in the types of messages they create because they can change their messages more quickly.

**Internet**

As consumers become more comfortable with online shopping, advertisers will seek to reach this market. As consumers get more of their news and information from the Internet, the ability of television and radio to get the word out to consumers will decrease. The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that audience members remember.

Internet advertising will play a more prominent role in organizations’ advertising in the near future. Internet audiences tend to be quite homogeneous, but small. Advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach these audiences and will have to adapt their persuasive strategies to the inline medium as well.

Direct mail

A final advertising medium is direct mail, which uses mailings to consumers to communicate a client’s message. Direct mail includes newsletters, postcards, and special promotion. Direct mail is an effective way to build relationships with consumers. For many businesses, direct mail is the most effective form of advertising.

1. Television is an attractive advertising medium in that \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

A) it has large audiences

B) it appeals to housewives

C) it helps build up a company’s reputation

D) it is affordable to most advertisers

2. With the increase in the number of TV channels, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the cost of TV advertising has decreased

B) the number of TV viewers has increased

C) advertisers’ interest in other media has decreased

D) the number of TV ads people can see has increased

3. Compare with television, newspapers as an advertising medium \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) earn a larger annual ad revenue

B) convey more detailed messages

C) use more production techniques

D) get messages out more effectively

4. Advertising on radio continues to grow because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) more local radio stations have been set up

B) modern technology makes it more entertaining

C) it provides easy access to consumers

D) it has been revolutionized by Internet radio

5. Magazines are seen by advertisers as an efficient way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) reach target audiences

B) appeal to educated people

C) attract diverse audiences

D) convey all kinds of messages

6. Out-of-home advertising has become more effective because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) billboards can be replaced within two hours

B) consumers travel more now than ever before

C) such ads have been made much more attractive

D) the pace of urban life is much faster nowadays

7. The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) quick to update

B) pleasant to look at

C) easy to remember

D) convenient to access

8. Internet advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach audiences that tend to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Direct mail is an effective form of advertising for business to develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. This passage discusses how advertisers select \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for advertisements.

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)**

**Section A**

11. A) Given his ankle a good rest.

B) Treat his injury immediately.

C) Continue his regular activities.

D) Be careful when climbing steps.

12. A) On a train.

B) On a plane.

C) In a theater.

D) In a restaurant.

13. A) A tragic accident.

B) A sad occasion.

C) Smith’s unusual life story.

D) Smith’s sleeping problem.

14. A) Review the detail of all her lessons.

B) Compare notes with his classmates.

C) Talk with her about his learning problems.

D) Focus in the main points of her lectures.

15. A) The man blamed the woman for being careless. B) The man misunderstood the woman’s apology.

C) The woman offered to pay for the man’s coffee. D) The woman spilt coffee on the man’s jacket.

16. A) Extremely tedious.

B) Hard to understand.

C) Lacking a good plot.

D) Not worth seeing twice.

17. A) Attending every lecture.

B) Doing lots of homework.

C) Reading very extensively.

D) Using test-taking strategies.

18. A) The digital TV system will offer different programs. B) He is eager to see what the new system is like.

C) He thinks it unrealistic to have 500 channels. D) The new TV system may not provide anything better.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) A notice by the electricity board.

B) Ads promoting electric appliances.

C) The description of a thief in disguise.

D) A new policy on pensioners’ welfare.

20. A) Speaking with a proper accent.

B) Wearing an official uniform.

C) Making friends with them.

D) Showing them his ID.

21. A) To be on the alert when being followed.

B) Not to leave senior citizens alone at home.

C) Not to let anyone in without an appointment.

D) To watch out for those from the electricity board.

22. A) She was robbed near the parking lot.

B) All her money in the bank disappeared.

C) The pension she had just drawn was stolen.

D) She was knocked down in the post office.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

23. A) Marketing consultancy.

B) Professional accountancy.

C) Luxury hotel management.

D) Business conference organization.

24. A) Having a good knowledge of its customs.

B) Knowing some key people in tourism.

C) Having been to the country before.

D) Being able to speak Japanese.

25. A) It will bring her potential into full play.

B) It will involve lots of train travel.

C) It will enable her to improve her Chinese.

D) It will give her more chances to visit Japan.

**Section B**

**Passage One**

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

26. A) The lack of time.

B) The quality of life.

C) The frustrations at work.

D) The pressure on working families.

27. A) They were just as busy as people of today.

B) They saw the importance of collective efforts.

C) They didn’t complain as much as modern man.

D) They lived a hard life by hunting and gathering.

28. A) To look for creative ideas of awarding employees.

B) To explore strategies for lowering production costs.

C) To seek new approaches to dealing with complaints.

D) To find effective ways to give employees flexibility.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 29 to 31 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

29. A) Family violence.

B) The Great Depression.

C) Her father’s disloyalty.

D) Her mother’s bad temper.

30. A) His advanced age.

B) His children’s efforts.

C) His improved financial condition.

D) His second wife’s positive influence.

31. A) Love is blind.

B) Love breeds love.

C) Divorce often has disastrous consequences.

D) Happiness is hard to find in blended families.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 32 to 35 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

32. A) It was located in a park.

B) Its owner died of a heart attack.

C) It went bankrupt all of a sudden.

D) Its potted plants were for lease only.

33. A) Planting some trees in the greenhouse.

B) Writing a want ad to a local newspaper.

C) Putting up a Going Out of Business sign.

D) Helping a customer select some purchases.

34. A) Opening an office in the new office park.

B) Keeping better relations with her company.

C) Developing fresh business opportunities.

D) Building a big greenhouse of his own.

35. A) Owning the greenhouse one day.

B) Securing a job at the office park.

C) Cultivating more potted plants.

D) Finding customers out of town.

**Section C**

We’re now witnessing the emergence of an advanced economy based on information and knowledge. Physical (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, raw materials, and capital are no longer the key (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the creation of wealth. Now, the (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raw material in our economy is knowledge. Tomorrow’s wealth depends on the development and exchange of knowledge. And (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ entering the workforce offer their knowledge, not their muscles. Knowledge workers get paid for their education and their ability to learn. Knowledge workers (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in mind work. They deal with symbols: (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and data.

What does all this mean for you? As a future knowledge worker, you can expect to be (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, processing, as well as exchanging information, (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, three out of hour jobs involve some form of mind work, and that number will increase sharply in the future. Management and employees alike (44)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In the new world of work, you can look forward to being in constant training (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And don’t wait for someone to “empower” you. You have to empower yourself.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)**

**Section A**

Some years ago I was offered a writing assignment that would require three months of travel through Europe. I had been abroad a couple of times, but I could hardly \_47\_ to know my way around the continent. Moreover, my knowledge of foreign languages was \_48\_ to a little college French.

I hesitated. How would I, unable to speak the language, \_49\_ unfamiliar with local geography or transportation systems, set up \_50\_ and do research? It seemed impossible, and with considerable \_51\_ I sat down to write a letter begging off. Halfway through, a thought can through my mind: *you can learn if you don’t try*. So I accepted the assignment.

There were some bad \_52\_. But by the time I had finished the trip I was an experienced traveler. And ever since, I have never hesitated to head for even the most remote of places, without guiders or even \_53\_ bookings, confident that somehow I will manage.

The point is that the new, the different, is almost by definition \_54\_. But each time you try something, you learn, and as the learning piles up, the world opens to you.

I’ve learned to ski at 40, and flown up the Rhine River in a \_55\_. And I know I’ll go on doing such things. It’s not because I’m braver or more daring than others. I’m not. But I’ll accept anxiety as another name for challenge and I believe I can \_56\_ wonders.

A) accomplish

B) advanced

C) balloon

D) claim

E) constantly

F) declare

G) interviews

H)limited

I) manufacture

J) moments

K) news

L) reduced

M) regret

N) scary

O) totally

**Section B**

**Passage One**

Global warming may or may not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but regardless of whether it is or isn’t –we won’t do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

Al Gore calls global warming an “inconvenient truth,” as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we don’t know enough to relieve global warming, and –without major technological breakthroughs—we can’t do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world’s population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO2) will be 42% higher in 2050. but that’s too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world’s poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else’s living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they’re “doing something.” Consider the *Kyoto Protocol* (京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn’t. But it hasn’t reduced CO2 emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many *signatories* (签字国) didn’t adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008-2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it’s really an engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don’t solve the engineering problem, we’re helpless.

57. What is said about global warming in the first paragraph?

A) It may not prove an environmental crisis at all.

B) It is an issue requiring world wide commitments.

C) Serious steps have been taken to avoid or stop it.

D) Very little will be done to bring it under control.

58. According to the author’s understanding, what is Al Gore’s view on global warming?

A) It is a reality both people and politicians are unaware of.

B) It is a phenomenon that causes us many inconveniences.

C) It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognized.

D) It is an area we actually have little knowledge about.

59. Green house emissions will more than double by 2050 because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) economic growth

B) the widening gap between the rich and poor

C) wasteful use of energy

D) the rapid advances of science and technology

60. The author believes that, since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) politicians have started to do something to better the situation

B) few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use

C) reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming

D) international cooperation has contributed to solving environmental problems

61. What is the message the author intends to convey?

A) Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.

B) The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology

C) The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.

D) People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

**Passage Two**

Someday a stranger will read your e-mail without your permission or scan the Websites you’ve visited. Or perhaps someone will casually glance through your credit card purchase or cell phone bills to find out your shopping preferences or calling habits.

In fact, it’s likely some of these things have already happened to you. Who would watch you without your permission? It might be a spouse, a girlfriend, a marketing company, a boss, a cop or a criminal. Whoever it is, they will see you in a way you never intended to be seen — the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked.

Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, that it’s important to reveal yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times. But few boundaries remain. The digital bread *crumbs* (碎屑) you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like. In some cases, a simple Google search can reveal what you think. Like it or not, increasingly we live in a world where you simple cannot keep a secret.

The key question is: Does that matter?

When opinion polls ask Americans about privacy, most say they are concerned about losing it. A survey found an overwhelming pessimism about privacy, with 60 percent of respondents saying they feel their privacy is “slipping away, and that bothers me.”

But people say one thing and do another. Only a tiny fraction of Americans change any behaviors in an effort to preserve their privacy. Few people turn down a discount at *tollbooths* (收费站) to avoid using the EZ-Pass system that can track automobile movements. And few turn down supermarket loyalty cards. Privacy economist Alessandro Acquisti has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off *coupon* (优惠券).

But privacy does matter – at least sometimes. It’s like health: When you have it, you don’t notice it. Only when it’s gone do you wish you’d done more to protect it.

62. What does the author mean by saying “the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked ”(Lines 3-4, Para.2)?

A) People’s personal information is easily accessed without their knowledge.

B) In the 21st century people try every means to look into others’ secrets.

C) People tend to be more frank with each other in the information age.

D) Criminals are easily caught on the spot with advanced technology.

63. What would psychologists advise on the relationships between friends?

A) Friends should open their hearts to each other.

B) Friends should always be faithful to each other.

C) There should be a distance even between friends.

D) There should be fewer disputes between friends.

64. Why does the author say “we live in a world where you simple cannot keep a secret” (Line 5, Para.3)?

A) Modern society has finally evolved into an open society.

B) People leave traces around when using modern technology.

C) There are always people who are curious about others’ affairs.

D) Many search engines profit by revealing people’s identities.

65. What do most Americans do with regard to privacy protection?

A) They change behaviors that might disclose their identity.

B) They use various loyalty cards for business transactions.

C) They rely more and more on electronic devices.

D) They talk a lot but hardly do anything about it.

66. According to the passage, privacy is like health in that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) people will make every effort to keep it

B) its importance is rarely understood

C) it is something that can easily be lost

D) people don’t cherish it until they lose it

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

Universities are institution that teach a wide variety of subjects at advanced levels. They also carry out research work aimed **\_67\_** extending man’s knowledge of these subjects. The emphasis given to each of these functions **\_68\_** from university to university, according to the views of the people in **\_69\_** and according to the resources available. The smaller and newer universities do not **\_70\_** the staff or equipment to carry out the **\_71\_** research projects possible in larger institutions. **\_72\_** most experts agree that some research activity is **\_73\_** to keep the staff and their students in **\_74\_** with the latest developments in their subjects.

Most students attend a university mainly to **\_75\_** the knowledge needed for their chosen **\_76\_**. Educationists believe that this aim should not be the **\_77\_** one. Universities have always aimed to produce men and women **\_78\_** judgment and wisdom as well as knowledge. For this reason, they **\_79\_** students to meet others with differing **\_80\_** and to read widely to **\_81\_** their understanding in many fields of study. **\_82\_** a secondary school course, a student should be interested enough in a subject to enjoy gaining knowledge for its own **\_83\_**. He should be prepared to **\_84\_** sacrifices to study his chosen **\_85\_** in depth. He should have an ambition to make some 86 contribution to man’s knowledge.

67. A) at B) by C) to

D) in

68.A) turns

B) ranges

C) moves

D) varies

69.A) prospect

B) place

C) control

D) favor

70.A) occupy

B) possess

C) involve

D) spare

71.A) maximum

B) medium

C) virtual

D) vast

72.A) But B) As C) While

73.A) natural B) essential C) functionalD) optional

74.A) coordination B) accordance C) touch D) grasp

75.A) acquire B) accept C) endure D) ensure

76.A) procession B) profession C) possession D) preference

77.A) typical B) true C) mere D) only

78.A) with B) under C) on D) through

79.A) prompt B) provoke C) encourage D) anticipate

80.A) histories B) expressions C) interests D) curiosities

81.A) broaden B) lengthen C) enforce

D) specify

82.A) Amid B) After C) Over D) Upon

83.A) object B) course C) effect D) sake

84.A) take B) make C) suffer D) pay

85.A) field B) scope C) target D) goal

86.A) radical B) truthfu l C) meaningful D) init

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

87. Our efforts will pay off if the results of this research \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(能应用于新技术的开发)。

88. I can’t boot my computer now. something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(一定出了什么毛病) with its operation system.

89. Leaving one’s job, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(不管是什么工作), is a difficult change, even for those who look forward to retiring.

90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (与我成长的地方相比), this town is more prosperous and exciting.

91. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(直到他完成使命) did he realize that he was seriously ill.

**Part Ⅱ 快速阅读答案**

1. A) it has large audiences

2. D) the number of TV ads people can see has increased

3. B) convey more detailed messages

4. C) it provides easy access to consumers

5. A) reach target audiences

6. B) consumers travel more now than ever before

7. C) easy to remember

8. quite homogeneous, but small.

9. relationships with consumers

10. the appropriate media

**Part Ⅲ 听力**

11. A) Give his ankle a good rest.

12. C) In a theater.

13. B) A sad occasion.

14. D) Focus on the main points of her lectures.

15. D) The woman split coffee on the man’s skirt.

16. B) Hard to understand.

17. A) Attending every lecture.

18. D) The new TV program may not provide anything better.

长对话1

19. C) The description of a thief in disguise.

20. D) Showing them his ID.

21. C) Not to let anyone in without an appointment.

22. C) The pension she had just drawn was stolen.

长对话2

23. A) Marketing consultancy.

24. D) Being able to speak Japanese.

25. B)It will involve lots of train travel.

短文1

26. A) The lack of time.

27. A) They were just as busy as people of today.

28. D) To find effective ways to give employees flexibility.

短文2

29. B) The Great Depression.

30. D) His second wife’s positive influence.

31. B) Love breeds love.

短文3

32. B) Its owner died of a heart stroke.

33. C) Putting up a Going Out of Business sing.

34. C) Developing fresh business opportunities.

35. A. Owning the greenhouse one day.

复合式听写

36) labor 37) ingredients 38) vital 39) individuals 40) engage 41) figures

42) generating 43) Currently

44) will be making decisions in such areas as product development, quality control, and customer satisfaction.

45) to acquire new skills that will help you keep up with the improved technologies and procedures

46) Don't expect the companies to provide you with a clearly-defined career path.

**Part Ⅳ 阅读理解**

47. D) claim 48. H) limited 49. O) totally 50. G) interviews 51. M) regret

52. J) moments 53. B) advanced 54. N) scary 55. C) balloon 56. A) accomplish

57. D) Very little will be done to bring it under control.

58. C) It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognized.

59. A) economic growth.

60. B) few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use.

61. B) The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.

62. A) People’s personal information is easily accessed without their knowledge.

63. C) There should be a distance even between friends.

64. B) People leave traces around when using modern technology.

65. D) They talk a lot but hardly do anything about it.

66. D) People don’t cherish it until they lost it.

**Part Ⅴ 完形**

67. A) at 68. D) varies 69. C) control 70. B) possess 71. D) vast 72. A) But 73. B) essential

74. C) touch 75. A) acquire 76. B) profession 77. D) only 78. A) with 79. C) encourage

80. C) interests 81. A) broaden 82. B) After 83. D) sake 84. B) make 85. A) field

86. C) meaningful

**Part VI Translation**

87. Our efforts will pay off if the results of the research can be applied to the development of new technology.（能应用于新技术的开发）

88. I can’t boot my computer now. Something must be wrong （一定出了毛病）with its operating system.

89. Leaving one’s job, no matter what job it is /whatever job it is, （无论是什么[工作](http://edu.qq.com/job/)）is a difficult change, even for those who look forward to retiring.

90. Compared with the place (in which/where) I grow up, （与我成长的地方相比）this town is more prosperous and exciting.

91. Not until he finished his mission （直到他完成使命）did he realize that he was seriously ill.

# 2007年12月四级考试真题

Part Ⅰ Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。

Part Ⅱ Rading comprehension (Skimming and scanning) (15minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passsage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B),C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Univeraities Branch Out

As never before in their long story, universities have become instruments of national

competition as well as instruments of peace. They are the place of the scientific discoveries that

move economies forward, and the primary means of educating the talent required to obtain and

maintain competitive advantages. But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow

of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for

global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.

In response to the same forces that have driven the world economy, universities have become

More self-consciousy global: seeking students from around the world who represent the entire

range of cultures and values, sending their own students abroad to prepare them for global careers,

offering courses of study that address the challenges of an interconnected world and collaborative

（合作的）research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.

Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders. Over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.0 percent, from 8000,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2994. Most travel from one developed nation to another, but the flow from developing to developed countries id growing rapidly. The reverse flow, from developed to developing countries, is on the rise, too. Today foreign students earn 30 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and 38 percent of those in the United Kingdom. And the number crossing borders for undergraduate study is growing as well, to 8 percent of the undergraduates at America’s best institutions and 10 percent of all undergraduates in the U.K. In the United States, 20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born, and in China many newly hired faculty hired faculty members at the top research universities received their graduate education abroad.

Universities are also encouraging students to spend some of their undergraduate years in another country. In Europe, more than 140,000 students participate in the Erasmus program each year, taking courses for credit in one of 2, 2000 participating institutions across the continent. And in the United States, institutions are helping place students in summer internships（实习）abroad to prepare them for global careers. Yale and Harvard have led the way, offering every undergraduate at least one international study or internship opportunity and providing the financial resources to make it possible.

Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. One new trend involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Shanghai’s Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai center has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory seminars with scientists from both campuses. The arrangement benefits both countries;

Xu’s Yale lab is more productive, thanks to the lower costs of conducing from a word-class scientist and his U.S. team.

As a result of its strength in science, the United States has consistently led of the world in the world in the commercialization of major new technologies, from the mainframe computer and integrated circuit of the 1960s to the internet *infrastructure*(基础设施)and applications software of

the 1990s.The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University, and

Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard. Around the world ,governments have encouraged copying of his model, perhaps most successfully in Cambridge, England, where Microsoft and scores of other leading software and biotechnology companies have set up shop around the university.

For all its success, the United States remains deeply hesitant about sustaining the research university model. Most politician recognize the link between investment in science and national

Economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady. The budget of the National Institutes of Health doubled between 1998 and 2003,but has risen more slowly than inflations since then. Support for the physical sciences and engineering barely kept pace with inflation during that same period. The attempt to make up lost ground is welcome, but the nation would be better served by steady, predictable increases in science funding at the rate of long-term GDP growth, which is on the order of inflation plus 3 percent per year.

American politicians have great difficulty recognizing that admitting more foreign students can greatly promote the national interest by increasing international understanding. Adjusted for inflation, public funding for international exchanges and foreign-language study is well below the levels of 40 years ago. In the wake of September 11,changes in the visa process caused a dramatic decline in the number of foreign students seeking admission to U.S. Universities, and a corresponding surge in enrollments in Australia, Singapore and the U .K. Objections from Americans university and business leaders led to improvements in the process and a reversal of the decline ,but the United States is still seen by many as unwelcoming to international students.

Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation’s well-being through their scientific research, but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home. They fail to grasp that welcoming foreign students and like immigrants throughout history-strength the nation; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most *cherished*(珍视) values when they return home. Or at least they understand them better. In America as elsewhere, few Instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting peace and stability as welcoming international university students.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1[．](http://www.tesoon.com/)From the first paragraph we know that present –day universities have become

A．more and more research-oriented

B．in-service training organizations

C．more popularized than ever before

D．a powerful force for global integration

2．Over the past three decades, the enrollment of overseas students has increased

A．by2.5 million B．by 800,000

C．at an annual rate of 3.9 percent

D．at an annual rate of 8 percent

3．In the United States,how many of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born?

A．10% B．20% C．30% D．38%

4．How do Yale and Harvard prepare their undergraduates for global careers?

A．They organize a series of seminars on world economy

B．They offer them various courses in international politics

C．They arrange for them to participate in the Erasmus program

D．They give them chances for international study or internship

5．An example illustrating the general trend of universities’ globalization is

A．Yale’s collaboration with Fudan University on genetic research

B．Yale’s helping Chinese universities to launch research projects

C．Yale’s student exchange program with European institutions

D．Yale’s establishing branch campuses throughout the world

6．What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?

A．It houses many companies spun off from MIT and Harvard

B．It is known to be the birthplace of Microsoft Company

C．It was intentionally created by Stanford University

D．It is where the Internet infrastructure was built up

7．What is said about the U.S. federal funding for research?

A．It has increased by 3 percent

B．It has been unsteady for years

C．It has been more than sufficient

D．It doubled between 1998 and 2003

8．The dramatic decline in the enrollment of foreign students in the U.S after September 11 was caused by

9．Many Americans fear that American competiveness may be threatened by foreign students who will

10[．](http://www.tesoon.com/)The policy of welcoming foreign students can benefit the U.S. in that the very best of them will stay and

Part Ⅲ Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Direction: *In his 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 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 Sheet2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) She used to be in poor health. C) She was somewhat overweight

B) She was popular among boys. D) She didn’t do well at high school.

12. A) At he airport. C) In a booking office.

B) In a restaurant. D) At the hotel reception.

13. A) Teaching her son by herself. C) Asking the teacher for extra help.

B) Having confidence in her son. D) Telling her son not to worry.

14. A) Have a short break. C) Continue her work outdoors.

B) Take two weeks off. D) Go on vacation with the man.

15. A) He is taking care of this twin brother. C) He is worried about Rod’s health.

C) He ha been feeling ill all week. D) He has been in perfect condition.

16. A) She sold all her furniture before she moved house.

B) She still keeps some old furniture in her new house.

C) She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement.

D) She brought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.

17. A) The woman wondered why the man didn’t return the book.

B) The woman doesn’t seem to know what the book is about.

C) The woman doesn’t find the book useful any more.

D) The woman forgot lending the book to the man.

18. A) Most of the man’s friends are athletes.

B) Few people share the woman’s opinion.

C) The man doesn’t look like a sportsman.

D) The woman doubts the man’s athletic ability.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have heard.

19. A) She has packed it in one of her bags. B) She has probably left it in a taxi.

C) She id going to get it the airport. D) She is afraid that she has lost it.

20) A) It ends in winter. B) It will cost her a lot.

C) It will last one week. D) It depends on the weather.

21. A) The plane is taking off soon. B) There might be a traffic jam.

C) The taxi is waiting for them. D) There is a lot of stuff to pack.

22. A) At home. B) In the man’s car.

C) At the airport. D) By the side of a taxi.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) She is thirsty for promotion. B) She wants a much higher salary.

C) She is tired of her present work. D) She wants to save travel expenses.

24. A) Translator. B) Travel agent. C) Language instructor.

D) Environment engineer.

25. A) Lively personality and inquiring mind.

B) Communication skills and team spirit.

C) Devotion and work efficiency.

D) Education and experience.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passage. 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 questions. , you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A）,B）,C）and D）. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26．A）They care a lot about children.

B）They need looking after in their old age.

C）They want to enrich their life experience.

D）They want children to keep them company.

27. A. They are usually adopted from distant places.

B.Their birth infromation is usually kept secret.

C.Their birth parents often try to conceal their birth information.

D.Their adoptive parents don’t want them to know their birth parents.

28. A.They generally hold bad feelings towards their birth parents.

B.They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents.

C.They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.

D.They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search.

29. A.Early adoption makes for closer parent-child relationship.

B.Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas.

C.Understanding is the key to successful adoption.

D.Adoption has much to do with love.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A.He suffered from mental illness.

B.He bought The washing on post.

C.He turned a failing newspaper into a success.

D.He was once a reporter for a major newspaper.

31. A.She was the first woman to lead a big U.S.publishing company.

B.She got her first job as a teacher at the University of Chicago.

C.She committed suicide because of her mental disorder.

D.She took over her father’s position when he died.

32. A.People came to see the role of women in the business world.

B.Katharine played a major part in reshaping Americans’mind.

C.American media would be quite different without Katharine.

D.Katharine had exerted an important influence on the world.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A.It’ll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.

B.It’ll allow them to receive free medical theatment.

C.It’ll protect them from possible financial crises.

D.It’ll preent the doctors from overcharging them.

34．A）They can’t immediately get back the money paid for their medical cost.

B）They have to go through very complicated application procedures.

C）They can only visit doctors who speak their native languages.

D）They may not be able to receive timely medical treatment.

35．A）They don’t have to pay for the medical services.

B）They needn’t pay the entire medical bill at once.

C）They must send the receipts to the insurance company promptly.

D）They have to pay a much higher price to get an insurance policy.

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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

More and more of the word’s population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is（36） . Between 1920 and 1960 big cities in developed countries（37） two and a half times in size, but in other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size.

They（38） size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very（39） signs of trouble in the（40） of percentages of people living in towns and percentages of people working in industry. During the nineteenth century cities grew as a result of the growth of industry. In Europe the（41） of people living in cities was always smaller than that of the （42） working in factories. Now, however, the（43） is almost always true in the newly industrialized world:（44） .

Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot pay for their growth;（45）

. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies or other facilities. （46）

a growth in the number of hopeless and despairing parents and starving children.

Part Ⅳ Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

As war spreads to many comers of the globe, Children sadly have been drawn into the center of conflicts. In Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Colombia, however, groups of children have been taking part in peace education 47 .The children, after learning to resolve conflicts, took on the 48 of peacemakers. The Children’s Movement for peacemakers was even nominated(提名) or the Nobel peace prize in 1998. Groups of children 49 is peacemakers studied human rights an poverty issues in Colombia, eventually forming a group with five other schools in Bogota known a The Schools of Peace.

The classroom 50 opportunities for children to replace angry, violent behaviors with 51 ,peaceful ones. It is in the classroom that caring and respect for each person empowers children to take a step 52 toward becoming peacemakers. Fortunately, educators have access to many online resources that are 53 useful when helping children along the path to peace. The Young Peacemakers Club, started in 1992, provides a Website with resources for teachers and 54 on staring a Kindness Campaign. The World Centers of Compassion for Children International call attention to children’s rights and how to help the 55 of war. Starting a Peacemakers’ Club is a praiseworthy venture for a class an one that could spread to other classrooms an ideally affect the culture of the 56 school.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) acting I) information

B) assuming J) offers

C) comprehensive K) projects

D) cooperative L) respectively

E) entire M) role

F) especially N) technology

G) forward O) victims

H) images

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section . Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them 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 57 to 61 are based on following passage.

By almost any measure , there is a boom in Internet-based instruction . In just a few years , 34 percent of American universities have begun offering some form of distance learning (DL), and among the larger schools , it’s closer to 90 percent . If you doubt the popularity of the trend, you probably haven’t . It enrolls 90,000 student , a statistic used to support its claim to be the largest private university in the country.

While the kinds of instruction offered in these programs will differ, DL usually signifies a course in which the instructions post syllabi(课程大纲), reading assignments , and schedules on Websites , and students send in their assignments by e-mail . Generally speaking , face-to-face communication with an instructor is minimized or eliminated altogether.

The attraction for students might at first seem obvious . Primarily , there’s the convenience promised by courses on the Net: you can do the work, as they say , in your pajamas(睡衣). But figures indicate that the reduced effort results in a reduced commitment to the course . While dropout rates for all freshmen at American universities is around 20 percent , the rate for online students is 35 percent . Students themselves seem to understand the weaknesses inherent in the setup . In a survey conducted for eCornell , the DL division of Cornell University , less than a third of the respondents expected the quality of the online course to be as good as the classroom course.

Cleary form the schools perspective , there’s a lot of money to be saved . Although some of the more ambitious programs require new investments in servers and networks to support collaborative software , most DL courses can run on existing or minimally upgraded(升级)systems . The more students who enroll in a course but don’t come to campus , the more the school saves on keeping the lights on in the classrooms , paying doorkeepers , and maintaining parking lots , And there’s evindence that instructors must work harder to run a DL course for a variety of reasons , won’t be paid any more , and might well be paid less.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. What is the most striking feature of the University of Phoenix?

A) All its courses are offered online.

B) Its online courses are of the best quality.

C) It boasts the largest number of students on campus

D) Anyone taking its online courses is sure to get a degree.

58．According to the passage , distance learning is basically characterized by\_\_\_\_\_

A) A considerable flexibility in its academic requirements

B) The great diversity of students’ academic backgrounds

C) A minimum or total absence of face-to-face instruction

D) t the casual relationship between students and professors

59. Many students take Internet -based courses mainly because they can\_\_\_\_\_

A) Earn their academic degrees with much less effort

B) Save a great deal on traveling and boarding expenses

C) Select courses from various colleges and universities

D) Work on the required courses whenever and wherever

60. What accounts for the high drop-out rates for online students?

A) There is no strict control over the academic standards of the courses.

B) The evaluation system used by online universities is inherently weak.

C) There is no mechanism to ensure that they make the required effort.

D) Lack of classroom interaction reduces the effectiveness of instruction.

61. According to the passage, universities show great enthusiasm for DL programs for the purpose of\_\_\_\_\_

A) building up their reputation C) upgrading their teaching facilities

B) cutting down on their expenses D) providing convenience for students

Passage Two

Questions62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In this age of Internet chat, videogames and reality television, there is no shortage of mindless activities to keep a child occupied. Yet, despite the competition, my 8-year-old daughter Rebecca wants to spend her leisure time writing short stories. She wants to enter one of her stories into a writing contest, a competition she won last yes.

As a writer I know about winning contest, and about losing them. I know what it is like to work hard on a story only to receive a rejection slip from the publisher. I also know the pressures of trying to live up to a reputation created by previous victories. What if she doesn’t win the contest again? That’s the strange thing about being a parent. So many of our own past scars and dashed hopes can surface.

A revelation（启示）came last week when I asked her, “Don’t you want to win again?” “No,” she replied, “I just want to tell the story of an angel going to first grade.”

I had just spent weeks correcting her stories as she spontaneously（自由地）told them. Telling myself that I was merely an experienced writer guiding the young writer across the hall, I offered suggestions for characters, conflicts and endings for her tales. The story about a fearful angel starting first trade was quickly “guided” by me into the tale of a little girl with a wild imagination taking her fist music lesson. I had turned her contest into my contest without even realizing it.

Staying back and giving kids space to grow is not as easy as it looks. Because I konw very little about farm animals who use tools or angels who go to first grade, I had to accept the fact that I was co-opting（借用）my daughter’s experence.

While stepping back was difficult for me, it was certainly a good first step that I will quickly follow with more steps, putting myself far enough away to give her room but close enough to help if asked. All the while I will be reminding myself that children need room to experiment, grow and find their own voices.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. What do we learn from the first paragraph?

A) Children do find lots of fun in many mindless activites.

B) Rebecca is much too occupied to enjoy her leisure time.

C) Rebecca draws on a lot of online materials for her writing.

D) A lot of distractions compete for children’s time nowadays.

63. What did the author say about her own writing experience?

A) She did not quite live up to her reputation as a writer.

B) Her way to success was full of pains and frustrations.

C) She was constantly under pressure of writing more.

D) Most of her stories had been rejected by publishers.

64. Why did Rebecca want to enter this year’s writing contest?

A) She believed she possessed real talent for writing.

B) She was sure of winning with her mother’s help.

C) She wanted to share her stories with readers.

D) She had won a prize in the previous contest.

65. What’s the author’s advice for parents?

A) A writing career, though attractive, is not for every child to pursue.

B) Children should be allowed freedom to grow through experience.

C) Parents should keep an eye on the activities their opinions.

Part V Cloze （15 minutes）

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A），B）,C）and D）on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

One factor that can influence consumers is

their mood state. Mood may be defined 67 a 67．A）as C）by

temporary and mild positive or negative feeling B）about D）with

that is generalized and not tied 68 any particular 68．A）over C）to

B）under D）up

circumstance. Moods should be 69 from 69．A）derived C）divided

B）descended Ddistinguished

emotions which are usually more intense, 70 to 70．A）related C）attached

specific circumstances, and often conscious. B）referred D）associated

71 one sense, the effect of a consumer’s mood 71．A）On C）In

B）Of D）By

can be thought of in 72 the same way as can 72．A）thus C）even

B）much D）still

our reactions to the 73 of our friends—when our 73．A）signal C）view

friends are happy and “up”, that tends to influence B）gesture D）behavior

us positively, 74 when they are “down”, that can 74．A）for C）unless

B）but D）provided

have a 75 impact on us. Similarly, consumers 75．A）relative C）negative

B）decisive D）sensitive

operating under a 76 mood state tend to react to 76．A）given C）fixed

B）granted D）driven

stimulate（刺激因素）in a direction 77 with that 77．A）resistant C）insistent

mood state. Thus, for example, we should expect B）persistent D）consistent

to see 78 in a positive mood state evaluate 78．A）consumer C）retailers

B）businessmen D）manufacturers

products in more of a 79 manner than they 79．A）casual C）serious

B）critical D）favorable

would when not in such a state, 80 mood states 80．A）However C）Moreover

B）Otherwise D）Nevertheless

appear capable of 81 a consumer’s meomory. 81. A) lifting C) raising

B) enhancing D) cultivating

Moods appear to be 81 influenced by mar- 82. A) readily C) cautiously

keting techniques. For example, the rhythm, pitch, B) rarely D) currently

and 81 of music has been shown to influence 83. A) step C) band

B) speed D) volume

Behavior such as the 81 of time spent in 84. A) extent C) scope

B) amount D) range

Supermarkets or 81 to purchase products. In 85. A) facilities C) reflections

Addition, advertising can influence consumers’ B) capacities D) intensions

moods which, in 81 , are capable of influencing 86. A) turn C) detail

consumers’ reactions to products. B) total D) depth

Part Ⅵ Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: *Cmplete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. （多亏了一系列的新发明），doctors can treat this disease

Successfully.

88. In my sixties, one change I notice is that （我比以前更容易累了）.

89. I am going to purchase this course, （无论我要作出什么样的牺牲）.

90. I would prefer shopping online to shopping in a department store because

（它更加方便和省时）.

91. Many Americans live on credit, and their quality of life （是用他们能够借到多少来衡量的），not how much they can earn.

1. B. in service training organizations

　　2. C. at an annual rate of 3.9 percent

　　3. B. 20%

　　4. D. They give them chances for international study or internship

　　5. A. Yale's collaboration with Fudan University on genetic research

　　6. C. It is intentionally created by Stanford University.

　　7. B. It has been unsteady for years.

　　8. changes in the visa process

　　9. take their knowledge and skills back home

　　10. strengthen the nation

　　听力

　　11. C) She was somewhat overweight

　　12. D) At a hotel reception

　　13. B) Having confidence in her son

　　14. A) Have a short break

　　15. D) He has been in perfect condition

　　16. B) She still keeps some old furniture in her new house

　　17. D) The woman forgot lending the book to the man

　　18. C) The man doesn't look like a sportsman

　　19. A)She has packed it in one of her bags.

　　20. C) It will last one week. 21. B) The taxi is waiting for them.

22. A) At home. 23. C) She is tired of her present work.

　 24. A) Translator. 25. D) Education and experience.

26. A) They care a lot about children. 27. B) Their birth information is usually kept secret.

28. C) They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.

　29. D) Adoption has much to do with love.

　30. B) He bought The Washington Post.

31. A) She was the first woman to lead a big U.S publishing company.

32. D) Katharine had exerted an important influence on the world.

33. C) It'll protect them from possible financial crises.

　34. A) They can't immediately get back the money paid for their medical cost.

35. B) They needn't pay the entire medical bill at once.

36. alarming.　37. increased 38. sheer 　39. disturbing 　40. comparison

　41. proportion 42. workforce 43. reverse

　44. The percentage of people living in cities is much higher than the percentage working in industry.

　 45. There is not enough money to build adequate houses for the people that live there, let alone the new arrivals.

46. So the figures for the growth of towns and cities represent proportional growth of unemployment and underemployment

　阅读

47. K. projects 　48. M. role 　49. A. acting 　50. J. offers 　51. D. cooperative

52. G. forward 53. F. especially 54. I. Information 　55. O. victims 　56. E. entire.

57. A. All its courses are offered online.

58. C. a minimum or total absence of face-to-face instruction.

59. D. work on the required courses whenever and wherever.

60. C. There is no mechanism to ensure that they make the required effort.

61. B. cutting down on their expenses.

　62. A. Children do find lots of fun in many mindless activities.

63. B. Her way to success was full of pains and frustrations.

64. C. She wanted to share her stories with readers.

65. C. she wanted to help Rebecca realize her dream of becoming a writer.

66. B. Children should be allowed freedom to grow through experience.

　完型67. A as　68. C to 　69. D distinguished 70. A related 71. C In 72. B much

　73. D behavior 74. B but 75. C negative 76. A given 　77. D consistent

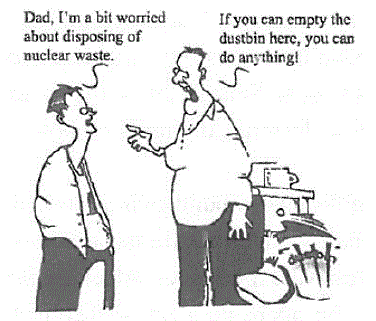
78. A consumers 79. D favorable 80. C Moreover 　81. B enhancing

　82. A readily 　83. D volume 84. B amount 85. D intentions 86. A turn

**2013.6 英语四级考试真题试卷（第一套）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of doing small things before undertaking something big. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Can Digital Textbooks Truly Replace the Print Kind?

The shortcomings of traditional print edition textbooks are obvious: For starters they're heavy, with the average physics textbook weighing 3.6 pounds. They're also expensive, especially when you factor in the average college student's limited budget, typically costing hundreds of dollars every semester.

But the worst part is that print versions of textbooks are constantly undergoing revisions. Many professors require that their students use only the latest versions in the classroom, essentially rendering older texts unusable. For students, it means they're basically stuck with a four pound paperweight that they can't sell back.

Which is why digital textbooks, if they live up to their promise, could help ease many of these shortcomings. But till now, they've been something like a mirage(幻影) in the distance, more like a hazy(模糊的) dream than an actual reality. Imagine the promise: Carrying all your textbooks in a 1.3 pound iPad? It sounds almost too good to be true.

But there are a few pilot schools already making the transition(过渡) over to digital books. Universities like Cornell and Brown have jumped onboard. And one medical program at the University of California, Irvine, gave their entire class iPads with which to download textbooks just last year.

But not all were eager to jump aboard.

"People were tired of using the iPad textbook besides using it for reading." says Kalpit Shah, who will be going into his second year at Irvine's medical program this fall. "They weren't using it as a source of communication because they couldn't read or write in it. So a third of the people in my program were using the iPad in class to take notes, the other third were using laptops and the last third were using paper and pencil."

The reason it hasn't caught on yet, he tells me. is that the functionality of e-edition textbooks is incredibly limited, and some students just aren't motivated to learn new study behavior.

But a new application called Inkling might change all that. The company just released an updated version last week, and it'll be utilized in over 50 undergraduate and graduate classrooms this coming school year.

"Digital textbooks are not going to catch on," says Inkling CEO Matt Maclnnis as he's giving me a demo(演示) over coffee. "What I mean by that is the current perspective of the digital textbook is it's an exact copy of the print book. There's Course Smart, etc., these guys who take an image of the page and put it on a screen. If that's how we're defining digital textbooks, there's no hope of that becoming a mainstream product."

He calls Inkling a platform for publishers to build rich multimedia content from the ground up, with a heavy emphasis on real-world functionality. The traditional textbook merely serves as a skeleton.

At first glance Inkling is an impressive experience. After swiping (触及) into the iPad app (应用软件), which you can get for free here, he opens up a few different types of textbooks.

Up first is a chemistry book. The boot time is pretty fast, and he navigates through (浏览) a few chapters before swiping into a fully rendered 3D molecule that can be spun around to view its various building blocks. "Publishers give us all of the source media, artwork, videos," he says. "We help them think through how to actually build something for this platform."

Next he pulls up a music composition textbook, complete with playable demos. It's a learning experience that attacks you from multiple sensory directions. It's clear why this would be something a music major would love.

But the most exciting part about Inkling, to me. is its notation (批注) system. Here's how it works:

When you purchase a used print book, it comes with its previous owner's highlights and notes in the margins. It uses the experience of someone who already went through the class to help improve your reading (how much you trust each notation is obviously up to you).

But with Inkling, you can highlight a piece of content and make notes. Here's where things get interesting, though: If a particularly important passage is highlighted by multiple Inkling users, that information is stored on the cloud and is available for anyone reading the same textbook to come across. That means users have access to notes from not only their classmates and Facebook friends, but anyone who purchased the book across the country. The best comments are then sorted democratically by a voting system, meaning that your social learning experience is shared with the best and brightest thinkers.

As a bonus, professors can even chime in (插话 ) on discussions. They’ll be able to answer the questions of students who are in their class directly via the interactive book.

Of course, Inkling addresses several of the other shortcomings in traditional print as well. Textbook versions are constantly updated, motivating publishers by minimizing production costs (the big ones like McGraw-Hill are already onboard). Furthermore, students will be able to purchase sections of the text instead of buying the whole thing, with individual chapters costing as little as $2.99.

There are, however, challenges.

“It takes efforts to build each book,” Maclnnis tells me. And it’s clear why.

Each interactive textbook is a media-heavy experience built from the ground up, and you can tell that it takes a respectable amount of manpower to put together each one.

For now the app is also iPad-exclusive, and though a few of these educational institutions are giving the hardware away for free, for other students who don’t have such a luxury it’s an added layer of cost — and an expensive one at that.

But this much is clear. The traditional textbook model is and has been broken for quite some time. Whether digitally interactive ones like Inkling actually take off or not remains to be seen, and we probably won’t have a definite answer for the next few years.

However the solution to any problem begins with a step in a direction. And at least for now, that hazy mirage in the distance? A little more tangible (可触摸的 ), a little less of a dream.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. The biggest problem with traditional print textbooks is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they are not reused once a new edition comes out

B) they cost hundreds of dollars every semester

C) they are too heavy to carry around

D) they take a longer time to revise traditional textbook.

2. What does the author say about digital textbooks?

A) It is not likely they will replace traditional textbook.

B) They haven't fixed all the shortcomings of print books.

C) Very few of them are available in the market.

D) Many people still have difficulty using them.

3. According to Kalpit Shah, some students still use paper and pencil because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they find it troublesome to take notes with an iPad

B) they are unwilling to change their study behavior

C) they have got tired of reading on the iPad

D) they are not used to reading off the screen

4. Inkling CEO Matt Maclnnis explains that the problem with Course Smart's current digital textbooks is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they have to be revised repeatedly

B) they are inconvenient to use in class

C) they are different from most mainstream products

D) they are no more than print versions put on a screen

5. Matt Maclnnis describes the updated version of Inkling as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a good example of the mainstream products

B) a marvelous product of many creative ideas

C) a platform for building multimedia content

D) a mere skeleton of traditional textbook

6. The author is most excited about Inkling's notation system because one can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) share his learning experience with the best traditional textbook

B) participate in discussions with classmates and Facebook friends

C) vote for the best learners democratically

D) store information on the cloud

7. One additional advantage of the interactive digital textbook is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) students can switch to different discussions at any point

B) students can download relevant critical comments

C) professors can join in students' online discussions

D) professors can give prompt feedback to students' homework

8. One of the challenges to build an interactive digital textbook from the ground up is that it takes a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. One problem for students to replace traditional textbook with interactive digital ones is the high \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the hardware.

10. According to the author, whether digital textbooks will catch on still \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) The woman is the manager's secretary.

B) The man found himself in a wrong place.

C) The man is the manager's business associate.

D) The woman was putting up a sign on the wall.

12. A) He needs more time for the report.

B) He needs help to interpret the data.

C) He is sorry not to have helped the woman.

D) He does not have sufficient data to go on.

13. A) A friend from New York.

B) A message from Tony.

C) A postal delivery.

D) A change in the weather.

14. A) She is not available until the end of next week.

B) She is not a reliable source of information.

C) She does not like taking exams.

D) She does not like psychology.

15. A) He will help the woman carry the suitcase.

B) The woman's watch is twenty minutes fast.

C) The woman shouldn't make such a big fuss.

D) There is no need for the woman to be in a hurry.

16. A) Mary is not so easygoing as her.

B) Mary and she have a lot in common.

C) She finds it hard to get along with Mary.

D) She does not believe what her neighbors said.

17. A) At an information service.

B) At a car wash point.

C) At a repair shop.

D) At a dry cleaner's.

18. A) The woman came to the concert at the man's request.

B) The man is already fed up with playing the piano.

C) The piece of music the man played is very popular.

D) The man's unique talents are the envy of many people.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He has taught Spanish for a couple of years at a local school.

B) He worked at the Brownstone Company for several years.

C) He owned a small retail business in Michigan years ago.

D) He has been working part-time in a school near Detroit.

20. A) He prefers a full-time job with more responsibility.

B) He is eager to find a job with an increased salary.

C) He likes to work in a company close to home.

D) He would rather get a less demanding job.

21. A) Sports. B) Travel. C) Foreign languages. D) Computer games

22. A) When he is supposed to start work.

B) What responsibilities he would have.

C) When he will be informed about his application.

D) What career opportunities her company can offer.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) She is pregnant.

B) She is over 50.

C) She has just finished her project.

D) She is a good saleswoman.

24. A) He takes good care of Lisa.

B) He is the CEO of a giant company.

C) He is good at business management.

D) He works as a sales manager.

25. A) It is in urgent need of further development.

B) It produces goods popular among local people.

C) It has been losing market share in recent years.

D) It is well positioned to compete with the giants.

**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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

26. A) It is lined with tall trees. C) It has high buildings on both sides.

B) It was widened recently. D) It used to be dirty and disorderly.

27. A) They repaved it with rocks. C) They beautified it with plants.

B) They built public restrooms on it. D) They set up cooking facilities near it.

28. A) What makes life enjoyable. C) What a community means.

B) How to work with tools. D) How to improve health.

29. A) They were obliged to fulfill the signed contract.

B) They were encouraged by the city officials' praise.

C) They wanted to prove they were as capable as boys.

D) They derived happiness from the constructive work.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) The majority of them think it less important than computers.

B) Many of them consider it boring and old-fashioned.

C) The majority of them find it interesting.

D) Few of them read more than ten books a year.

31. A) Novels and stories. C) History and science books.

B) Mysteries and detective stories. D) Books on culture and tradition.

32. A) Watching TV. C) Reading magazines.

B) Listening to music. D) Playing computer games.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Advice on the purchase of cars.

B) Information about the new green-fuel vehicles.

C) Trends for the development of the motor car.

D) Solutions to global fuel shortage.

34. A) Limited driving range. C) The short life of batteries.

B) Huge recharging expenses. D) The unaffordable high price.

35. A) They need to be further improved.

B) They can easily switch to natural gas.

C) They are more cost-effective than vehicles powered by solar energy.

D) They can match conventional motor cars in performance and safety.

**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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

My favorite T.V. show? "The Twilight Zone." I (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ like the episode called "The Printer's Devil." It's about a newspaper editor who's being (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ out of business by a big newspaper syndicate - you know, a group of papers (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ by the same people.

He's about to (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ suicide when he's interrupted by an old man who says his name is Smith. The editor is not only offered $5000 to pay off his newspaper's (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_, but this Smith character also offers his (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for free. It turns out that the guy (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the printing machine with amazing speed, and soon he's turning out newspapers with (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ headlines. The small paper is successful again. The editor is amazed at how quickly Smith gets his stories only minutes after they happen - but soon he's presented with a contract to sign. Mr. Smith, it seems, is really the devil! (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so he agrees to sign. But soon Smith is reporting the news even before it happens - and it's all terrible one disaster after another. (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I really like these old episodes of "The Twilight Zone" because the stories are fascinating. (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Walking，if you do it vigorously enough, is the overall best exercise for regular physical activity. It requires no equipment, everyone knows how to do it and it carries the \_\_47\_\_ risk of injury. The human body is designed to walk. You can walk in parks or along a river or in your neighborhood. To get \_\_48\_\_ benefit from walking, aim for 45 minutes a day, an average of five days a week.

Strength training is another important \_\_49\_\_ of physical activity. Its purpose is to build and \_\_50\_\_ bone and muscle mass, both of which shrink with age. In general, you will want to do strength training two or three days a week, \_\_51\_\_ recovery days between sessions.

Finally, flexibility and balance training are \_\_52\_\_ important as the body ages. Aches and pains are high on the list of complaints in old age. The result of constant muscle tension and stiffness of joints, many of them are \_\_53\_\_ and simple flexibility training can \_\_54\_\_ these by making muscles stronger and keeping joints lubricated (润滑). Some of this you do whenever you stretch. If you watch dogs and cats, you'll get an idea of how natural it is. The general \_\_55\_\_ is simple: whenever the body has been in one position for a while, it is good to \_\_56\_\_ stretch it in an opposite position.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A）allowing B）avoidable C）briefly D）component E）determined

F）helping G）increasingly H）lowest I）maintain J）maximum

K）prevent L）principle M）provoke N）seriously O）topic

**Section B**

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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Junk food is everywhere. We're eating way too much of it. Most of us know what we're doing and yet we do it anyway.

So here's a suggestion offered by two researchers at the Rand Corporation: Why not take a lesson from alcohol control policies and apply them to where food is sold and how it's displayed?

"Many policy measures to control obesity (肥胖症) assume that people consciously and rationally choose what and how much they eat and therefore focus on providing information and more access to healthier foods," note the two researchers.

"In contrast," the researchers continue, "many regulations that don't assume people make rational choices have been successfully applied to control alcohol, a substance - like food - of which immoderate consumption leads to serious health problems."

The research references studies of people's behavior with food and alcohol and results of alcohol restrictions, and then lists five regulations that the researchers think might be promising if applied to junk foods. Among them:

Density restrictions: licenses to sell alcohol aren't handed out unplanned to all comers but are allotted (分配) based on the number of places in an area that already sell alcohol. These make alcohol less easy to get and reduce the number of psychological cues to drink.

Similarly, the researchers say, being presented with junk food stimulates our desire to eat it. So why not limit the density of food outlets, particularly ones that sell food rich in empty calories? And why not limit sale of food in places that aren't primarily food stores?

Display and sales restrictions: California has a rule prohibiting alcohol displays near the cash registers in gas stations, and in most places you can't buy alcohol at drive-through facilities. At supermarkets, food companies pay to have their wares in places where they're easily seen. One could remove junk food to the back of the store and ban them from the shelves at checkout lines. The other measures include restricting portion sizes, taxing and prohibiting special price deals for junk foods, and placing warning labels on the products.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答

57. What does the author say about junk food?

A) People should be educated not to eat too much.

B) It is widely consumed despite its ill reputation.

C) Its temptation is too strong for people to resist.

D) It causes more harm than is generally realized.

58. What do the Rand researchers think of many of the policy measures to control obesity?

A) They should be implemented effectively.

B) They provide misleading information.

C) They are based on wrong assumptions.

D) They help people make rational choices.

59. Why do policymakers of alcohol control place density restrictions?

A) Few people are able to resist alcohol's temptations.

B) There are already too many stores selling alcohol.

C) Drinking strong alcohol can cause social problems.

D) Easy access leads to customers' over-consumption.

60. What is the purpose of California's rule about alcohol display in gas stations?

A) To effectively limit the density of alcohol outlets.

B) To help drivers to give up the habit of drinking.

C) To prevent possible traffic jams in nearby areas.

D) To get alcohol out of drivers' immediate sight.

61. What is the general guideline the Rand researchers suggest about junk food control?

A) Guiding people to make rational choices about food.

B) Enhancing people's awareness of their own health.

C) Borrowing ideas from alcohol control measures.

D) Resorting to economic, legal and psychological means.

**Passage Two**

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Kodak's decision to file for bankruptcy (破产) protection is a sad, though not unexpected, turning point for a leading American corporation that pioneered consumer photography and dominated the film market for decades, but ultimately failed to adapt to the digital revolution.

Although many attribute Kodak's downfall to "complacency (自满) , " that explanation doesn't acknowledge the lengths to which the company went to reinvent itself. Decades ago, Kodak anticipated that digital photography would overtake film - and in fact, Kodak invented the first digital camera in 1975 - but in a fateful decision, the company chose to shelf its new discovery to focus on its traditional film business.

It wasn't that Kodak was blind to the future, said Rebecca Henderson, a professor at Harvard Business School, but rather that it failed to execute on a strategy to confront it. By the time the company realized its mistake, it was too late.

Kodak is an example of a firm that was very much aware that they had to adapt, and spent a lot of money trying to do so, but ultimately failed. Large companies have a difficult time switching to new markets because there is a temptation to put existing assets into the new businesses.

Although Kodak anticipated the inevitable rise of digital photography, its corporate culture was too rooted in the successes of the past for it to make the clean break necessary to fully embrace the future. They were a company stuck in time. Their history was so important to them. Now their history has become a liability.

Kodak's downfall over the last several decades was dramatic. In 1976, the company commanded 90% of the market for photographic film and 85% of the market for cameras. But the 1980s brought new competition from Japanese film company Fuji Photo, which undermined Kodak by offering lower prices for film and photo supplies. Kodak's decision not to pursue the role of official film for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics was a major miscalculation. The bid went instead to Fuji, which exploited its sponsorship to win a permanent foothold in the marketplace.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. What do we learn about Kodak?

A) It went bankrupt all of a sudden.

B) It is approaching its downfall.

C) It initiated the digital revolution in the film industry.

D) It is playing the dominant role in the film market.

63. Why does the author mention Kodak's invention of the first digital camera?

A) To show its early attempt to reinvent itself.

B) To show its effort to overcome complacency.

C) To show its quick adaptation to the digital revolution.

D) To show its will to compete with Japan's Fuji Photo.

64. Why do large companies have difficulty switching to new markets?

A) They find it costly to give up their existing assets.

B) They tend to be slow in confronting new challenges.

C) They are unwilling to invest in new technology.

D) They are deeply stuck in their glorious past.

65. What does the author say Kodak's history has become?

A) A burden. B) A mirror. C) A joke. D) A challenge.

66. What was Kodak's fatal mistake?

A) Its blind faith in traditional photography.

B) Its failure to see Fuji Photo's emergence.

C) Its refusal to sponsor the 1984 Olympics.

D) Its overconfidence in its corporate culture.

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Whether you think you need daytime rest or not, picking up a nap (午睡) habit is a smart, healthy move. The Mayo Clinic says naps \_\_67\_\_ relaxation, better mood and alertness, and a sharper working \_\_68\_\_. A 2008 British study found that compared to getting more nighttime sleep, a mid-day nap was the best way to cope \_\_69\_\_ the mid-afternoon sleepiness.

According to the Harvard Health Letter, several studies have shown that people \_\_70\_\_ new information better when they take a nap shortly after learning it. And, most \_\_71\_\_, a 2007 study of nearly 24000 Greek adults in the Archives of Internal Medicine found that people who napped \_\_72\_\_ had a 37 percent reduced risk of dying \_\_73\_\_ heart disease compared to people who didn't nap.

Of course, napping isn't \_\_74\_\_ for everyone. If you're suffering from inability to sleep, naps that are too long or taken too late in the day can \_\_75\_\_ with your ability to fall or stay asleep at night.

But for most, naps can make you feel sharper and happier. Naps provide different benefits, \_\_76\_\_ on how long they are. A 20-minute nap will boost alertness and concentration; a 90-minute snooze (小睡) can \_\_77\_\_ creativity.

According to prevention.com, you \_\_78\_\_ a natural dip in body temperature \_\_79\_\_ 1 p. m. and 3 p.m. A short nap at this time can boost alterness \_\_80\_\_ several hours and, for most people, shouldn't \_\_81\_\_ being able to fall asleep at night.

Pick a dark, nice place that's not too warm or too chilly. Prevention.com \_\_82\_\_ napping on the couch instead of in bed, so you're less \_\_83\_\_ to snooze for too long.

Surprisingly, the best place to take a nap may be a hammock (吊床) if you have one. A Swiss study \_\_84\_\_ last year found that people fell asleep faster and had deeper sleep when they napped in a hammock than in a bed. That same rocking \_\_85\_\_ that puts babies to sleep works \_\_86\_\_ for grown-ups, too.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

67. A) enforce B) promote C) operate D) support

68. A) feeling B) frame C) sense D) mind

69. A) with B) aside C) about D) upon

70. A) remark B) consider C) remember D) concern

71. A) reportedly B) incredibly C) constantly D) frankly

72. A) regularly B) enormously C) heavily D) strongly

73. A) off B) under C) against D) from

74. A) exact B) correct C) right D) precise

75. A) influence B) eliminate C) compete D) interfere

76. A) focusing B) depending C) relying D) basing

77. A) enlarge B) engage C) enhance D) enlighten

78. A) explore B) experience C) exercise D) execute

79. A) between B) amidst C) among D) besides

80. A) of B) beyond C) during D) for

81. A) produce B) dispose C) affect D) hasten

82. A) illustrates B) decides C) predicts D) recommends

83. A) inclined B) involved C) adopted D) attracted

84. A) pronounced B) published C) discovered D) cultivated

85. A) mood B) model C) motion D) motive

86. A) wonders B) passions C) mystery D) pleasure

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

Directions：Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. Although only in her teens, my sister is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (独自去海外学习).

88. It's true that we are not always going to succeed in our ventures, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (即使我们投入了时间和金钱)

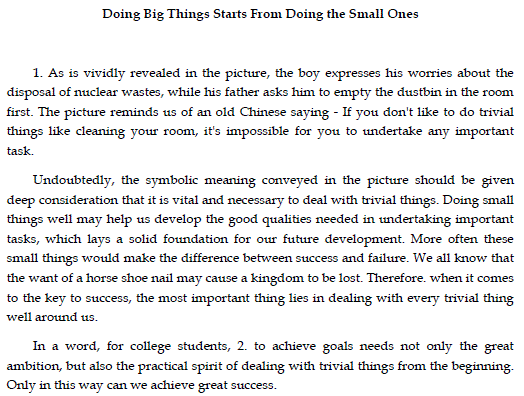
89. The old couple hoped that their son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (将不辜负他们的期望).

90. So badly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (他在车祸中受伤) that he had to stay in the hospital for a whole year.

91. Nowadays, some people still have trouble \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (从网上获取信息).

**参考答案：**

【写作范文】



【快速阅读】

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. C

8. manpower to put together each one

9. cost

10. remains to be seen

【听力部分：短对话】

11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. D 16. A 17. D 18. C

【长对话】

19. B 20. A 21. B 22. C 23. A 24. D 25. A

【篇章听力】

26. D 27. C 28. B 29. D 30. C 31. A 32. B

33. C 34. A 35. D

【复合式听写】

36. especially

37. driven

38. owned

39. commit

40. debts

41. services

42. operates

43. shocking

44. The editor is frightened by this news, but he is more frightened by the idea of losing his newspaper

45. Anyway, there is a little more to tell, but I don't want to ruin the story for you

46. They are not realistic. But then again, in a way they are, because they deal with human nature

【选词填空】

47 H 48 J 49 D 50 I 51 A

52 G 53 B 54 K 55 L 56 C

【仔细阅读】

57 B 58 C 59 D 60 D 61 C

62 B 63 A 64 D 65 A 66 C

【完型填空】

67-86. BDACB ADCDB CBADC DABCA

【翻译】

87. studying abroad by herself

88. even if we have invested time and money in them

89. would live up to their expectations

90. was he injured/hurt in the accident

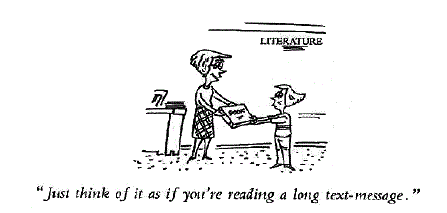
91. (in) obtaining information from the Internet

**2013年6月英语四级考试真题试卷（2）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of

reading literature. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

School Lunch

Ryan moved silently through the lunch line. The cook put a cheeseburger (奶酪汉堡) and an applesauce cup on his tray. He grabbed a bottle of milk from the cooler at the end of the line and found a seat in the cafeteria (食堂). Ryan saw that his friend Tyler had brought lunch from home.

"What did you bring today, Tyler?" he asked.

Tyler pulled his meal out of its brown paper sack. "I've got a ham sandwich, chips, two cupcakes, and a can of soda."

Ryan's mouth started to water. "Uh, Tyler," he said. "If you don't want one of those cupcakes, I'll take it. They sure look good. "

Tyler handed Ryan his cupcake. "Sure," he said. "I won't eat all this."

Lunch Requirements

Is Ryan eating a healthy meal if he eats the school lunch? School lunch supporters say "Yes." Recent studies show that a government-approved school lunch has more variety and is more nutritious (有营养的) than most lunches brought from home. It's also lower in fat.

The National School Lunch Act requires that school lunches go along with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans developed by the government. Meals must contain a variety of foods with plenty of grains and at least one fruit or vegetable each day. Foods must not contain too much sugar or salt.

A hot lunch can contain up to 30% fat, but not more than 10% of its calories (卡路里) should come from saturated (饱和的) fat. In an average week, you should get one-third of the daily Recommended Dietary Allowances for protein, iron, calcium (钙), and vitamins A and C from your school lunch.

Dare to Compare

Let's compare Ryan's and Tyler's meals to sec which is healthier. Ryan's hot lunch (without the cupcake from his friend) has 577 calories, 25 grams of total fat. and 12 grams of saturated fat. He had one serving of fruit, 26 grams of protein, and 483 milligrams of calcium. Ryan ate more total fat (39%) and saturated fat (19%) than the dietary guidelines recommend. However, schools can still meet the guidelines by having the numbers average out over a week of lunches.

Tyler's lunch from home (this includes both cupcakes) had 1 014 calories. 45 grams (40%) of total fat, and 10 grams (9%) of saturated fat. He ate 21 grams of protein and 155 milligrams of calcium, but no fruits or vegetables. Tyler's meal met the saturated fat guidelines, but had too much total fat.

Tyler ate more calories and total fat than Ryan did. Ryan ate more protein, calcium, and fruit than Tyler did. Which meal would you say is the healthier choice?

? la Carte Options

Federal standards and most school districts forbid selling food in the cafeteria that competes with the school lunch. Many programs do, however, offer à la carte choices for students who don't want the hot meal. Foods sold à la carte separate from the main meal and are priced individually. These foods do not have to meet the same nutritional standards as the foods on the hot lunch menu. Neither do the foods sold at a snack-bar or those foods available elsewhere in the school.

A study in one Texas school district compared the lunches of fourth graders who did not have food choices with those of fifth graders who could choose either a standard lunch or select from a snack-bar. The fourth graders ate 25% more fruits and vegetables than the fifth graders.

Food sold as fund-raisers can also have an impact on school lunch. The money raised is important to provide needed funds for many after-class activities. But the meal's overall nutritional quality usually goes down. Many of these foods are high in fat, sugar, or both, and often come in extralarge portions. Fundraisers rarely sell fruits and vegetables.

Choosing Wisely

School food-service programs are trying to please students, and still offer quality, nutritious meals at low cost. That task isn't easy. One school district in New York decided to do something about it. A student advisory board kept the food-service director up-to-date on what the kids wanted. They also worked with school snack-bars to sell smaller servings of chips and candy.

You can make healthy meal choices at school even when not-so-healthy choices are available. You can be sure to get a nutritious meal when you pick foods from the Food Guide Pyramid. For example, always drink milk or a calcium-rich juice for lunch. Even chocolate milk is more nutritious than soda or a sports drink. Stay away from snack foods offered à la carte. They may fill you up now, but the ones that contain a lot of fat and sugar will slow you down later. Always eat the fruits and vegetables offered at the meal. They help give you the energy and vitamins you need to get you through the rest of your school day.

Some people like to make fun of school lunches, but good nutrition is no laughing matter. Your school's hot lunch is based on the Food Guide Pyramid, so it's full of nutrition. Give it a try. You might be pleasantly surprised.

It's a Team Effort

Team Nutrition is a program that gets schools excited about healthy eating. Schools across the nation pick a team leader who develops fun nutrition activities. The leader works with students, teachers, parents, food-service workers, and people from the community. Activities can range from running a school health fair to planting a garden.

At the Jordan Community School in Chicago, Illinois, one group of fifth graders showed off their "pizza(比萨饼)garden" in a big, colorful poster showing vegetarian pizzas. The students and food-service staff planted and took care of the vegetables that they would later use as ingredients on their pizzas. The group started growing the plants in the school's cafeteria. Then they moved them outdoors to the students' demonstration garden.

This is just one way to get everyone involved in making school lunch healthy and fun. Team up with your own group and see how creative you can get.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. What did Ryan do when he saw Tyler?

A) He compared his lunch with Tyler's.

B) He offered to share lunch with Tyler.

C) He showed off his healthy lunch.

D) He asked Tyler for a cupcake.

2. What do recent studies show about government-approved school lunch?

A) It compares favorably with home-made lunch.

B) It is unpopular among students.

C) It is supported by most parents.

D) It contains fewer calories and is less expensive.

3. According to the National School Lunch Act, school lunches must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) offer various fruits and vegetables for students to choose

B) comply with government-developed dietary guidelines

C) provide low-fat, low-salt, nutritious foods at low prices

D) contain protein, iron, calcium, and a variety of vitamins

4. Tyler's home-prepared meal meets the Dietary Guidelines for Americans in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) vitamins B) minerals C) total fat D) saturated fat

5. What do we learn about foods provided a la carte in schools?

A) They are purchased separately.

B) They are prepared on the spot.

C) They meet the same nutritional standards.

D) They satisfy the needs of choosy students.

6. What does the author think of food sold as fund-raisers?

A) It is reasonably priced.

B) It is lacking in nutritional quality.

C) It competes with school lunch.

D) It appeals to student tastes.

7. What is the function of the student advisory board?

A) It provides supervision on the quality of school lunches.

B) It advises students on how to make wise choices of foods.

C) It keeps the food-service director up-to-date about students' needs.

D) It monitors school snack-bars that sell large servings of chips and candy.

8. Students are advised to stay away from snack foods offered a la carte because their extra fat and sugar will make them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. The Jordan Community School students eat pizzas with vegetables \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their pizza garden.

10. Team Nutrition is a program that tries to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in making school lunch healthy and fun.

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) Children should be taught to be more careful.

B) Children shouldn't drink so much orange juice.

C) There is no need for the man to make such a fuss.

D) Timmy should learn to do things in the right way.

12. A) Fitness training. C) Computer programming.

B) The new job offer. D) Directorship of the club.

13. A) He needs to buy a new sweater. C) The fuel price has skyrocketed.

B) He has got to save on fuel bills. D) The heating system doesn't work.

14. A) Committing theft. C) Window shopping.

B) Taking pictures. D) Posing for the camera.

15. A) She is taking some medicine. C) She does not trust the man's advice.

B) She has not seen a doctor yet. D) She has almost recovered from the cough.

16. A) Pamela's report is not finished as scheduled.

B) Pamela has a habit of doing things in a hurry.

C) Pamela is not good at writing research papers.

D) Pamela's mistakes could have been avoided.

17. A) In the left-luggage office. C) In a hotel room.

B) At the hotel reception. D) At an airport.

18. A) She was an excellent student at college.

B) She works in the entertainment business.

C) She is fond of telling stories in her speech.

D) She is good at conveying her message.

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

19. A) Arranging the woman's appointment with Mr. Romero.

B) Fixing the time for the designer's latest fashion show.

C) Talking about an important gathering on Tuesday.

D) Preparing for the filming on Monday morning.

20. A) Her travel to Japan. C) The proper hairstyle for her new role.

B) The awards ceremony. D) When to start the makeup session.

21. A) He is Mr. Romero's agent. C) He is the woman's assistant.

B) He is an entertainment journalist. D) He is a famous movie star.

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

22. A) Make an appointement for an interview.

B) Send in an application letter.

C) Fill in an application form.

D) Make a brief self-introduction on the phone.

23. A) Someone having a college degree in advertising.

B) Someone experienced in business management.

C) Someone ready to take on more responsibilities.

D) Someone willing to work beyond regular hours.

24. A) Travel opportunities. C) Prospects for promotion.

B) Handsome pay. D) Flexible working hours.

25. A) It depends on the working hours. C) It will be set by the Human Resources.

B) It is about 500 pounds a week. D) It is to be negotiated.

**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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

26. A) To give customers a wider range of choices.

B) To make shoppers see as many items as possible.

C) To supply as many varieties of goods as it can.

D) To save space for more profitable products.

27. A) On the top shelves.

B) On the bottom shelves.

C) On easily accessible shelves.

D) On clearly marked shelves.

28. A) Many of them buy things on impulse.

B) A few of them are fathers with babies.

C) A majority of them are young couples.

D) Over 60% of them make shopping lists.

29. A) Sales assistants promoting high margin goods.

B) Sales assistants following customers around.

C) Customers competing for good bargains.

D) Customers losing all sense of time.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Teaching mathematics at a school.

B) Doing research in an institute.

C) Studying for a college degree.

D) Working in a hi-tech company.

31. A) He studied the designs of various clocks.

B) He did experiments on different materials.

C) He bought an alarm clock with a pig face.

D) He asked different people for their opinions.

32. A) Its automatic mechanism.

B) Its manufacturing process.

C) Its way of waking people up.

D) Its funny-looking pig face.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) It is often caused by a change of circumstances.

B) It actually doesn't require any special treatment.

C) It usually appears all of a sudden.

D) It generally lasts for several years.

34. A) They cannot mix well with others.

B) They irrationally annoy their friends.

C) They depend heavily on family members.

D) They blame others for ignoring their needs.

35. A) They lack consistent support from peers.

B) They doubt their own popularity.

C) They were born psychologically weak.

D) They focus too much on themselves.

**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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

There was a time when any personal information that was gathered about us was typed on a piece of paper and (36) \_\_\_\_\_\_ away in a file cabinet. It could remain there for years and, often (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_, never reach the outside world.

Things have done a complete about-face since then. (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the change has been the astonishingly (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ development in recent years of the computer. Today, any data that is (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_ about us in one place or another- and for one reason or another - can be stored in a computer bank. It can then be easily passed to other computer banks. They are owned by (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and by private businesses and corporations, lending (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_, direct mailing and telemarketing firms, credit bureaus, credit card companies, and government (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the local, state, and federal level.

A growing number of Americans are seeing the accumulation and distribution of computerized data as a frightening invasion of their privacy. (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the computer becomes increasingly efficient, easier to operate, and less costly to purchase and maintain. In 1970, a national survey showed that (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Seven years later, 47 percent expressed the same worry. (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

It's the first question parents ask when their child is diagnosed with autism (自闭症). Will his future brothers or sisters have a higher risk of \_\_47\_\_ it, too?

According to the largest study of siblings (兄弟姐妹) in families with autism, the answer is yes. Among 664 children who had at least one older sibling with the developmental disorder, the \_\_48\_\_ risk of autism was nearly 19%, \_\_49\_\_ higher than previous sibling-recurrence estimates that were anywhere from 3% to 10%. Kids with more than one older autistic sibling had an even higher risk of the disorder: 32%.

The \_\_50\_\_ suggest that genes play a key role in autism risk. But they also hint that other environmental factors \_\_51\_\_ by siblings, like influences in the womb (子宫), may be important as well.

On the \_\_52\_\_ of the findings, the researchers recommend that doctors closely \_\_53\_\_ younger siblings of autistic children to pick up any early signs of the disorder, \_\_54\_\_ an unusually large head or delayed language development and communication skills. Evidence suggests that early \_\_55\_\_ and diagnosis of autism can help children take advantage of therapies that can treat some of its \_\_56\_\_.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

1. average B）basis C）common D）consequently E）detection

F）developing G）distributed H）dramatically I）including J）monitor

K）reason L）result M）shared N）symbols O）symptoms

Section B

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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Libraries are my world. I've been a patron (老主顾) all my life, and for the past nine years I've worked at multiple libraries and archives in and around Detroit. The library as an institution has many roles, but as our country struggles through an economic crisis, I have watched the library where I work evolve into a career and business center, a community gathering place and a bastion (堡垒) of hope.

In the spring of 2007 1 got a library internship (实习生的位置) at the Southfield Public Library (SPL), just north of Detroit. Summers at SPL were usually slow, but that year, we experienced a library that was as busy as science-fair project week, midterms or tax season. Yet patrons weren't looking for Mosby's Nursing Drug Reference or tax return forms. They were coming for information on growing their small business.

I interpreted people's interest in our business collection as the first step to pursuing their dreams, but these patrons were not motivated by dreams. They were responding to reality, and they were looking for Plan B.

Things worsened in 2008, and in 2009 the economic crisis continues to plague Michigan. Last year, we put up a display with a variety of job resources that we restocked every hour. Each night the library closed, the display was bare. While we normally keep displays up for a week, we kept the job resources display up for months.

Then there's the tightening credit market. People see the writing on the wall and they want to get educated. They can't afford a financial adviser, but checking books out is free. Some of the most popular titles now are Rich Dad, Poor Dad. Think and Grow Rich, and Suze Orman's 2009 Action Plan.

The economic downturn affects us all. I have had to work long hours and don't get to see much of my boyfriend or experience any kind of social life lately, but I am thankful to be in a position where I can help people overcome this struggle. In Michigan, we haven't lost hope. As long as there are libraries here, there will always be hope.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答

57. What changes has the current economic crisis brought to the library?

A) It has opened its age-old archives to the general public.

B) It has become a job and business information center.

C) It has evolved into a place for business transactions.

D) It has had to cut its budget to get through the crisis.

58. What does the author say about the Southfield Public Library in the summer of 2007?

A) It was overflowing with visitors.

B) It launched a science project series.

C) It added many books on business to its collection.

D) It was full of people seeking information on drugs.

59. What can be inferred from people's strong interest in the library's business collection?

A) They think it is now time to realize their dreams.

B) They find economics helpful in tiding over the crisis.

C) They consider it a trend to start their own business.

D) They are concerned about the worsening economy.

60. Why were there no more job resources on display by the end of the day?

A) The library staff could not do the restocking quickly enough.

B) People competed with each other for the jobs listed in the ads.

C) People were much interested in the job resources on display.

D) All the materials on display were free of charge to the jobless.

61. How did the author feel about working in the library?

A) She felt contented to be in a position to render help.

B) She felt pleased to be able to give hope to the jobless.

C) She felt rewarded to have gained a lot of experience.

D) She felt sorry to miss the social life she used to enjoy.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

More than three dozen billionaires, including well-known philanthropist (慈善家) David Rockefeller, have promised at least half of their fortunes to charity, joining a programme 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 programme 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 $ 2200," said Lorry Lokey, one of the donors, on the website of the programme, 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 found in 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。

62. What's the purpose of the programme started by Bill and Melinda Gates and Warren Buffett?

A) To spread the idea of charity around the world.

B) To publicise 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.

63. 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.

64. 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 publicise 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.

65. 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.

66. What does energy tycoon Pickens try to say in his Giving Pledge letter?

A) Blessed are those who inherit large fortunes.

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 the poor from want.

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

The work for which Thomas Malthus is still most widely known is his Essay on the Principle of Population, which first appeared in 1798. This book introduced Malthus's \_\_67\_\_ that population inescapably outgrows subsistence (生活资料), and that this difference \_\_68\_\_ population size and the ability to adequately meet the \_\_69\_\_ subsistence needs of all the members of that population " naturally" produces a fundamental struggle for \_\_70\_\_ in which some flourish at the \_\_71\_\_ of others.

Charles Darwin's most important contribution \_\_72\_\_ the field of biology, described in his work. On the Origin of Species, was to \_\_73\_\_ Malthus's observation that plants and animals multiply faster than nature can provide for them to his own \_\_74\_\_ of the process of "evolution" - the notion that different forms of life develop \_\_75\_\_ from a common ancestry (祖先). Combining these elements, Darwin \_\_76\_\_ that the factors of "the struggle for existence" and "the survival of the fittest" are the central mechanisms \_\_77\_\_ which evolution is based. In this sense, then. Darwin introduced the possibility \_\_78\_\_ conflict and struggle are biological phenomena, which are \_\_79\_\_ central to human social existence.

A number of more contemporary social thinkers were \_\_80\_\_ by Darwin and continued this particular version of the conflict perspective, commonly referred to \_\_81\_\_ social Darwinism, into the twentieth century-Thus, for example, Herbert Spencer, a \_\_82\_\_ English social theorist, applied these ideas of the natural \_\_83\_\_ of conflict and survival of the fittest to his . notion of social evolution, \_\_84\_\_ William Graham Summer, an American sociologist, saw the \_\_85\_\_ for survival among individual actors as operating to bring about fundamental \_\_86\_\_ in the quality of human social life overall.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

67. A) scheme B) reference C) theory D) illusion

68. A) between B) of C) amid D) about

69. A) initial B) basic C) low D) original

70. A) existence B) attendance C) presence D) appearance

71. A) pain B) offense C) danger D) expense

72. A) around B) to C) upon D) over

73. A) notify B) simplify C) rely D) apply

74. A) analysis B) emphasis C) question D) decision

75. A) permanently B) occasionally C) gradually D) constantly

76. A) promised B) projected C) processed D) proposed

77. A) from B) on C) at D) in

78. A) which B) where C) that D) how

79. A) abruptly B) absolutely C) abnormally D) abstractly

80. A) charged B) roused C) promoted D) influenced

81. A) like B) for C) as D) by

82. A) leading B) directing C) heading D) conducting

83. A) path B) route C) process D) channel

84. A) while B) when C) unless D) until

85. A) rival B) race C) compensation D) competition

86. A) opportunities B) advances C) adventures D) oppositions

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

Directions：Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. He knew France very well, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (似乎他多次去过那个国家)

88. Seeing these pictures, the student couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (回忆起那些难忘的日子)

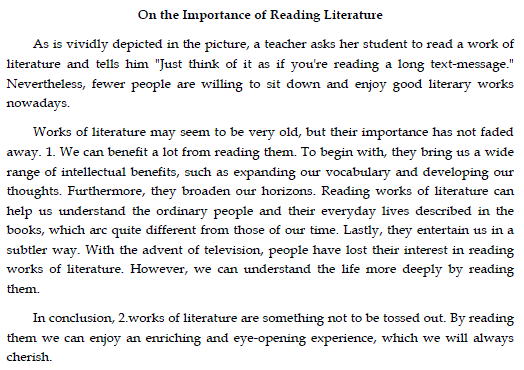
89. Only after they had performed hundreds of experiments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (他们才成功地解决了这个问题)

90. Some people hold the mistaken belief that our domestic products are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (总是次于进口商品)

91. Sometimes giving up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (有助你把时间和精力集中于) the few things that are truly important.

**参考答案：**

【范文】



【快速阅读】

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. C

8. slow down

9. planted and took care of

10. get everyone involved

【听力部分：短对话】

11. C 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. D

【长对话】

19. A 20. B 21. C 22. B 23. D 24. A 25. D

【篇章听力】

26. B 27. C 28. A 29. D 30. C 31. D 32. C

33. A 34. A 35. B

【复合式听写】

36. locked

37. forgotten

38. Responsible

39. swift

40. collected

41. individuals

42. institutions

43. agencies

44. Surveys show that the number of worried Americans has been steadily growing over the years

45. 37 percent of the people Questioned felt their privacy was being invaded

46. A recent survey by a credit bureau revealed that the number of alarmed citizens had soared up to 76 percent

【选词填空】

47 F 48 A 49 H 50 L 51 M 52 B 53 J 54 I 55 E 56 O

【仔细阅读】

57 B 58 A 59 D 60 C 61 A 62 C 63 B 64 C 65 D 66 C

【完型填空】

67-86. CABAD BDACD BCBDC ACADB

【翻译】

87. as if/as though, and it seemed that he had been to that country many times

88. recalling those unforgettable days

89. did they solve the problem successfully

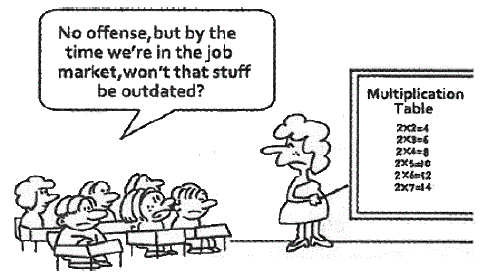
90. invariably / always inferior to (the) imported products / goods / ones

91. helps you (to) concentrate/focus your time and energy on

**2013年6月英语四级考试真题试卷（3）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of learning basic skills. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Surviving the Recession

America's recession began quietly at the end of 2007. Since then it has evolved into a global crisis. Reasonable people may disagree about whom to blame. Financiers who were not as clever as they thought they were? Regulators falling asleep at work? Consumers who borrowed too much? Politicians who thoughtlessly promoted home-ownership for those who could not afford it? All are guilty; and what a mess they have created.

Since 2007 America has shed 5 million jobs. More than 15% of the workforce are jobless or underemployed - roughly 25 million workers. The only industries swelling their payrolls are health care, utilities and the federal government. The value of listed shares in American firms collapsed by 57% from its peak in October 2007 to a low in March this year, though it has since bounced back somewhat. Industrial production fell by 12. 8% in the year to March, the worst slide since the Second World War. Mark Zandi, and economist at Moody's Economy, com, predicts that the recession will shrink America's economy by 3.5% in total. For most executives, this is the worst business environment they've ever seen.

Times are so tough that even bosses are taking pay cuts. Median (中位数的) pay for chief executives of S&P 500 companies fell 6.8% in 2008. The overthrown business giants of Wall Street took the biggest knock, with average pay cuts of 38% and median bonuses of zero. But there was some pain for everyone; median pay for chief executives of non-financial firms in the S&P 500 fell by 2.7%.

Nearly every business has a sad tale to tell. For example, Arne Sorenson, the president of Marriott hotels, likens the crisis to the downturn that hit his business after September 11th, 2001. When the twin towers fell, Americans stopped travelling. Marriott had its worst quarter ever, with revenues per room falling by 25%. This year, without a terrorist attack, the hotel industry is "putting the same numbers on the board", says Mr. Sorenson.

The hotel bust (不景气), like most busts, was preceded by a breathtaking boom. Although many other big firms resisted the temptation to over-borrow, developers borrowed heavily and built bigger and fancier hotels as if the whole world were planning a holiday in Las Vegas. When the bubble burst, demand collapsed. Hotel owners found themselves with a huge number of empty rooms even as a lot of unnecessary new hotels were ready to open.

Other industries have suffered even more. Large numbers of builders, property firms and retailers have gone bankrupt. And a disaster has hit Detroit. Last year the American car industry had the capacity to make 17 million vehicles. Sales in 2009 could be barely half of that. The Big Three American carmakers - General Motors, Ford and Chrysler - accumulated ruinous costs over the post-war years, such as gold-plated health plans and pensions for workers who retired as young as 48. All three are desperately restructuring. Only Ford may survive in its current form.

Hard times breed hard feelings. Few Americans understand what caused the recession. Some are seeking scapegoats (替罪羊). Politicians are happy to take advantage. Bosses have been summoned to Washington to be scolded on live television. The president condemns their greed.

Extravagance (奢侈) is out

Businessfolk are bending over backwards to avoid seeming extravagant. Meetings at resorts are suddenly unacceptable. Goldman Sachs, an investment bank, cancelled a conference in Las Vegas at the last minute and rebooked it in San Francisco, which cost more but sounded less fun.

Anyway, the pain will eventually end. American business will regain its shine. Many firms will die, but the survivors will emerge leaner and stronger than before. The financial sector's share of the economy will shrink, and stay shrunk for years to come. The importance of non-financial firms will accordingly rise, along with their ability to attract the best talent. America will remain the best place on earth to do business, so long as Barack Obama and the Democrats in Congress resist the temptation to interfere too much, and so long as organised labour does not overplay its hand.

The crisis will prove hugely disruptive (破坏性的) , however. Bad management techniques will be exposed. Necessity will force the swift adoption of more efficient ones. At the same time, technological innovation (创新) will barely pause for breath- and two big political changes seem likely.

Mr. Obama's plan to curb carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions (排放), though necessary, will be far from cost-free, whatever his sunny speeches on the subject might suggest. The shift to a low-carbon economy will help some firms, hurt others and require every organisation that uses much energy to rethink how it operates. It is harder to predict how Mr. Obama's proposed reforms to the failing health-care system will turn out. If he succeeds in curbing costs - a big if - it would be a huge gain for America. Some businesses will benefit but the vast bulk of the savings will be captured by workers, not their employers.

In the next couple of years the businesses that thrive will be those that are tight with costs, careful of debt, cautious with cash flow and extremely attentive to what customers want. They will include plenty of names no one has yet heard of.

Times change, and corporations change with them. In 1955 Time's Man of the Year was Harlow Curtice, the boss of GM. His firm was leading America towards " a new economic order" , the magazine wrote. Thanks to men like Curtice, "the bonds of scarcity" had been broken and America was rolling "to an all-time high of prosperity". Soon, Americans would need to spend "comparatively little time earning a living".

Half a century later GM is a typical example of poor management. In March its chief executive was fired by Time's current Man of the Year, Mr Obama. The government now backs up the domestic car industry, lending it money and overseeing its turnaround plans. With luck, this will be short-lived. But there is a danger that Washington will end up micromanaging not only Detroit but also other parts of the economy. And clever as Mr Obama's advisers are, history suggests they will be bad at this.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. From the first paragraph, we learn that America's recession is the result of \_\_\_\_\_.

A) a messy real estate market

B) a combination of causes

C) unregulated competition

D) financiers' mismanagement

2. At the worst time, the total value of listed shares in American firms shrank by \_\_\_\_\_.

A) 57% B) 15% C) 12.8% D) 3.5%

3. According to Arne Sorenson, the president of Marriott hotels, the current recession \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) was the worst he had ever seen since World War II

B) reduced his revenues to a quarter of normal years

C) hit his business as hard as the 9 11 terrorist attack

D) spoiled his plans to build more hotels in Las Vegas

4. The Big Three American carmakers need restructuring to survive because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) their production capacity has shrunk to less than half of the previous year

B) their technology has fallen behind their competitors' elsewhere in the world

C) they have borrowed too heavily and accumulated too large amounts of debt

D) they cannot cope with the ruinous costs accumulated over the post-war years

5. Goldman Sachs, an investment bank, cancelled a conference in Las Vegas in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) raise its efficiency

B) cut unnecessary costs

C) avoid seeming wasteful

D) have fun in San Francisco

6. The author of this report seems to be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) against too much government interference in the economy

B) optimistic about Obama's effort to reduce CO2 emissions

C) interested in political and economic reforms

D) concerned about the interests of the workforce

7. According to the author. Obama's plan to limit carbon dioxide emissions will \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) not benefit America's industry

B) benefit the whole nation

C) do good to the environment

D) by no means be inexpensive

8. Because Harlow Curtice's firm was leading America in creating "a new economic order", he was named by Time magazine as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1955.

9. In March, General Motors' chief executive was fired by Mr. Obama for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. The author is afraid that the Obama administration will end up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ America's economy.

**Part III Listening Comprehension (35 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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.

B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.

C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.

D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.

12. A) Save time by using a computer.

B) Buy her own computer.

C) Borrow Martha's computer.

D) Stay home and complete her paper.

13. A) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's graduate studies.

B) The man doesn't think his daughter will get a business degree.

C) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her studies in science.

D) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.

14. A) The cinema is some distance away from where they are.

B) He would like to read the film review in the newspaper.

C) They should wait to see the movie at a later time.

D) He'll find his way to the cinema.

15. A) He's been to Seattle many times.

B) He has chaired a lot of conferences.

C) He has a high position in his company.

D) He lived in Seattle for many years.

16. A) Teacher and student.

B) Doctor and patient.

C) Manager and office worker.

D) Travel agent and customer.

17. A) She knows the guy who will give the lecture.

B) She thinks the lecture might be informative.

C) She wants to add something to her lecture.

D) She'll finish her report this weekend.

18. A) The houses for sale are of poor quality.

B) The houses are too expensive for the couple to buy.

C) The housing developers provide free trips for potential buyers.

D) The man is unwilling to take a look at the houses for sale.

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

19. A) How to study English well.

B) Which courses to choose.

C) How to write computer games.

D) Which books to read.

20. A) Physical sciences.

B) Maths and physics.

C) Art and design.

D) Electronics and computer-programming.

21. A) Her English is very good.

B) She is interested in English.

C) Her English writing is poor.

D) Her oral English is bad.

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

22. A) Applying for a work experience.

B) Applying for a part-time job.

C) Taking an exam.

D) Visiting an old friend.

23. A) Students in the first half of their courses.

B) Students who will graduate soon.

C) Students in the second half of their courses.

D) Students who have just graduated from universities.

24. A) Explain the procedures to the students.

B) Work regular hours.

C) Write a comprehensive report.

D) Send a report about the woman's work.

25. A) In two weeks.

B) In three weeks.

C) In the second half of her course.

D) Not decided yet.

**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 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

26. A) Synthetic fuel.

B) Solar energy.

C) Alcohol.

D) Electricity.

27. A) Air traffic conditions.

B) Traffic jams on highways.

C) Road conditions.

D) New traffic rules.

28. A) Go through a health check.

B) Carry little luggage.

C) Arrive early for boarding.

D) Undergo security checks.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) In a fast-food restaurant.

B) At a shopping center.

C) At a county fair.

D) In a bakery.

30. A) Avoid eating any food.

B) Prepare the right type of pie to eat.

C) Wash his hands thoroughly.

D) Practice eating a pie quickly.

31. A) On the table.

B) Behind his back.

C) Under his bottom.

D) On his lap.

32. A) Looking sideways to see how fast your neighbor eats.

B) Eating from the outside toward the middle.

C) Swallowing the pie with water.

D) Holding the pie in the right position.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Beauty. B) Loyalty. C) Luck. D) Durability.

34. A) He wanted to follow the tradition of his country.

B) He believed that it symbolized an everlasting marriage.

C) It was thought a blood vessel in that finger led directly to the heart.

D) It was supposed that the diamond on that finger would bring good luck.

35. A) The two people can learn about each other's likes and dislikes.

B) The two people can have time to decide if they are a good match.

C) The two people can have time to shop for their new home.

D) The two people can earn enough money for their wedding.

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 numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard.

For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

In the center of a big city there are usually dozens of large office buildings that house big banks, corporation headquarters, and government (36) \_\_\_\_\_. Thousands of people work in these buildings. People who do all the office work are called white-collar workers. (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and receptionists, bookkeepers and computer operators work for many different kinds of companies.

Many office workers dream of working their way up to the top, from clerk to (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a corporation. The way lies through middle management. Middle management includes junior executives, who may fill (39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jobs, supervise other workers in the company. (40) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ action to top management, or see that the company's policies are being carried out. At the very top are the senior executives. They (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the policies for their own companies, especially (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ matters. The Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, of a large (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a great deal of power and influence.

(44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Because financial matters are so important, some accountants become top executives. In companies where technology is important, people with an engineering background can also rise to the top. Nowadays, however, (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Universities in many countries offer courses in business administration. The graduates of these courses often start out in middle management jobs. From there, (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Just when you had figured out how to manage fat in your diet, researchers are now warning against another common mealtime pitfall (陷阱) - salt.

A study by researchers at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), Standford University and Columbia University shows that even a \_\_47\_\_ decrease in daily salt intake (摄入) can lead to dramatic health benefits. The authors \_\_48\_\_ an annual drop of as many as 120 000 cases of heart disease, 66 000 \_\_49\_\_ of stroke and 99 000 heart attacks \_\_50\_\_ by high blood pressure after a 3-g-per-day reduction in salt.

The advantages, not surprisingly, were greater for African Americans, who are more likely to \_\_51\_\_ high blood pressure than other ethnic groups, and for the elderly, since blood vessels stiffen with age, which can lead to higher blood pressure.

"Everyone in the US is consuming salt far in \_\_52\_\_ of what is good for them," says lead author Dr. Kirsten Bibbins-Domingo of UCSF. "What we are suggesting is that a population-wide effort to reduce salt intake, even \_\_53\_\_ will have health benefits."

The team conducted a computer-based analysis to determine the \_\_54\_\_ of a 3-g-per-day reduction in salt intake on rates of heart disease and death. They also calculated the cost savings emerging from the amount of disease that would be \_\_55\_\_ because of lower blood pressure. The conclusion: by cutting salt intake nationwide, the US could save $10 billion to $24 billion \_\_56\_\_ in health care costs.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

1. accident B）annually C）avoided D）caused E）considerable

F）develop G）documented H）dramatically I）excess J）impact

K）instances L）modest M）revised N）slightly O）undertake

**Section B**

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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The Gatais used to frown when they received power bills that routinely topped $200. Last September the couple moved into a 1 500-square-foot home in Premier Gardens, a subdivision of 95 "zero-energy homes" (ZEH) just outside town. Now they're actually eager to see their electricity bills. The grand total over the 10 months they've lived in the three-bedroom house: $75. For the past two months they haven't paid a cent.

ZEH communities are the leading edge of technologies that might someday create houses that produce as much energy as they consume. Premier Gardens is one of a half-dozen subdivisions in California where every home cuts power consumption by 50%, mostly by using low-power appliances and solar panels.

Aside from the panels on the roof, Premier Gardens looks like a community of conventional homes. But inside, special windows cut power bills by blocking solar heat in summer and retaining indoor warmth in winter.

The rest of the energy savings comes from the solar units. They don't just feed the home they serve. If they generate more power than the home is using, the excess flows into the utility's power grid (电网). The residents are billed by "net metering": they pay for the amount of power they tap off the grid, less the kilowatts (千瓦) they feed into it. If a home generates more power than it uses, the bill is zero.

That sounds like a bad deal for the power company, but it's not. Solar homes produce the most power on the hot sunny afternoons when everyone rushes home to turn up the air conditioner. "It helps us lower usage at peak power times," says solar expert Mike Keesee. "That lets us avoid building costly plants or buying expensive power at peak usage time."

What's not to like? Mostly the costs. The special features can add $25000 or more to the purchase price of a house. Tax breaks bring the cost down, especially in California, but in many states ZEHs can be prohibitively expensive. For the consumer, it's a matter of paying now for the hardware to save later on the utilities.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答

57. Why are the Gatais eager to see their electricity bills now?

A) They want to see how much they have saved.

B) They want to cut down their utility expenses.

C) They want to know if they are able to pay.

D) They want to avoid being overcharged.

58. What is special about the ZEH communities?

A) They have created cutting-edge technologies.

B) They aim to be self-sufficient in power supply.

C) They are subdivided into half a dozen sections.

D) They are built in harmony with the environment.

59. How are the residents in the ZEH communities billed for electricity use?

A) They are only charged for the amount of power they consume on rainy days.

B) They needn't pay a single cent for their power consumption on sunny days.

C) They only pay for the excess power that flows into the utility's power grid.

D) They pay for the electricity from the grid less their home-generated power.

60. What does the "net metering" practice mean to the power company?

A) More pressure at peak time.

B) Less profits in the short term.

C) Increased electricity output.

D) Reduced operational costs.

61. The author believes that buying a house in a ZEH community \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) is but a dream for average consumers

B) gives the owner substantial tax benefits

C) is a worthy investment in the long run

D) contributes to environmental protection

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Romantic love has clear evolutionary roots but our views about what makes an ideal romantic relationship can be swayed by the society we live in. So says psychologist Maureen O'Sullivan from the University of San Francisco. She suggests that humans have always tried to strengthen the pair-bond to maximise (使最大化) reproductive success.

Many societies throughout history and around the world today have cultivated strong pressures to stay married. In those where ties to family and community are strong, lifelong marriages can be promoted by practices such as the cultural prohibition of divorce and arranged marriages that are seen as a contract between two families, not just two individuals. In modern western societies, however, the focus on individuality and independence means that people are less concerned about conforming to (遵守) the dictates of family and culture. In the absence of societal pressures to maintain pair-bonds, O'Sullivan suggests that romantic love has increasingly come to be seen as the factor that should determine who we stay with and for how long. "That's why historically we see an increase in romantic love as a basis for forming long-term relationships," she says.

According to O'Sullivan culture also shapes the sorts of feelings we expect to have, and actually do experience, when in love. Although the negative emotions associated with romantic love-fear of loss, disappointment and jealousy-are fairly consistent across cultures, the positive feelings can vary. "If you ask Japanese students to list the positive attributes they expect in a romantic partner, they rate highly things like loyalty, commitment and devotion," says O'Sullivan. "If you ask American college women, they expect everything under the suit: in addition to being committed, partners have to be amusing, funny and a friend."

We judge a potential partner according to our specific cultural expectations about what romantic love should feel like. If you believe that you have found true romance, and your culture tells you that this is what a long-term relationship should be based on, there is less need to rely on social or family pressures to keep couples together. O'Sullivan argues.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. What does the author say about people's views of an ideal romantic relationship?

A) They vary from culture to culture.

B) They ensure the reproductive success.

C) They reflect the evolutionary process.

D) They are influenced by psychologists.

63. We can infer from the passage that strong family and community ties \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) largely rely on marriage contracts

B) can contribute to stable marriages

C) often run counter to romantic love

D) make divorces virtually unacceptable

64. Without social pressures to keep pair-bonds, romantic love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) will be a substitute for marriage in human relationships

B) plays a key role in maintaining long-term relationships

C) is likely to replace the dictates of family and society

D) is a way to develop individuality and independence

65. O'Sullivan believes that when people from different cultures fall in love, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they expect different things from their partner

B) they tend to exaggerate each other's positive qualities

C) they often fail to see each other's negative qualities

D) they lay more emphasis on commitment and devotion

66. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) cultural differences often tear apart a family built on romantic love

B) marriages arc hard to sustain without social or family pressures

C) romantic love is becoming increasingly important in family relationships

D) romantic love tends to yield where family or social pressures are strong

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

UK households are cutting back on spending at the fastest rate since 1980. This is \_\_67\_\_ to the worst economic slowdown in three decades.

Figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) showed \_\_68\_\_ spending fell by 1.2% in the first three months of the year. People spent less on housing, household goods and services, \_\_69\_\_ those who went on holiday abroad also spent \_\_70\_\_ less.

Consumers tightened their belts \_\_71\_\_ the face of job losses, pay \_\_72\_\_ or freezes and sharply reduced City bonuses. The figures showed employees' \_\_73\_\_ falling by 1.1% in the quarter, the largest fall \_\_74\_\_ records began in 1955. Wages and salaries declined, \_\_75\_\_ lower bonus payments in the financial sector than normal, while \_\_76\_\_ also fell.

The data was \_\_77\_\_ as part of the ONS's latest assessment of the UK economy, which \_\_78\_\_ that gross domestic product (GDP) shrank by 1.9% in the first quarter, \_\_79\_\_ sharpest decline since 1979. GDP stood 4.1% \_\_80\_\_ than a year ago, the biggest annual fall since 1980.

"The breakdown (分析) of first-quarter GDP gives a pretty \_\_81\_\_ picture of weakness right across the \_\_82\_\_ in the early months of this year." said Jonathan Loynes of Capital Economics.

"With \_\_83\_\_ components like household spending and investment set to fall considerably further in \_\_84\_\_ to the weakness in the housing market, the labour market and bank lending we \_\_85\_\_ unconvinced that recent 'green shoots' (经济复苏迹象) will translate \_\_86\_\_ a return to decent growth next year."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

67. A) submitting B) resorting C) contributing D) extending

68. A) personnel B) consumer C) folk D) client

69. A) while B) although C) because D) but

70. A) instantly B) simultaneously C) significantly D) actively

71. A) at B) in C) up D) over

72. A) dives B) pauses C) halts D) cuts

73. A) composition B) conservation C) compensation D) construction

74. A) since B) when C) as D) until

75. A) to B) by C) for D) with

76. A) competition B) employment C) achievement D) attraction

77. A) released B) relieved C) related D) relaxed

78. A) promoted B) justified C) confirmed D) advocated

79. A) whose B) this C) their D) its

80. A) poorer B) slimmer C) weaker D) lower

81. A) amazing B) depressing C) blurring D) puzzling

82. A) economy B) finance C) business D) commerce

83. A) right B) free C) cheap D) key

84. A) opposition B) response C) regard D) contrast

85. A) remain B) maintain C) retain D) sustain

86. A) toward B) through C) into D) beyond

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

Directions：Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (不管你出来多少错) you are still ahead of those who won't try.

88. When he came to, he found himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (躺在一个陌生人的房间里).

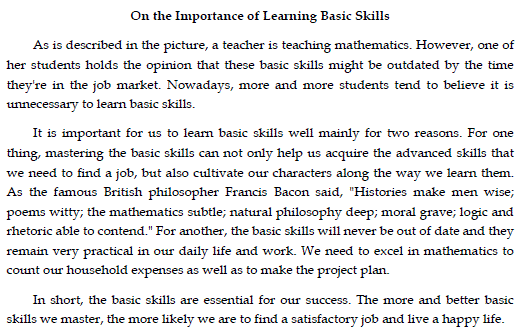
89. The new approach is quite different from the traditional one and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (结果远不令人满意).

90. I have not seen John for years, nor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (他的父母也没有收到他的音讯).

91. It is sad to see some people cross the street, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (全然不理会交通信号).

**参考答案**

【范文】



【快速阅读】

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. D

8. Man of the Year

9. poor management

10. micromanaging

【听力部分：短对话】

11. D 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. D

【长对话】

19. B 20. D 21. C 22. A 23. C 24. D 25. D

【篇章听力】

26. D 27. A 28. B 29. C 30. A 31. B 32. B

33. A 34. C 35. B

【复合式听写】

36. agencies

37. Secretaries

38. president

39. specialized

40. recommend

41. establish

42. financial

43. corporation

44. It is believed that one can start out at the bottom and go all the way to the top

45. education plays a central part in the selection of people for management jobs

46. they can easily get promoted if they show the necessary personality and ability

【选词填空】

47 L 48 G 49 K 50 D 51 F

52 I 53 N 54 J 55 C 56 B

【仔细阅读】

57 A 58 B 59 D 60 D 61 C

62 A 63 B 64 B 65 A 66 C

【完型填空】

67-86. CBACB DCADB ACDDB ADBAC

【翻译】

87. No matter how many mistakes you've made

88. lying in a stranger s room

89. the result is far from satisfactory

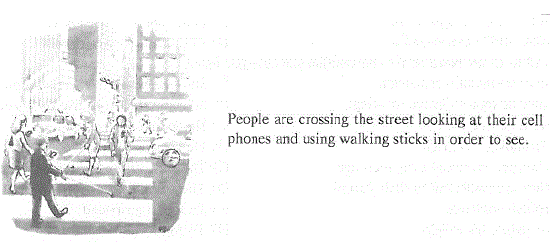
90. have his parents heard from him

91. without regard to/with no regard for/completely ignoring the traffic lights

# **2013年12月英语四级考试真题及答案(第二套)**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of the increasing use of the mobile phone in people's life and then explain the consequences of overusing it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**PartⅡListening** **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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) Go to a place he has visited.

B) Make her own arrangements.

C) Consult a travel agent.

D) Join in a package tour.

2. A) They are on a long trip by car.

B) They are stuck in a traffic jam.

C) They are used to getting up early.

D) They are tired of eating out at night.

3. A) He is a person difficult to deal with.

B) He dislikes any formal gathering.

C) He is unwilling to speak in public.

D) He often keeps a distance from others.

4. A) Work in another department.

B) Pursue further education.

C) Recruit graduate students.

D) Take an administrative job.

5. A) He would not be available to start the job in time.

B) He is not quite qualified for the art director position.

C) He would like to leave some more time for himself.

D) He will get his application letter ready before May 1.

6. A) Cleaner. B) Mechanic. C) Porter. D) Salesman.

7. A) Request one or two roommates to do the cleaning.

B) Help Laura with her term paper due this weekend.

C) Get Laura to clean the apartment herself this time.

D) Ask Laura to put off the cleaning until another week.

8. A) A problem caused by the construction.

B) An accident that occurred on the bridge.

C) The building project they are working

D) The public transportation conditions.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) To look for a job as a salesperson.

B) To have a talk with Miss Thompson.

C) To place an order for some products.

D) To complain about a faulty appliance.

10. A) The person in charge is not in the office.

B) The supplies are out of stock for the moment.

C) They failed to reach an agreement on the price.

D) The company is re-cataloguing the items.

11. A) 0743, 12536 extension 15.

B) 0734, 21653 extension 51.

C) 0734, 38750 extension 15.

D) 0743, 62135 extension 51.

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

12. A) Since he found a girlfriend.

B) Since he took to heavy smoking.

C) Since he began to exercise regularly.

D) Since he started to live on his own.

13. A) He is getting too fat.

B) He smokes too much.

C) He doesn't eat vegetables.

D) He doesn't look well at all.

14. A) They are overweight for their age.

B) They are respectful to their parents.

C) They are still in their early twenties.

D) They dislike doing physical exercise.

15. A) To quit smoking.

B) To reduce his weight.

C) To find a girlfriend.

D) To follow her advice.

**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 he 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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. A) They have destroyed several small towns.

B) They will soon spread to San Francisco.

C) They have injured many residents.

D) They are burning out of control.

17. A) They have been hospitalized.

B) They have got skin problems.

C) They were choked by the thick smoke.

D) They were poisoned by the burning chemicals.

18. A) It failed because of a sudden rocket explosion.

B) It has been re-scheduled for a midday takeoff.

C) It has been canceled due to technical problems.

D) It was delayed for eleven hours and thirty minutes.

19. A) They made frequent long-distance calls to each other.

B) They illegally used government computers in New Jersey.

C) They were found to be smarter than computer specialists.

D) They were arrested for stealing government information.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) Peaceful.

B) Considerate.

C) Generous.

D) Cooperative.

21. A) Someone dumped the clothes left in the washer and dryer.

B) Someone broke the washer and dryer by overloading them.

C) Mindy Lance's laundry blocked the way to the laundry room.

D) Mindy Lance threatened to take revenge on her neighbors.

22. A) Asking the neighborhood committee for help.

B.) Limiting the amount of laundry for each wash.

C) Informing the building manager of the matter.

D) Installing a few more washers and dryers.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) She is both a popular and highly respected author.

B) She is the most loved African novelist of all times.

C) She is the most influential author since the 1930's.

D) She is the first writer to focus on the fate of slaves.

24. A) The Book Critics Circle Award.

B) The Nobel Prize for literature.

C) The Pulitzer Prize for fiction.

D) The National Book Award.

25. A) She is a relative of Morrison's.

B) She is a slave from Africa.

C) She is a skilled storyteller.

D) She is a black woman.

**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。

Many college students today own personal computers that cost anywhere from $1000 to perhaps $5000 or more. \_\_26\_\_, it is not uncommon for them to purchase \_\_27\_\_ costing another several hundred dollars. Twenty years ago, computers were \_\_28\_\_, but they were very large and extremely expensive. Few, if any. \_\_29\_\_ purchased computers for home use. Over the years, the price of the "guts" of a computer-its memory-has declined to less than a thousandth of the price per unit of memory that prevailed twenty years ago. This is the main reason why computers cost so much less today than they used to. Moreover. \_\_30\_\_ improvements have made it possible to \_\_31\_\_ memory circuitry that is small enough to fit into the portable personal computers that many of us own and use. \_\_32\_\_, as the price of computation has declined the average consumer and business have spent more on purchasing computers.

\_\_33\_\_ improved agricultural technology, hybrid(杂交) seeds. \_\_34\_\_ animal breeding, and so on have vastly increased the amount of output a typical farmer can produce. The prices of goods such as meats and grains have fallen sharply relative to the prices of most other goods and services. As agricultural prices have fallen, many households have decreased their total expenses on food. Even though the \_\_35\_\_ of a product purchased generally increases when its price falls, total expenses on it may decline.

**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 foreach 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 identifed by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. Fou may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

To get a sense of how women have progressed in science, take a quick tour of the physics department at the University of California, Berkeley. This is a storied place, the \_\_36\_\_ of some of the most important discoveries in modern science-starting with Ernest Lawrence's invention of the cyclotron (回旋加速器) in 1931. A generation ago, female faces were \_\_37\_\_ and, even today, visitors walking through the first floor of LeConte Hall will see a full corridor of exhibits \_\_38\_\_ the many distinguished physicists who made history here. \_\_39\_\_ all of them white males.

But climb up to the third floor and you'll see a \_\_40\_\_ display. There, among the photos of current faculty members and students, are portraits of the \_\_41\_\_ head of the department, Marjorie Shapiro, and four other women whose research \_\_42\_\_ everything from the mechanics of the universe to the smallest particles of matter. A sixth woman was hired just two weeks ago. Although they're still only about 10 percent of the physics faculty, women are clearly a presence here. And the real \_\_43\_\_ may be in the smaller photos to the right: graduate and undergraduate students, about 20 percent of them female. Every year Berkeley sends its fresh female physics PhDs to the country's top universities. That makes Shapiro optimistic, but also \_\_44\_\_. "I believe things are getting better," she says, "but they're not getting better as \_\_45\_\_ as I would like."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

1. circumstance B）confidence C）covers D）current E）deals

F）different G）exposing H）fast I）honoring J）hope

K）presently L）rare M）realistic N）site O）virtually

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.

Is College a Worthy Investment?

A) Why are we spending so much money on college? And why are we so unhappy about it? We all seem to agree that a college education is wonderful, and yet strangely we worry when we see families investing so much in this supposedly essential good. Maybe it's time to ask a question that seems almost sacrilegious (大不敬的): is all this investment in college education really worth it?

B) The answer, I fear, is no. For an increasing number of kids, the extra time and money spent pursuing a college diploma will leave them worse off than they were before they set foot on campus.

C) For my entire adult life, a good education has been the most important thing for middle-class households. My parents spent more educating my sister and me than they spent on their house, and they're not the only ones... and, of course, for an increasing number of families, most of the cost of their house is actually the cost of living in a good school district. Questioning the value of a college education seems a bit like questioning the value of happiness, or fun.

D) The average price of all goods and services has risen about 50 percent. But the price of a college education has nearly doubled in that time. Is the education that today's students are getting twice as good? Are new workers twice as smart? Have they become somehow massively more expensive to educate?

E) Perhaps a bit. Richard Vedder, an Ohio University economics professor, says, "I look at the data, and I see college costs rising faster than inflation up to the mid-1980s by 1 percent a year. Now I see them rising 3 to 4 percent a year over inflation. What has happened? The federal government has started dropping money out of airplanes. " Aid has increased, subsidized(补贴的) loans have become available, and "the universities have gotten the money." Economist Bryan Caplan, who is writing a book about education, agrees: "It's a giant waste of resources that will continue as long as the subsidies continue."

F) Promotional literature for colleges and student loans often speaks of debt as an "investment in yourself." But an investment is supposed to generate income to pay off the loans. More than half of all recent graduates are unemployed or in jobs that do not require a degree, and the amount of student-loan debt carried by households has increased more than five times since 1999. These graduates were told that a diploma was all they needed to succeed, but it won't even get them out of the spare bedroom at Mom and Dad's. For many, the most visible result of their four years is the loan payments, which now average hundreds of dollars a month on loan balances in the tens of thousands.

G) It's true about the money-sort of. College graduates now make 80 percent more than people who have only a high-school diploma, and though there are no precise estimates, the wage premium (高出的部分) for an outstanding school seems to be even higher. But that's not true of every student. It's very easy to spend four years majoring in English literature and come out no more employable than you were before you went in. Conversely, chemical engineers straight out of school can easily make almost four times the wages of an entry-level high-school graduate.

H) James Heckman, the Nobel Prize-winning economist, has examined how the returns on education break down for individuals with different backgrounds and levels of ability. "Even with these high prices, you're still finding a high return for individuals who are bright and motivated," he says. On the other hand, "if you're not college ready, then the answer is no, it's not worth it." Experts tend to agree that for the average student, college is still worth it today, but they also agree that the rapid increase in price is eating up more and more of the potential return. For borderline students, tuition(学费) rise can push those returns into negative territory.

I) Everyone seems to agree that the government, and parents, should be rethinking how we invest in higher education and that employers need to rethink the increasing use of college degrees as crude screening tools for jobs that don't really require college skills. "Employers seeing a surplus of college graduates and looking to fill jobs are just adding that requirement." says Vedder. "In fact, a college degree becomes a job requirement for becoming a bar-tender."

J) We have started to see some change on the finance side. A law passed in 2007 allows many students to cap their loan payment at 10 percent of their income and forgives any balance after 25 years. But of course, that doesn't control the cost of education! it just shifts it to taxpayers. It also encourages graduates to choose lower-paying careers, which reduces the financial return to education still further. "You're subsidizing people to become priests and poets and so forth," says Heckman. "You may think that's a good thing, or you may not." Either way it will be expensive for the government.

K) What might be a lot cheaper is putting more kids to work. Caplan notes that work also builds valuable skills- probably more valuable for kids who don't naturally love sitting in a classroom. Heckman agrees wholeheartedly: "People are different, and those abilities can be shaped. That's what we've learned, and public policy should recognize that."

L) Heckman would like to see more apprenticeship-style(学徒式) programs, where kids can learn in the workplace-learn not just specific job skills, but the kind of "soft skills," like getting to work on time and getting along with a team- that are crucial for career success. "It's about having mentors(指导者) and having workplace-based education," he says. "Time and again I've seen examples of this kind of program working."

M) Ah, but how do we get there from here? With better public policy, hopefully, but also by making better individual decisions. "Historically markets have been able to handle these things," says Vedder. "and I think eventually markets will handle this one. If it doesn't improve soon, people are going to wake up and ask, 'Why am I going to college?'"

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Caplan suggests that kids who don't love school go to work.

47. An increasing number of families spend more money on houses in a good school district.

48. Subsidized loans to college students are a huge waste of money, according to one economist.

49. More and more kids find they fare worse with a college diploma.

50. For those who are not prepared for higher education, going to college is not worth it.

51. Over the years the cost of a college education has increased almost by 100%.

52. A law passed recently allows many students to pay no more than one tenth of their income for their college loans.

53. Middle-class Americans have highly valued a good education.

54. More kids should be encouraged to participate in programs where they can learn not only job skills but also social skills.

55. Over fifty percent of recent college graduates remain unemployed or unable to find a suitable job.

**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 2with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

A recent global survey of 2000 high-net-worth individuals found that 60% were not planning on a traditional retirement. Among US participants, 75% expected to continue working in some capacity even after stepping away from full-time jobs. "Many of these people made their wealth by doing something they're passionate (有激情的) about." says Daniel Egan, head of behavioral finance for Barclays Wealth Americas. "Given the choice, they prefer to continue working." Barclays calls these people "nevertirees."

Unlike many Americans compelled into early retirement by company restrictions, the average nevertiree often has no one forcing his hand. If 106-year-old investor Irving Kahn, head of his own family firm, wants to keep coming to work every day. who's going to stop him? Seventy-eight-year-old Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg's job security is guaranteed in the Constitution.

It may seem that these elderly people are trying to cheat death. In fact, they are. And it's working. Howard Friedman, a professor at UC Riverside, found in his research that those who work hardest and are successful in their careers often live the longest lives. "People are generally being given bad advice to slow down, take it easy, stop worrying, and retire to Florida," he says. He described one study participant, still working at the age of 100, who was recently disappointed to see his son retire.

"We're beginning to see a change in how people view retirement," says George Leeson, co-director of the Institute of Population Ageing at Oxford. Where once retirement was seen as a brief reward after a long struggle through some miserable job, it is now akin (近似) to being cast aside. What Leeson terms "the Warren Buffett effect" is becoming more broadly appealing as individuals come to "view retirement as not simply being linked to economic productivity but also about contribution."

Observers are split on whether this is a wholly good thing. On the one hand, companies and financial firms can benefit from the wisdom of a resilient(坚韧的) chief. On the other, the new generation can find it more difficult to advance-an argument that typically holds little sway to a nevertiree.

56. What do we learn about the so-called "nevertirees"?

A) They are passionate about making a fortune.

B) They have no choice but to continue working.

C) They love what they do and choose not to retire.

D) They will not retire unless they are compelled to.

57. What do Irving Kahn and Ruth Bader Ginsburg have in common?

A) Neither of them is subject to forced retirement.

B) Neither of them desires reward for their work.

C) Both cling to their positions despite opposition.

D) Both are capable of coping with heavy workloads.

58. What is the finding of Howard Friedman's research?

A) The harder you work, the bigger your fortune will be.

B) The earlier you retire, the healthier you will be.

C) Elderly people have to slow down to live longer.

D) Working at an advanced age lengthens people's life.

59. What is the traditional view of retirement according to the passage?

A) It means a burden to the younger generation.

B) It is a symbol of a mature and civilized society.

C) It is a compensation for one's life-long hard work.

D) It helps increase a nation's economic productivity.

60. What do critics say about "nevertirees"?

A) They are an obstacle to a company's development.

B) They lack the creativity of the younger generation.

C) They cannot work as efficiently as they used to.

D) They prevent young people from getting ahead.

**Passage Two**

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

When we talk about Americans barely into adulthood who are saddled with unbearable levels of debt, the conversation is almost always about student loan debt. But there's a growing body of evidence suggesting that today's young adults are also drowning in credit-card debt and that many of them will take this debt to their graves.

More than 20% overspent their income by more than $100 every single month. Since they haven't built up their credit histories yet, it's a safe bet that these young adults are paying relatively high interest rates on the resulting credit card debt.

Although many young people blame "socializing" as a barrier to saving money, most of them aren't knocking back $20 drinks in trendy (时尚的) lounges. They're struggling with much more daily financial demands.

To a disturbingly large extent, the young and the broke are relying on credit cards to make it until their next payday. This obviously isn't sustainable in the long run. and it's going to put a huge drag on their spending power even after they reach their peak earning years, because they'll still be paying interest on that bottle of orange juice or box of spaghetti (意式面条) they bought a decade earlier.

A new study out of Ohio State University found that young adults are accumulating credit card debt at a more rapid rate than other age groups, and that they're slower at paying it off. "If what we found continues to hold true, we may have more elderly people with substantial financial problems in the future," warns Lucia Dunn, professor of economics at Ohio State. "If our findings persist, we may be faced with a financial crisis among elderly people who can't pay off their credit cards."

Dunn says a lot of these young people are never going to get out from under their credit card debt. "Many people are borrowing on credit cards so heavily that payoff rates at these levels are not sufficient to recover their credit card debt by the end of their life, which could have loss implications for the credit card issuing banks."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

A) Many young Americans will never be able to pay off their debts.

B) Credit cards play an increasingly important role in college life.

C) Credit cards are doing more harm than student loans.

D) The American credit card system is under criticism.

62. Why do young people have to pay a higher interest on their credit card debt?

A) They tend to forget about the deadlines.

B) They haven't developed a credit history.

C) They are often unable to pay back in time.

D) They are inexperienced in managing money.

63. What is said to be the consequence of young adults relying on credit cards to make ends meet?

A) It will place an unnecessary burden on society.

B) It will give them no motivation to work hard.

C) It will exert psychological pressure on them.

D) It will affect their future spending power.

64. What will happen to young adults if their credit card debt keeps accumulating according to Lucia Dunn?

A) They will have to pay an increasingly higher interest rate.

B) They may experience a financial crisis in their old age.

C) Their quality of life will be affected.

D) Their credit cards may be cancelled.

65. What does Lucia Dunn think might be a risk for the credit card issuing banks?

A) They go bankrupt as a result of over-lending.

B) They lose large numbers of their regular clients.

C) Their clients leave their debts unpaid upon death.

D) Their interest rates have to be reduced now and then.

**Part Ⅳ Translation(30minutes)**

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.

中国结(the Chinese knot)最初是由手工艺人发明的，经过数百年不断的改进.已经成为一种优雅多彩的艺术和工艺。在古代，人们用它来记录事件，但现在主要用于装饰的目的。“结”在中文里意味着爱情、婚姻和团聚。中国结常常作为礼物交换或用作饰品祈求好运和避邪。这种形式的手工艺(handicraft)代代相传，现在已经在中国和世界各地越来越受欢迎。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**参考答案：**

【作文范文】

On the Overuse of the Mobile Phone

As is shown in the picture, having a mobile phone in hand and at the ready is the default mode while walking on the streets. What this cartoon symbolically reveals is that people nowadays, especially young people, are growing increasingly dependent on their mobile phones.

It is true that the mobile phone has brought great convenience to people's life. 1. However, just as is illustrated in the picture, the overuse of it may lead to several bad consequences. Io begin with, there is evidence that long-term exposure to electromagnetic radiation may trigger many health problems, such as insomnia, headaches and even cancers. 2. In addition, when people immerse themselves in the mobile phone, they tend to pay less attention to their surroundings, posing an immediate threat to their life, health and property. Last but not least, excessive use of mobile phones means much less chance of face-to-face interactions with the people who populate their real lives.

In conclusion, while mobile phones have contributed a lot to making our life more convenient, we should use them appropriately and rationally.

01-25 CACBA BDACA BDADC DBCDB ACABD

26. In addition 27. software 28. available 29. individuals

30. technological 31. manufacture 32. In short 33. By contrast

34. scientific 35. quantity

36-45 NLIOF DCJMH

46-55 KCEBH DJCLF

56-65 CADCD ABDBC

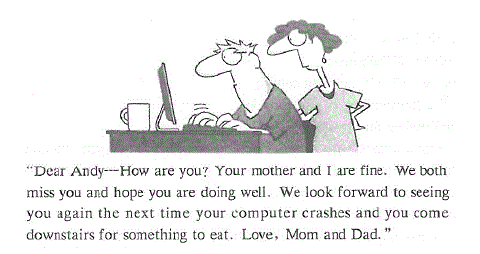
66.

The Chinese knot, originally invented by the craftsmen, has become an elegant and colorful art and craft over hundreds of years' improvement. In ancient times, it was used to record events, but nowadays it is mainly functioning as decorations. " Knot" signifies love, marriage and reunion in Chinese. Often used as gift exchanges or decorations, the Chinese knot is believed to bring good luck as well as ward off evil spirits. The handicraft has been passed down from one generation to another and now is gaining popularity both at home and abroad.

# **2013年12月英语四级考试真题及答案(第三套)**

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief account of the impact of the Internet on the way people communicate and then explain whether electronic communication can replace face-to-face contact. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上

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**PartⅡListening** **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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) Plan his budget carefully.

B) Give her more information.

C) Ask someone else for advice.

D) Buy a gift for his girlfriend.

2. A) She'll have some chocolate cake.

B) She'll take a look at the menu.

C) She'll go without dessert.

D) She'll prepare the dinner.

3. A) The man can speak a foreign language.

B) The woman hopes to improve her English.

C) The woman knows many different languages.

D) The man wishes to visit many more countries.

4. A) Go to the library.

B) Meet the woman.

C) See Prof. Smith.

D) Have a drink in the bar.

5. A) She isn't sure when Prof. Bloom will be back.

B) The man shouldn't be late for his class.

C) The man can come back sometime later.

D) She can pass on the message for the man.

6. A) He has a strange personality.

B) He's got emotional problems.

C) His illness is beyond cure.

D) His behavior is hard to explain.

7. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.

B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.

C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.

D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.

8. A) He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.

B) He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.

C) He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.

D) He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) To go boating on the St. Lawrence River.

B) To go sightseeing in Quebec Province.

C) To call on a friend in Quebec City.

D) To attend a wedding in Montreal.

10. A) Study the map of Quebec Province.

B) Find more about Quebec City.

C) Brush up on her French.

D) Learn more about the local customs.

11. A) It's most beautiful in summer.

B) It has many historical buildings.

C) It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.

D) It's the only French-speaking city in Canada.

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

12. A) It was about a little animal.

B) It took her six years to write.

C) It was adapted from a fairy tale.

D) It was about a little girl and her pet.

13. A) She knows how to write best-selling novels.

B) She can earn a lot of money by writing for adults.

C) She is able to win enough support from publishers.

D) She can make a living by doing what she likes.

14. A) The characters.

B) The readers.

C) Her ideas.

D) Her life experiences.

15. A) She doesn't really know where they originated.

B) She mainly drew on stories of ancient saints.

C) They popped out of her childhood dreams.

D) They grew out of her long hours of thinking.

**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 he 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 centre.

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 conversation you have just heard.

16. A) Monitor students' sleep patterns.

B) Help students concentrate in class.

C) Record students' weekly performance.

D) Ask students to complete a sleep report.

17. A) Declining health.

B) Lack of attention.

C) Loss of motivation.

D) Improper behavior.

18. A) They should make sure their children are always punctual for school.

B) They should ensure their children grow up in a healthy environment.

C) They should help their children accomplish high-quality work.

D) They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) She stopped being a homemaker.

B) She became a famous educator.

C) She became a public figure.

D) She quit driving altogether.

20. A) A motorist's speeding.

B) Her running a stop sign.

C) Her lack of driving experience.

D) A motorist's failure to concentrate.

21. A) Nervous and unsure of herself.

B) Calm and confident of herself.

C) Courageous and forceful.

D) Distracted and reluctant.

22. A) More strict training of women drivers.

B) Restrictions on cell phone use while driving.

C) Improved traffic conditions in cities.

D) New regulations to ensure children's safety.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) They haven't devoted its much energy to medicine as to space travel.

B) There are too many kinds of cold viruses for them to identify.

C) It is not economical to find a cure for each type of cold.

D) They believe people can recover without treatment.

24. A) They reveal the seriousness of the problem.

B) They indicate how fast the virus spreads.

C) They tell us what kind of medicine to take.

D) They show our body is fighting the virus.

25. A) It actually does more harm than good.

B) It causes damage to some organs of our body.

C) It works better when combined with other remedies.

D) It helps us to recover much sooner.

**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。

You probably have noticed that people express similar ideas in different ways, depending on the situation they are in. This is very \_\_26\_\_. All languages have two general levels of usage: a formal level and an informal level. English is no \_\_27\_\_. The difference in these two levels is the situation in which you use a \_\_28\_\_ level. Formal language is the kind of language you find in textbooks, \_\_29\_\_, and in business letters. You would also use formal English in compositions and \_\_30\_\_ that you write in school. Informal language is used in conversation with colleagues, family members and friends, and when we write \_\_31\_\_ notes or letters to close friends.

Formal language is different from informal language \_\_32\_\_. First, formal language tends to be more polite. What we may find interesting is that it usually takes more words to be polite. For example, I might say to a friend or a family member. "Close the door, please." but to a \_\_33\_\_, I probably would say, "Would you mind closing the door?"

Another difference between formal and informal language is some of the \_\_34\_\_. There are bound to be some words and phrases that \_\_35\_\_ formal language and others that are informal. Let's say that I really like soccer. If I'm talking to my friend, I might say "I'm just crazy about soccer!" But if I were talking to my boss, I would probably say "I really enjoy soccer."

**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 foreach 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 identifed by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. Fou may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The mobile phone is a magic device widely used these days. Although it has been nearly 30 years since the first commercial mobile-phone network was launched, advertisers have yet to figure out how to get their \_\_36\_\_ out to mobile-phone users in a big way. There are 2.2 billion cell-phone users worldwide, a \_\_37\_\_ that is growing by about 25% each year. Yet spending on ads carried over cell-phone networks last year \_\_38\_\_ to just $1.5 billion worldwide, a fraction of the $424 billion global ad market.

But as the number of eyeballs glued to \_\_39\_\_ screens multiplies, so too does the mobile phone's value as a pocket billboard(广告牌) Consumers are \_\_40\_\_ using their phones for things other than voice calls, such as text messaging, downloading songs and games, and \_\_41\_\_ the Internet. By 2010, 70 million Asians are expected to be watching videos and TV programs on mobile phones. All of these activities give advertisers \_\_42\_\_ options for reaching audiences. During soccer's World Cup last summer, for example, Adidas used real-time scores and games to \_\_43\_\_ thousands of fans to a website set up for mobile-phone access. "Our target audience was males aged 17 to 25," says Marcus Spurrell, Adidas regional manager for Asia. "Their mobiles are always on, always in their pocket-you just can't \_\_44\_\_ cell phones as an advertising tool." Mobile-phone marketing has become as \_\_45\_\_ a platform as TV, online or print.

1. Accessing B）amounted C）approaching D）attract E）casual

F）characters G）fresh H）ignore I）increasingly J）messages

K）patiently L）tiny M）total N）violated O）vital

**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.

A Mess on the Ladder of Success

A) Throughout American history there has almost always been at least one central economic narrative that gave the ambitious or unsatisfied reason to pack up and seek their fortune elsewhere. For the first 300 or so years of European settlement, the story was about moving outward: getting immigrants to the continent and then to the frontier to clear the prairies(大草原), drain the wetlands and build new cities.

B) By the end of the 19th century, as the frontier vanished, the US had a mild panic attack. What would this energetic, enterprising country be without new lands to conquer? Some people, such as Teddy Roosevelt, decided to keep on conquering (Cuba, the Philippines, etc.), but eventually, in industrialization, the US found a new narrative of economic mobility at home. From the 1890s to the 1960s, people moved from farm to city, first in the North and then in the South. In fact, by the 1950s, there was enough prosperity and white-collar work that many began to move to the suburbs. As the population aged, there was also a shift from the cold Rust Belt to the comforts of the Sun Belt. We think of this as an old person's migration, but it created many jobs for the young in construction and health care, not to mention tourism, retail and restaurants.

C) For the last 20 years from the end of the cold war through two burst bubbles in a single decade-the US has been casting about for its next economic narrative. And now it is experiencing another period of panic, which is bad news for much of the workforce but particularly for its youngest members.

D) The US has always been a remarkably mobile country, but new data from the Census Bureau indicate that mobility has reached its lowest level in recorded history. Sure, some people are stuck in homes valued at less than their mortgages(抵押贷款), but many young people-who don't own homes and don't yet have families-are staying put, too. This suggests, among other things, that people aren't packing up for new economic opportunities the way they used to. Rather than dividing the country into the 1 percenters versus(与......相对) everyone else, the split in our economy is really between two other classes: the mobile and immobile.

E) Part of the problem is that the country's largest industries are in decline. In the past, it was perfectly clear where young people should go for work (Chicago in the 1870s, Detroit in the 1910s, Houston in the 1970s) and, more or less, what they'd be doing when they got there (killing cattle, building cars, selling oil). And these industries were large enough to offer jobs to each class of worker, from unskilled laborer to manager or engineer. Today, the few bright spots in our economy are relatively small (though some promise future growth) and decentralized. There are great jobs in Silicon Valley, in the biotech research capitals of Boston and Raleigh-Durham and in advanced manufacturing plants along the southern z-85 corridor. These companies recruit all over the country and the globe for workers with specific abilities. (You don't need to be the next Mark Zuckerberg, founder of Facebook. to get a job in one of the microhubs(微中心), by the way. But you will almost certainly need at least a B. A. in computer science or a year or two at a technical school.) This newer, select job market is national, and it offers members of the mobile class competitive salaries and higher bargaining power.

F) Many members of the immobile class, on the other hand, live in the America of the gloomy headlines. If you have no specialized skills, there's little reason to uproot to another state and be the last in line for a low-paying job at a new auto plant or a green-energy startup. The surprise in the census(普查) data, however, is that the immobile workforce is not limited to unskilled workers. In fact, many have a college degree.

G) Until now, a B. A. in any subject was a near-guarantee of at least middle-class wages. But today, a quarter of college graduates make less than the typical worker without a bachelor's degree. David Autor, a prominent labor economist at M.I.T., recently told me that a college degree alone is no longer a guarantor of a good job. While graduates from top universities are still likely to get a good job no matter what their major is, he said, graduates from less-famous schools are going to be judged on what they know. To compete for jobs on a national level, they should be armed with the skills that emerging industries need, whether technical or not.

H) Those without such specialized skills-like poetry, or even history, majors-are already competing with their neighbors for the same sorts of second-rate, poorer-paying local jobs like low-level management or big-box retail sales. And with the low-skilled labor market atomized into thousands of microeconomics, immobile workers are less able to demand better wages or conditions or to acquire valuable skills.

I) So what, exactly, should the ambitious young worker of today be learning? Unfortunately, it's hard to say, since the US doesn't have one clear national project. There are plenty of emerging, smaller industries, but which ones are the most promising? (Nanotechnology's(纳米技术) moment of remarkable growth seems to have been 5 years into the future for something like 20 years now.) It's not clear exactly what skills are most needed or if they will even be valuable in a decade.

J) What is clear is that all sorts of government issues--education. health-insurance portability, worker retraining-are no longer just bonuses to already prosperous lives but existential requirements. It's in all of our interests to make sure that as many people as possible are able to move toward opportunity, and America's ability to invest people and money in exciting new ideas is still greater than that of most other wealthy countries. (As recently as five years ago, US migration was twice the rate of European Union states.) That, at least, is some comfort at a time when our national economy seems to be searching for its next story line.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Unlike in the past, a college degree alone does not guarantee a good job for its holder.

47. The census data is surprising in that college graduates are also among the immobile workforce.

48. New figures released by the government show that Americans today are less mobile than ever before.

49. The migration of old people from cold to warm places made many jobs available to the young.

50. America is better at innovation than most other rich nations-

51. Early American history is one of moving outward.

52. Young people don't know what to learn because it is hard to predict what skills are most needed or valued ten years from now.

53. Computer or other technical skills are needed to get a well-paying job in high-tech or advanced manufacturing.

54. When the frontier vanished about a century ago, America found new economic mobility in industrialization.

55. America today can be divided into two classes: those who move and those who don't.

**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 2with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

A new study shows a large gender gap on economic policy among the nation's professional economists, a divide similar to the gender divide found in the general public.

"As a group, we are pro-market." says Ann Mari May. co-author of the study and a University of Nebraska economist. "But women are more likely to accept government regulation and involvement in economic activity than our male colleagues."

"It's very puzzling," says free market economist Veronique de Rugy of the Mercatus Center at George Mason University. "Not a day goes by that I don't ask myself why there are so few women economists on the free market side."

A native of France, de Rugy supported government intervention(干预) early in her life but changed her mind after studying economics. "We want many of the same things as liberals-less poverty, more health care-but have radically different ideas on how to achieve it."

Liberal economist Dean Baker, co-founder of the Center for Economic Policy and Research, says male economists have been on the inside of the profession, confirming each other's anti-regulation views. Women, as outsiders, "are more likely to think independently or at least see people outside of the economics profession as forming their peer group," he says.

The gender balance in economics is changing. One-third of economics doctorates (博士学位) now go to women. "More diversity is needed at the table when public policy is discussed," May says.

Economists do agree on some things. Female economists agree with men that Europe has too much regulation and that Wal-mart is good for society. Male economists agree with their female colleagues that military spending is too high.

The genders are most divorced from each other on the question of equality for women. Male economists overwhelmingly think the wage gap between men and women is largely the result of individuals' skills, experience and voluntary choices. Female economists overwhelmingly disagree by a margin of 4-to-1.

The biggest disagreement: 76% of women say faculty opportunities in economics favor men. Male economists point the opposite way: 80% say women are favored or the process is neutral.

56. What is the finding of the new study?

A) The gender divide is a big concern of the general public.

B) Men and women understand economics quite differently.

C) The gap between male and female economists needs to be closed.

D) Male and female economists disagree widely on economic policy.

57. What does Ann Mari May say about female economists?

A) They are strongly against male domination in the economics profession.

B) They tend to support government intervention in economic activity.

C) They usually play an active role in public policy-making.

D) They are mostly strong advocates of free market economy.

58. What do we learn about economist Veronique de Rugy?

A) She represents most female economists' standpoint.

B) She devotes herself to eliminating women's poverty.

C) Her study of economics changed her view on government's role in economic activities.

D) Her academic background helped her get into the inner circle of the economics profession.

59. What does Ann Mari May imply about public policy-making?

A) More female economists should get involved.

B) It should do justice to female economists' studies.

C) More attention should be paid to women's rights.

D) It should aim at sustainable development.

60. On what issue do male and female economists differ most?

A) Government regulation.

B) Job creation.

C) Military spending.

D) Gender equality.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

The number of postgraduate students travelling from non-EU countries to study at UK universities has fallen for the first time in 16 years, fuelling fears that the government's immigration crackdown is discouraging thousands of the brightest students from continuing their studies in Britain.

Jo Beall, British Council director of education and society, said the fall would cause alarm among UK vice-chancellors(大学行政主管). "The sector was expecting a decline in growth, but the actual reduction in postgraduate numbers is of real concern as international students make up the majority of numbers in many postgraduate courses and research teams in science, technology, engineering and mathematics."

"Attracting the brightest and most ambitious postgraduate and research students is critical if the UK is to maintain its quality reputation for research," Beall said.

Universities get a third of their tuition(学费) fee revenue from non-EU students. There is growing fear among vice-chancellors that this revenue-as well as the cultural, academic and economic benefit international students bring-is being put at risk.

Tim Westlake, director for the student experience at Manchester University, said students whose families relied on them working in the UK after their studies to gain experience and repay the fees were starting to look elsewhere.

Last month the home secretary. Theresa May. announced that embassy staff would interview more than 100 000 applicants in an attempt to prevent bogus(假冒的) ones entering the country. She also said immigrants were responsible for pushing up UK house prices. The comments followed the introduction of new limitations on students' right to work during and after their studies.

Beall said: "Government statistics for the first time provide real evidence that the changes to UK visa regulations may have discouraged many students from applying to the UK. and in particular postgraduate students who are so important to the UK's research output. The UK enjoys an excellent reputation around the world for the high quality of our education system, so the government needs to ensure that institutions have all the support they need to attract international students who make a tremendous academic, cultural and economic contribution to the UK."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What has caused the decline of the number of non-EU postgraduates in the UK?

A) The increase in tuition and fees.

B) The ever-rising living expenses.

C) Changed immigration policies.

D) Universities' tightened budgets.

62. What is UK vice-chancellors' biggest concern?

A) How to obtain financial support from the government.

B) How to keep the academic reputation of their institutions.

C) How to prevent bogus applicants entering their universities.

D) How to stimulate the creativity of their research teams.

63. Why do UK universities try to attract postgraduate students from outside the EU?

A) A substantial part of their revenue comes from non-EU students' tuition and fees.

B) Non-EU postgraduate students are usually highly motivated.

C) The number of UK postgraduate students has fallen sharply.

D) Some of the postgraduate programmers are specially designed for non-EU students.

64. What were the expectations of some non-EU students' families?

A) Their children could enjoy the UK's cultural benefits.

B) Their children could find well-paying jobs upon their return.

C) Their children could become established academically.

D) Their children could work in the UK after graduation.

65. What does Beall suggest the UK government should do?

A) Allow promising international students to work in research teams.

B) Revise UK visa regulations to accommodate non-EU students.

C) Give universities adequate support to attract non-EU students.

D) Try to address the needs of international students in the UK.

**Part Ⅳ Translation(30minutes)**

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.

"你要茶还是要咖啡？"是用餐人常被问到的问题，许多西方人会选咖啡，而中国人则会选茶。相传，中国的一位帝王于五千多年前发现了茶，并用来治病。在明清(the Ming and Qing Dynasties)期间，茶馆遍布全国。饮茶在6世纪传到日本，但直到17、18世纪才传到欧美。如今，茶是世界上最流行的饮料(beverage)之一。茶是中国的民族饮品，也是中国传统和文化的重要组成部分。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**参考答案：**

【作文范文】

Electronic Communication Cannot Replace Face-to-Face Contact

The picture above is a vivid description of a phenomenon that communication between teenagers and their parents is usually through the Internet. Although the Internet has changed the ways of communication, I do not think that elect ionic communication can replace face-to-face contact.

1. Firstly, face-to-face contact is much better than electronic communication in terms of enhancing parent-child relationship, for the former can better guarantee honesty of the communication. Secondly, face-to-face contact can make people concentrate on what they are talking about. So people can think about the problems seriously. Last but not least, face-to-face contact can eliminate distrust between parents and children because both sides will not be suspicious about other's intentions if they can talk with each other in such a direct way.

2. To sum up, the Internet has greatly influenced the ways of communication, but it can never replace face-to-face contact.

01-25 BCACD BDADC BADCA CBDCD ABBDA

26. natural

27. exception

28. particular

29. reference books

30. essays

31. personal

32. in several ways

33. stranger

34. vocabulary

35. belong in

36-45 JMBLI AGDHO

46-55 GFDBJ AIEBD

56-65 DBCAD CBADC

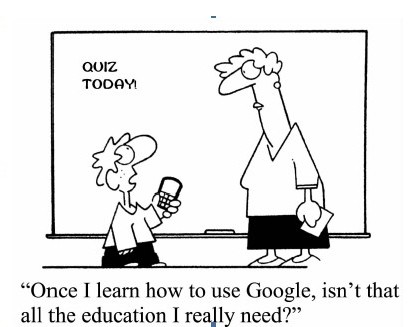
66.

This is what diners often have been asked, "Would you like tea or coffee?" Many Westerners favour coffee while the Chinese tend to choose tea. Tradition has it that an ancient Chinese emperor discovered the tea five thousand years ago and used it to treat illnesses. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, teahouses spread all over China. Tea drinking was introduced to Japan in the 6th century while it was not introduced into Europe or America until the 17th and 18th centuries. Nowadays, tea is one of the most popular beverages in the world. It is not only a kind of Chinese national drink, but also an important part of Chinese tradition and culture.

# **2013年12月英语四级考试真题及答案(第一套)**

**PartⅠWriting(30 minutes)**

**Directions:**For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief account of the impact of the Internet on learning and then explain why education doesn’t simply mean learning to obtain information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

**PartⅡListening** **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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) The woman is now working in a kindergarten.

B) The man will soon start a business of his own.

C) The man would like to be a high schoolteacher.

D) The woman is going to major in child education.

2. A) The furniture has to be rearranged. C)The conference room has to be cleaned.

B) The sound equipment has to be set up. D)The video machine has to be checked.

3. A) She is exhausted.C) She cannot finish work in time.

B) She is near-sighted.D)She cannot go straight home.

4. A) The woman is too particular about food. C) The woman should order her food quickly.

B) He would rather have a meal an hour later. D) He usually prefers ice-cream to sandwiches.

5. A) He is not a good mechanic. C) He spends his spare time doing repairs.

B) He doesn’t keep his promises. D) He is always ready to offer help to others.

6. A) Sam has a big family to support.

B) Sam is not interested in traveling.

C) The pay offered by the travel agency is too low.

D) The work hours in the travel agency are too long.

7. A) International trade. C) Financial consulting.

B) Product development. D) Domestic retailing.

8. A) Go on a business trip. C) Make a ticket reservation.

B) Look for a job in Miami. D) Take a vacation.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It is located on Route 18. C) It is a beautiful little town.

B) It has an interesting museum. D) It lies seven miles east of Newton.

10. A) They are in opposite directions. C)They are quite close to each other.

B) They are fifty-five miles apart. D) They are a long drive from Nor walk.

11. A) They are connected by Route 7. C)They have lots of old houses.

B) They are crowded with tourists. D) They have many rare plants.

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

12. A) Bring him up to date on the current situation in Milan.

B) Inform him of the arrangements for his trip in Italy.

C) Fetch the documents signed by Mr Gartner.

D) Accompany Mr Gartner to the Linate airport.

13. A) About 8:30. C) About 5:30.

B) About 6:30. D) About 4:15.

14. A) Mr Gartner from Milan.C) The company’s sales representative.

B) Gianni Riva at Megastar.D) Gavin from the Chamber of Commerce.

15. A) Travel agent.C) Secretary.

B) Business manager.D) Saleswoman.

**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 he 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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

**Passage One**

**Questions16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) She had a desire to help others.C)She needed some overseas experience.

B) She wanted to find out more about it.D)She was interested in farming.

17. A) Carry out a cultural exchange program. C) Learn Portuguese.

B) Work on an agricultural project. D) Teach English.

18. A) She found it difficult to secure a job in her own country.

B) She wanted to renew her contact with the Peace Corps.

C) She was invited to work as an English teacher.

D) She could not get the country out of her mind.

19. A) By teaching additional English classes.

B) By writing stories for American newspapers.

C) By working part time for the Peace Corps.

D) By doing odd jobs for local institutions.

**Passage Two**

**Questions20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

20. A) Time spent exercising.C) Time spent on leisure activities.

B) Time spent working.D) Time spent with friends and family.

21. A) Reading. C) Eating out.

B) Surfing the Web. D) Watching TV.

22. A) Driving. C) Going to the pub.

B) Gardening. D) Visiting friends.

**Passage Three**

**Questions23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

23. A) The car driver was trying to avoid hitting a rabbit.

B) The car driver was partly responsible for the accident.

C) McLaughlin was talking to his manager while driving.

D) McLaughlin’s carelessness resulted in the collision.

24. A) He crashed into a car parked there. C) He tore down the company’s main gate.

B) He knocked down several mailboxes. D) He did serious damage to a loaded truck.

25. A) He will lose his job. C) He will be fined heavily.

B) He will have to pay damages. D) He will receive retraining.

**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。

When Captain Cook asked the chiefs in Tahiti why they always ate \_\_26\_\_, they replied. "Because it is right." If we ask Americans why they eat with knives and forks, or why their men wear pants \_\_27\_\_ skirts, or why they may be married to only one person at a time, we are likely to get \_\_28\_\_ and very uninformative answers: "Because it's right. " "Because that's the way it's done." "Because it's the \_\_29\_\_. " Or even "I don't know. " The reason for these and countless other patterns of social behavior is that they are \_\_30\_\_ by social norms-shared rules or guidelines which prescribe the behavior that is appropriate in a given situation. Norms \_\_31\_\_ how people "ought" to behave under particular circumstances in a particular society. We conform(遵守) to norms so readily that we are hardly aware they \_\_32\_\_. In fact, we are much more likely to notice \_\_33\_\_ from norms than conformity to them. You would not be surprised if a stranger tried to shake hands when you were introduced, but you might be a little \_\_34\_\_ if they bowed, started to stroke you, or kissed you on both \_\_35\_\_ Yet each of these other forms of greeting is appropriate in other parts of the world. When we visit another society whose norms are different, we quickly become aware that things we do this way, they do that way.

**Part ⅢReading 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

What does it take to be a well-trained nurse? The answer used to be two-year associate's or four-year bachelor's degree programs. But as the nursing shortage \_\_36\_\_ . a growing number of schools and hospitals are establishing "fast-track programs" that enable college graduates with no nursing \_\_37\_\_ to become registered nurses with only a year or so of \_\_38\_\_ training.

In 1991. there were only 40 fast-track curricula; now there are more than 200. Typical is Columbia University's Entry to Practice program. Students earn their bachelor of science in nursing in a year. Those who stay on for an \_\_39\_\_ two years can earn a master's degree that \_\_40\_\_ them as nurse practitioners(执业护士) or clinical nurse specialists.

Many students arc recent \_\_41\_\_; others are career switchers. Rudy Guardron, 32, a 2004 graduate of Columbia's program, was a premedical student in college and then worked for a pharmaceutical (药物的) research company. At Columbia, he was \_\_42\_\_ as a nurse practitioner. "I saw that nurses were in high \_\_43\_\_ and it looked like a really good opportunity," he says. "Also. I didn't want to be in school for that long. "

The fast-track trend fills a need, but it's also creating some \_\_44\_\_ between newcomers and veterans. "Nurses that are still at the bedside \_\_45\_\_ these kids with suspicion," says Linda Pellico, who has taught nursing at Yale University for 18 years. "They wonder, how can they do it quicker?" The answer is they don't.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A）additional B）applied C）demand D）excessive E）experience

F）explores G）graduates H）operations I）promote J）qualifies

K）specialized L）tension M）trained N）view O）worsens

**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.

The rise of the sharing economy

A) Last night 40 000 people rented accommodation from a service that offers 250 000 rooms in 30 000 cities in 192 countries. They chose their rooms and paid for everything online. But their beds were provided by private individuals, rather than a hotel chain. Hosts and guests were matched up by Airbnb, a firm based in San Francisco. Since its launch in 2008 more than 4 million people have used it 2.5 million of them in 2012 alone. It is the most prominent example of a huge new "sharing economy", in which people rent beds, cars, boats and other assets directly from each other, co-ordinated via the internet.

B) You might think this is no different from running a bed-and-breakfast (家庭旅店), owning a timeshare (分时度假房) or participating in a car pool. But technology has reduced transaction costs, making sharing assets cheaper and easier than ever-and therefore possible on a much larger scale. The big change is the availability of more data about people and things, which allows physical assets to be divided and consumed as services. Before the internet, renting a surfboard, a power tool or a parking space from someone else was feasible, but was usually more trouble than it was worth. Now websites such as Airbnb, Relay Rides and SnapGoods match up owners and renters; smartphones with GPS let people sec where the nearest rentable car is parked; social networks provide a way to check up on people and build trust; and online payment systems handle the billing.

What's mine is yours, for a fee

C) Just as peer-to-peer businesses like eBay allow anyone to become a retailer, sharing sites let individuals act as an ad hoc (临时的) taxi service, car-hire firm or boutique hotel (精品酒店) as and when it suits them. Just go online or download an app. The model works for items that are expensive to buy and are widely owned by people who do not make full use of them. Bedrooms and cars are the most obvious examples, but you can also rent camping spaces in Sweden, fields in Australia and washing machines in France. As advocates of the sharing economy like to put it, access trumps (胜过) ownership.

D) Rachel Botsman, the author of a book on the subject, says the consumer peer-to-peer rental market alone is worth $26 billion. Broader definitions of the sharing economy include peer-to-peer lending or putting a solar panel on your roof and selling power back to the grid (电网). And it is not just individuals: the web makes it easier for companies to rent out spare offices and idle machines, too. But the core of the sharing economy is people renting things from each other.

E) Such "collaborative (合作的) consumption" is a good thing for several reasons. Owners make money from underused assets. Airbnb says hosts in San Francisco who rent out their homes do so for an average of 58 nights a year, making $9300. Car owners who rent their vehicles to others using RelayRides make an average of $250 a month; some make more than $1000. Renters, meanwhile, pay less than they would if they bought the item themselves, or turned to a traditional provider such as a hotel or car-hire firm. And there are environmental benefits, too: renting a car when you need it, rather than owning one, means fewer cars are required and fewer resources must be devoted to making them.

F) For sociable souls, meeting new people by staying in their homes is part of the charm. Curmudgeons (倔脾气的人) who imagine that every renter is a murderer can still stay at conventional hotels. For others, the web fosters trust. As well as the background checks carried out by platform owners, online reviews and ratings are usually posted by both parties to each transaction, which makes it easy to spot bad drivers, bathrobe-thieves and surfboard-wreckers. By using Facebook and other social networks, participants can check each other out and identify friends (or friends of friends) in common. An Airbnb user had her apartment trashed in 2011. But the remarkable thing is how well the system usually works.

Peering into the future

G) The sharing economy is a little like online shopping, which started in America 15 years ago. At first, people were worried about security. But having made a successful purchase from, say, Amazon, they felt safe buying elsewhere. Similarly, using Airbnb or a car-hire service for the first time encourages people to try other offerings. Next, consider eBay. Having started out as a peer-to-peer marketplace, it is now dominated by professional "power sellers" (many of whom started out as ordinary eBay users). The same may happen with the sharing economy, which also provides new opportunities for enterprise. Some people have bought cars solely to rent them out, for example.

H) Existing rental businesses are getting involved too. Avis, a car-hire firm, has a share in a sharing rival. So do GM and Daimler, two carmakers. In future, companies may develop hybrid (混合的) models, listing excess capacity (whether vehicles, equipment or office space) on peer-to-peer rental sites. In the past, new ways of doing things online have not displaced the old ways entirely. But they have often changed them. Just as internet shopping forced Wal-mart and Tesco to adapt, so online sharing will shake up transport, tourism, equipment-hire and more.

I) The main worry is regulatory uncertainty. Will room-renters be subject to hotel taxes, for example? In Amsterdam officials are using Airbnb listings to track down unlicensed hotels. In some American cities, peer-to-peer taxi services have been banned after lobbying by traditional taxi firms. The danger is that although some rules need to be updated to protect consumers from harm, existing rental businesses will try to destroy competition. People who rent out rooms should pay tax, of course, but they should not be regulated like a Ritz-Carlton hotel. The lighter rules that typically govern bed-and-breakfasts are more than adequate.

J) The sharing economy is the latest example of the internet's value to consumers. This emerging model is now big and disruptive (颠覆性的) enough for regulators and companies to have woken up to it. That is a sign of its immense potential. It is time to start caring about sharing.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46.Sharing items such as cars does good to the environment.

47.Airbnb's success clearly illustrates the emergence of a huge sharing economy.

48.The major concern about the sharing economy is how the government regulates it.

49.The most frequently shared items are those expensive to buy but not fully used.

50.The sharing economy has a promising future.

51.Online sharing will change the way business is done in transportation, travel, rentals, etc.

52.Airbnb is a website that enables owners and renters to complete transactions online.

53.The sharing economy is likely to go the way of online shopping.

54.One advantage of sharing is that owners earn money from renting out items not made full use of.

55.Sharing appeals to the sociable in that they can meet new people.

**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 2with a single line through the centre.

**Passage One**

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

In recent years, a growing body of research has shown that our appetite and food intake are influenced by a large number of factors besides our biological need for energy, including our eating environment and our perception of the food in front of us.

Studies have shown, for instance, that eating in front of the TV (or a similar distraction) can increase both hunger and the amount of food consumed. Even simple visual cues, like plate size and lighting, have been shown to affect portion size and consumption.

A new study suggested that our short-term memory also may play a role in appetite. Several hours after a meal, people's hunger levels were predicted not by how much they'd eaten but rather by how much food they'd seen in front of them-in other words, how much they remembered eating.

This disparity(差异) suggests the memory of our previous meal may have a bigger influence on our appetite than the actual size of the meal, says Jeffrey M. Brunstrom, a professor of experimental psychology at the University of Bristol.

"Hunger isn't controlled solely by the physical characteristics of a recent meal. We have identified an independent role for memory for that meal," Brunstrom says. "This shows that the relationship between hunger and food intake is more complex than we thought."

These findings echo earlier research that suggests our perception of food can sometimes trick our body's response to the food itself. In a 2011 study, for instance, people who drank the same 380-calorie(卡路里) milkshake on two separate occasions produced different levels of hunger-related hormones(荷尔蒙), depending on whether the shake's label said it contained 620 or 140 calories. Moreover, the participants reported feeling more full when they thought they'd consumed a higher-calorie shake.

What does this mean for our eating habits? Although it hardly seems practical to trick ourselves into eating less, the new findings do highlight the benefits of focusing on our food and avoiding TV and multitasking while eating.

The so-called mindful-eating strategies can fight distractions and help us control our appetite, Brunstrom says.

56. What is said to be a factor affecting our appetite and food intake?

A) How we perceive the food we eat.

B) What ingredients the food contains.

C) When we eat our meals.

D) How fast we eat our meals.

57. What would happen at meal time if you remembered eating a lot in the previous meal?

A) You would probably be more picky about food.

B) You would not feel like eating the same food.

C) You would have a good appetite.

D) You would not feel so hungry.

58. What do we learn from the 2011 study?

A) Food labels may mislead consumers in their purchases.

B) Food labels may influence our body's response to food.

C) Hunger levels depend on one's consumption of calories.

D) People tend to take in a lot more calories than necessary.

59. What does Brunstrom suggest we do to control our appetite?

A) Trick ourselves into eating less.

B) Choose food with fewer calories.

C) Concentrate on food while eating.

D) Pick dishes of the right size.

60. What is the main idea of the passage?

A) Eating distractions often affect our food digestion.

B) Psychological factors influence our hunger levels.

C) Our food intake is determined by our biological needs.

D) Good eating habits will contribute to our health.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

As a society we might want to rethink the time and money spent on education, so that these resources can benefit a greater percentage of the population. Ideally, both high schools and colleges can prepare individuals for the ever-changing roles that are likely to be expected of them.

High school degrees offer far less in the way of preparation for work than they might, or than many other nations currently offer, creating a growing skills gap in our economy. We encourage students to go on to college whether they are prepared or not. or have a clear sense of purpose or interest, and now have the highest college dropout rate in the world.

We might look to other countries for models of how high schools can offer better training, as well as the development of a work ethic (勤奋工作的美德) and the intellectual skills needed for continued learning and development. 1 recommend Harvard's 2011 "Pathways to Prosperity" report for more attention to the "forgotten half" (those who do not go on to college) and ideas about how to address this issue.

Simultaneously, the liberal arts become more important than ever. In a knowledge economy where professional roles change rapidly and many college students are preparing for positions that may not even exist yet, the skill set needed is one that prepares them for change and continued learning.

Learning to express ideas well in both writing and speech, knowing how to find information, and knowing how to do research are all solid background skills for a wide variety of roles, and such training is more important than any particular major in a liberal arts college. We need to continue to value broad preparation in thinking skills that will serve for a lifetime.

Students also need to learn to work independently and to make responsible decisions. The lengthening path to adulthood appears exacerbated(恶化) by parental involvement in the college years. Given the rising investment in college education, parental concern is not surprising, but learning where and when to intervene(干预) will help students take more ownership of the outcomes of these increasingly costly educations.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What kind of education does the author think is ideal?

A) It benefits the great majority of the general population.

B) It prepares students to meet the future needs of society.

C) It encourages students to learn throughout their lives.

D) It ensures that students' expectations are successfully fulfilled.

62. What does the author say is the problem with present high school education?

A) Ignoring the needs of those who don't go to college.

B) Teaching skills to be used right after graduation only.

C) Giving little attention to those having difficulty learning.

D) Creating the highest dropout rate in the developed world.

63. What characterizes a knowledge economy according to the passage?

A) People have to receive higher education to qualify for a professional position.

B) Students majoring in liberal arts usually have difficulty securing a job.

C) New positions are constantly created that require people to keep learning.

D) Colleges find it hard to teach students how to cope with the changing economy.

64. What does the author think a liberal arts college should focus on?

A) Solid background knowledge in a particular field.

B) Practical skills urgently needed in current society.

C) Basic skills needed for change and lifelong learning.

D) Useful thinking skills for advanced academic research.

65. What suggestion does the author offer to parents?

A) Rethinking the value of higher education.

B) Investing wisely in their children's education.

C) Helping their children to bring their talent into full play.

D) Avoiding too much intervention in their children's education.

**PartⅣTranslation(30minutes)**

**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.

许多人喜欢中餐。在中国，烹饪不仅被视为一种技能，而且也被视为一种艺术。精心准备的中餐既可口又好看。烹饪技艺和配料在中国各地差别很大。但好的烹饪都有一个共同点，总是要考虑到颜色、味道、口感和营养(nutrition)。由于食物对健康至关重要，好的厨师总是努力在谷物、肉类和蔬菜之间取得平衡，所以中餐既味美又健康。

**参考答案：**

**【作文范文】**

**The Impact of the Internet on Learning**

**The Internet has exerted great influence on learning, 1. so that an increasing number of individuals value it as a truth that obtaining information is equal to education. However, as the picture warns us, education involves more than simply learning to obtain information.**

**From my perspective, education also includes a ideal thinking and practical skills rather than a mere accumulation of information and knowledge. For one thing, critical thinking is essential to scientific progress, contributing to innovation and technical advances, just as Confucius warned us, "Learning without thinking leads to confusion." For another, 2. it is crucial to apply what you have learned to practice and that's the very reason why exceptional scientists accomplish great achievements in their fields.**

**In a word, the Internet does provide valuable information for learners, but people should be fully aware of the essence of education and attach importance to cultivating their character and developing their ability instead of just giving priority to dependence on the Internet. Thus, only by emphasizing innovation can education be completely fulfilled in practice.**

1-5 DBACB 6-10 CADBA  11-15 CBDDC 16-20 ABDBC 21-25 ACDBA

26. apart and alone 27. instead of 28. similar 29. custom 30. controlled

31. define 32. exist 33. departures 34. startled 35. Cheeks

36-40 OEKAJ 41-45 GMCLN 46-50 EAICJ 51-55 HAGEF 56-60 ADBCB 61-65 BDCCD

翻译：

Many people are fond of Chinese cuisine. In China, cooking is regarded not only as a craftsmanship, but also as an art. 'Well-prepaied Chinese cuisine is both tasty and good-looking. The culinary skills and dish ingredients vary in different regions of China. However, good Chinese cuisine always shares something in common, that is, the color, aroma, taste and nutrition. As food is vital for one's health, a good chef is always trying to strike a balance among grain, meat and vegetables. That's why Chinese cuisine is tasty and healthy.

**2014年6月英语四级考试真题试卷（2）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question .You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit your campus, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上

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**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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答.

1. A) They came in five different colors.

B) They were good value for money.

C) They were a very good design.

D) They were sold out very quickly.

2. A) Ask her roommate not to speak loudly on the phone.

B) Ask her roommate to make her phone calls outside.

C) Go and find a quieter place to review her lessons.

D) Report her problem to the dorm management.

3. A) The washing machine is totally beyond repair.

B) He will help Wendy prepare her annual report.

C) Wendy should give priority to writing her report.

D) The washing machine should be checked annually.

4. A) The man fell down when removing the painting.

B) The wall will be decorated with a new painting.

C) The woman likes the painting on the wall.

D) The painting is now being reframed.

5. A) It must be missing.

B) It was left in the room.

C) The man took it to the market.

D) She placed it on the dressing table.

6. A) Go to a play.

B) Meet Janet.

C) Book some tickets.

D) Have a get-together.

7. A) One box of books is found missing.

B) Some of the boxes arrived too late.

C) Replacements have to be ordered.

D) Some of the books are damaged.

8. A) The man will pick up Professor Johnson at her office.

B) The man did not expect his paper to be graded so soon.

C) Professor Johnson has given the man a very high grade.

D) Professor Johnson will talk to each student in her office.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) To buy a present for his friend who is getting married.

B) To find out the cost, for a complete set of cookware.

C) To see what he could ask his friends to buy for him.

D) To make inquiries about the price of an electric cooker.

10. A) To teach him how to use the kitchen ware.

B) To discuss cooking experiences with him.

C) To tell him how to prepare delicious dishes.

D) To recommend suitable kitchenware to him.

11. A) There are so many different sorts of knives.

B) Cooking devices are such practical presents.

C) A mixer can save so much time in making cakes.

D) Saucepans and frying pans are a must in the kitchen.

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

12. A) Some new problems in her work.

B) Cooperation with an international bank.

C) Her chance for promotion in the bank.

D) Her intention to leave her present job.

13. A) The World Bank.

B) Bank of Washington.

C) A US finance corporation.

D) An investment bank in New York.

14. A) Supervising financial transactions.

B) Taking charge of public relations.

C) Making loans to private companies in developing countries.

D) Offering service to international companies in the United States.

15. A) It is a first, major step to realizing the woman's dream.

B) It is an honor for the woman and her present employer.

C) It is a loss for her current company.

D) It is really beyond his expectation.

**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, Cand D.Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

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 conversation you have just heard.

16. A) Carry out a thorough checkup.

B) Try to keep the gas tank full.

C) Keep extra gas in reserve.

D) Fill up the water tank.

17. A) Attempting to leave your car to seek help.

B) Opening a window a bit to let in fresh air.

C) Running the engine every now and then.

D) Keeping the heater on for a long time.

18. A) It exhausts you physically.

B) It makes you fall asleep easily.

C) It causes you to lose body heat.

D) It consumes too much oxygen.

Passage Two

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

19. A) They are very generous in giving gifts.

B) They refuse gifts when doing business.

C) They regard gifts as a token of friendship.

D) They give gifts only on special occasions.

20. A) They enjoy giving gifts to other people.

B) They spend a lot of time choosing gifts.

C) They have to follow many specific rules.

D) They pay attention to the quality of gifts.

21. A) Gift-giving plays an important role in human relationships.

B) We must be aware of cultural differences in giving gifts.

C) We must learn how to give gifts before going abroad.

D) Reading extensively makes one a better gift-giver.

Passage Three

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

22. A) It reflects American people's view of French politics.

B) It is first published in Washington and then in Paris.

C) It explains American politics to the French public.

D) It is popular among French government officials.

23. A) Work on her column.

B) Do housework at home.

C) Entertain her guests.

D) Go shopping downtown.

24. A) To report to her newspaper.

B) To refresh her French.

C) To visit her parents.

D) To meet her friends.

25. A) She might be recalled to France.

B) She might change her profession.

C) She might close her Monday column.

D) She might be assigned to a new post.

**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.

According to American law, if someone is accused of a crime, he is considered \_\_26\_\_ until the court proves the person is guilty.

To arrest a person, the police have to be reasonably sure that a crime has been \_\_27\_\_. The police must give the suspect the reasons why they are arresting him and tell him his rights under the law. Then the police take the suspect to the police station, where the name of the person and the \_\_28\_\_ against him art; formally listed.

The next; step is for the suspect to go before a judge. The judge decides whether the suspect should be kept in jail or \_\_29\_\_. If the suspect has no previous criminal record and the judge feels that he will return to court \_\_30\_\_ run away, he can go free. Otherwise, the suspect must put up bail (保释金). At this time, too, the judge will \_\_31\_\_ a court lawyer to defend the suspect if he can't afford one.

The suspect returns to court a week or two later. A lawyer from the district, attorney's office presents a case against the suspect. The attorney may present \_\_32\_\_ as well as witnesses. The judge then decides whether there is enough reason to \_\_33\_\_.

The American justice system is very complex and sometimes operates slowly. However, every step is \_\_34\_\_ to protect the rights of the people. These individual rights are the \_\_35\_\_ of the American government.

**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 centre.You may not use any ,of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Global warming is a trend toward warmer conditions around the world. Part of the warming is natural; we have experienced a 20,000-year-long warming as the last ice age ended and the ice \_\_36\_\_ away. However, we have already reached temperatures that are in \_\_37\_\_ with other minimum-ice periods, so continued warming is likely not natural. We are \_\_38\_\_ to a predicted worldwide increase in temperatures \_\_39\_\_ between and 6\*C over the next, 100 years. The warming will be more \_\_40\_\_ in some areas, less in others, and some places may even cool off. Likewise, the \_\_41\_\_ of this warming will be very different depending on where you are-coastal areas must worry about rising sea levels, while Siberia and northern Canada may become more habitable (宜居的) and \_\_42\_\_ for humans than these areas are now.

The fact remains, however, that it will likely get warmer, on \_\_43\_\_ , everywhere. Scientists are in general agreement that the warmer conditions we have been experiencing are at least in part the result of a human-induced global warming trend. Some scientists \_\_44\_\_ that the changes we are seeing fall within the range of random (无规律的) variation-some years are cold, others warm, and we have just had an unremarkable string of warm years \_\_45\_\_ -but that is becoming an increasingly rare interpretation in the face of continued and increasing warm conditions.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) appealing B) average C) contributing D) dramatic

E) frequently F) impact G) line H) maintain

I) melted J) persist K) ranging L) recently

M) resolved N) sensible O) shock

**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.

The End of the Book?

A) Amazon, by far the largest bookseller in the country, reported on May 19 that it is now selling more books in its electronic Kindle format than in the old paper-and-ink format. That is remarkable, considering that the Kindle has only been around for four years. E-books now account for 14 percent of all book sales in this country and are increasing far faster than overall book sales. E-book sales are up 146 percent over last year, while hardback sales increased 6 percent and paperbacks decreased 8 percent.

B) Does this spell the doom of the physical book? Certainly not immediately, and perhaps not at all. What it does mean is that the book business will go through a transformation in the next decade or so more profound than any it has seen since Gutenberg introduced printing from moveable type in the 1450s.

C) Physical books will surely become much rarer in the marketplace. Mass market paperbacks, which have been declining for years anyway, will probably disappear, as will hardbacks for mysteries, thrillers, "romance fiction," etc. Such books, which only rarely end up in permanent collections, either private or public, will probably only be available as e-books within a few years. Hardback and trade paperbacks for "serious" nonfiction and fiction will surely last longer. Perhaps it will become the mark of an author to reckon with that he or she is still published in hard copy.

D) As for children's books, who knows? Children's books are like dog food in that the purchasers are not the consumers, so the market (and the marketing) is inherently strange.

E) For clues to the book's future, let's look at some examples of technological change and see what happened to the old technology.

F) One technology replaces another only because the new technology is better, cheaper, or both. The greater the difference, the sooner and more thoroughly the new technology replaces the old. Printing with moveable type on paper dramatically reduced the cost of producing a book compared with the old-fashioned ones handwritten on vellum, which comes from sheepskin. A Bible-to be sure, a long book-required vellum made from 300 sheepskins and countless man-hours of labor. Before printing arrived, a Bible cost more than a middle-class house. There were perhaps 50,000 books in all of Europe in 1450. By 1500 there were 10 million.

G) But while printing quickly caused the handwritten book to die out, handwriting lingered on (继续存在) well into the 16th century. Very special books are still occasionally produced on vellum, but they are one-of-a-kind show pieces.

H) Sometimes a new technology doesn't drive the old one out, but only parts of it while forcing the rest to evolve. The movies were widely predicted to drive live theater out of the marketplace, but they didn't, because theater turned out to have qualities movies could not reproduce. Equally, TV was supposed to replace movies but, again, did not.

I) Movies did, however, fatally impact some parts of live theater. And while TV didn't kill movies, it did kill second-rate pictures, shorts, and cartoons.

J) Nor did TV kill radio. Comedy and drama shows ("Jack Benny," "Amos and Andy," "The Shadow") all migrated to television. But because you can't drive a car and watch television at the same time, rush hour became radio's prime time, while music, talk, and news radio greatly enlarged their audiences. Radio is today a very different business than in the late 1940s and a much larger one.

K) Sometimes old technology lingers for centuries because of its symbolic power. Mounted cavalry (骑兵) replaced the chariot (二轮战车) on the battlefield around 1000 BC. But chariots maintained their place in parades and triumphs right up until the end of the Roman Empire 1,500 years later. The sword hasn't had a military function for a hundred years, but is still part of an officer's full- dress uniform, precisely because a sword always symbolized "an officer and a gentleman. "

L) Sometimes new technology is a little cranky (不稳定的) at first. Television repairman was a common occupation in the 1950s, for instance. And so the old technology remains as a backup. Steamships captured the North Atlantic passenger business from sail in the 1840s because of its much greater speed. But steamships didn't lose their sails until the 1880s, because early marine engines had a nasty habit of breaking down. Until ships became large enough (and engines small enough) to mount two engines side by side, they needed to keep sails. (The high cost of steam and the lesser need for speed kept the majority of the world's ocean freight moving by sail until the early years of the 20th century.)

M) Then there is the fireplace. Central heating was present in every upper- and middle-class home by the second half of the 19th century. But functioning fireplaces remain to this day a powerful selling point in a house or apartment. I suspect the reason is a deep-rooted love of lire. Fire was one of the earliest major technological advances for humankind, providing heat, protection, and cooked food (which is much easier to eat and digest). Human control of fire goes back far enough (over a million years) that evolution could have produced a genetic leaning towards fire as a central aspect of human life.

N) Books-especially books the average person could afford-haven't been around long enough to produce evolutionary change in humans. But they have a powerful hold on many people nonetheless, a hold extending far beyond their literary content. At their best, they are works of art and there is a tactile (触觉的) pleasure in books necessarily lost in e-book versions. The ability to quickly thumb through pages is also lost. And a room with books in it induces, at least in some, a feeling not dissimilar to that of a fire in the fireplace on a cold winter's night.

O) For these reasons I think physical books will have a longer existence as a commercial product than some currently predict. Like swords, books have symbolic power. Like fireplaces, they induce a sense of comfort and warmth. And, perhaps, similar to sails, they make a useful backup for when the lights go out.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.

47. Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.

48. The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.

49. Contrary to many people's prediction of its death, the film industry survived.

50. Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.

51. Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.

52. The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.

53. A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.

54. Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.

55. A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

**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.

The question of whether our government should promote science and technology or the liberal arts in higher education isn't an either/or proposition (命题) , although the current emphasis on preparing young Americans for STEM (science, technology, engineering, maths ) related fields can make it seem that way.

The latest congressional report acknowledges the critical importance of technical training, but also asserts that the study of the humanities (人文学科) and social sciences must remain central components of America's educational system at all levels. Both areas are critical to producing citizens who can participate effectively in our democratic society, become innovative (创新) leaders, and benefit from the spiritual enrichment that the reflection on the great ideas of mankind over time provides.

Parents and students who have invested heavily in higher education worry about graduates' job prospects as technological advances and changes in domestic and global markets transform professions in ways that reduce wages and cut jobs. Under these circumstances, it's natural to look for what may appear to be the most "practical" way out of the problem: "Major in a subject designed to get you a job" seems the obvious answer to some, though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in the humanities characterized as "soft" often, in fact, lead to employment and success in the long run. Indeed, according to surveys, employers have expressed a preference for students who have received a broadly-based education that has taught them to write well, think critically, research creatively, and communicate easily.

Moreover, students should be prepared not just for their first job, but for their 4th and 5th jobs, as there's little reason to doubt that people entering the workforce today will be called upon to play many different roles over the course of their careers. The ones who will do the best in this new environment will be those whose educations have prepared them to be flexible. The ability to draw upon every available tool and insight-picked up from science, arts, and technology-to solve the problems of the future, and take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves, will be helpful to them and the United States.

56. What does the latest congressional report suggest?

A) STEM-related subjects help students find jobs in the information society.

B) The humanities and STEM subjects should be given equal importance.

C) The liberal arts in higher education help enrich students' spiritual life.

D) Higher education should be adjusted to the practical needs of society.

57. What is the main concern of students when they choose a major?

A) Their interest in relevant subjects.

B) The academic value of the courses.

C) The quality of education to receive.

D) Their chances of getting a good job.

58. What does the author say about the so-called soft, subjects?

A) They benefit students in their future life.

B) They broaden students' range of interests.

C) They improve students' communication skills.

D) They are essential to students' healthy growth.

59. What kind of job applicants do employers look for?

A) Those who have a strong sense of responsibility.

B) Those who are good at solving practical problems.

C) Those who are likely to become innovative leaders.

D) Those who have received a well-rounded education.

60. What advice does the author give to college students?

A) Seize opportunities to tap their potential.

B) Try to take a variety of practical courses.

C) Prepare themselves for different job options.

D) Adopt a flexible approach to solving problems.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Energy independence. It has a nice ring to it, doesn't it? If you think so, you're not alone, because energy independence has been the dream of American presidents for decades, and never more so than in the past few years, when the most recent oil price shock has been partly responsible for kicking off the great recession.

"Energy independence" and its rhetorical (修辞的) companion "energy security" are, however, slippery concepts that are rarely thought through. What is it we want independence from, exactly?

Most people would probably say that they want to be independent from imported oil. But there are reasons that we buy all that oil from elsewhere.

The first reason is that we need it to keep our economy running. Yes, there is a trickle (涓涓细流) of biofuel (生物燃料) available, and more may become available, but most biofuels cause economic waste and environmental destruction.

Second, Americans have basically decided that they don't really want to produce all their own oil. They value the environmental quality they preserve over their oil imports from abroad. Vast areas of the United States are off-limits to oil exploration and production in the name of environmental protection. To what extent are Americans really willing to endure the environmental impacts of domestic energy production in order to cut back imports?

Third, there are benefits to trade. It allows for economic efficiency, and when we buy things from places that have lower production costs than we do, we benefit. And although you don't read about this much, the United States is also a large exporter of oil products, selling about 2 million barrels of petroleum products per day to about 90 countries.

There is no question that the United States imports a great deal of energy and, in fact, relies on that steady flow to maintain its economy. When that flow is interrupted, we feel the pain in short supplies and higher prices. At the same time, we derive massive economic benefits when we buy the most affordable energy on the world market and when we engage in energy trade around the world.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What does the author say about energy independence for America?

A) It sounds very attractive.

B) It ensures national security.

C) It will bring oil prices down.

D) It has long been everyone's dream.

62. What does the author think of biofuels?

A) They keep America's economy running healthily.

B) They prove to be a good alternative to petroleum.

C) They do not provide a sustainable energy supply.

D) They cause serious damage to the environment.

63. Why does America rely heavily on oil imports?

A) It wants to expand its storage of crude oil.

B) Its own oil reserves are quickly running out.

C) It wants to keep its own environment intact.

D) Its own oil production falls short of demand.

64. What does the author say about oil trade?

A) It proves profitable to both sides.

B) It improves economic efficiency.

C) It makes for economic prosperity.

D) It saves the cost of oil exploration.

65. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A) To justify America's dependence on oil imports.

B) To arouse Americans' awareness of the energy crisis.

C) To stress the importance of energy conservation.

D) To explain the increase of international oil trade.

**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.

中国教育工作者早就认识到读书对于国家的重要意义。有些教育工作者2003年就建议设立全民读书日。他们强调，人们应当读好书，尤其是经典著作。通过阅读，人们能更好地学会感恩、有责任心和与人合作，而教育的目的正是要培养这些基本素质。阅读对干中小学生尤为重要，假如他们没有在这个关键时期培养阅读的兴趣，以后要养成阅读的习惯就很难了。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

【参考答案】

【作文范文】

Culture Square

I am excited to hear that you are coming to visit my campus and cannot wait to express my welcome. Hereby I'd like to recommend to you the culture square on the campus, which is of great interest and enjoyment to give it a try.

The culture square is the heaven for students where you can see colorful activities organized to add extra pleasure to students' monotonous routine. Besides, you are always free to engage yourself in any of these activities that fascinate you. I am quite confident that you'll find it beneficial to communicate and interact with other students, Moreover, as a major part of the campus culture, the culture square offers whoever wants to get an insight into the campus an opportunity to know better the campus culture.

In a word, the culture square, a world full of vigor and vitality, a window through which you can get a big picture of the campus, is definitely a place worth visiting. I'm sure you'll have fun. Look forward to seeing you soon in the culture square.

1-8：BACDBADB 9-11：CDA

12-15：DACB 16-18：BAC 19-21：DCB 22-25：CABD

26. innocent

27. committed

28. charges

29. released

30. rather than

31. appoint

32. evidence

33. hold a trial

34. designed

35. foundation

36-45：IGCKD FABHL

46-55：CNJHA LBFCM

56-65：BDADC ADCBA

Translation

Chinese educators have long known that, reading is of great importance to a nation. Some of them even proposed to establish the National Reading Day in 2003. They emphasized that people should read good books, especially the classic ones. By reading, people can better learn to be grateful, responsible and cooperative, the very basic qualities education intends to foster. Reading is especially important for students in the primary school and middle school; if the interest of reading is not fostered at that critical period, it will be quite difficult to cultivate the habit of reading later.

**2014年6月英语四级考试真题试卷（3）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question .You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit China, what is the first place you would like to take him/her to see and why?

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上

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**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 centre.

1. A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.

B) He has difficulty understanding the book.

C) He cannot, get access to the assigned book.

D) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.

2. A) She mil drive the man to the supermarket

B) The man should buy a car of his own.

C) The man needn't go shopping every week.

D) She can pick the man up at the grocery store.

3. A) Get more food and drinks.

B) Ask his friend to come over.

C) Tidy up the place.

D) Hold a party.

4. A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.

B) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.

C) The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.

D) The woman should contact John Smith first.

5. A) He understands the woman's feelings.

B) He has gone through a similar experience.

C) The woman should have gone on the field trip,

D) The teacher is just following the regulations.

6. A) She will meet the man halfway.

B) She is sorry the man will not come.

C) She will ask David to talk less.

D) She has to invite David to the party.

7. A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.

B) Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.

C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.

D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.

8. A) Check their computer files.

B) Make some computations.

C) Study a computer program.

D) Assemble a computer.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It allows him to make a lot of friends.

B) It requires him to work long hours.

C) It enables him to apply theory to practice.

D) It helps him understand people better.

10. A) It is intellectually challenging.

B) It requires him to do washing-up all the time.

C) It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.

D) It demands physical endurance and patience.

11. A) In a hospital.

B) At a coffee shop.

C) At a laundry.

D) In a hotel.

12. A) Getting along well with colleagues.

B) Paying attention to every detail.

C) Planning everything in advance.

D) Knowing the needs of customers.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) The pocket money British children get.

B) The annual inflation rate in Britain.

C) The things British children spend money on.

D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.

14. A) It enables children to live better.

B} It goes down during economic recession.

C) It often rises higher than inflation.

D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.

15. A) Save up for their future education.

B) Pay for small personal things.

C) Buy their own shoes and socks.

D) Make donations when necessary.

**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, Cand D.Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答.

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. A) District managers.

B) Regular customers.

C) Sales directors.

D) Senior clerks.

17. A) The support provided by the regular clients.

B) The initiative shown by the sales representatives.

C) The urgency of implementing the company's plans.

D) The important pail, played by district managers.

18. A) Some of them were political-minded.

B) Fifty percent of them were female.

C) One third of them were senior managers.

D) Most of them were rather conservative.

19. A) He used too many quotations.

B) He was not gender sensitive.

C) He did not keep to the point.

D) He spent too much time on details.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) State your problem to the head waiter.

B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.

C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.

D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.

21. A) Your problem may not be understood correctly.

B) You don't, know if you are complaining at the right time.

C) Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.

D) You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.

22. A) Demand a prompt response.

B) Provide all the details.

C) Send it by express mail.

D) Stick to the point.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) Fashion designer.

B) Architect.

C) City planner.

D) Engineer.

24. A) Do some volunteer work.

B) Get a well-paid part-time job.

C) Work flexible hours.

D) Go back to her previous post.

25. A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.

B) It will add to family's financial burden.

C) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.

D) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

**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.

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more \_\_26\_\_, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and \_\_27\_\_, more confident, resourceful (机敏的) , persistent and \_\_28\_\_ than he will ever be again in his schooling-or, unless he is very unusual and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and \_\_29\_\_ the world and people around him, and without any school-type formal instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and \_\_30\_\_ than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the \_\_31\_\_ of language. He has discovered it-babies don't even know that language exists-and he has found out how it works and learnt to use it \_\_32\_\_. He has done it by exploring t by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, by \_\_33\_\_ and seeing whether it works by gradually changing it and \_\_34\_\_ it until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, including many of the \_\_35\_\_ that the schools think only they can teach him, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

**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 centre.You may not use any ,of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The fact is, the world has been finding less oil than it has been using for more than twenty years now. Not only has demand been \_\_36\_\_ , but the oil we have been finding is coming from places that are \_\_37\_\_ to reach. At the same time, more of this newly \_\_38\_\_ oil is of the type that requires a greater investment to \_\_39\_\_. And because demand for this precious resource will grow according to some, by over 40 percent by 2025, fueling the world's economic \_\_40\_\_ will take a lot more energy from every possible source.

The energy industry needs to get more from existing fields while continuing to search for new \_\_41\_\_. Automakers must continue to improve fuel efficiency and perfect hybrid (混合动力的) vehicles. Technological improvements are needed so that wind, solar and hydrogen can be more \_\_42\_\_ parts of the energy equation. Governments need to formulate energy policies that promote \_\_43\_\_ and environmentally sound development. Consumers must be willing to pay for some of these solutions, while practicing conservation efforts of their own.

Inaction is not an \_\_44\_\_. So let's work together to balance this equation. We are taking some of the \_\_45\_\_ needed to get started, but we need your help to go the rest of the way.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) consequently B) cultivate C) declining D) derived

E) difficult F) discovered G) economically H) exception

I) feasible J) growth K) option L) refine

M) reserves N) soaring O) steps

**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.

I Cry, Therefore I Am

A) In 2008, at a German zoo, a gorilla (大猩猩) named Gana gave birth to a male infant, who died after three months. Photographs of Gana, looking stricken and inconsolable (伤心欲绝的) , attracted crowds to the zoo. Sad as the scene was, the humans, not Gana, were the only ones crying. The notion that animals can weep has no scientific basis. Years of observations by biologists Dian Fossey, who observed gorillas, and Jane Goodall, who worked with chimpanzees (黑猩猩) , could not prove that animals cry tears from emotion.

B) It's true that many animals shed tears, especially in response to pain. Tears protect the eye by keeping it moist. But crying as an expression of feeling is unique to humans and has played an essential role in human evolution and the development of human cultures.

C) Within two days an infant can imitate sad and happy faces. If an infant does not cry out, it is unlikely to get the attention it needs to survive. Around 3 months, the relationship between the human infant and its environment takes on a more organized communicative role, and tearful crying begins to serve interpersonal purposes: the search for comfort and pacification (抚慰). As we get older, crying becomes a tool of social interaction; grief and joy, shame and pride, fear and manipulation.

D) Tears are as universal as laughter, and grief is more complex than joy. But although we all cry, we do so in different ways. Women cry more frequently and intensely than men, especially when exposed to emotional events. Like crying, depression is, around the world, more commonly seen in women than in men. One explanation might be that women, who despite decades of social advances still suffer from economic inequality, discrimination (歧视) and even violence, might have more to cry about. Men not only cry for shorter periods than women, but they also are less inclined to explain their tears, usually shed them more quietly, and tend more frequently to apologize when they cry openly. Men, like women, report crying at the death of a loved one and in response to a moving religious experience. They are more likely than women to cry when their core identities-as providers and protectors, as fathers and fighters-are questioned.

E) People who score on personality tests as more sympathetic cry more than those who are more rigid or have more self-control. Frequency of crying varies widely: some shed tears at any novel or movie, others only a handful of times in their lives. Crying in response to stress and conflict in the home, or after emotional trauma (创伤) , lasts much longer than tears induced by everyday sadness-which in turn last longer than tears of delight and joy.

F) Sadness is our primary association with crying, but the fact is that people report feeling happier after crying. Surveys estimate that 85% of women and 73% of men report feeling better after shedding tears. Surprisingly, crying is more commonly associated with minor forms of depression than with major depression involving suicidal thoughts.

G) People widely report that crying relieves tension, restores emotional balance and provides "catharsis," a washing out of bad feelings. The term "catharsis" has religious implications of removing evil and sin; it's no surprise that religious ceremonies are, around the world, one of the main settings for the release of tears.

H) Crying is a nearly universal sign of grief, though some mourners report that, despite genuine sorrow, they cannot shed tears-sometimes even for years after their loved one has gone. Unlike today, when the privacy of grief is more respected, the public or ceremonial shedding of tears, at the graveside of a spouse or the funeral of a king or queen, was once considered socially or even politically essential.

I) Crying has also served other social purposes. Rousseau wrote in his Confessions that while he considered tears the most, powerful expression of love, he also just liked to cry over nothing.

J) The association of tears with art has ancient roots. The classic Greek tragedies of the fifth century B. C. were primarily celebrations of gods. Tragedies, like poetry and music, were staged religious events. Even then it was recognized that crying in response to drama brought pleasure.

K) I have argued that there are neurobiological (神经生物方面的) associations linking the arts and mood disorders. When I lecture on crying, I ask my audience to let me know, by a show of hands, which art forms most move them to tears. About 80% say music, followed closely by novels (74%), but then the figures fail sharply, to 43% , for poetry, and 10 -22% for paintings, sculpture and architecture.

L) The physical act of crying is mainly one of breathing in air, which is why we choke up when we weep. This suggests to language scientists that emotional crying evolved before language, perhaps explaining why tears communicate states of mind and feelings that are often so difficult to express in words. Of course, from an evolutionary perspective, recognition of emotion (usually through facial gesture) was essential for survival.

M) The earliest humans arrived several million years ago, but only 150,000 to 200,000 years ago, did cultures, language, religion and the arts arise. Along the way, tears became more than a biological necessity to lubricate (润滑) the eye and developed into a sign of intense emotion and a signal of social bonding. The development of self-consciousness and the notion of individual identity, or ego; storytelling about the origins of the world, the creation of humanity and life after death; and the ability to feel others' sadness-all were critical parts of the neurobiological changes that made us human.

N) More recently, we've learned from neuroscience that certain brain circuits (回路) are activated (激活) , rapidly and unconsciously, when we see another in emotional distress. In short, our brain evolved circuits to allow us to experience sympathy, which in turn made civilization, and an ethics based on sympathy, possible. So the next time you reach a tissue box, or sob on a friend's shoulder, or shed tears at the movies, stop and reflect on why we cry and what it means to cry. Because ultimately, while we love to cry, we also cry to love.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Nowadays people respect the privacy of grief more than in the past.

47. Infants cry to attract attention for survival.

48. There is no scientific evidence as yet that animals can shed tears from emotion.

49. Tears can perform certain communicative functions which words cannot.

50. Our ability to experience sympathy is essential to the development of civilization.

51. People are more inclined to cry when suffering minor forms of depression.

52. Sometimes people cannot cry despite genuine grief.

53. In humans' long history, tears have developed an essential role in social relationships.

54. Men are less likely to give reasons for their tears.

55. Crying has long been associated with art.

**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.

Hospitals, hoping to curb medical error, have invested heavily to put computers, smartphones and other devices into the hands of medical staff for instant access to patient data, drug information and case studies.

But like many cures, this solution has come with an unintended side effect: doctors and nurses can be focused on the screen and not the patient, even during moments of critical care. A poll showed that half of medical technicians had admitted texting during a procedure.

This phenomenon has set off an intensifying discussion at hospitals and medical schools about a problem perhaps best described as "distracted doctoring." In response, some hospitals have begun limiting the use of electronic devices in critical settings, while schools have started reminding medical students to focus on patients instead of devices.

"You justify carrying devices around the hospital to do medical records, but you can surf the Internet or do Facebook, and sometimes Facebook is more tempting," said Dr. Peter Papadakos at the University of Rochester Medical Center.

"My gut filing (本能的感觉) is lives are in danger," said Dr. Papadakos," We're not educating people about the problem, and it's getting worse. "

A survey of 439 medical technicians found that 55 percent of technicians who monitor bypass machines acknowledged that they had talked on cellphones during heart surgery. Half said they had texted while in surgery. The study concluded," Such distractions have the potential to be disastrous. "

Medical professionals have always faced interruptions from cellphones, and multitasking is simply a fact of life for many medical jobs. What has changed, say doctors, especially younger ones, is that they face increasing pressure to interact with their devices.

The pressure stems from a mantra (信条) of modem medicine that patient care must be "data driven," and informed by the latest, instantly accessible information. By many accounts, the technology has helped reduce medical error by providing instant access to patient data or prescription details.

Dr. Peter Carmel, president of the American Medical Association, said technology "offers great potential in health care," but he added that doctors' first priority should be with the patient.

56. Why do hospitals equip their staff with computers, smartphones and other devices?

A) To reduce medical error.

B) To cope with emergencies.

C) To facilitate administration.

D) To simplify medical procedures.

57. What does the author refer to by "distracted doctoring"?

A) The disservice done by modern devices to doctors, nurses, as well as patients.

B) The tendency of medical institutions encouraging the use of modem devices.

C) The problem of devices preventing doctors from focusing on their patients.

D) The phenomenon of medical staff attending to personal affairs while working.

58. What does Dr. Peter Papadakos worry about?

A) Medical students are not adequately trained to use modem technology.

B) Doctors' interaction with their devices may endanger patients' lives.

C) Doctors are relying too heavily on modem electronic technology.

D) Pressures on the medical profession may become overwhelming.

59. Why do doctors feel increasing pressure to use modem devices?

A) Patients trust doctors who use modem technology.

B) Use of modem devices adds to hospitals' revenues.

C) Data is given too much importance in patient care.

D) Patients' data has to be revised from time to time.

60. What is Peter Carmel's advice to doctors?

A) They follow closely the advances in medical science.

B) They focus their attention on the patient's condition.

C) They observe hospital rules and regulations.

D) They make the best use of modem devices.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

I have closely watched my generation, known as I he Millennials, for 29 years now, Joel Stem wrote an extensive piece on Millennials and he remains rather optimistic about our potential.

I hesitate to share his optimism because of a paradox (矛盾的现象) we seem to exhibit, namely, that there are more avenues for us to entertain ourselves than ever before, yet we are more bored than ever before.

Entertainment has never been more varied. We have more cable channels, television shows, and movies than ever before. Internet providers allow instant viewing of almost any movie or television program ever created. Social drinking and partying are also widely available for Millennials. Every generation develops these habits at a certain age, but Millennials seem to be extending this phase of life as they postpone marriage.

Some of this is undoubtedly due to The Great Recession. Millennials are having a difficult time finding jobs; only 47 percent of 16-to-24-year-olds are employed, the smallest share since government started recording data in 1948.

But do Millennial\* respond to these economic troubles by doing whatever it takes to make ends meet? Hardly, In fact, of the four generations Pew Research has data for, the Millennial generation does not cite work ethic (勤奋工作) as distinctive of itself. Millennials want to save the world, but they sit and wait for that world-changing opportunity to be handed to them. Instead of working 2-3 jobs, launching a business, or doing what it takes to succeed, they retreat. Millennials may be the first generation to have a lower standard of living than their parents, but with this response to adversity (逆境) , perhaps deservingly so.

Much ink has been spilled in management books discussing how to get the most out of these youths in the workplace. Largely, they come to the same conclusion; Millennials are entitled, over-confident, and expect too much too quickly. We should not be surprised. Today's young adults were raised by parents who made sure to boost their self-esteem at every turn, telling them they could achieve whatever they set their minds to, and handing out prizes for the sixth place.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What does the author of the passage think of Millennials?

A) They show little interest in entertainment.

B) They are not confident about their ability.

C) They enjoy an easy life due to high technology.

D) They may not have bright prospects for success.

62. How do Millennials feel about their life?

A) They can hardly do anything about it.

B) There is little in it to get excited about.

C) It is not as good as their parents'.

D) It is full of opportunities for success.

63. In what way are Millennials different from previous generations according to Pew Research?

A) They spend less time socializing.

B) They are indifferent to others.

C) They do not value hard work.

D) They are more independent.

64. What should Millennials do according to the author?

A) Remain optimistic in face of adversity.

B) Start a business as early as possible.

C) Make full use of new opportunities.

D) Take action to change their situation.

65. Why are Millennials over-confident about themselves?

A) They have been spoiled by their parents.

B) They can always get whatever they expect.

C) They are misguided by management books.

D) They think they are young and energetic.

**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.

为了促进教育公平，中国已投入360亿元，用于改造农村地区教育设施和加强中西部地区农村义务教育(compulsory education)。这些资金用于改善教学设施、购买书籍，使16万多所中小学受益。资金还用购置音乐和绘画器材。现在农村和山区的儿童可以与沿海城市的儿童一样上音乐和绘画课。一些为接受更好教育而转往城市上学的学生如今又回到了本地农村学校就读。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**参考答案：**

【作文范文】

National Center for the Performing Arts

I know you are fascinated by Chinese arts, Beijing Opera in particular, which is so appealing to you that you even indulge yourself in it. Since you will come to China,. I am willing to accompany you to the National Center for the Performing Arts to appreciate the splendid performance there.

There, you can enjoy the authentic performance of Beijing Opera by celebrated actors. As the essence and miniature of Chinese culture, Beijing Opera incorporates the advantages of local opera and folk melody, prevailing in every corner of China. With its exposure to the Western world, many foreigners begin to fall in love with it. Besides, you can also have the opportunity to feast your eyes on the other forms of arts, which might also arouse your interest.

By enjoying the authentic performance of Beijing Opera, you are bound to have a further understanding of Chinese arts, which in turn, will enrich your artistic accomplishment. I am sure that you will be deeply impressed, and that it must be a wonderful and unforgettable experience for you.

1-8：CACAADCD 9-12：BDDB

13-15：ACB 16-19：ADBB 20-22：CDD 23-25：BAC

26. Curious 27. figuring things out 28. Independent 29. interacting with

30. Abstract 31. Mystery 32. Appropriately 33. trying it out

34. Refining 35. concepts

36-45：NEFLJ MIGKO 46-55：HCALN FHMDJ 56-65：ACBCB DBCDA

Translation

In order to promote education equity, China has invested 36 billion yuan to improve the education facilities in rural areas and strengthen rural compulsory education in the central and western regions. The funds is used to better the school's teaching facilities and purchase books, from which more than 160,000 middle and primary schools have gained benefits. The money is also spent on acquiring musical and painting instruments. Nowadays, children in rural and mountainous areas can have access to music and drawing lessons just like children in coastal cities. Some students who had once transferred to urban schools for better education now return to the local rural schools.

**2014年6月大学英语四级真题及答案**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**  
  
　　Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following topic. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.  
  
　　**题目一**：Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit your campus, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?   
　　假设你的一位外国朋友来参观你的校园，你最感兴趣的地方想带他/她去看?为什么?  
  
　　**题目二**：Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit your hometown, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?  
　　假设你的一位外国朋友来参观你的家乡，你最感兴趣的地方想带他/她去看?为什么?  
  
　　**题目三**：Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit China, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?  
　　假设你的一位外国朋友来参观中国，你最感兴趣的地方想带他/她去看?为什么?

**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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A. See a doctor about her strained shoulder

B.Use a ladder to help her reach the tea.

C.Replace the cupboard with a new one.

D.Place the tea on a lower shelf next time.

1. W: I can’t seem to reach the tea at the back of the cupboard。

M: Oh… Why don’t you use the ladder? You might strain your shoulder。

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

2. A. At Mary Johnson’s B. In an exhibition hall

C. At a painter’s studio. D. Outside an art gallery.

2. W: Since it’s raining so hard, let’s go and see the new exhibits。

M: That’s a good idea. Mary Johnson is one of my favorite painters。

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

3. A. The teacher evaluated lacks teaching experience.

B. She does not quite agree with what the man said.

C. The man had better talk with the students himself.

D. New students usually cannot offer a fair evaluation.

3. M: I hear the students gave the new teacher an unfair evaluation。

W: It depends on which student you are talking about。

Q: What does the woman imply?

4. A. He helped Doris build up the furniture.

B. Doris helped him arrange the furniture.

C. Doris fixed up some of the bookshelves.

D. He was good at assembling bookshelves.

4. W: It must have taken you a long time to fix up all these book shelves。

M: It wasn’t too bad. I got Doris to do some of them。

Q: What does the man mean?

5. A. He doesn’t get on with the others.

B. He doesn’t feel at ease in the firm.

C. He has been taken for a fool.

D. He has found a better position.

5. W: Rod, I hear you’ll be leaving at the end of this month. Is it true?

M: Yeah. I’ve been offered a much better position with another firm. I’d be a fool to turn it down。

Q: Why is the man quitting his job?

6. A. They should finish the work as soon as possible.

B. He will continue to work in the garden himself.

C. He is tired of doing gardening on weekends.

D. They can hire a gardener to do the work.

6. W: I honestly don’t want to continue the gardening tomorrow, Tony?

M: Neither do I. But I think we should get it over with this weekend。

Q: What does the man mean?

7. A. The man has to get rid of the used furniture.

B. The man’s apartment is ready for rent.

C. The furniture is covered with lots of dust.

D. The furniture the man bought is inexpensive.

7. W: You’ve already furnished your apartment?

M: I found some used furniture that was dirt cheap。

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8. A. The man will give the mechanic a call.

B. The woman is waiting for a call.

C. The woman is doing some repairs.

D. The man knows the mechanic very well.

8. W: Has the mechanic called the bus repairers?

M: Not yet .I’ll let you know when he calls。

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

9. A. She had a job interview to attend.

B. She was busy finishing her project.

C. She had to attend an important meeting.

D. She was in the middle of writing an essay.

Question: 9. Why couldn’t the woman’s roommate attend the Shakespearean English class that afternoon?

W: Nothing, it’s just that she submitted a job application yesterday and the company asked her in for an interview today. She’s afraid she won’t be able to attend your class this afternoon though. I’m calling to see whether it would be OK if I gave you her essay. Janet said it’s due today。

10. A. Accompany her roommate to the classroom.

B. Hand in her roommate’s application form.

C. Submit her roommate’s assignment.

D. Help her roommate with her report.

Question: 10. What favor is the woman going to do for her roommate?

11. A. Where Dr. Ellis’s office is located.

B. When Dr. Ellis leaves his office.

C. Directions to the classroom building.

D. Dr. Ellis’s schedule for the afternoon.

Question: 11. What does the woman want to know at the end of the conversation?

W: Fine, please tell her I’ll be there at 4:00. And Dr. Ellis, one more thing, could you tell me where your office is? Janet told me where your class is, but she didn’t give me directions to your office。

12. A. He find it rather stressful.

B. He is thinking of quitting it.

C. He can handle it quite well.

D. He has to work extra hours.

Question: 12. What does the man say about his job?

M: Not bad, Jane. I’m involved in several projects and it’s a long working day. But I’m used to that so it doesn’t bother me too much。

13. A. The 6:00 one B. The 6:30 one. C. The 7:00 one D. The 7:30 one

Question: 13. Which train does the man take to work every day?

M: It was terrible at first, especially getting up before dawn to catch that 6:30 train. But it’s bearable now that I’ m used to it。

14. A. It is an awful waste of time.

B. He finds it rather unbearable.

C. The time on the train is enjoyable.

D. It is something difficult to get used to.

Question: 14. How does the man feel about commuting to work every day now?

W: Don’t you think it’s an awful waste of time? I couldn’t bear to spend three hours sitting in a train every day。

M: I used to feel the same as you. But now I quite enjoy it。

15. A. Reading newspaper.

B. Chatting with friends.

C. Listening to the daily news.

D. Planning the day’s work.

Question: 15. How does the man spend his time on the morning train?

W: How do you pass the time? Do you bring some work with you to do on the train?

M: Ah, that’s a good question. In the morning, I just sit in comfort and read the papers to catch up with the news. On the way home at night, I relax with a good book or chat with friends or even have a game of bridge。

**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 centre.

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 conversation you have just heard.

16. A) Ignore small details while reading.

B) Read at least several chapters at one sitting.

C) Develop a habit of reading critically.

D) Get key information by reading just once or twice.

Question: 16. What should American college students do to cope with their heavy reading assignments?

17. A) Choose one’s own system of marking.

B) Underline the key words and phrases.

C) Make as few marks as possible.

D) Highlight details in a red color.

Question: 17. What suggestion does the speaker give about marking a textbook?

18. A) By reading the textbooks carefully again.

B) By reviewing only the marked parts.

C) By focusing on the notes in the margins.

D) By comparing notes with their classmates.

Question: 18. How should students prepare for an exam according to the speaker?

**Passage Two**

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

19. A) The sleep a person needs varies from day to day.

B) The amount of sleep for each person is similar.

C) One can get by with a couple of hours of sleep.

D) Everybody needs some sleep for survival.

Question: 19. What is taken for granted by most people?

20. A) It is a made-up story.

B) It is beyond cure.

C) It is a rare exception.

D) It is due to an accident.

Question: 20. What do doctors think of Al Herpin's case?

21. A) His extraordinary physical condition.

B) His mother’s injury just before his birth.

C) The unique surroundings of his living place.

D) The rest he got from sitting in a rocking chair.

Question: 21. What could have accounted for Al Herpin's sleeplessness?

**Passage Three**

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

22. A) She invested in stocks and shares on Wall Street.

B) She learned to write for financial newspapers.

C) She developed a strong interest in finance.

D) She tenderly looked after her sick mother.

Question: 22. What do we learn about Hetty Green as a child?

23. A) She made a wise investment in real estate.

B) She sold the restaurant with a substantial profit.

C) She got 1.5 million dollars from her ex-husband.

D) She inherited a big fortune from her father.

Question: 23. How did Hetty Green become rich overnight

24. A) She was extremely mean with her money.

B) She was dishonest in business dealings.

C) She frequently ill-treated her employees.

D) She abused animals including her pet dog.

Question: 24. Why was Hetty Green much hated?

25. A) She made a big fortune from wise investment.

B) She built a hospital with her mother’s money.

C) She made huge donations to charities.

D) She carried on her family’s tradition.

Question: 25. What do we learn about Hetty's daughter?

**Section C**

Direction: In the 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。

Among the kinds of social gestures most significant for second-language teachers are those which are \_\_\_(26)\_\_\_ in form but different in meaning in the two cultures. For example, a Colombian who wants someone to \_\_\_(27)\_\_\_ him often signals with a hand movement in which all the fingers of one hand, cupped, point downward as they move rapidly \_\_\_(28)\_\_\_ .Speakers or English have a similar gesture through the hand may not be cupped and the fingers may be held more loosely, but for them the gesture means goodbye or go away, quite the \_\_\_(29)\_\_\_ of the Colombian gesture. Again, in Colombian, a speaker of English would have to know that when he \_\_\_(30)\_\_\_height he most choose between different gestures depending on whether he is \_\_\_(31)\_\_\_ a human being or an animal. If he keeps the palm of the hand \_\_\_(32)\_\_\_the floor, as he would in his own culture when making known the height of a child, for example, he will very likely be greeted by laughter, in Colombia this gesture is\_\_\_(33)\_\_\_for the description of animals. In order to describe human beings he should keep the palm of his hand \_\_\_(34)\_\_\_to the floor. Substitutions of one gesture for the other often create not only humorous but also\_\_\_(35)\_\_\_ moment. In both of the examples above, speakers from two different cultures have the same gesture, physically, but its meaning differs sharply.

**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 on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Global warming is a trend toward warmer conditions around the world. Part of the warming is natural; we have experienced a 20,000-year-long warming as the last ice age ended and the ice\_\_36\_\_\_away,However , we have already reached temperatures that are in \_\_37\_\_with other minimum-ice periods, so continued warming is likely not natural. We are \_\_38\_\_to a predicted worldwide in increase in temperatures\_\_39\_\_betweem 1℃ and 6℃ over the next 100 years. The warming will be more\_\_40\_\_in some areas, less in other, and some places may even cool off. Likewise, the \_\_41\_\_of this warming will be very different depending on where you are-coastal areas must worry about rising sea levels, while Siberia and northern Canada may become more habitable(宜居的)and \_\_42\_\_for humans than these areas are now.

The fact remains, however, that it will likely get warmer, on \_\_43\_\_, everywhere. Scientists are in general agreement that the warmer conditions we have been experiencing are at least in part the result of a human-induced global warming trend. Some scientists\_\_\_44\_\_that the changes we are seeing fall within the range of random(无规律的)variation-some years are cold, others warm, and we have just had an unremarkable string of warm years\_\_45\_\_\_--but that is becoming an increasingly rare interpretation in the face of continued and increasing warm conditions.

A) appealing I) melted

B) average J) persist

C) contributing K) ranging

D) dramatic　L) recently

E) frequently　M) resolved

F) impact　N) sensible

G) line O) shock

H) maintain

**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.

The End of the Book?

[A] Amazon, by far the largest bookseller in the country, reported on May 19 that it is now selling more books in its electronic Kindle format than in the old paper-and-ink format. That is remarkable, considering that the Kindle has only been around for four years. E-books now account for 14 percent of all book sales in the country and are increasing far faster than overall book sales. E-book sales are up 146 percent over last year, while hardback sales increased 6 percent and paperbacks decreased 8 percent.

[B] Does this spell the doom of the physical book? Certainly not immediately, and perhaps not at all. What it does mean is that the book business will go through a transformation in the next decade or so more profound than any it has seen since Gutenberg introduced printing from moveable type in the 1450s.

[C] Physical books will surely become much rarer in the marketplace. Mass market paperbacks, which have been declining for years anyway, will probably disappear, as will hardbacks for mysteries, thrillers, “romance fiction,” etc. Such books, which only rarely end up in permanent collections, either private or public, will probably only be available as e-books within a few years. Hardback and trade paperbacks for “serious” nonfiction and fiction will surely last longer. Perhaps it will become the mark of an author to reckon with that he or she is still published in hard copy.

[D] As for children’s books, who knows? Children’s books are like dog food in that the purchasers are not the consumers, so the market (and the marketing) is inherently strange.

[E] For clues to the book’s future, let’s look at some examples of technological change and see what happened to the old technology.

[F] One technology replaces another only because the new technology is better, cheaper, or both. The greater the difference, the sooner and more thoroughly the new technology replaces the old. Printing with moveable type on paper dramatically reduced the cost of producing a book compared with the old-fashioned ones handwritten on vellum, which comes from sheepskin. A Bible—to be sure, a long book—required vellum made from 300 sheepskins and countless man-hours of labor. Before printing arrived, a Bible cost more than a middle-class house. There were perhaps 50,000 books in all of Europe in 1450. By 1500 there were 10 million.

[G] But while printing quickly caused the hand written book to die out, handwriting lingered on (继续存在) well into the 16th century. Very special books are still occasionally produced on vellum, but they are one-of-a-kind show pieces.

[H]Sometimes a new technology doesn’t drive the old one out, but only parts of it while forcing the rest to evolve. The movies were widely predicted to drive live theater out of the marketplace, but they didn’t, because theater turned out to have qualities movies could not reproduce. Equally, TV was supposed to replace movies but, again, did not.

[I] Movies did, however, fatally impact some parts of live theater. And while TV didn’t kill movies, it did kill second-rate pictures, shorts, and cartoons.

[J] Nor did TV kill radio. Comedy and drama shows (“Jack Benny,” “Amos and Andy,” “The Shadow”) all migrated to television. But because you can’t drive a car and watch television at the same time, rush hour became radio’s prime, while music, talk, and news radio greatly enlarged their audiences. Radio is today a very different business than in the late 1940s and a much larger one.

[K] Sometimes old technology lingers for centuries because of its symbolic power. Mounted cavalry (骑兵) replaced the chariot (二轮战车) on the battlefield around 1000 BC. But chariots maintained their place in parades and triumphs right up until the end of the Roman Empire 1,500 years later. The sword hasn’t had a military function for a hundred years, but is still part of an officer’s full-dress uniform, precisely because a sword always symbolized “an officer and a gentleman.”

[L] Sometimes new technology is a little cranky (不稳定的) at first. Television repairman was a common occupation in the 1950s, for instance. And so the old technology remains as a backup. Steamships captured the North Atlantic passenger business from sail in the 1840s because of its much greater speed. But steamships didn’t lose their sails until the 1880s, because early marine engines had a nasty habit of breaking down. Until ships became large enough (and engines small enough) to mount two engines side by side, they needed to keep sails. (The high cost of steam and the lesser need for speed kept the majority of the world’s ocean freight moving by sail until the early years of the 20th century.)

[M] Then there is the fireplace. Central heating was present in every upper-and middle-class home by the second half of the 19th century. But functioning fireplaces remain to this day a powerful selling point in a house or apartment. I suspect the reason is a deep-rooted love of the fire. Fire was one of the earliest major technological advances for humankind, providing heat, protection, and cooked food (which is much easier to cat and digest). Human control of fire goes back far enough (over a million years) that evolution could have produced a genetic leaning towards fire as a central aspect of human life.

[N] Books—especially books the average person could afford—haven’t been around long enough to produce evolutionary change in humans. But they have a powerful hold on many people nonetheless, a hold extending far beyond their literary content. At their best, they are works of art and there is a tactile（触觉的）pleasure in books necessarily lost in e-book versions. The ability to quickly thumb through pages is also lost. And a room with books in it induces, at least in some, a feeling not dissimilar to that of a fire in the fireplace on a cold winter’s night.

[O] For these reasons I think physical books will have a longer existence as a commercial product than some currently predict. Like swords, books have symbolic power. Like fireplaces, they induce a sense of comfort and warmth. And, perhaps, similar to sails, they make a useful back-up for when the lights go out.

46. Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.

47. Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.

48. The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.

49. Contrary to many people’s prediction of its death, the film industry survived.

50. Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.

51. Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.

52. The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.

53. A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.

54. Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.

55. A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

**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 60are based on the following passage.

The question of whether our government should promote science and technology or the liberal arts in higher education isn’t an either/or proposition(命题)，although the current emphasis on preparing young Americans for STEM（science, technology, engineering, maths）-related fields can make it seem that way.

The latest congressional report acknowledges the critical importance of technical training, but also asserts that the study of the humanities (人文学科)and social sciences must remain central components of America’s educational system at all levels. Both are critical to producing citizens who can participate effectively in our democratic society, become innovative（创新的)leaders, and benefit from the spiritual enrichment that the reflection on the great ideas of mankind over time provides.

Parents and students who have invested heavily in higher education worry about graduates’ job prospects as technological advances and changes in domestic and global markets transform professions in ways that reduce wages and cut jobs. Under these circumstances, it’s natural to look for what may appear to be the most “practical” way out of the problem “Major in a subject designed to get you a job” seems the obvious answer to some, though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in the humanities characterized as “soft” often, in fact, lead to employment and success in the long run. Indeed, according to surveys, employers have expressed a preference for students who have received a broadly-based education that has taught them to write well, think critically, research creatively, and communicate easily.

Moreover, students should be prepared not just for their first job, but for their 4th and 5th jobs, as there’s little reason to doubt that people entering the workforce today will be called upon to play many different roles over the course of their careers. The ones who will do the best in this new environment will be those whose educations have prepared them to be flexible. The ability to draw upon every available tool and insight—picked up from science, arts, and technology—to solve the problems of the future, and take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves, will be helpful to them and the United States.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. What does the latest congressional report suggest?

A) STEM-related subjects help students find jobs in the information society.

B) The humanities and STEM subjects should be given equal importance.

C) The liberal arts in higher education help enrich students’ spiritual life.

D) Higher education should be adjusted to the practical needs of society.

57. What is the main concern of students when they choose a major?

A) Their interest in relevant subjects.

B) The academic value of the courses.

C) The quality of education to receive.

D) Their chances of getting a good job.

58. What does the author say about the so called soft subjects?

A) The benefit students in their future life.

B) They broaden students’ range of interests.

C) They improve students’ communication skills.

D) They are essential to students’ healthy growth.

59. What kind of job applicants do employers look for?

A) Those who have a strong sense of responsibility.

B) Those who are good at solving practical problems.

C) Those who are likely to become innovative leaders.

D) Those who have received a well-rounded education.

60. What advice does the author give to college students?

A) Seize opportunities to tap their potential.

B) Try to take a variety of practical courses.

C) Prepare themselves for different job options.

D) Adopt a flexible approach to solving problems.

**Passage Two**

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Energy independence. It has a nice ring to it. Doesn’t it? If you think so, you’re not alone, because energy independence has been the dream of American president for decades, and never more so than in the past few years, when the most recent oil price shock has been partly responsible for kicking off the great recession.

“Energy independence” and its rhetorical (修辞的) companion “energy security” are, however, slippery concepts that are rarely though through. What is it we want independence from, exactly?

Most people would probably say that they want to be independent from imported oil. But there are reasons that we buy all that old from elsewhere.

The first reason is that we need it to keep our economy running. Yes, there is a trickle（涓涓细流）of biofuel（生物燃料）available, and more may become available, but most biofuels cause economic waste and environmental destruction.

Second, Americans have basically decided that they don’t really want to produce all their own oil. They value the environmental quality they preserve over their oil imports from abroad. Vast areas of the United States are off-limits to oil exploration and production in the name of environmental protection. To what extent are Americans really willing to endure the environmental impacts of domestic energy production in order to cut back imports?

Third, there are benefits to trade. It allows for economic efficiency, and when we buy things from places that have lower production costs than we do, we benefit. And although you don’t read about this much, the United States is also a large exporter of oil products, selling about 2 million barrels of petroleum products per day to about 90 countries.

There is no question that the United States imports a great deal of energy and, in fact, relies on that steady flow to maintain its economy. When that flow is interrupted, we feel the pain in short supplies and higher prices, At the same time, we derive massive economic benefits when we buy the most affordable energy on the world market and when we engage in energy trade around the world.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What does the author say about energy independence for America?

A) It sounds very attractive.

B) It ensures national security.

C) It will bring oil prices down

D) It has long been everyone’s dream.

62. What does the author think of biofuels?

A) They keep America’s economy running healthily.

B) They prove to be a good alternative to petroleum.

C) They do not provide a sustainable energy supply.

D) They cause serious damage to the environment.

63. Why does America rely heavily on oil imports?

A) It wants to expand its storage of crude oil.

B) Its own oil reserves are quickly running out.

C) It wants to keep its own environment intact.

D) Its own oil production falls short of demand.

64. What does the author say about oil trade?

A) It proves profitable to both sides.

B) It improves economic efficiency.

C) It makes for economic prosperity.

D) It saves the cost of oil exploration.

65. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

A) To justify America’s dependence on oil imports.

B) To arouse Americans’ awareness of the energy crisis.

C) To stress the importance of energy conservation.

D) To explain the increase of international oil trade.

**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.

翻译题目一：为了促进教育公平，中国已投入360亿元，用于改善农村地区教育设施和中强中西部地区农村义务教育（compulsory education）。这些资金用于改善教学设施、购买书籍，使16万多所中小学受益。资金还用于购置音乐和绘画器材。现在农村和山区的儿童可以与沿海城市的儿童一样上音乐和绘画课。一些为接受更好教育而转往城市上学的学生如今又回到了本地农村学校就读。

翻译题目二：中国应进一步发展核能，因为核电目前只占其总发电量的2%，该比例在所有核国家中居第30位，几乎是最低的。2011年3月日本核电站事故后，中国的核能开发停了下来，中止审批新的核电站，并开展全国性的核安全检查。到2012年10月，审批才能又谨慎的恢复。随着技术和安全措施的改进，发生核事故的可能性完全可以降低到最低限度。换句话说核能是可以安全开发和利用的。

翻译题目三：中国教育工作者早就认识到读书对于国家的重要意义，有些教育工作者2003年就建议设立全民读书日。他们强调，人们应当读好书，尤其是经典著作。通过阅读，人们能更好地学会感恩、有责任心和与人合作，而教育的目的正是要培养这些基本素质，阅读对于中小学生尤为重要，假如他们没有这个关键时期培养阅读的兴趣，以后要养成阅读的习惯就很难了。

**2014年6月大学英语四级答案解析（233网校）**

**写作**

解析：与去年的图画作文模式不同，今年又重新回到了话题作文的形式，并且所给话题也是考生非常熟悉的，很容易展开思路。更令人惊奇的是今年的作文虽然有三个话题，但是话题设定的背景信息是趋同的，都是说外国朋友要来中国或来你的家乡或来你的学校，让你介绍一下中国/家乡/学校的特色，目的还是为了推介我们本土的文化特色，看来出题人是越来越看重中国传统文化的弘扬了。去年的翻译题当中就出现了一系列的对中国传统文化的介绍，像中餐，中国结，茶文化，中国园林，中秋等等。所以说，文化题材，特别是有关中国文化特色的题材要成为以后大家复习的重点内容。以后备考四六级的同学一定要多联系这个文化题材的翻译和写作。

**【作文范文】**

If a foreign friend is coming to visit our campus, I would show him or her our school library and the dinning hall. There are several reasons to account for my recommendations. First of all, our university is famous for its unique library, which looks like a beautiful flower (lotus) . It is designed by Bei Lvming, a famous designer in the world, as a result of which there are a host of tourists who would like to take a photo in front of it almost everyday. In addition, it also possesses a large number of books, with many students reading in it everyday, thus in which I'm convinced that you can find the book you like too. Secondly, the dining hall in our school is a wonderful place too. Many delicious Chinese cuisines can be found there, such as noodles, dumplings. You can try cuisines from different places of China in the same dinning hall! Based on the reasons above, I am sure that my foreign friend will enjoy his or her stay here, with me acting as his or her guider.

**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 centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A. See a doctor about her strained shoulder

B.Use a ladder to help her reach the tea.

C.Replace the cupboard with a new one.

D.Place the tea on a lower shelf next time.

1. W: I can’t seem to reach the tea at the back of the cupboard。

M: Oh… Why don’t you use the ladder? You might strain your shoulder。

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

**答案**：B Use a ladder to help her reach the tea.

2. A. At Mary Johnson’s B. In an exhibition hall

C. At a painter’s studio. D. Outside an art gallery.

2. W: Since it’s raining so hard, let’s go and see the new exhibits。

M: That’s a good idea. Mary Johnson is one of my favorite painters。

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

**答案**：D Outside an gallery art.

3. A. The teacher evaluated lacks teaching experience.

B. She does not quite agree with what the man said.

C. The man had better talk with the students himself.

D. New students usually cannot offer a fair evaluation.

3. M: I hear the students gave the new teacher an unfair evaluation。

W: It depends on which student you are talking about。

Q: What does the woman imply?

**答案：**D. New students usually cannot offer a fair evaluation.

4. A. He helped Doris build up the furniture.

B. Doris helped him arrange the furniture.

C. Doris fixed up some of the bookshelves.

D. He was good at assembling bookshelves.

4. W: It must have taken you a long time to fix up all these book shelves。

M: It wasn’t too bad. I got Doris to do some of them。

Q: What does the man mean?

**答案：**C Doris fixed up some of the bookshelves.

5. A. He doesn’t get on with the others.

B. He doesn’t feel at ease in the firm.

C. He has been taken for a fool.

D. He has found a better position.

5. W: Rod, I hear you’ll be leaving at the end of this month. Is it true?

M: Yeah. I’ve been offered a much better position with another firm. I’d be a fool to turn it down。

Q: Why is the man quitting his job?

**答案**：D He has found a better position.

6. A. They should finish the work as soon as possible.

B. He will continue to work in the garden himself.

C. He is tired of doing gardening on weekends.

D. They can hire a gardener to do the work.

6. W: I honestly don’t want to continue the gardening tomorrow, Tony?

M: Neither do I. But I think we should get it over with this weekend。

Q: What does the man mean?

**答案：** A They should finish the book as soon as possible.

7. A. The man has to get rid of the used furniture.

B. The man’s apartment is ready for rent.

C. The furniture is covered with lots of dust.

D. The furniture the man bought is inexpensive.

7. W: You’ve already furnished your apartment?

M: I found some used furniture that was dirt cheap。

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

**答案**：D The furniture the man bought is inexpensive.

8. A. The man will give the mechanic a call.

B. The woman is waiting for a call.

C. The woman is doing some repairs.

D. The man knows the mechanic very well.

8. W: Has the mechanic called the bus repairers?

M: Not yet .I’ll let you know when he calls。

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

**答案：**B The woman is waiting for the call.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A. She had a job interview to attend.

B. She was busy finishing her project.

C. She had to attend an important meeting.

D. She was in the middle of writing an essay.

Question: 9. Why couldn’t the woman’s roommate attend the Shakespearean English class that afternoon?

W: Nothing, it’s just that she submitted a job application yesterday and the company asked her in for an interview today. She’s afraid she won’t be able to attend your class this afternoon though. I’m calling to see whether it would be OK if I gave you her essay. Janet said it’s due today。

**答案：**A She had a job interview to attend

10. A. Accompany her roommate to the classroom.

B. Hand in her roommate’s application form.

C. Submit her roommate’s assignment.

D. Help her roommate with her report.

Question: 10. What favor is the woman going to do for her roommate?

**答案**：C Submit her roommate's assignment

11. A. Where Dr. Ellis’s office is located.

B. When Dr. Ellis leaves his office.

C. Directions to the classroom building.

D. Dr. Ellis’s schedule for the afternoon.

Question: 11. What does the woman want to know at the end of the conversation?

W: Fine, please tell her I’ll be there at 4:00. And Dr. Ellis, one more thing, could you tell me where your office is? Janet told me where your class is, but she didn’t give me directions to your office。

**答案**：A Where Dr. Ellis’s office is located.

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

12. A. He find it rather stressful.

B. He is thinking of quitting it.

C. He can handle it quite well.

D. He has to work extra hours.

Question: 12. What does the man say about his job?

M: Not bad, Jane. I’m involved in several projects and it’s a long working day. But I’m used to that so it doesn’t bother me too much。

**答案：**C He can handle it quite well

13. A. The 6:00 one B. The 6:30 one. C. The 7:00 one D. The 7:30 one

Question: 13. Which train does the man take to work every day?

M: It was terrible at first, especially getting up before dawn to catch that 6:30 train. But it’s bearable now that I’ m used to it。

**答案：**B The 6:30 one

14. A. It is an awful waste of time.

B. He finds it rather unbearable.

C. The time on the train is enjoyable.

D. It is something difficult to get used to.

Question: 14. How does the man feel about commuting to work every day now?

W: Don’t you think it’s an awful waste of time? I couldn’t bear to spend three hours sitting in a train every day。

M: I used to feel the same as you. But now I quite enjoy it。

**答案**：C The time on the train is enjoyable

15. A. Reading newspaper.

B. Chatting with friends.

C. Listening to the daily news.

D. Planning the day’s work.

Question: 15. How does the man spend his time on the morning train?

W: How do you pass the time? Do you bring some work with you to do on the train?

M: Ah, that’s a good question. In the morning, I just sit in comfort and read the papers to catch up with the news. On the way home at night, I relax with a good book or chat with friends or even have a game of bridge。

**答案：**A Reading newspapers.

**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 centre.

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 conversation you have just heard.

16. A) Ignore small details while reading.

B) Read at least several chapters at one sitting.

C) Develop a habit of reading critically.

D) Get key information by reading just once or twice.

Question: 16. What should American college students do to cope with their heavy reading assignments?

**解析**：They don't have time to read a chapter three or four times. They need to extract as much information as possible from the first or second reading.

**答案：**D Get key information by reading just once or twice

17. A) Choose one’s own system of marking.

B) Underline the key words and phrases.

C) Make as few marks as possible.

D) Highlight details in a red color.

Question: 17. What suggestion does the speaker give about marking a textbook?

**解析**：Marking a book is a useful skill, but it's important to do it right. First, read a chapter with one pen in your hand and others next to you on the desk. Second, read a whole paragraph before you mark anything. Don't mark too much. Usually you will mark about 10% of a passage. Third, decide on your own system for marking.

**答案：**A Choose one's own system of marking

18. A) By reading the textbooks carefully again.

B) By reviewing only the marked parts.

C) By focusing on the notes in the margins.

D) By comparing notes with their classmates.

Question: 18. How should students prepare for an exam according to the speaker?

**解析**：Maybe you will put question marks in the margin when you don't understand something and before an exam. Instead, you just need to review your marks and you can save a lot of time.

**答案**：B By reviewing only the marked parts.

**Passage Two**

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

19. A) The sleep a person needs varies from day to day.

B) The amount of sleep for each person is similar.

C) One can get by with a couple of hours of sleep.

D) Everybody needs some sleep for survival.

Question: 19. What is taken for granted by most people?

解析：The thought of having no sleep for 24 hours or more isn't a pleasant one for most people.

答案： D Everybody needs some sleep for survival.

20. A) It is a made-up story. C) It is a rare exception.

B) It is beyond cure. D) It is due to an accident.

Question: 20. What do doctors think of Al Herpin's case?

**解析：**But a man named Al Herpin turned out to be a real exception, for supposedly, he never slept!

**答案**：C It is a rare exception

21. A) His extraordinary physical condition.

B) His mother’s injury just before his birth.

C) The unique surroundings of his living place.

D) The rest he got from sitting in a rocking chair.

Question: 21. What could have accounted for Al Herpin's sleeplessness?

**解析**：Herpin offered the only clue to his condition. He remembered some talk about his mother having been injured several days before he had been born.

**答案**：B His mother's injury just before his birth.

**Passage Three**

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

22. A) She invested in stocks and shares on Wall Street.

B) She learned to write for financial newspapers.

C) She developed a strong interest in finance.

D) She tenderly looked after her sick mother.

Question: 22. What do we learn about Hetty Green as a child?

解析：Hetty Green was a very spoiled, only child. She was born in Massachusetts USA in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and opened her own bank account.

**答案：**C She developed a strong interest in finance

23. A) She made a wise investment in real estate.

B) She sold the restaurant with a substantial profit.

C) She got 1.5 million dollars from her ex-husband.

D) She inherited a big fortune from her father.

Question: 23. How did Hetty Green become rich overnight?

**解析**：Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited 7.5 million dollars.

答案：D She inherited a big fortune from her father

24. A) She was extremely mean with her money.

B) She was dishonest in business dealings.

C) She frequently ill-treated her employees.

D) She abused animals including her pet dog.

Question: 24. Why was Hetty Green much hated?

**解析**：Hetty’s meanness was well-known. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken biscuits which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much loved dog. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt.

**答案**：A She was extremely mean with her money

25. A) She made a big fortune from wise investment.

B) She built a hospital with her mother’s money.

C) She made huge donations to charities.

D) She carried on her family’s tradition.

Question: 25. What do we learn about Hetty's daughter?

**解析**：When she died in 1916 she left her children 100 million dollars. Her daughter built a hospital with her money.

**答案**：B She built a hospital with her mother's money

**Section C**

Direction: In the 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。

Among the kinds of social gestures most significant for second-language teachers are those which are \_\_\_(26)\_\_\_ in form but different in meaning in the two cultures. For example, a Colombian who wants someone to \_\_\_(27)\_\_\_ him often signals with a hand movement in which all the fingers of one hand, cupped, point downward as they move rapidly \_\_\_(28)\_\_\_ .Speakers or English have a similar gesture through the hand may not be cupped and the fingers may be held more loosely, but for them the gesture means goodbye or go away, quite the \_\_\_(29)\_\_\_ of the Colombian gesture. Again, in Colombian, a speaker of English would have to know that when he \_\_\_(30)\_\_\_height he most choose between different gestures depending on whether he is \_\_\_(31)\_\_\_ a human being or an animal. If he keeps the palm of the hand \_\_\_(32)\_\_\_the floor, as he would in his own culture when making known the height of a child, for example, he will very likely be greeted by laughter, in Colombia this gesture is\_\_\_(33)\_\_\_for the description of animals. In order to describe human beings he should keep the palm of his hand \_\_\_(34)\_\_\_to the floor. Substitutions of one gesture for the other often create not only humorous but also\_\_\_(35)\_\_\_ moment. In both of the examples above, speakers from two different cultures have the same gesture, physically, but its meaning differs sharply.

**答案：**

26. identical

27. approach

28. back and forth

29. opposite

30. indicates

31. referring to

32. parallel to

33. reserved

34. at the right angle

35. embarrassing

**选词填空**

36. I) melted

本空是谓语，需要动词，且空前并列成分谓语用的是过去式ended，因此需要过去式。备选的有melted(融化)和resolved(决心)，能与空前ice构成合理意思、且与空后away构成搭配的只有melted，表示“冰川融化”。

37. G) line

本空空前是介词，因此需要名词性成分，且要考虑与空后的with构成搭配。符合要求的只有line(in line with，与……一致)。意思是我们已经接近“与其他最小冰川期时一致的温度”。

38. C) contributing

前句用完成时表示已经达到的状态，本句we are描述的则是正在发生的过程，需要动词的ing形式，且要考虑与空后的介词to构成搭配。备选的有appealing to(呼吁、上诉)、contributing to(促成、导致)，ranging后不直接与介词to构成搭配。意思合理的只有contributing，为“我们正促成世界范围内气温的升高”。

39. K) ranging

本空引领的是temperature的后置定语，需要动词分词。备选的有appealing(呼吁、上诉)、ranging(范围在……)和resolved(决心)。空后的between 1℃ and 6 ℃明显是范围区间，因此ranging合乎语义。range between/from A and B为常用搭配。

40. D) dramatic

本空作为表语，且空前有more，提示了本空需要形容词。备选的有appealing(有吸引力的)、dramatic(戏剧性的、突发的)和sensible(明智的)。这里描述的是气候变化的效果，因此dramatic意思更合适，意为“某些地方的气候变化会更加戏剧化”。后半句提到的有些地方可能cool off(变冷)也是暗示气候变化的突发及剧烈。

41. F) impact

空前的the暗示本空需要名词。备选的有average(平均)、impact(影响)和shock(震惊)。impact和shock都能用于与warming构成搭配，但后面提到的different depending on where you are提示了本空应当是一个较为宽泛的概念，故impact更合适，意为“气候变暖的影响因所在地不同而不同”。

42. A) appealing

空前的and提示了本空与and前的habitable(宜居的)同词性且义相近。因此本空需要形容词，备选的有appealing(有吸引力的)和sensible(明智的)。意思上与habitable更能并列、描述本句所说的Siberia and northern Canada的影视appealing，表示“西伯利亚和加拿大北部可能会变得更宜居、更吸引人”。

43. B) average

空前介词on提示了本空需要名词性成分与之构成搭配。备选的有average(平均)和shock(震惊)。这里意思更合理的是average，且on average是固定搭配“平均地”。

44. H) maintain

本空需要谓语，且前句所用为一般现在时，考虑到本句主语为复数scientists，因此本空需要动词原形。备选的有maintain(维持、坚称)、persist(坚持)和shock(震惊)。但persist为不及物动词，而本空后有宾语从句;shock意思不合适是且一般后面接人。因此只能选maintain。意为“有些科学家坚称……”。

45. L) recently

本空所在句不缺其它成分，本空需要副词。备选的又frequently(频繁地)和recently(最近)。空前提到科学家认为气候变化无规律，有些年冷、有些年热(some years are cold, others warm)。本空所在的we have just had an unremarkable string of warm years应当是顺着科学家的观点而来，解释我们现在所处的正好是偏热的年份期。因此本空用recently强调当下更佳。若选frequently表示“我们频繁处在偏热的年份”，则与科学家所持的气温冷热无规律交替的观点不相符合。

**段落匹配**

46. Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.

答案：C

解析：对应C段末句。printed versions(纸质版本)对应hard copy(印刷版本)，be considered important ones(被认为重要)对应become the mark…to reckon(认为是标志)。

47. Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.

答案：N

解析：对应N段第三句提到的tactile pleasure in books(书本的触觉上的愉悦)。

48. The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.

答案：J

解析：对应J段最后两句。changed greatly(巨大改变)对应a very different business(相当不同的行业)，attracts more listeners(吸引更多听众)对应enlarged their audience(扩大受众面)。

49. Contrary to many people’s prediction of its death, the film industry survived.

答案：H

解析：对应H段第二句。many people’s prediction对应widely predicted。

50. Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.

答案：A

解析：这是对A段所描述的电子书在近几年内大幅增长的现象的概括。

51. Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.

答案：L

解析：对应L段第三句。continues to exist(继续存在)对应remain(保持)，reliability(可靠)对应backup(支持、后盾)。

52. The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.

答案：B

解析：对应B段第三句。make changes(做出改变)对应go through a transformation(经历转变)，not seen for centuries是对该句后部分时间表达的概括。

53. A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.

答案：F

解析：对应F段第一句。a clear advantage(明显优势)岁对better, cheaper or both的概括。take the place of(代替)对应replace(代替)。

54. Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.

答案：C

解析：完全对应C段第二句。

55. A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

答案：M

解析：对应M段第三句。has a stronger appeal to buyers(对购买者有很强吸引力)对应a powerful selling point(强劲卖点)。

**仔细阅读**

**Passage One**

56. What does the latest congressional report suggest?

A) STEM-related subjects help students find jobs in the information society.

B) The humanities and STEM subjects should be given equal importance.

C) The liberal arts in higher education help enrich students’ spiritual life.

D) Higher education should be adjusted to the practical needs of society.

解析：56.B

本题属于观点型细节题，问最近的一次国会报告提出了什么建议。根据题干定位词latest congressional report 定位到文章第二段第一句。Acknowledge意为“承认”，引出观点。前半句非常简单，“最近的一次国会报告承认了技术训练的关键性”，后半句以but进行语义转折，意为“但是他们也认为关于人文学科和社会科学的研究都必须在任何等级的美国教育系统中作为核心部分”。之后的both areas are critical to…都是在描述这两门学科对塑造人才的积极影响，可以略读。

再来看四个选项。

A. STEM在第一段有解释，分别由science, technology, engineering和maths的首字母组成，意为“科学”，“技术”，“工程学”和“数学”。所以A选项的意思是“与STEM相关的学科可以帮助学生在信息社会找到工作”。文章对于STEM的影响的描述只出现在第二段的最后一句话，但没有提及能帮助找工作，属于无中生有，排除。

B. 意思是“人文学科和STEM应该被给与相同的重要性”。通过第二段第一句话but后面的内容可以确定B为正选。选项唯一的难点是STEM在文中是以social science进行同义替换的方式出现的。Should be given equal importance和原文的must remain central components of …对应。

C. “高等教育的文科能帮助学生丰富精神世界”。C选项的干扰性同样来自于第二段的最后一句，但需要注意的是原文所说的spiritual enrichment是由reflection on the great ideas of mankind提供而非选项所指的liberal arts. 故C排除。

D. “高等教育应该适用于社会的实际需求”。这个选项属于无中生有，比较容易排除。

57. What is the main concern of students when they choose a major?

A) Their interest in relevant subjects.

B) The academic value of the courses.

C) The quality of education to receive.

D) Their chances of getting a good job.

解析：57.D

题目问学生选择专业时主要关心什么。结合顺序原则可以大致定位到第三段，本段前两句话讲述了家长和学生们在为高等教育做出巨大投资之后所以担心的问题就是市场的变化可能会导致孩子们将来就业机会变少以及工资降低。并且根据这个大背景提出了一个公认的解决的办法，也就是由题干中的major定位到的本段第三句，“Major in a subject designed to get you a job”seems the obvious answer to some,… 意思是“选择一个为给你找到工作而设计的专业是大部分人认可大答案”。

A.“对相关专业的兴趣。”

B.“课程的学术价值。”

C.“接受的教育的质量。”

D.“找到工作的机会。”原文的同义改写，锁定D答案。

58. What does the author say about the so called soft subjects?

A) The benefit students in their future life.

B) They broaden students’ range of interests.

C) They improve students’ communication skills.

D) They are essential to students’ healthy growth.

解析：58.A

问作者如何评价所谓的“软”学科。本题答案依然出自于第三段，57题定位句的后半句，即though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in the humanities characterized as “soft” often, in fact, lead to employment and success in the long run.本句的disciplines与subjects都是“学科”的意思，所以这句话可以翻译成“尽管他们忽略一个事实，那就是人文学科中那些被描述成“软”学科的，通常能够能够促成将来的就业和成功”。

A.“他们会在将来的生活使学生受益。”benefit与原文的lead to employment and success对应，in their future与原文的in the long run对应。A为正选。

B.“他们能扩大学生的兴趣。”

C.“他们能提高学生的交流能力。”

D.“他们对于学生的健康成长至关重要。”BCD均为无中生有，直接排除。

59. What kind of job applicants do employers look for?

A) Those who have a strong sense of responsibility.

B) Those who are good at solving practical problems.

C) Those who are likely to become innovative leaders.

D) Those who have received a well-rounded education.

解析：59.D

问老板想找什么类型的应聘者。答案出自第三段最后一句话，employers have expressed a preference for students who received a broadly-based education that has taught them how to write well, think carefully, research creatively, and communicate easily. 这句话非常直白地告诉我们老板所偏爱的员工是接受过broadly-based education的人，即“全方位教育”，所以与这句话有相同描述的选项即为正选。

A.“那些有强烈责任感的人。”

B.“那些能够解决实际问题的人。”

C.“那些有可能成为有创新力的领导的人。”

D.“那些接受过全方位教育的人。”well-rounded是broadly-based的同义改写，所以D为正选。

60. What advice does the author give to college students?

A) Seize opportunities to tap their potential.

B) Try to take a variety of practical courses.

C) Prepare themselves for different job options.

D) Adopt a flexible approach to solving problems.

解析：60.D

问作者给大学生提了什么建议。全文只有四段话，前三段都已经用于解决之前的四道题，所以最后一题自然而然地定位到最后一段。并且由第一句里的students should…可以看出这段话主要是在讨论相关的建议。由于没有具体的定位词可以参考，所以一般情况下咱们需要快速读完整段话再一一对应选项看有没有符合的内容。

A.“寻找机会开发自己的潜力。”

B.“试着参加各种实际课程。”

C.“为不同的工作选择做好准备。”

D.“采取灵活的方法来解决问题。”

本题选择D。答案出自于本段的最后两句话。意思是“能在这种环境下做到最好的一定是那些已经让自己做好随时变通的准备的人。”以及最后作者还评价“能够利用任何可用的工具——不管是来自己于哪个学科，去解决问题，并且利用机会表现自己”的能力会产生很大的帮助。D选项就是对原文的归纳和总结，ABC属于无中生有的干扰项。

Passage Two

61. What does the author say about energy independence for America?

A) It sounds very attractive.

B) It ensures national security.

C) It will bring oil prices down.

D) It has long been everyone’s dream.

解析：61、A 此题并非主旨题，按顺序原则及题干信息定位首段。 “If you think so, you’re not alone”表明作者持有同样想法，答案往“so”前面找——“Energy independence. It has a nice ring to it, doesn’t it?” have a nice ring to sth.表示“听起来不错，令人向往”的意思，选项A的attractive是其同义改写。即使不了解短语，根据nice可判断正态度，答案选A。

62. What does the author think of biofuels?

A) They keep America’s economy running healthily.

B) They prove to be a good alternative to petroleum.

C) They do not provide a sustainable energy supply.

D) They cause serious damage to the environment.

解析：62、D 由题干信息biofuels定位在第四段落。定位句本身出现but强调：“but most biofuels are a Faustian bargain, causing economic waste and environmental destruction. ”but后面的强调才是作者对于biofuels的真正想法——causing economic waste and environmental destruction。选项中AB选项均为正态度，与原文不符直接排除。原文中C选项为干扰选项，“可持续的能源供给”，文章未提及。

63. Why does America rely heavily on oil imports?

A) It wants to expand its storage of crude oil.

B) Its own oil reserves are quickly running out.

C) It wants to keep its own environment intact.

D) Its own oil production falls short of demand.

解析：63 、C 按照阅读出题的“顺序原则”直接看到下一段(第五段)。首句“Americans have basically decided that they don’t really want to produce all their own oil. ”美国人不愿意自己产油，是63题题干信息当中“…America rely on heavily on oil imports”的同义改写。根据“金三句原则”定位到定位句的下一句“the American people…decided that they value the environmental quality they preserve over their oil imports from abroad. ” 相比从国外进口石油，美国人更看重环境质量，由此判断，答案选C——“keep environment intact”。

64. What does the author say about oil trade?

A) It proves profitable to both sides. C) It makes for economic prosperity.

B) It improves economic efficiency. D) It saves the cost of oil exploration.

解析：64、A 根据定位词oil trade以及顺序原则定位到文章最后一段。根据文章主旨和前文内容，或者是根据定位段信息可知“United States imports a great of energy”，让能源输出国有利可图，而同时“At the same time”，美国本身也有自身利益——“we derive massive economic benefits…when we engage in energy trade around the world.”，答案选A——“It proves profitable to both sides”。

65. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

A) To justify America’s dependence on oil imports.

B) To arouse Americans’ awareness of the energy crisis.

C) To stress the importance of energy conservation.

D) To explain the increase of international oil trade.

解析：65、A 问作者写作意图，即问全文主旨。根据各段首句以及串联五个题干信息可得知，文章主要讨论“America”的“energy independence”，就可以直接排除BCD选项了。为做题保险，还要进一步确认。由文章末端的结尾“At the same time, we derive massive economic benefits…when we engage in energy trade around the world.” 可得知作者态度还是站在“oil imports”这一边的，因为可以得到“massive economic benefits”，所以作者还是在为“oil imports”而申辩的。答案选A。

**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.

**翻译题目一**：为了促进教育公平，中国已投入360亿元，用于改善农村地区教育设施和中强中西部地区农村义务教育（compulsory education）。这些资金用于改善教学设施、购买书籍，使16万多所中小学受益。资金还用于购置音乐和绘画器材。现在农村和山区的儿童可以与沿海城市的儿童一样上音乐和绘画课。一些为接受更好教育而转往城市上学的学生如今又回到了本地农村学校就读。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

<考点解析>

本次四级翻译要求我们总共翻译5句话，重点考查了下面这些知识点。

① 为了促进…in order to promote…

这里的“为了”除了用in order to是常想到的表达之外，for/for the purpose of。.均可灵活替换。此外，“促进”除了可以用promote,还可以用其它的同义词替换，比如further/boost等。

② 360亿元：36 billion

注意：数字的表达。如果写成360 billion or 36 billions都是错误的！

③ 改善教育设施和加强农村义务教育

improve educational facilities and strengthen rural compulsory education

⑤ 资金用于…funds are used to…

这里要注意“用于”暗含了被动的含义。要清楚be used to do sth和be used to doing sth 以及used to do sth。的区别。

⑥ 使16万多所中小学受益

….benefiting more than 160,000 primary and secondary schools。

这里可以用现在分词作伴随状语，还可以用 to make ….beneficial来表达。

⑦ 为接受更好教育而转往城市上学的学生

students who has transferred to city schools to receive a better education

“为接受更好教育而转往城市上学”这个比较长的定语，可以处理成定语从句，同时还可以用分词短语作后置定语来表达，即students transferred to city schools to receive a better education。

【翻译译文】：In order to promote equity in education, China has invested 36 billion yuan for the improvement of educational facilities in rural areas and strengthening of rural compulsory education Midwest. These funds were used to improve the teaching facilities, purchase of books, so that more than 160,000 primary and secondary income. Funds are also used to purchase music and painting equipment. Now children in rural and mountainous areas with children’s coastal cities like music and painting lessons. Some receive a better education for the city school students now transferred back to the local rural schools.

**翻译题目二**：中国应进一步发展核能，因为核电目前只占其总发电量的2%，该比例在所有核国家中居第30位，几乎是最低的。2011年3月日本核电站事故后，中国的核能开发停了下来，中止审批新的核电站，并开展全国性的核安全检查。到2012年10月，审批才能又谨慎的恢复。随着技术和安全措施的改进，发生核事故的可能性完全可以降低到最低限度。换句话说核能是可以安全开发和利用的。

词汇考点：

核能：nuclear power

(中国)总发电量；the total amount of electricity produced in China

占（比例）：take up

居（位）rank No.. among..

核电站：nuclear power station

审批权：the examination and approval authority

谨慎地：with caution

恢复：resume

安全措施：safety measures

语法考点： 被动语态

【翻译译文】

China should further develop nuclear energy because nuclear power accounts for only 2% of its total generating capacity currently. Such proportion ranks the thirtieth in all the countries possessing nuclear power, which is almost the last.

After Japan’s nuclear power accident in March 2011, nuclear power development in China was suspended, so was the approval of new nuclear power plants. Also, the national safety check for the nuclear power was carried out. IT was not until October 2012 that the approval was prudently resumed.

With the improvement of technology and safety measures, there is little possibility for nuclear accidents to happen. In other words, there won’t be any trouble to develop and exploit the nuclear power.

**翻译题目三**：中国教育工作者早就认识到读书对于国家的重要意义，有些教育工作者2003年就建议设立全民读书日。他们强调，人们应当读好书，尤其是经典著作。通过阅读，人们能更好地学会感恩、有责任心和与人合作，而教育的目的正是要培养这些基本素质，阅读对于中小学生尤为重要，假如他们没有这个关键时期培养阅读的兴趣，以后要养成阅读的习惯就很难了。

【翻译译文】Chinese education workers have already realized the significance of reading for a nation. Some workers suggested that we should have a national reading day in 2003. They emphasized that people should read good books especially the classical ones. Through reading, people can learn better how to be grateful, responsible and cooperative. The goal of education is to cultivate these basic personalities. Reading is especially important for middle and primary school students. Suppose they don't nurture the interest of reading at that key moment, it will be harder to develop a habit to read books.

点评：翻译部分的难度比2013年的考试是有所变化的，具体表现为：考试重心转向于中国文化和社会发展——中国教育公平，培养读书习惯和核能的开发。翻译与作文对于句型的应用是一样的，但词汇方面则要注意“语内翻译”方法的应用，把原文中的陌生词汇转化为熟知词汇，应用起来得心应手。

# 2014年12月英语四级考试真题及答案(第1套)

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**  
Directions**:** For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to write a short essay about a classmate ofyours who has influenced you most in college. Youshould state the reasons and write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.  
  
**注意：**此部分试题在答题卡1上  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)**

Section A  
Directions:In this section,you will hear 8 shortconversations and 2 long conversations.At the end of each conversation,one or more questionswill be asked about what was said.Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken onlyonce.After each question there will be a pause.During the pause,you must read the four choicesmarked A),B),C)and D),and decide which is the best answer,Then mark the corresponding letteron Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**

1.

A． The woman is fussy about the cleanness of the apartment.

B． He has not cleaned the apartment since his mother's visit.

C． He does not remember when his mother came over.

D． His mother often helps him to clean the apartment.

2.

A． The bus stop is only two minutes' walk.

B． The running made him short of breath.

C． They might as well take the next bus.

D． The woman is late by a couple of minutes.

3.

A． She is suffering a pain in her neck.

B． She is likely to replace Miss Smith.

C． She has to do extra work for a few days.

D． She is quite sick of working overtime.

4.

A． Change her job.

B． Buy a dishwasher.

C． Open a flower shop.

D． Start her own business.

5.

A． He forgot where he had left the package.

B． He slipped on his way to the post office.

C． He wanted to deliver the package himself.

D． He failed to do what he promised to do.

6.

A． The speakers do not agree with each other.

B． The woman does not like horror films.

C． The man pays for the tickets as a rule.

D． The speakers happened to meet in the cinema.

7.

A． The woman is just as unlucky as the man.

B． The woman is more sensitive than the man.

C． The speakers share a common view on love.

D． The speakers are unhappy with their marriage.

8.

A． Preparations for a forum.

B． Participants in the forum.

C． Organizers of a forum.

D． Expectations of the forum.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9.

A． France.

B． Scandinavia.

C． Russia.

D． East Europe.

10.

A． More women will be promoted in the workplace.

B． More women will overcome their inadequacies.

C． More women will receive higher education.

D． More women will work outside the family.

11.

A． Try hard to protect women's rights.

B． Educate men to respect women more.

C． Help women acquire more professional skills.

D． Spend more time changing women's attitudes.

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

12.

A． In a restaurant.

B． In a hotel lobby.

C． At the man's office.

D． At the woman's place.

13.

A． He is the chief designer of the latest bike model.

B． He has completed an overseas market survey.

C． He is the Managing Director of Jayal Motors.

D． He has just come back from a trip to Africa.

14.

A． To select the right model.

B． To get a good import agent.

C． To convince the board members.

D． To cut down production costs.

15.

A． His flexibility.

B． His vision.

C． His intelligence.

D． His determination.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you willhear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After youhear 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 tho centre.

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． How being an identical twin influences one's identity.

B． Why some identical twins keep their identities secret.

C． Why some identical twins were separated from birth.

D． How identical twins are born, raised and educated.

17.

A． Their second wives were named Linda.

B． They grew up in different surroundings.

C． Their first children were both daughters.

D． They both got married when they were 39.

18.

A． They want to find out the relationship between environment and biology.

B． They want to see what characteristics distinguish one from the other.

C． They want to understand how twins communicate when far apart.

D． They want to know whether twins can feel each other's pain.

Passage Two

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

19. A． It is especially attractive to children and the young.

B． It is the first choice of vacationers on the Continent.

C． It is as comfortable as living in a permanent house.

D． It is an inexpensive way of spending a holiday.

20.

A． It has a solid plastic frame.

B． It consists of an inner and an outer tent.

C． It is very convenient to set up.

D． It is sold to many Continental countries.

21.

A． A groundsheet.

B． A gas stove.

C． A kitchen extension.

D． A spare tent.

Passage Three

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

22.

A． It covers 179 square miles.

B． It is as big as New York City.

C． It covers 97 square kilometers.

D． It is only half the size of Spain.

23.

A． Its geographic features attracted many visitors.

B． Its citizens enjoyed a peaceful, comfortable life.

C． It imported food from foreign countries.

D． It was cut off from the rest of the world.

24.

A． The fast development of its neighboring countries.

B． The increasing investment by developed countries.

C． The building of roads connecting it with neighboring countries.

D． The establishing of diplomatic relations with France and Spain.

25. A． They work on their farms.

B． They work in the tourist industry.

C． They raise domestic animals.

D． They make traditional handicrafts.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read forthe first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for thesecond 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。

"Don't take many English courses; they won't help you get a decent job." "Sign up formanagement classes, so you'll be ready to join the family business when you graduate."

Sound (26)\_\_\_\_\_? Many of us have heard suggestions like these(27) \_\_\_\_byparents or

others close to us. Such comments often seem quite reasonable.

Why, then, should suggestions like these be taken with (28) \_\_\_? The reason is theyrelate

 to decisions you should make. You are the one who must (29)\_\_\_\_\_theirconsequences.

One of the worst reasons to follow a particular path in life is that other people want you to.Decisions that affect your life should be your decisions--decisions you make after you'veconsidered various (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and chosen the path that suits you best.

Making your own decisions does not mean that you should (31) \_\_\_\_\_ the suggestions

ofothers. For instance, your parents do have their own unique experiences that may make theiradvice helpful, and having (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a great deal of your personal history, they mayhave a clear view of your strengths and weaknesses. Still, their views are not necessarilyaccurate. They may still see you as a child, (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_care and protection. Or theymay see only your strengths. Or, in some unfortunate cases, they may (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yourflaws and shortcomings.

People will always be giving you advice.Ultimately, though, you have to make yourown(35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)**Section A  
Directions**:** In this section, there is a passage withten blanks. You are required to select one word foreach blank from a list of choices given in a word bankfollowing the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Eachchoice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter on AnswerSheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bankmore than once.  
Questions **36** to **45** are based on the following passage**.**  
  
One principle of taxation, called the benefit principle, states that people should pay taxesbased on the benefits they receive from government services. This principle tries to makepublic goods similar to \_\_36\_\_ goods. It seems reasonable that a person who often goes tothe movies pays more in \_\_37\_\_ for movie tickets than a person who rarely goes. And \_\_38\_\_ aperson who gets great benefit from a public good should pay more for it than a person whogets little benefit.  
The gasoline tax, for instance, is sometimes \_\_39\_\_ using the benefits principle. In somestates, \_\_40\_\_ from the gasoline tax are used to build and maintain roads. Because those whobuy gasoline are the same people who use the roads, the gasoline tax might be viewed as a\_\_41\_\_ way to pay this government service.  
The benefits principle can also be used to argue that wealthy citizens should pay higher taxesthan poorer ones, \_\_42\_\_ because the wealthy benefit more from public services. Consider, forexample, the benefits of police protection from \_\_43\_\_. Citizens with much to protect getgreater benefit from police than those with less to protect. Therefore, according to thebenefits principle, the wealthy should \_\_44\_\_ more than the poor to the cost of \_\_45\_\_ thepolice force. The same argument can be used for many other public services, such as fireprotection, national defense, and the court system.  
  
A) adapt  
B) contribute  
C) exerting  
D) expenses  
E) fair  
F) justified  
G) maintaining  
H) private  
I) provided  
J) revenues  
K) similarly  
L) simply  
M) theft  
N) total  
O) wealth

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 paragraphfrom which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Eachparagraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter onAnswer Sheet 2.

Growing Up Colored  
  
[A] You wouldn't know Piedmont anymore—my Piedmont, I mean—the town in West Virginiawhere I learned to be a colored boy.  
[B] The 1950s in Piedmont was a time to remember, or at least to me. People were alwaysproud to be from Piedmont—lying at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the mightyPotomac. We knew God gave America no more beautiful location. I never knew colored peopleanywhere who were crazier about mountains and water, flowers and trees, fishing and hunting.For as long as anyone could remember, we could outhunt, outshoot, and outswim the whiteboys in the valley.  
[C] The social structure of Piedmont was something we knew like the back of our hands. It wasan immigrant town; white Piedmont was Italian and Irish, with a handful of wealthy WASPs (盎格鲁撒克逊裔的白人新教徒) on East Hampshire Street, and "ethnic" neighborhoods of working-class people everywhere else, colored and white.  
[D] For as long as anyone can remember, Piedmont's character has been completely bound upwith the Westvaco paper mill: its prosperous past and doubtful future. At first glance, thetown is a typical dying mill center. Many once beautiful buildings stand empty, evidencing abygone time of spirit and pride. The big houses on East Hampshire Street are no longerproud, as they were when I was a kid.  
[E] Like the Italians and the Irish, most of the colored people migrated to Piedmont at the turnof the 20th century to work at the paper mill, which opened in 1888. All the colored men at thepaper mill worked on "the platform"—loading paper into trucks until the craft unions werefinally integrated in 1968. Loading is what Daddy did every working day of his life. That's whatalmost every colored grown-up I knew did.  
[F] Colored people lived in three neighborhoods that were clearly separated. Welcome to theColored Zone, a large stretched banner could have said. And it felt good in there, like walkingaround your house in bare feet and underwear, or snoring right out loud on the couch in front ofthe TV—enveloped by the comforts of home, the warmth of those you love.  
[G] Of course, the colored world was not so much a neighborhood as a condition of existence.And though our own world was seemingly self-contained, it impacted on the white world ofPiedmont in almost every direction. Certainly, the borders of our world seemed to be impactedon when some white man or woman showed up where he or she did not belong, such as at theblack Legion Hall. Our space was violated when one of them showed up at a dance or a party.The rhythms would be off. The music would sound not quite right: attempts to pat the beat offjust so. Everybody would leave early.  
[H] Before 1955, most white people were just shadowy presences in our world, vague figures ofpower like remote bosses at the mill or tellers at the bank. There were exceptions, of course,the white people who would come into our world in ritualized, everyday ways we all understood.Mr. Mail Man, Mr. Insurance Man, Mr. White-and-Chocolate Milk Man, Mr. Landlord Man, Mr.Police Man: we called white people by their trade, like characters in a mystery play. Mr.Insurance Man would come by every other week to collect premiums on college or deathpolicies, sometimes 50 cents or less.  
[I] "It's no disgrace to be colored," the black entertainer Bert Williams famously observed earlyin the century, "but it is awfully inconvenient." For most of my childhood, we couldn't cat inrestaurants or sleep in hotels, we couldn't use certain bathrooms or try on clothes in stores.Mama insisted that we dress up when we went to shop. She was carefully dressed when shewent to clothing stores, and wore white pads called shields under her arms so her dress orblouse would show no sweat. "We'd like to try this on," she'd say carefully, uttering her wordsprecisely and properly. "We don't buy clothes we can't try on," she'd say when they declined,and we'd walk out in Mama's dignified (有尊严的) manner. She preferred to shop where we hadan account and where everyone knew who she was.  
[J] At the Cut-Rate Drug Store, no one colored was allowed to sit down at the counter ortables, with one exception: my father. I don't know for certain why Carl Dadisman, the owner,wouldn't stop Daddy from sitting down. But I believe it was in part because Daddy was so light-colored, and in part because, during his shift at the phone company, he picked up orders forfood and coffee for the operators. Colored people were supposed to stand at the counter, gettheir food to go, and leave. Even when Young Doc Bess would set up the basketball team withfree Cokes after one of many victories, the colored players had to stand around and drink out ofpaper cups while the white players and cheerleaders sat down in comfortable chairs and drankout of glasses.  
[K] I couldn't have been much older than five or six as I sat with my father at the Cut-Rate oneafternoon, enjoying two scoops of caramel ice cream. Mr. Wilson, a stony-faced, broodingIrishman, walked by.  
"Hello, Mr. Wilson," my father said.  
"Hello, George."  
[L] I was genuinely puzzled. Mr. Wilson must have confused my father with somebody else,but who? There weren't any Georges among the colored people in Piedmont. "Why don't you tellhim your name, Daddy?" I asked loudly. "Your name isn't George."  
"He knows my name, boy," my father said after a long pause. "He calls all colored peopleGeorge."  
[M] I knew we wouldn't talk about it again; even at that age, 1 was given to understand thatthere were some subjects it didn't do to worry to death about. Now that I have children, Irealize that what distressed my father wasn't so much the Mr. Wilsons of the world as thepainful obligation to explain the racial facts of life to someone who hadn't quite learned themyet. Maybe Mr. Wilson couldn't hurt my father by calling him George; but I hurt him by askingto know why.  
  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**  
  
46. The author felt as a boy that his life in a separated neighborhood was casual and cozy.  
47. There is every sign of decline at the paper mill now.  
48. One reason the author's father could sit and eat at the drug store was that he didn't lookthat dark.  
49. Piedmont was a town of immigrants from different parts of the world.  
50. In spite of the awful inconveniences caused by racial prejudice, the author's familymanaged to live a life of dignity.  
51. The author later realized he had caused great distress to his father by asking why he waswrongly addressed.  
52. The author took pride in being from Piedmont because of its natural beauty.  
53. Colored people called white people by the business they did.  
54. Colored people who lived in Piedmont did heavy manual jobs at the paper mill.  
55. The colored people felt uneasy at the presence of the whites in their neighborhood.

Section C

Directions**:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read forthe first time，you should listen carefully for its general idea.When the passage is read for thesecond 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。**

Passage OneQuestions **56** to **60** are based on the following passage**.**  
  
Children are a delight. They are our future. But sadly, hiring someone to take care of themwhile you go to work is getting more expensive by the year.  
Earlier this month, it was reported that the cost of enrolling an infant or small kid at a childcarecenter rose 3% in 2012, faster than the overall cost of living. There are now large strips of thecountry where daycare for an infant costs more than a tenth of the average married couple'sincome.  
This is not necessarily a new trend, but it is a somewhat puzzling one. The price ofprofessional childcare has been rising since the 1980s. Yet during that time, pay forprofessional childcare workers has stood still. Actually caregivers make less today, in realterms, than they did in 1990. Considering that labor costs are responsible for up to 80% of adaycare center's expenses, one would expect flat wages to have meant flat prices.  
So who's to blame for higher childcare costs?  
Childcare is a carefully regulated industry. States lay down rules about how many childreneach employee is allowed to watch over, the space care centers need per child, and otherminute details. And the stricter the regulations, the higher the costs. If it has to hire acaregiver for every two children, it can't really achieve any economies of scale on labor to savemoney when other expenses go up. In Massachusetts, where childcare centers must hire oneteacher for every three infants, the price of care averaged more than $16,000 per year. InMississippi, where centers must hire one teacher for every five infants, the price of careaveraged less than $5,000.  
Unfortunately, I don't have all the daycare-center regulations handy. But I wouldn't besurprised if as the rules have become more elaborate, prices have risen. The tradeoff (交换)might be worth it in some cases; after all, the health and safety of children should probablycome before cheap service. But certainly, it doesn't seem to be an accident that some of thecheapest daycare available is in the least regulated South.  
  
56. What problem do parents of small kids have to face?  
A) The ever-rising childcare prices.  
B) The budgeting of family expenses.  
C) The balance between work and family.  
D) The selection of a good daycare center.

57. What does the author feel puzzled about?  
A) Why the prices of childcare vary greatly from state to state.  
B) Why increased childcare prices have not led to better service.  
C) Why childcare workers' pay has not increased with the rising childcare costs.  
D) Why there is a severe shortage of childcare professional in a number of states.  
  
58. What prevent childcare centers from saving money?  
A) Steady increase in labor costs.  
B) Strict government regulations.  
C) Lack of support from the state.  
D) High administrative expenses.  
  
59. Why is the average cost of childcare in Mississippi much lower than in Massachusetts?  
A) The overall quality of service is not as good.  
B) Payments for caregivers there are not as high.  
C) Living expenses there are comparatively low.  
D) Each teacher is allowed to care for more kids.  
  
60. What is the author's view on daycare service?  
A) Caregivers should receive regular professional training.  
B) Less elaborate rules about childcare might lower costs.  
C) It is crucial to strike a balance between quality and costs.  
D) It is better for different states to learn from each other.  
Passage TwoQuestions **61** to **65** are based on the following passage**.**  
  
Alex Pang's amusing new book The Distraction Addiction addresses those of us who feel panicwithout a cellphone or computer. And that, he claims, is pretty much all of us. When we're notonline, where we spend four months annually, we're engaged in the stressful work of trying toget online.  
The Distraction Addiction is not framed as a self-help book. It's a thoughtful examination ofthe danger of our computing overdose and a historical overview of how technological advanceschange consciousness. A "professional futurist", Pang urges an approach which he calls"contemplative (沉思的) computing." He asks that you pay full attention to "how your mind andbody interact with computers and how your attention and creativity are influenced bytechnology."  
Pang's first job is to free you from common misconception that doing two things at onceallows you to get more done. What is commonly called multitasking is, in fact, switch-tasking,and its harmful effects on productivity are well documented. Pang doesn't advocatereturning to a preinternet world. Instead, he asks you to "take a more ecological (生态的) viewof your relationships with technologies and look for ways devices or media may be makingspecific tasks easier or faster but at the same time making your work and life harder."  
The Distraction Addiction is particularly fascinating on how technologies have changed certainfield of labor—often for the worse. For architects, computer-aided design has become essentialbut in some ways has cheapened the design process. As one architect puts it, "Architecture isfirst and foremost about thinking... and drawing is a more productive way of thinking" thancomputer-aided design. Somewhat less amusing are Pang's solutions for kicking the Internethabit. He recommends the usual behavior-modification approaches, familiar to anyone whohas completed a quit-smoking program. Keep logs to study your online profile and decide whatyou can knock out, download a program like Freedom that locks you out of your browser, or takea "digital Sabbath (安息日)" ; "Unless you're a reporter or emergency-department doctor, you'lldiscover that your world doesn't fall apart when you go offline."  
  
61. Alex Pang's new book is aimed for readers who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) find their work online too stressful  
B) go online mainly for entertainment  
C) are fearful about using the cellphone or computer  
D) can hardly tear themselves away from the Internet  
  
62. What does Alex Pang try to do in his new book?  
A) Offer advice on how to use the Internet effectively.  
B) Warn people of the possible dangers of Internet use.  
C) Predict the trend of future technological development.  
D) Examine the influence of technology on the human mind.  
  
63. What is the common view on multitasking?  
A) It enables people to work more efficiently.  
B) It is in a way quite similar to switch-tasking.  
C) It makes people's work and life even harder.  
D) It distracts people's attention from useful work.  
  
64. What does the author think of computer-aided design?  
A) It considerably cuts down the cost of building design.  
B) It somewhat restrains architects' productive thinking.  
C) It is indispensable in architects' work process.  
D) It can free architects from laborious drawing.  
  
65. What is Ales Pang's recommendation for Internet users?  
A) They use the Internet as little as possible.  
B) They keep a record of their computer use time.  
C) They exercise self-control over their time online.  
D) They entertain themselves online on off-days only.

**Part Ⅳ Translation (30 minutes)**  
Directions**:** For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to translate a passage from Chinese intoEnglish. You should write your answer on AnswerSheet 2.  
  
越多的中国年轻人正对旅游产生兴趣，这是近年来的新趋势。年轻游客数量的不断增加，可以归因于他们迅速提高的收入和探索外部世界的好奇心。随着旅行多了，年轻人在大城市和著名景点花的时间少了，他们反而更为偏远的地方所吸引，有些人甚至选择长途背包旅行。最近调查显示，很多年轻人想要通过旅行体验不同文化、丰富知识、拓宽视野。  
  
**注意：**此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**2014年6月四级部分真题参考答案(完整版)**  
  
Part **Ⅰ** Writing  
The Classmate Who Has Influenced Me Most inCollege  
  
Classmates play an essential role in our life. When it comes to the classmate who hasinfluenced me most in college, undoubtedly. Zhao Lei is the one who comes to my mind first.  
Zhao Lei is my roommate and my best friend. The reasons why I deem that Zhao Lei hasinfluenced me most are as follows: firstly, one can always find a smile on his face which not onlyreflects his pleasant and optimistic character but also gives others a good impression. This iswhat I need to learn from Zhao Lei first. Secondly, Zhao Lei is diligent. He does well in all hissubjects. However, he is no bookworm. He joins societies such as basketball club and poetrysociety. He never plays computer games, and only spends time-and energy on things that areconducive to personal development. Thirdly, Zhao Lei is always ready to help others. I neversaw him turn a deaf ear to other's request for help.  
Thanks to Zhao Lei, I have learned the importance of optimism, diligence and kindness, theindispensable virtues in life.

A Classmate Who Has Influenced Me Most in College

Once upon a time, I was not so confident about my study and was subject to beingpessimistic when confronted with frustrations. However, I found myself gradually changing asTom, one of my classmates in college, strove to encourage me. I really appreciate his help.

I used not to be good at English; however, whenever I was confused about the teacher’sexplanation, he always interpreted it to me in an explicit way. Gradually, I found English notso difficult and made progress day by day. In addition, it was Tom who kept guiding me howto live through all kinds of setbacks in life. I’ll never forget the very day when I failed myspeech contest and I was overwhelmed and ashamed. Tom told me that nobody can defeat aperson if he is determined to stand up to every failure. With his encouragement, I regainedconfidence, realizing that optimism was always the key to success.

Thanks to Tom, I eventually learned the significance of self-confidence and optimism. Theynot only serve as indispensable characteristics of personality but also will benefit people allhis life.

Part **Ⅱ** Listening Comprehension  
1-8：BDCCCBAA  
9-11：CBD  
12-15：BCBC  
16-18：ADC  
19-21：ADA  
22-25：CDAB  
26. land on  
27. sharp  
28. fill in for  
29. probably  
30. resemble  
31. focuses on  
32. specialize  
33. timing  
34. invented  
35. figured out  
  
Part III Reading Comprehension  
  
36-45：HNKFJ ELMBG  
46-55：FDJCI MBHEG  
56-65：ACBDB DDABC  
  
Part IV Translation  
  
It is a new trend in recent years that more and more Chinese young people are gettinginterested in traveling. The growing number of young travelers can be attributed to theirrapidly rising incomes and their curiosity to explore the outside world. As they travel more,young people are spending less time in major cities and famous scenic spots; instead, they aremore attracted to remote destinations. Some of them even choose long backpacking trips.Recent surveys show that through traveling, many young people want to experience differentcultures, enrich their knowledge, and broaden their horizons.

# 2014年12月英语四级考试真题及答案(第2套)

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**  
Directions**:** For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to write a short essay about a course thathas impressed you most in college. You should statethe reasons and write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.  
  
**注意：**此部分试题在答题卡1上  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)**

**Section A**  
　　Directions:In this section,you will hear 8 shortconversations and 2 long conversations.At the end of each conversation,one or more questionswill be asked about what was said.Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken onlyonce.After each question there will be a pause.During the pause,you must read the four choicesmarked A),B),C)and D),and decide which is the best answer,Then mark the corresponding letteron Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**

1. A) He was ordered to clear the apartment by his mother last time.  
B) He has not cleared the apartment since his mother's visit.  
C) He has cleared the apartment several times since his mother's visiting.  
D) He asked his mother to clear the apartment last time.  
2. A) They might as well catch the coming bus.  
B) They will also miss the next bus.  
C) They might as well take the next bus.  
D) They hurry up to catch the coming bus.  
3. A) She asked for a sick leave because of neck pain.  
B) Mrs. Smith will take over her work for several days.  
C) She has to do extra work for a few days.  
D) Mrs. Smith was too busy to take over her work.  
4. A) Change her job.  
B) Sell her cafeteria.  
C) Plant flowers.  
D) Wash dishes.  
5. A) He remembered to take the package to the post office.  
B) He was told to have something wrong with his mind.  
C) He is a deliver man working in the post office.  
D) He failed to do what he promised to do.  
6. A) The woman has a rule to select horror films.  
B) The woman does not like horror films.  
C) The woman cares much for horror films.  
D) The woman like the film the man mentioned.  
7. A) The speakers disagree with each other about love.  
B) Love in the woman's eye is happy and sweet.  
C) The speakers share a common view on love.  
D) Love hurts the man from time to time.  
8. A) Preparations for a forum.  
B) Preparations for an interview.  
C) Preparations for a banquet.  
D) Preparations for making chairs.  
Questions **9** to **11** are based on the conversation you have just heard**.**  
9. A) England. B) Scandinavia. C) South America. D) Scotland.  
10. A) More women will stay at home.  
B) More women will run for higher posts.  
C) Marriages will be abolished.  
D) More women will work outside the family.  
11. A) Spending more time improving women's income.  
B) Spending more time changing men's attitudes.  
C) Spending more time improving marriage quality.  
D) Spend more time changing women's attitudes.  
Questions **12** to **15** are based on the conversation you have just heard**.**  
12. A) In a restaurant.  
B) In a meeting room.  
C) In an office.  
D) In a factory.  
13. A) He is a salesman of J.R. Motors.  
B) He is the boss of the restaurant.  
C) He is the Managing Director of J.R. Motors.  
D) He is the managing director of the big factory.  
14. A) To get a good export agent.  
B) To expand the factory.  
C) To get a good import agent.  
D) To design a new product.  
15. A) His family background.  
B) His reputation.  
C) His designing talent.  
D) His determination.

**Section B**  
Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, youwill hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. Afteryou 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 thecentre.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**

Passage OneQuestions **16** to **18** are based on the conversation you have just heard**.**  
16. A) How being an identical twin influences one's identity.  
B) How twins are born and have the same identity.  
C) Why many identical twins make different choices.  
D) Why many identical twins don't live near each other.  
17. A) They didn't meet each other for 4 months.  
B) They grew up in different surroundings.  
C) They were separated when they are 39 years old.  
D) They all have two wives and two daughters.  
18. A) They want to find out the relationship between environment and biology.  
B) They want to find out the connection between hobby and personalities.  
C) They want to find out the connection between surroundings and personality characteristics.  
D) They want to find out the connection between communication and talents.  
Passage TwoQuestions **19** to **21** are based on the passage you have just heard**.**  
19. A) It isn't one of the cheapest ways of having a holiday.  
B) It is the most comfortable ways of spending a holiday.  
C) It is the most popular ways of having a holiday.  
D) It is an inexpensive way of spending a holiday.  
20. A) It is the frame tent for two people.  
B) It consists of an inner and an outer tent.  
C) It is the kind of the outer tent with a ground sheet.  
D) It is comfortable with windows, kitchens and sitting rooms.  
21. A) A ground sheet. B) A bedroom extension. C) A kitchen extension. D) A water-proofsheet.

**Passage Three**Questions **22** to **25** are based on the passage you have just heard**.**  
22. A) It covers 179 square miles.  
B) It is larger than New York City.  
C) It is located between France and Italy.  
D) It only covers 197 square miles.  
23. A) Travelers were easy to reach the country.  
B) The living way of the people changed quickly.  
C) It has a small number of farmer population.  
D) It was cut off from the rest of the world.  
24. A) The investment of tourism from its neighboring countries.  
B) The lowest import fees for tourists cheapest shopping.  
C) The building of roads connecting it with neighboring countries.  
D) The permission to visit so many ancient buildings.  
25. A) They work in foreign business.  
B) They work in the tourist industry.  
C) They farm and raise sheep.  
D) They work in transportation industry.

**Section C**  
Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is readfor the first time，you should listen carefully for its general idea.When the passage is read forthe 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。**

Don't take many English courses, they won't help you get a decent job. Sign up formanagement classes, so you will be ready to join the family business when you graduate. Sound\_\_26\_\_? Many of us have heard suggestions like these \_\_27\_\_ by parents or others close to us.Such comments often seem quite reasonable. Why then? Should suggestions like these betaken with \_\_28\_\_? The reason is they relate to the decisions you should make. You are the onewho must 29 their consequences. One of the worst reasons to follow a particular path in life isthat other people want you to. Decisions that affect your life should be your decisions.Decisions you make after you've considered various \_\_30\_\_ and chosen the path that suits youbest. Making your own decisions does not mean that you should \_\_31\_\_ the suggestions ofothers. For instance, your parents do have their own unique experiences that may make theiradvice helpful and having \_\_32\_\_ in a great deal of your personal history. They may have aclear view of your strength and weaknesses. Still, their views are not necessarily accurate. Theymay still see you as a child \_\_33\_\_ caring and protection. Or they may see only your strength,or in some unfortunate cases they may \_\_34\_\_ only your flaws and shortcomings. People willalways be giving your advice, ultimately though, you have to make your own \_\_35\_\_.

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)**Section A  
Directions**:** In this section, there is a passage withten blanks. You are required to select one word foreach blank from a list of choices given in a word bankfollowing the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Eachchoice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter on AnswerSheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bankmore than once.  
Questions **36** to **45** are based on the following passage**.**  
  
For decades, Americans have taken for granted the United States' position in the developmentof new technologies. The innovations (创新) resulted from research and development duringWorld War II and afterwards were \_\_36\_\_ to the prosperity of the nation in the second half ofthe 20th century. Those innovations, upon which virtually all aspects of \_\_37\_\_ society nowdepend, were possible because the United States \_\_38\_\_ then the world in mathematics andscience education. Today, however, despite increasing demand for workers with strong skills inmathematics and science, the \_\_39\_\_ of degrees awarded in science, math, and engineeringare decreasing.  
The decline in degree production in what are called the STEM disciplines (science, technology,engineering, and math) seems to be \_\_40\_\_ related to the comparatively weakperformance by U.S. schoolchildren on international assessments of math and science. Manystudents entering college have weak skills in mathematics. According to the 2005 report of theBusiness-Higher Education Forum, 22 percent of college freshmen must take remedial (补习的)math \_\_41\_\_. and less than half of the students who plan to major in science or engineering\_\_42\_\_ complete a major in those fields.  
The result has been a decrease in the number of American college graduates who have theskills, \_\_43\_\_ in mathematics, to power a workforce that can keep the country at the forefront(前沿) of innovation and maintain its standard of living. With the \_\_44\_\_ performance ofAmerican students in math and science has come increased competition from students fromother countries that have strongly supported education in these areas. Many more studentsearn \_\_45\_\_ in the STEM disciplines in developing countries, especially China, than in theUnited States.  
  
A) accelerating  
B) actually  
C) closely  
D) contemporary  
E) courses  
F) critical  
G) declining  
H) degrees  
I) especially  
J) future  
K) led  
L) met  
M) procedures  
N) proportions  
O) spheres

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 paragraphfrom which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Eachparagraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter onAnswer Sheet 2.

Ban Sugary Drinks that Will Add Fuel to the Obesity War  
  
[A] On a train last Thursday, I sat opposite a man who was so fat he filled more than one seat.He was pale and disfigured and looked sick to death, which he probably was: obesity (肥胖症)leads to many nasty ways of dying. Looking around the carriage, 1 saw quite a few people likehim, including a couple of fatty children with swollen checks pressing against their eyes. Thesepeople are part of what is without exaggeration an epidemic (流行病) of obesity.  
[B] But it is quite unnecessary: there is a simple idea — far from new — that could sparemillions of such people a lifetime of chronic (长期的) ill health, and at the same time save theNational Health Service(NHS)at least ￡ 14 billion a year in England and Wales. There would,you might think, be considerable public interest in it. This simple idea is that sugar is as good— or as bad — as poison and should be avoided. It is pure, white and deadly, as Professor JohnYudkin described it 40 years ago in a revolutionary book of that name. The subtitle was HowSugar Is Killing Us.  
[C] In its countless hidden forms, in ready meals, junk food and sweet drinks, sugar leads toaddiction (瘾), to hormonal upsets to the appetite, to metabolic (新陈代谢的) malfunctionsand obesity and from there to type 2 diabetes (糖尿病) and its many horrible complication. Ifpeople really grasped that, they would try to kick the habit, particularly as Britain is the "fatman of Europe". They might even feel driven to support government measures to preventpeople from consuming this deadly stuff. Yet so far this idea has met little but resistance.  
[D] It is not difficult to imagine the vested interests (既得利益集团) lined up against any sugarcontrol- all the food and drink manufacturers, processors, promoters and retailers who makesuch easy pickings out of the magic powers of sugar. Then there are the liberals, with whom Iwould normally side, who protest that government regulation would be yet another instanceof interference in our lives.  
[E] That is true, but people should realize that you cannot have a welfare state without a nannyslate (保姆国家), to some degree. If we are all to be responsible for one another's healthinsurance, through socialized medicine, then we are all closely involved in one another's health,including everyone's eating and drinking. That has already been admitted, finally, withsmoking. But it has yet to be admitted with overeating, even though one in four adults in thiscountry is obese and that number is predicted to double by the year 2050. Quite apart fromanything else, obesity will cripple the NHS.  
[F] Recently, though, there have been signs that the medical establishment is trying to soundthe alarm. Last month the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges (AMRC) published a report sayingthat obesity is the greatest public health issue affecting the UK and urging government to dosomething.  
[G] The report offers 10 recommendations, of which the first is imposing a tax of 20 percenton sugary drinks for at least a year, on top of the existing 20 percent value-added tax. That atleast would be an excellent start. The amounts of sugar in soft drinks are horrifying, and turnstraight to fat. As Professor Terence Stephenson, head of the AMRC, has said, sugary soft drinksare "the ultimate bad food. You are just consuming neat sugar. Your body didn't evolve tohandle this kind of thing."  
[H] Precisely. The risks of eating too much fat or salt (which are very different) pale intoinsignificant compared with the harm done by sugar. And it is everywhere.  
[I] It is difficult to buy anything in a supermarket, other than plain, unprepared meat, fish orvegetables, that doesn't have a large amount of sugar in it. This has come about because theprevailing scientific views of the 1960s and 1970s ignored the evidence about sugar, andinstead saw fat as the really serious risk, both to the heart and other organs, as well as thecause of obesity.  
[J] The fashion was to avoid fat. But finding that food with much of its fat removed is not veryappetizing, food producers turned to sugar as a magic alternative flavor enhancer, often inthe forms of syrups (糖浆) that had recently been developed from corn, and put it generouslyinto most prepared foods and soft drinks.  
[K] This stuff is not just fattening. It is addictive. It interferes with the body's metabolism,possibly via the activity of an appetite-controlling hormone. There's plenty of evidence forthis, for those who will accept the truth.  
[L] Theoretically, people ought to make "healthy choices" and avoid overeating. But sugaradditives are not easy to identify and are hard to avoid. So the snacking, over-drinking andover eating that makes people fat is not really their own fault: obesity is in large partsomething that is being done to them. It should be stopped, or rather the government shouldstop it.  
[M] Going round my local supermarket, I am constantly astonished that it is still legal to sellall the poisons stacked high on the shelves. The problem is that they are worse than useless.They are poisonous. They are known to be addictive. They are known to make people obese.And giving small children sweet drinks or bottles of fake juice all day long is nothing less thanchild abuse.  
[N] Clearly, the sale of such stuff ought to be illegal. I hate to think of yet more governmentregulation. But a bit of tax on sweet soda and a little more health education, a bit of cookingin schools and banning vending machines (自动售货机) here and there — as suggested try theAMRC report — is not going to achieve very much. Labelling is quite inadequate. What isneeded is legislation banning high levels of sugary syrups used in foods and drinks.  
[O] In June 2012, the then minister for public health said the government was not scared of thefood industry and had not ruled out legislation, because of the costs of obesity to the NHS.However, nothing has happened yet. Why not have another Jammie Dodger biscuit and forgetabout it.  
  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**  
  
46. Avoiding over-consumption of sugar can improve people's health as well as save medicalexpenses.  
47. Laws should be passed to make it illegal to produce overly sweet foods or drinks.  
48. Giving small children sweet juices to drink all the time is equal to child abuse.  
49. Looking around, the author found obesity quite widespread.  
50. The number of obese people is expected to increase quickly in the next few decades.  
51. If people really understood the horrible consequences of sugary foods and drinks, theywould support government measures against sugar consumption.  
52. It would be a very good beginning to improve an additional tax on sugary drinks.  
53. The government has not yet taken any action to regulate sugar consumption although itindicated its intention to do so some time ago.  
54. Sugar is far more harmful to health than fat and salt.  
55. Consumers of sweet foods are not really to blame because they cannot tell what food issugary.

Section C

Directions**:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read forthe first time，you should listen carefully for its general idea.When the passage is read for thesecond 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。**

Passage OneQuestions **56** to **60** are based on the following passage**.**  
  
New Yorkers are gradually getting used to more pedaling passengers on those blazing blue CitiBikes. But what about local bike shops? Is Citi Bike rolling up riders at their expense? AtGotham Bikes in Tribeca, manager W. Ben said the shop has seen an increase in its overallsales due to the bike-share program. "It's getting more people on the road," he said. JamesRyan, an employee at Danny's Cycles in Gramercy said Citi Bike is a good option for people toease into biking in a city famed for its traffic jams and aggressive drivers. "They can try out abike without committing to buying one," he said.  
Rentals are not a big part of the business at either Gotham Bikes or Danny's Cycles. But forFrank's Bike Shop, a small business on Grand St., the bike-share program has been bad news.Owner Frank Arroyo said his rental business has decreased by 90% since Citi Bike was rolled outlast month. Arroyo's main rental customers are European tourists, who have since been drawnaway by Citi Bikes.  
However, Ben said the bike-share is good for bike sales at his shop. "People have used the bike-share and realized how great it is to bike in the city, then decide that they want somethingnicer for themselves," he noted.  
Christian Farrell of Waterfront Bicycle Shop, on West St. just north of Christopher St., saidinitially he was concerned about bike-share, though, he admitted, "I was happy to see peopleon bikes."  
Farrell's early concerns were echoed by Andrew Crooks, owner of NYC Velo, at 64 Second Ave. "It seemed like a great idea, but one that would be difficult to implement," Crooks said of CitiBike. He said he worried about inexperienced riders' lack of awareness of biking rules andstrong negative reaction from non- cyclists. However, he said, it's still too early to tell if hisbusiness has been impacted.  
While it's possible bike-share will cause a drop in business, Crooks allowed that the idea is apositive step forward for New York City.  
  
56. What is the author's chief concern about the increasing use of Citi Bikes in New York?  
A) How non-cyclists will respond to it.  
B) Whether local bike shops will suffer.  
C) Whether local bike businesses will oppose it.  
D) How the safety of bike riders can be ensured.  
  
57. What happened to Gotham Bikes as a result of the bike-share program?  
A) It found its bike sales unaffected.  
B) It shifted its business to rentals.  
C) It saw its bike sales on the rise.  
D) It rented more bikes to tourists.  
  
58. Why is the bike-share program bad news for Frank's Bike Shop?  
A) It cannot meet the demand of the bike-share program.  
B) Its customers have been drawn away by Citi Bikes.  
C) Its bike prices have to be lowered again and again.  
D) It has to compete with the city's bike rental shops.  
  
59. Why did Andrew Crooks think that the bike-share program would be difficult to execute?  
A) Inexperienced riders might break biking rules.  
B) Conflicts might arise among bike rental shops.  
C) Traffic conditions might worsen in the downtown area.  
D) There are not enough lanes to accommodate the bikes.  
  
60. What is the general attitude of the local bike shops towards Citi Bike?  
A) Wait and see. B) Negative. C) Indifferent. D) Approving.

Passage TwoQuestions **61** to **65** are based on the following passage**.**  
Various studies have shown that increased spending on education has not led to measurableimprovements in learning. Between 1980 and 2008. staff and teachers at U.S. public schoolsgrew roughly twice as fast as students. Yet students showed no additional learning inachievement tests.  
Universities show similar trends of increased administration personnel and costs withoutgreater learning, as documented in Richard Arum and Josipa Roksa's recent book AcademicallyAdrift Limited Learning on College Campuses.  
A survey shows that 63% of employers say that recent college graduates don't have the skillsthey need to succeed and 25% of employers say that entry-level writing skills are lacking.  
Some simplistically attribute the decline in our public education system to the drain of theskilled students by private schools, but far more significant events were at work.  
Public schools worked well until about the 1970s. In fact, until that time, public schoolsprovided far better education than private ones. It was the underperforming students who werethrew out of public schools and went to private ones.  
A prominent reason public schools did well was that many highly qualified women had fewoptions for working outside the house other than being teachers or nurses. They acceptedrelatively low pay, difficult working conditions, and gave their very best.  
Having such a large supply of talented women teachers meant that society could pay less fortheir services. Women's liberation opened up new professional opportunities for women, and,over time, some of the best left teaching as a career option, bringing about a gradual declinein the quality of schooling.  
Also around that time, regulations, government, and unions came to dictate pay, preventadjustments, and introduce bureaucratic (官僚的) standard for adjustment. Large educationbureaucracies and unions came to dominate the landscape, confusing activity withachievement. Bureaucrats regularly rewrite curriculums, talk nonsense about the theories ofeducation, and require ever more administrators. The end result had been that, after all thespending, students have worse math and reading skills than both their foreign peers and earliergenerations spending far less on education — as all the accumulating evidence nowdocuments.  
  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**  
  
61. What do we learn from various studies on America's public education?  
A) Achievement tests have failed to truly reflect the quality of teaching.  
B) Public schools lack the resources to compete with private schools.  
C) Little improvement in education has resulted from increased spending.  
D) The number of students has increased much faster than that of teachers.  
  
62. How do some people explain the decline in public education?  
A) Government investment does not meet school's needs.  
B) Skilled students are moving for private schools.  
C) Qualified teachers are far from adequately paid.  
D) Training of students' basic skills is neglected.  
  
63. What was significant contribution to the past glory of public schools?  
A) Well-behaved students.  
B) Efficient administration.  
C) Talented women teachers.  
D) Generous pay for teachers.  
  
64. Why did some of the best women teachers leave teaching?  
A) New career opportunities were made available to them by women's liberation.  
B) Higher academic requirements made it difficult for them to stay in their jobs.  
C) They were unhappy with the bureaucratic administration in their schools.  
D) The heavy teaching loads left them little time and energy for family life.  
  
65. What docs the author think is one of the results of government involvement in education?  
A) Increasing emphasis on theories of education.  
B) Highly standardized teaching methods.  
C) Students' improved academic performance.  
D) An ever-growing number of administrators.

**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.  
  
大熊猫 (giant panda) 是一种温顺的动物，长着独特的黑白皮毛。因其数量极少，大熊猫已被列为濒危物种。大熊猫对于世界自然基金会(WWF)有着特殊意义。自1961年该基金会成立以来，大熊猫就一直是它的徽标。大熊猫是熊科中最稀有的成员，主要生活在中国西南部的森林里。目前，世界上大约有1000只大熊猫。cet4v.com物正面临许多威胁。因此，确保大熊猫的生存比以往更重要。  
  
**注意：**此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**2014年6月四级部分真题参考答案(完整版)**  
  
Part **Ⅰ** Writing  
A Course that Has Impressed Me Most inCollege  
  
During my college life, there were so many fantastic courses impressing me deeply. Amongthem the course which impressed me most is Fundamentals of Law given by Professor LinXuezheng.  
At first I was not very interested in the course. As time goes on, the course and Professor Lin'slecture attracted me greatly. Firstly, in this course, for the first time in my life did I realize thatlaw is related closely lo everyone's life. 1 get to know that people need to know law to turn ourcountry a legal society, and that everyone need the weapon of law to protect his lawful rightsand interests. Secondly, in his wonderful lectures Professor Lin cited many vivid exampleswhich have really happened so that we not only grasped knowledge but also learn how toanalyze and settle the matters by law. It was in this course that we cultivated legalconsciousness.  
Overall, this course exerted great influence on me and my life. I believe it will still have far-reaching effects on me in the days to come.  
  
Part **Ⅱ** Listening Comprehension  
1-8：BCCADBCA  
9-11：BDD  
12-15：ACCD  
16-18：ABA  
19-21：DBC  
22-25：ADCB  
26. familiar  
27. put forward  
28. caution  
29. live  
30. alternatives  
31. ignore  
32. participated  
33. in need of  
34. focus  
35. judgments  
  
Part III Reading Comprehension  
  
36-45：FDKNC EBIGH  
46-55：BNMAE CGCHL  
56-65：BCBAD CBCAD  
  
Part IV Translation  
  
Giant panda is a kind of tame animal with unique black-and-white fur. It has been listed as anendangered species due to its very limited number. Panda has a special meaning to WWF(World Wide Fund For Nature). Panda has been its symbol ever since WWF's establishment in1961. Panda, which lives in the forest of Southwest China, is the rarest member in the bearfamily. Currently, there are approximately 1,000 giant pandas in the world. These bamboo-eating creatures are now facing many threats. Therefore, to ensure its survival is of greaterimportance than ever before.

# 2014年12月英语四级考试真题及答案(第3套)

Part I Writing **(30** **minutes)**  
Directions**:** For this part, you are allowed 30**minutes** to write a short essay about a campusactivity that has benefited you most. You shouldstate the reasons and write at least 120 words but nomore than 180 words.  
  
**注意：**此部分试题在答题卡1上  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**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 centre.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**

1. A) She will go purchase the gift herself.  
B) The gift should not be too expensive.  
C) The man is not good at balancing his budget.  
D) They are going to Jane's house-warming party.  
2. A) It takes patience to go through the statistics.  
B) He has prepared the statistics for the woman.  
C) The woman should take a course in statistics.  
D) He is quite willing to give the woman a hand.  
3. A) The man wants to make some change in the scripts.  
B) The woman does not take the recording seriously.  
C) They cannot begin their recording right away.  
D) Page 55 is missing from the woman's scripts.  
4. A) A significant event in July.  
B) Preparations for a wedding.  
C) The date of Carl's wedding.  
D) The birthday of Carl's bride.  
5. A) The man was in charge of scheduling meetings.  
B) The man was absent from the weekly meeting.  
C) They woman was annoyed at the man's excuse.  
D) The woman forgot to tell the man in advance.  
6. A) The woman is a marvelous cook.  
B) The man cannot wait for his meal.  
C) The woman has just bought an oven.  
D) The man has to leave in half an hour.  
7. A) Whether the man can keep his job.  
B) Where the man got the bad news.  
C) What items sell well in the store.  
D) How she can best help the man.  
8. A) The woman can sign up for a swimming class.  
B) He works in the physical education department.  
C) The woman has the potential to swim like a fish.  
D) He would like to teach the woman how to swim.  
**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**  
9.A) He teaches in a law school.  
B) He loves classical music.  
C) He is a diplomat.  
D) He is a wonderful lecturer.  
10.A) Went to see a play.  
B) Watched a soccer game.  
C) Took some photos.  
D) Attended a dance.  
11. A) She decided to get married in three years.  
B) Her mother objected to Eric's flying lessons.  
C) She insisted that Eric pursue graduate studies.  
D) Her father said she could marry Eric right away.  
**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**  
12. A) Editor. B) Teacher. C) Journalist. D) Typist.  
13. A) The beautiful Amazon rainforests.  
B) A new railway under construction.  
C) Big changes in the Amazon valley.  
D) Some newly discovered scenic spot.  
14. A) In news weeklies.  
B) In newspapers' Sunday editions.  
C) In a local evening paper.  
D) In overseas editions of U.S. magazines.  
15. A) To be employed by a newspaper.  
B) To become a professional writer.  
C) To sell her articles to news service.

**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 centre.  
**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 conversation you have just heard.**  
16. A) Nodding one's head.  
B) Waving one's hand.  
C) Holding up the forefinger.  
D) Turning the right thumb down.  
17. A) Looking away from them.  
B) Forming a circle with fingers.  
C) Bowing one's head to them.  
D) Waving or pointing to them.  
18. A) Looking one's superior in the eye.  
B) Keeping one's arms folded while talking.  
C) Showing the sole of one's foot to a guest.  
D) Using a lot of gestures during a conversation.  
**Passage Two  
Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**  
19. A) They had to beg for food after the harvest.  
B) They grew wheat and corn on a small farm.  
C) They shared a small flat with their relatives.  
D) The children walked to school on dirt roads.  
20. A) Tour Ecuador's Andes Mountains.  
B) Earn an animal income of $2,800.  
C) Purchase a plot to build a home on.  
D) Send their children to school.  
21. A) The achievements of the Trickle Up Program.  
B) A new worldwide economic revolution.  
C) Different forms of assistance to the needy.  
D) The life of poor people in developing countries.  
**Passage Three  
Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**  
22. A) They are highly sensitive to cold.  
B) They are vitally important to our life.  
C) They are a living part of our body.  
D) They are a chief source of our pain.  
23. A) It has to be removed in time by a dentist.  
B) It is a rare oral disease among old people.  
C) It contains many nerves and blood vessels.  
D) It is a sticky and colorless film on the teeth.  
24. A) It can change into acids causing damage to their outer covering.  
B) It greatly reduces their resistance to the attacks of bacteria.  
C) It makes their nerves and blood vessels more sensitive to acid food.  
D) It combines with food particles to form a film on their surface.  
25. A) Food particles. B) Gum disease. C) Unhealthy living habits. D) Chemical erosion.

**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。**

Stunt people (替身演员) are not movie stars, but they are the hidden heroes of many movies.  
They were around long before films. Even Shakespeare may have used them in fight scenes. To be good, a fight scene has to look real. Punches must \_\_26\_\_ enemies'jaws. Sword fights must be fought with \_\_27\_\_ swords. Several actors arc usually in a fight scene. Their moves must be set up so that no one gets hurt. It is almost like planning a dance performance.  
If a movie scene is dangerous, stunt people usually \_\_28\_\_ the stars. You may think you see Tom Cruise running along the top of a train. But it is \_\_29\_\_ his stunt double. Stunt people must \_\_30\_\_ the stars they stand in for. Their height and build should be about the same. But when close-ups are needed, the film \_\_31\_\_ the star. Some stunt people \_\_32\_\_ in certain kinds of scenes. For instance, a stunt woman named Jan Davis does all kinds of jumps. She has leapt from planes and even off the top of a waterfall. Each jump required careful planning and expert \_\_33\_\_.  
Yakima Canutt was a famous cowboy stunt man. Among other stunts, he could jump from a second story window onto a horse's back. He \_\_34\_\_ the famous trick of sliding under a moving stagecoach. Canutt also \_\_35\_\_ a new way to make a punch look real. He was the only stunt man ever to get an Oscar.

**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 on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.  
**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**  
  
One principle of taxation, called the benefit principle, states that people should pay taxes based on the benefits they receive from government services. This principle tries to make public goods similar to \_\_36\_\_ goods. It seems reasonable that a person who often goes to the movies pays more in \_\_37\_\_ for movie tickets than a person who rarely goes. And \_\_38\_\_ a person who gets great benefit from a public good should pay more for it than a person who gets little benefit.  
The gasoline tax, for instance, is sometimes \_\_39\_\_ using the benefits principle. In some states, \_\_40\_\_ from the gasoline tax are used to build and maintain roads. Because those who buy gasoline are the same people who use the roads, the gasoline tax might be viewed as a \_\_41\_\_ way to pay this government service.  
The benefits principle can also be used to argue that wealthy citizens should pay higher taxes than poorer ones, \_\_42\_\_ because the wealthy benefit more from public services. Consider, for example, the benefits of police protection from \_\_43\_\_. Citizens with much to protect get greater benefit from police than those with less to protect. Therefore, according to the benefits principle, the wealthy should \_\_44\_\_ more than the poor to the cost of \_\_45\_\_ the police force. The same argument can be used for many other public services, such as fire protection, national defense, and the court system.  
  
A) adapt  
B) contribute  
C) exerting  
D) expenses  
E) fair  
F) justified  
G) maintaining  
H) private  
I) provided  
J) revenues  
K) similarly  
L) simply  
M) theft  
N) total  
O) wealth

**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.

**Growing Up Colored**  
  
[A] You wouldn't know Piedmont anymore—my Piedmont, I mean—the town in West Virginia where I learned to be a colored boy.  
[B] The 1950s in Piedmont was a time to remember, or at least to me. People were always proud to be from Piedmont—lying at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the mighty Potomac. We knew God gave America no more beautiful location. I never knew colored people anywhere who were crazier about mountains and water, flowers and trees, fishing and hunting. For as long as anyone could remember, we could outhunt, outshoot, and outswim the white boys in the valley.  
[C] The social structure of Piedmont was something we knew like the back of our hands. It was an immigrant town; white Piedmont was Italian and Irish, with a handful of wealthy WASPs (盎格鲁撒克逊裔的白人新教徒) on East Hampshire Street, and "ethnic" neighborhoods of working-class people everywhere else, colored and white.  
[D] For as long as anyone can remember, Piedmont's character has been completely bound up with the Westvaco paper mill: its prosperous past and doubtful future. At first glance, the town is a typical dying mill center. Many once beautiful buildings stand empty, evidencing a bygone time of spirit and pride. The big houses on East Hampshire Street are no longer proud, as they were when I cet4v.com  
[E] Like the Italians and the Irish, most of the colored people migrated to Piedmont at the turn of the 20th century to work at the paper mill, which opened in 1888. All the colored men at the paper mill worked on "the platform"—loading paper into trucks until the craft unions were finally integrated in 1968. Loading is what Daddy did every working day of his life. That's what almost every colored grown-up I knew did.  
[F] Colored people lived in three neighborhoods that were clearly separated. Welcome to the Colored Zone, a large stretched banner could have said. And it felt good in there, like walking around your house in bare feet and underwear, or snoring right out loud on the couch in front of the TV—enveloped by the comforts of home, the warmth of those you love.  
[G] Of course, the colored world was not so much a neighborhood as a condition of existence. And though our own world was seemingly self-contained, it impacted on the white world of Piedmont in almost every direction. Certainly, the borders of our world seemed to be impacted on when some white man or woman showed up where he or she did not belong, such as at the black Legion Hall. Our space was violated when one of them showed up at a dance or a party. The rhythms would be off. The music would sound not quite right: attempts to pat the beat off just so. Everybody would leave early.  
[H] Before 1955, most white people were just shadowy presences in our world, vague figures of power like remote bosses at the mill or tellers at the bank. There were exceptions, of course, the white people who would come into our world in ritualized, everyday ways we all understood. Mr. Mail Man, Mr. Insurance Man, Mr. White-and-Chocolate Milk Man, Mr. Landlord Man, Mr. Police Man: we called white people by their trade, like characters in a mystery play. Mr. Insurance Man would come by every other week to collect premiums on college or death policies, sometimes 50 cents or less.  
[I] "It's no disgrace to be colored," the black entertainer Bert Williams famously observed early in the century, "but it is awfully inconvenient." For most of my childhood, we couldn't cat in restaurants or sleep in hotels, we couldn't use certain bathrooms or try on clothes in stores. Mama insisted that we dress up when we went to shop. She was carefully dressed when she went to clothing stores, and wore white pads called shields under her arms so her dress or blouse would show no sweat. "We'd like to try this on," she'd say carefully, uttering her words precisely and properly. "We don't buy clothes we can't try on," she'd say when they declined, and we'd walk out in Mama's dignified (有尊严的) manner. She preferred to shop where we had an account and where everyone knew who she was.  
[J] At the Cut-Rate Drug Store, no one colored was allowed to sit down at the counter or tables, with one exception: my father. I don't know for certain why Carl Dadisman, the owner, wouldn't stop Daddy from sitting down. But I believe it was in part because Daddy was so light-colored, and in part because, during his shift at the phone company, he picked up orders for food and coffee for the operators. Colored people were supposed to stand at the counter, get their food to go, and leave. Even when Young Doc Bess would set up the basketball team with free Cokes after one of many victories, the colored players had to stand around and drink out of paper cups while the white players and cheerleaders sat down in comfortable chairs and drank out of glasses.  
[K] I couldn't have been much older than five or six as I sat with my father at the Cut-Rate one afternoon, enjoying two scoops of caramel ice cream. Mr. Wilson, a stony-faced, brooding Irishman, walked by.  
"Hello, Mr. Wilson," my father said.  
"Hello, George."  
[L] I was genuinely puzzled. Mr. Wilson must have confused my father with somebody else, but who? There weren't any Georges among the colored people in Piedmont. "Why don't you tell him your name, Daddy?" I asked loudly. "Your name isn't George."  
"He knows my name, boy," my father said after a long pause. "He calls all colored people George."  
[M] I knew we wouldn't talk about it again; even at that age, 1 was given to understand that there were some subjects it didn't do to worry to death about. Now that I have children, I realize that what distressed my father wasn't so much the Mr. Wilsons of the world as the painful obligation to explain the racial facts of life to someone who hadn't quite learned them yet. Maybe Mr. Wilson couldn't hurt my father by calling him George; but I hurt him by asking to know why.  
  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**  
  
46. The author felt as a boy that his life in a separated neighborhood was casual and cozy.  
47. There is every sign of decline at the paper mill now.  
48. One reason the author's father could sit and eat at the drug store was that he didn't look that dark.  
49. Piedmont was a town of immigrants from different parts of the world.  
50. In spite of the awful inconveniences caused by racial prejudice, the author's family managed to live a life of dignity.  
51. The author later realized he had caused great distress to his father by asking why he was wrongly addressed.  
52. The author took pride in being from Piedmont because of its natural beauty.  
53. Colored people called white people by the business they did.  
54. Colored people who lived in Piedmont did heavy manual jobs at the paper mill.  
55. The colored people felt uneasy at the presence of the whites in their neighborhood.

**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。**

**Passage One  
Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**  
  
Children are a delight. They are our future. But sadly, hiring someone to take care of them while you go to work is getting more expensive by the year.  
Earlier this month, it was reported that the cost of enrolling an infant or small kid at a childcare center rose 3% in 2012, faster than the overall cost of living. There are now large strips of the country where daycare for an infant costs more than a tenth of the average married couple's income.  
This is not necessarily a new trend, but it is a somewhat puzzling one. The price of professional childcare has been rising since the 1980s. Yet during that time, pay for professional childcare workers has stood still. Actually caregivers make less today, in real terms, than they did in 1990. Considering that labor costs are responsible for up to 80% of a daycare center's expenses, one would expect flat wages to have meant flat prices.  
So who's to blame for higher childcare costs?  
Childcare is a carefully regulated industry. States lay down rules about how many children each employee is allowed to watch over, the space care centers need per child, and other minute details. And the stricter the regulations, the higher the costs. If it has to hire a caregiver for every two children, it can't really achieve any economies of scale on labor to save money when other expenses go up. In Massachusetts, where childcare centers must hire one teacher for every three infants, the price of care averaged more than $16,000 per year. In Mississippi, where centers must hire one teacher for every five infants, the price of care averaged less than $5,000.  
Unfortunately, I don't have all the daycare-center regulations handy. But I wouldn't be surprised if as the rules have become more elaborate, prices have risen. The tradeoff (交换) might be worth it in some cases; after all, the health and safety of children should probably come before cheap service. But certainly, it doesn't seem to be an accident that some of the cheapest daycare available is in the least cet4v.com.  
  
56. What problem do parents of small kids have to face?  
A) The ever-rising childcare prices.  
B) The budgeting of family expenses.  
C) The balance between work and family.  
D) The selection of a good daycare center.  
  
57. What does the author feel puzzled about?  
A) Why the prices of childcare vary greatly from state to state.  
B) Why increased childcare prices have not led to better service.  
C) Why childcare workers' pay has not increased with the rising childcare costs.  
D) Why there is a severe shortage of childcare professional in a number of states.  
  
58. What prevent childcare centers from saving money?  
A) Steady increase in labor costs.  
B) Strict government regulations.  
C) Lack of support from the state.  
D) High administrative expenses.  
  
59. Why is the average cost of childcare in Mississippi much lower than in Massachusetts?  
A) The overall quality of service is not as good.  
B) Payments for caregivers there are not as high.  
C) Living expenses there are comparatively low.  
D) Each teacher is allowed to care for more kids.  
  
60. What is the author's view on daycare service?  
A) Caregivers should receive regular professional training.  
B) Less elaborate rules about childcare might lower costs.  
C) It is crucial to strike a balance between quality and costs.  
D) It is better for different states to learn from each other.  
  
  
**Passage Two  
Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**  
  
Alex Pang's amusing new book The Distraction Addiction addresses those of us who feel panic without a cellphone or computer. And that, he claims, is pretty much all of us. When we're not online, where we spend four months annually, we're engaged in the stressful work of trying to get online.  
The Distraction Addiction is not framed as a self-help book. It's a thoughtful examination of the danger of our computing overdose and a historical overview of how technological advances change consciousness. A "professional futurist", Pang urges an approach which he calls "contemplative (沉思的) computing." He asks that you pay full attention to "how your mind and body interact with computers and how your attention and creativity are influenced by technology."  
Pang's first job is to free you from common misconception that doing two things at once allows you to get more done. What is commonly called multitasking is, in fact, switch-tasking, and its harmful effects on productivity are well documented. Pang doesn't advocate returning to a preinternet world. Instead, he asks you to "take a more ecological (生态的) view of your relationships with technologies and look for ways devices or media may be making specific tasks easier or faster but at the same time making your work and life harder."  
The Distraction Addiction is particularly fascinating on how technologies have changed certain field of labor—often for the worse. For architects, computer-aided design has become essential but in some ways has cheapened the design process. As one architect puts it, "Architecture is first and foremost about thinking... and drawing is a more productive way of thinking" than computer-aided design. Somewhat less amusing are Pang's solutions for kicking the Internet habit. He recommends the usual behavior-modification approaches, familiar to anyone who has completed a quit-smoking program. Keep logs to study your online profile and decide what you can knock out, download a program like Freedom that locks you out of your browser, or take a "digital Sabbath (安息日)" ; "Unless you're a reporter or emergency-department doctor, you'll discover that your world doesn't fall apart when you go offline."  
  
61. Alex Pang's new book is aimed for readers who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) find their work online too stressful  
B) go online mainly for entertainment  
C) are fearful about using the cellphone or computer  
D) can hardly tear themselves away from the Internet  
  
62. What does Alex Pang try to do in his new book?  
A) Offer advice on how to use the Internet effectively.  
B) Warn people of the possible dangers of Internet use.  
C) Predict the trend of future technological development.  
D) Examine the influence of technology on the human mind.  
  
63. What is the common view on multitasking?  
A) It enables people to work more efficiently.  
B) It is in a way quite similar to switch-tasking.  
C) It makes people's work and life even harder.  
D) It distracts people's attention from useful work.  
  
64. What does the author think of computer-aided design?  
A) It considerably cuts down the cost of building design.  
B) It somewhat restrains architects' productive thinking.  
C) It is indispensable in architects' work process.  
D) It can free architects from laborious drawing.  
  
65. What is Ales Pang's recommendation for Internet users?  
A) They use the Internet as little as possible.  
B) They keep a record of their computer time.  
C) They exercise self-control over their time online.  
D) They entertain themselves online on off-days only.

**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.  
  
中国的互联网社区是全世界发展最快的，2010年，中国约有4.2亿网民，而且人数还在迅速增长。互联网的日渐流行带来了重大的社会变化。中国网民往往不同于美国网民。美国网民更多的是受实际需要的驱使，用互联网为工具发电子邮件、买卖商品、做研究、规划旅程或付款。中国网民更多是出于社交原因使用互联网，因而更广泛的使用；论坛、博客、聊天室等等。  
  
**注意：**此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**2014年6月四级部分真题参考答案(完整版)**  
  
**Part Ⅰ Writing**  
**A Campus Activity that Benefited Me Most**  
  
University provides many interesting activities to enrich our life on campus. In the past two years, I attended a couple of student societies such as mountain-climbing club and literature society. The most beneficial activity I participated is attending English Comer.  
First, attending English Comer offers a great opportunity to draw my attention away from busy studies so that 1 can relax, since the Comer is held in a square. As a college student, most of my time is killed in the classroom and library. At the Corner, I can talk in English with my peers on topics of our interest, so it's a relaxation in tedious school life.  
Second, joining English Corner significantly improved my oral English as well as English listening comprehension. It's the most efficient way for me to practice spoken English because mine is far better now than before.  
Third, it is a terrific way of socializing. I can get to know unacquainted students, and make friends with them.  
Therefore, it is safe to conclude that, attending English Corner has benefited me most among campus activities.  
  
**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**  
1-8：BDCCCBAA  
9-11：CBD  
12-15：BCBC  
16-18：ADC  
19-21：ADA  
22-25：CDAB  
26. land on  
27. sharp  
28. fill in for  
29. probably  
30. resemble  
31. focuses on  
32. specialize  
33. timing  
34. invented  
35. figured out  
  
**Part III Reading Comprehension**  
  
36-45：HNKFJ ELMBG  
46-55：FDJCI MBHEG  
56-65：ACBDB DDABC  
  
**Part IV Translation**  
  
The Internet community in China develops fastest in the world. China has about 420 million netizens in 2010, and the number is still growing rapidly. The increasing popularity of Internet has produced a significant social changc. The Chinese netizens are often different from the American netizens. Driven by practical needs, American netizens often use the Internet to send emails, buy and sell goods, do research, plan trips or pay for the bills. While Chinese netizens use the Internet more out of social reasons, therefore, the Internet is more widely used in forums, blogs, chat rooms, and so on.

# **2015年6月英语四级考试真题及答案(第1套)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutesto write an essay based on the picture below.You should start your essay with a briefdescription of the picture and then comment on the kid's understanding of going toschool.You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13.A.She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.

B.She dreamed of working and living in a European country.

C.She read a lot about European musicians and their music.

D.She listened to recordings of many European orchestras.

14.A.She began taking violin lessons as a small child.

B.She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.

C.She gave her first performance with her father.

D.She became a professional violinist at fifteen.

15.A.It gave her a chance to explore the city.

B.It was the chance of a lifetime.

C.It was a great challenge to her.

D.It helped her learn classical French music.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages.At the end of each passage, you willhearsome questions.Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once.After youheara 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 linethrough the centre.

Passage One

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

16.A.There are mysterious stories behind his works.

B.There are many misunderstandings about him.

C.His works have no match worldwide.

D.His personal history is little known.

17.A.He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.

B.He failed to go beyond grammar school.

C.He was a member of the town council.

D.He once worked in a well-known acting company.

18.A.Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.

B.Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

C.His works were adapted beyond recognition.

D.People of his time had little interest in him.

Passage Two

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

19.A.Theft.

B.Cheating.

C.Air crash.

D.Road accidents.

20.A.Learn the local customs.

B.Make hotel reservations.

C.Book tickets well in advance.

D.Have the right documents.

21.A.Contact your agent.

B.Get a lift if possible.

C.Use official transport.

D.Have a friend meet you.

Passage Three

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

22.A.Cut down production cost.

B.Sell inexpensive products.

C.Specialise in gold ornaments.

D.Refine the taste of his goods.

23.A.At a national press conference.

B.During a live television interview.

C.During a local sales promotion campaign.

D.At a meeting of top British businesspeople.

24.A.Insulted.

B.Puzzled.

C.Distressed.

D.Discouraged.

25.A.The words of some businesspeople are just rubbish.

B.He who never learns from the past is bound to fail.

C.There should be a limit to one's sense of humour.

D.He is not laughed at, that laughs at himself first.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times.When the passage is read for thefirsttime, you should listen carefully for its general idea.When the passage is read for thesecondtime, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have justheard.Finally,when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what youhave written.

　　Looking at the basic biological systems, the world is not doing very well.Yet economicindicators show the world is （26） Despite a slow start at the beginning of the eighties, globaleconomic output increased by more than a fifth during the （27） The economy grew, tradeincreased, and millions of new jobs were created.How can biological indicators show the 28 ofeconomic indicators?

　　The answer is that the economic indicators have a basic fault: they show no differencebetween resource uses that（ 29） progress and those uses that will hurt it.The main measureof economic progress is the gross national product (GNP). （30） , this totals the value of allgoods and services produced and subtracts loss in value of factories and equipment.Developed ahalf-century ago, GNP helped （31） a common way among countries of measuring change ineconomic output.For some time, this seemed to work （32 ）well, but serious weaknesses arenow appearing.As indicated earlier, GNP includes loss in value of factories and equipment, but itdoes not（ 33 ）the loss of natural resources, including nonrenewable resources such as oil orrenewable resources such as forests.

　　This basic fault can produce a（ 34 ）sense of national economic health.According to GNP,for example, countries that overcut forests actually do better than those that preserve theirforests.The trees cut down are counted as income but no subtraction is made for （35 ）theforests.

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks.You are required to select oneword for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage.Read thepassage through carefully before making your choices.Each choice in the bank is identified by aletter.Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet2 with a single linethrough the centre.You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

　　Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

　　The U.S.Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equalaccess to a quality education.Today it is（36） the launch of the Excellent Educators for AllInitiative.The initiative will help states and school districts support great educators for thestudents who need them most.

　　"All children are（37 ）to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code orfamily income.It is （38 ）important that we provide teachers and principals the support theyneed to help students reach their full （39） ," U.S.Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said."Despite the excellent work and deep（ 40 ）of our nation's teachers and principals, students inhigh-poverty, high- minority schools are unfairly treated across our country.We have to dobetter.Local leaders and educators will （41 ）their own creative solutions, but we must worktogether to （42） our focus on how to better recruit, support and（43） effective teachersand principals for all students, especially the kids who need them most."

　　Today's announcement is another important step forward in improving access to a qualityeducation, a （44 ）of President Obama's year of action.Later today, Secretary Duncan will leada roundtable discussion with principals and school teachers from across the country about the（45 ）of working in high-need schools and how to adopt promising practices for supportinggreat educators in these schools.

A.Announcing

B.beneficial

C.challenges

D.commitment

E.component

F.contests

G.critically

H.develop

I.distributing

J.enhance

K.entitled

L.potential

M.properly

N.qualified

O.retain

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached toit.Eachstatement contains information given in one of the paragraphs.Identify the paragraphfrom which the information is derived.You may choose a paragraph more than once.Eachparagraph is marked with a letter.Answer the questions by marking thecorresponding letter onAnswer Sheet 2.

　　The Changes Facing Fast Food

　　A)Fast-food firms have to be a thick-skinned bunch.Health experts regularly criticise themseverelyfor selling food that makes people fat.Critics even complain that McDonald's, whoselogosymbolises calorie excess, should not have been allowed to sponsor the World Cup.Thesearethings fast-food firms have learnt to cope with.But not perhaps for much longer.Theburgerbusiness faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adaptingstrategies inresponse to shifts in the global economy.

　　B)Fast food was once thought to be recession-proof.When consumers need to cut spending,the logicgoes, cheap meals like Big Macs and Whoppers become even more attractive.Such"trading down"proved true for much of the latest recession, when fast-food companies picked upcustomers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants.Traffic was boosted inAmerica, the home of fast food, with discounts and promotions, such as $1 menus and cheapcombination meals.

　　C)As a result, fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their moreexpensive competitors.In 2009 sales at full-service restaurants in America fell by more than 6% , but total sales remained about the same at fast-food chains.In some markets, such as Japan,France and Britain, total spending on fast food increased.Same-store sales in America atMcDonald's, the world's largest fast-food company, did not decline throughout thedownturn.Panera Bread, an American fast-food chain known for its fresh ingredients, performedwell, too, because it offers higher-quality food at lower prices than restaurants.

　　D)But not all fast-food companies have been as fortunate.Many, such as Burger King, haveseen sales fall.In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many otherseat at home more frequently to save money.David Palmer, an analyst at UBS, a bank, sayssmaller fast- food chains in America, such as Jack in the Box and Carl's Jr., have been hitparticularly hard in this downturn because they are competing with the global giantMcDonald's, which increased spending on advertising by more than 7% last year as others cutback.

　　E)Some fast-food companies also sacrificed their own profits by trying to give customersbetter value.During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had temptedcustomers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items.But inmany cases that strategy did not work.Last year Burger King franchisees (特许经营人)sued (起诉)the company over its double-cheeseburger promotion, claiming it was unfair for them to berepuired to sell these for $1 when they cost$1.10 to make.In May a judge ruled in favour ofBurger King.Nevertheless, the company may still be cursing its decision to promote cheapchoices over more expensive ones because items on its "value menu" now account for around20% of all sales, upfrom 12% last October.

　　F)Analysts expect the fast-food industry to grow modestly this year.But the downturn ismakingcompanies rethink their strategies.Many are now introducing higher-priced items toentice (引诱)consumers away from $1 specials.KFC, a division of Yum! Brands, which also ownsTaco Belland Pizza Hut, has launched a chicken sandwich that costs around $5.And in MayBurger Kingintroduced barbecue (烧烤)pork ribs at $7 for eight.

　　G)Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items, includingdrinks.McDonald's started selling better coffee as a challenge to Starbucks.Its " McCafe" linenowaccounts for an estimated 6% of sales in America.Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle'sBestcoffee brand to Burger King, which will start selling it later this year.

　　H)As fast-food companies shift from "super size" to "more buys", they need to keepcustomer traffichigh throughout the day.Many see breakfast as a big opporttmity, and not justfor fatty food.McDonald's will start selling porridge (粥)in America next year.Breakfast has thepotential to bevery profitable, says Sara Senatore of Bernstein, a research firm, because themargins can be high.Fast-food companies are also adding midday and late-night snacks, such asblended drinks andwraps.The idea is that by having a greater range of things on the menu, "wecan sell to consumersproducts they want all day," says Rick Carucci., the .chief financial officerof Yum ! Brands.

　　I)But what about those growing waistlines? So far, fast-food firms have cleverly avoidedgovernmentregulation.By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches,they have at leastgiven the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity (肥胖症).These offeringsare not necessarily loss-leaders, as they broaden the appeal of outlets togroups of diners thatinclude some people who don't want to eat a burger.But customers cannotbe forced to ordersalads instead of fries.

　　J)In the future, simply offering a healthy option may not be good enough."Every packaged-food and restaurant company I know is concerned about regulation right now," saysMr.Palmer of UBS.America's health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requiresrestaurant chains with 20 ormore outlets to put the calorie-content of items they serve on themenu.A study by the NationalBureau of Economic Research, which tracked the effects onStarbucks of a similar calorie-postinglaw in New York City in 2007, found that the averagecalorie-count per transaction fell 6% andrevenue increased 3% at Starbucks stores where aDunldn Donuts outlet was nearby--a sign, it issaid, that menu-labelling could favour chainsthat have more healthy offerings.

　　K)In order to avoid other legislation in America and elsewhere, fast-food companies willhave tocontinue innovating (创新).Walt Riker of McDonald's claims the change it has made in itsmenumeans it offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago."We probably sell morevegetables,more milk, more salads, more apples than any restaurant business in the world," hesays.But therecent proposal by a county in California to ban McDonald's from including toys inits high-calorie"Happy Meals", because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthyfood, suggests there isa lot more left to do.

46.Some people propose laws be made to stop McDonald's from attaching toys to its foodspecials for children.

47.Fast-food finns may not be able to cope with pressures from food regulation in the nearfuture.

48.Burger King will start to sell Seattle's Best coffee to increase sales.

49.Some fast-food firms provide healthy food to give the impression they are helping totackle the obesity problem.

50.During the recession, many customers turned to fast food to save money.

51.Many people eat out less often to save money in times of recession.

52.During the recession, Burger King's promotional strategy of offering low-priced items oftenproved ineffective.

53.Fast-food restaurants can make a lot of money by selling breakfast.

54.Many fast-food companies now expect to increase their revenue by introducing higher-priceditems.

55.A newly-passed law asks big fast-food chains to specify the calorie count of what theyserve on the menu.

　　Section C

　　Directions: There are 2 passages in this section.Each passage is followed by some questionsorunfinished statements.For each of them there are four choices marked A., B), C.andD ).Youshould decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on AnswerSheet 2 with asingle line through the centre.

　　Passage One

　　Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

　　If you think a high-factor sunscreen (防晒霜)keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may bewrong.Research in this week's Nature shows that while factor 50 reduces the number ofmelanomas(黑瘤)and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them.Melanomas are the mostaggressive skin cancers.You have a higher risk if you have red or blond hair, fair skin, blue orgreen eyes, or sunburn easily, or if a close relative has had one.Melanomas are more common ifyou have periodic intense exposure to the sun.Other skin cancers are increasingly likely withlong-term exposure.

　　There is continuing debate as to how effective sunscreen is in reducing melanomas theevidence is weaker than it is for preventing other types of skin cancer.A 2011 Australian studyof 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rateof melanomas of people who used cream as needed.A second study, comparing 1,167 peoplewith melanomas to 1,101 who didn't have the cancer, found that using sunscreen routinely,alongside other protection such as hats,long sleeves or staying in the shade, did give someprotection.This study said other forms of sun protection not sunscreen seemed mostbeneficial.The study relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade oftheir lives, so it's not entirely reliable.But it seems reasonable to think sunscreen givespeople a false sense of security in the sun.

　　Many people also don't use sunscreen properly applying insufficient amounts, failing toreapply after a couple of hours and staying in the sun too long.It is sunburn that is mostworrying recent research shows five episodes of sunburn in the teenage years increases the riskof all skin cancers.

The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanomarates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign.So if there is a heatwave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, slop on (抹上)sunscreen andslap on a hat.

56.What is people's common expectation of a high-factor sunscreen?

A.It will delay the occurrence of skin cancer.

B.It will protect them from sunburn.

C.It will keep their skin smooth and fair.

D.It will work for people of any skin color.

57.What does the research in Nature say about a high-factor sunscreen?

A.It is ineffective in preventing melanomas.

B.It is ineffective in case of intense sunlight.

C.It is ineffective with long-term exposure.

D.It is ineffective for people with fair skin.

58.What do we learn from the 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people?

A.Sunscreen should be applied alongside other protection measures.

B.High-risk people benefit the most from the application of sunscreen.

C.Irregular application of sunscreen does women more harm than good.

D.Daily application of sunscreen helps reduce the incidence of melanomas.

59.What does the author say about the second Australian study?

A.It misleads people to rely on sunscreen for protection.

B.It helps people to select the most effective sunscreen.

C.It is not based on direct observation of the subjects.

D.It confirms the results of the first Australian study.

60.What does the author suggest to reduce melanoma rates?

A.Using both covering up and sunscreen.

B.Staying in the shade whenever possible.

C.Using covering up instead of sunscreen.

D.Applying the right amount of sunscreen.

　　Passage Two

　　Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

　　Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled.Some65% of American men aged 62 -74 with a professional degree are in theworkforce, compared with32% of men with only a high-school certificate.This gap is part of adeepening divide between the well-educated well-off and the unskilled poor.Rapidtechnological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of theunskilled.The consequences, for individuals and society, are profound.

　　The world is facing an astonishing rise in the number of old people, and they will livelonger than ever before.Over the next 20 years the global population of those aged 65 ormore will almost double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion.The experience of the 20th century,when greater longevity (长寿)translated into more years in retirement rather than more yearsat work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth,while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.

　　But the notion of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a newtrend, the growing gap between the skilled and the unskilled.Employment rates are fallingamong younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer.The divide ismost extreme in America, where well-educated baby-boomers (二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人)areputting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of theworkforce.

　　Policy is partly responsible.Many European governments have abandoned policies that usedto encourage people to retire early.Rising life expectancy (预期寿命), combined with thereplacement of generous defmed-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortableretirement.But the changing nature of work also plays a big role.Pay has risen sharply for thehighly educated, and those people continue to reap rich rewards into old age because thesedays the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation.Technologicalchange may well reinforce that shift: the skills that complement computers, frommanagement knowhow to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.

61.What is happening in the workforce in rich countries?

A.Younger people are replacing the elderly.

B.Well-educated people tend to work longer.

C.Unemployment rates are rising year after year.

D.People with no college degree do not easily find work.

62.What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor?

A.Longer life expectancies.

B.A rapid technological advance.

C.Profound changes in the workforce.

D.A growing number of the well-educated.

63.What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century?

A.Economic growth will slow down.

B.Government budgets will increase.

C.More people will try to pursue higher education.

D.There will be more competition in the job market.

64.What is the result of policy changes in European countries?

A.Unskilled workers may choose to retire early.

B.More people have to receive in-service training.

C.Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.

D.People may be able to enjoy generous defined-benefits from pension plans.

65.What is characteristic of work in the 21st century?

A.Computers will do more complicated work.

B.More will be taken by the educated young.

C.Most jobs to be done will be the creative ones.

D.Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutesto translate a passage from Chinese into English.You should write your answer on Answer Sheet2.

中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。构成现代世界基础的许多元素都起源于中国。中国现在拥有世界上发展最快的经济，并正经历着一次新的工业革命。中国还启动了雄心勃勃的太空探索计划，其中包括到2020年建成一个太空站。目前，中国是世界最大的出口国之一，并正在吸引大量外国投资。同时，它也在海外投资数十亿美元。2011年，中国超越日本成为世界第二大经济体。

**参考答案与解析**

1.D)。选项中多次出现game和play chess，可以推测对话内容与下象棋有关。另外，从四个选项的内容审可以椎测，对话讲的府该县女士想放弃下象棋，男士给出建议或指导。

　　本题的关键在于听懂反问句和反问的语调。女士说因为今天又输了，所以打算放弃下象棋。男士没有正面回应，而是反问了两句：Just because you lost?Is that any reaSon to quit?”仅仅是因为输了吗?那能算是放弃的理由吗?”言外之意就是不该放弃。换句话说就是，男士建议女士继续下棋。故本题答案为D)。

　　2.C)。选项中出现了mail，address和contact等词，可以推测对话内容和邮件有关：由选项中的玛丽和萨利两个人名可知对话的内容涉及另外两个人，人物较多，听录音时应注意区分人物之间的关系，做好标记；另外，选项A)以the mail作主语，选项B)和D)以she作主语，可以推测该题会从女士的角度提问，女士的话为听音重点。

　　本题的关键在于听到细节“Mary should know it.”男士想把萨利的邮件转寄给她，问女士是否知道她的地址。女士说自己很久没跟萨利联系了，但是结尾补充了一句：“玛丽应该知道地址。”故本题答案为C)。

　　3．B)。选项中出现了handwriting，notes和class等词，可以推测对话内容应该与上课做笔记有关。另外，四个选项中，A)和B)以his开头，C)和D)以he为主语，可以推测该题会从男士的角度提问，男士的话为听音重点。

　　解题的关键是听懂反意疑问句。女士想要借男士的笔记看，男士没有正面回答，而是反问道：You'venever seen my handwriting，have you?“你没看过我的笔迹，对吗?”言外之意就是自己的笔迹难以辨认，不易读懂。故本题答案为B)。

　　4.A)。四个选项中反复出现了choose和restaurant等词，由此推测对话内容与选择饭店有关。另外，选项A)和D)均是讲男士选择饭店，而选项B)和C)则出现了dating和her，故可推测该题可能是从女士的角度看待男士所选择的饭店，女士的话为听音重点。男士说今晚要带女朋友去新开的饭店过生日。女士说她上周去过，太让她失望了。从rather disaDpointing可以听出女士话语中强烈的否定意味，言外之意就是建议男士不要去这家饭店了，应该另选一家。故本题答案为A)。

　　5.A)。四个选项中三个都提到了季节，由此推测对话内容可能与季节有关。另外，四个选项都是以he开头，故可判断该题会从男士的角度进行提问，男士的话为听音重点。

女士说，冬天终于结束了，可以把手套和靴子收起来了。男士回应说为此他已经等了好几个月了。显然男士和女士一样非常期待冬天的结束，也就是盼望春天的到来。故本题答案为A)。

　　6.B).四个选项中，A)和D)以the woman为主语，B)和C)以the man为主语，选项在内容上较分散，可以推测该题并非针对男士或女士个人的话提问，而是考查对整个对话的理解，听音时应注意从全局把握对话内容。

对话开头，女士对男士说，谢谢他把书送回来，由此可知应该是男士借了女士的书，故首先排除C)项：男士说，他认为女士周末会用到，而且感谢女士让他使用这些书，故本题选择B)。

　　7.A)。选项中涉及work，on foot，trip和walk等词，可推测对话和步行上班或旅行相关。四个选项均为动词短语，由此可推断该题会对建议或计划进行提问，应特别注意和建议或计划相关的表述。

女士问男士的工作时间是否可以变通，男士回答说，不能。但今天天气很好，他决定步行去上班。所以必须比平常早一个小时出发。男士话语中有明显的表示计划的动词decided，其后的内容就是本题的答案，故答案为A)。

　　8.C)。四个选项均涉及飞机和机场，而且都和机场存在的问题有关，故听音的重点为机场在哪方面出现了问题。

　　9.D)。由对话开头可知，男士在给女士打电话，女士问男士有什么事情，男士在说明来电目的前说，自己了解到女士的公司有家化学加工厂，故D)为答案。

　　10.C)。对话中，男士先表明自己的身份，介绍了自己公司，说明了来电目的是想和格兰德先生讨论如何帮助TGC公司防止泄漏，同时节省开支的问题，实际上就是要推荐自己公司的产品，由此可推断男士是一名销售员，故C)为答案。

　　11.B)。对话中，女士告知男士格兰德先生非常忙，没空与男士说话，男士想找其他人商谈，女士告诉他，他正和格兰德先生的私人助理说话，即女士就是格兰德先生的私人助理，故B)为答案。

　　12.C)。对话中，女士说let me suggest Something，由此可知，其后就是女士对男士的建议，即为该题的答案。对话中，女士建议男士将其公司产品和服务的详情以及其他公司的推荐信一并寄送过来，之后会和男士联系，故C)为答案。

　　13.D)。男士问女士是否想过会在西方世界生活和工作，女士回答说没有，但是自己一直都听欧洲大型管弦乐队的唱片，由此可知女士在到欧洲之前听过很多欧洲管弦乐队的唱片，故D)是答案。

　　14.A)。男士问女士是否很小就喜欢古典音乐，女士给出肯定回答，并说自己六岁就开始在学校学习小提琴，故A)为答案。

　　15.B)。对话末尾，女士提到自己十五岁获得奖学金到巴黎留学，男士询问女士父母对此有何感受，女士说她父母喜忧参半，因为这既是个千载难逢的机会，也意味着她要远离故乡。四个选项中只有B)与原文相符，故为答案。

　　16.D)。短文中作者先提出“有多少人了解莎士比亚本人”的问题，接着指出学者们经过几个世纪的研究之后，仍然在不断探索他的个人史。由此可知，莎士比亚的个人史很少有人知道，故D)为答案。

　　17.C)。本题考查对莎士比亚父亲的了解，由于使用的人称代词都是he，会对听前预测造成一定的干扰，在听录音时应注意将选项和短文内容进行匹配区别。文章中提到莎士比亚的父亲受人尊敬，是埃文河畔斯特拉特福镇议会的一名成员，故C)为答案。

　　18.B)。文章中提到1666年伦敦的一场大火把很多重要文件烧毁了，而这些本来可能是了解莎士比亚的线索，因此莎士比亚的一部分生活将永远不为人所知，故B)为答案。

　　19.A)。短文开头部分提到，人们在外出旅游时遇到的大部分人都是既友好又热情的，但也会遇到很多危险，而其中最为常见的就是盗窃，故A)为答案。

　　20.D)。文中提到，在准备出国旅游时，一定要确保文件正确，谁都不想到了目的地却发现签证错误、护照过期等情况。选项D)中的documents与文中的paperwork是同义转述，故D)为答案。

　　21.C)。文章最后给出建议：到达目的地后要选择乘坐正规的交通工具，故C)为答案。

　　22.B)。短文提到，拉特纳在1984年接管了父亲的珠宝连锁店后，决定以最低的价格卖出低档产品，选项B)中sell inexpensive products是原文sell downmarket products的同义转述，故B)为答案。

　　23.D)。短文明确提到，在一次英国上层商人会议上，拉特纳出席并解释了自己成功的秘密，故D)为答案。

　　24.A)。短文提到，听到拉特纳的评论后，人们觉得受到了侮辱并远离拉特纳的商店，故A)为答案。

　　25.C)。短文开头就点明了主题，提到英国人以自嘲闻名，但即使是对他们来说，幽默也应该有限度，接着短文以拉特纳的故事为例说明这个主题，文末再次强调“这个玩笑的代价太大了”，以此首尾呼应，告诉我们开玩笑要有度，故C)为答案。

　　26.prospering。此处应该填人一个现在分词或形容词，作is的表语。prospering意为“繁荣的”。

　　27.decade。此处应该填入表示时间的名词，与前面的介词during搭配。decade意为“十年”。

　　28.opposite。此处应该填入名词。opposite意为“对立面”。

　　29.sustain。此处应该填入动词原形作从句谓语，上文的先行词reSource uses充当其主语。sustain意为“保持，维持”。

　　30.In simple terms。此处应该填入副词或介词短语作状语。in simple terms意为“简言之”。

　　31.establish。此处应该填入动词原形，与其前面的help搭配，并且能和后面的way搭配。estabfish意为“建立，设立”。

　　32.reaSonably。此处应该填入副词修饰well。reaSonably意为“尚可，还可以”。

　　33.take into account。此处应该填入动词原形或动词短语。take into account意为“考虑，重视”。

　　34.misleading。此处应该填入形容词来修饰sense。misleading意为“令人误解的”。

　　35.using up。此处应该填人动名词或动名词短语来作介词for的宾语，并和forests进行搭配。usingup意为“耗尽，用光”。

　　36.A)announcing。动词辨析题。句首出现时间状语today，空格位于系动词is和名词短语thelaunchof…之间，因此空格处需要填人动词的现在分词形式，构成现在进行时。前一句提到，美国教育部正在努力确保所有学生享有接受高质量教育的平等权利。因此，空格处需要填人一个能够与名词launch构成动宾搭配的动词，表示“宣布开始实施一项方案或活动”。由此确定announcing为本题答案，意思是“宣布”。备选词中，distributing意思是“分发，散布”，与此处文意不符，且无法与launch构成动宾搭配，故排除。

　　37.K)entitled。动词辨析题。空格前面是系动词are，后面是介词to及其宾语，因此空格处需要填入形容词作表语或者动词的被动语态，并与介词to搭配。上文提到，美国教育部今天宣布开始实施为所有学生提供优秀教育工作者的活动方案，本句解释了实施此方案的原因，即所有孩子都应有权利接受高质量的教育。因此，空格处需要填人一个表示“有权利”或“有资格”的形容词，且能够与介词to搭配，备选形容词中只有entitled同时符合这两项要求，由此确定其为本题答案。be entitled to意思是“有……资格”。备选词中，beneficial意思是“有利的，有益的”，与此处文意不符，排除；qualified意思是“有资格的”，但不能与介词to

搭配使用，因此也可以排除。

　　38.G)critically。副词辨析题。空格前面是系动词is，后面是形容词important，因此空格处需要填入一个副词，用来修饰形容词important。上句提到，所有的孩子，不分种族、居住地及家庭收入，都应有权利接受高质量的教育，本句承接上句，表明为教师和校长们提供帮助学生发挥全部潜力所需支持的重要性。因此，空格处需要填入一个表示“非常，相当，很”的副词，与important表达“至关重要”的意义，由此确定副词critically为本题答案，意思是“很大程度上，极为重要地”。备选词中，properly意思是“合理地，正确地”，与此处文意不符，因此可以排除。

　　39.L)potential。名词辨析题。空格前面为形容词性物主代词their及形容词hill，因此空格处需要填人一个名词。本句提到要为教师和校长们提供支持，而这些支持是为了帮助学生发挥其全部潜力。因此，空格处需要填入一个能与动词reach相搭配的名词，且表达“潜力，能力”的意义，由此确定名词potential为本题答案，意思是“潜力”。备选词中，challenges意思是“挑战”，commitment意思是“投入，承诺”，component意思是“组成部分，部件”，contests意思是“比赛”，均与此处文意不符，且不能与动词reach搭配，可以排除。

　　40.D)commitment。名词辨析题。空格前面为形容词deep，后面为介词of，因此空格处需要填人名词。根据连词and可以判断，该名词与and前面的excellentwork在意义上应该是并列的，且根据上下文，此处要表达的意义是教师和校长们工作出色且努力。因此，空格处的名词表达的是“努力”或“投入”的意思，且为不可数的抽象名词，备选词中只有commitment一词符合要求，由此确定其为本题答案。备选词中的challenges和contests均为可数名词复数形式，可以排除；component意思是“组成部分，部件”，与此处文意不符，且不能用deep进行修饰，可以排除；potential已经用过，直接排除。

　　41.H)develop。动词辨析题。空格前面为助动词will，后面为名词短语their own creativeSolutions，因此空格处需要填入动词原形，与will构成一般将来时态，并与名词Solutions构成动宾短语。Solutions意思是“解决方案”，因此填入的动词应该表达“想出，找到”或“研究出，制定出”的意义。由此可以确定，动词develop为本题答案，意思是“形成”。备选词中，enhance意思是“增强，提高”，retain意思是“留用”，均不能与Solutions搭配，且与此处文意不符，因此可以排除。

　　42.J)enhance。动词辨析题。空格前面是动词短语work together及动词不定式符号to，后面是名词短语our focus，因此空格处需要填入动词原形，且与Our focus构成动宾搭配。根据上下文，教育部长认为我们必须共同努力增强对于某些问题的关注。因此，空格处填人的动词应该表达“增强，增加”的意义，由此可以确定，动词enhance为本题答案，意思是“增强，提高”。备选词中，develop已经用过，直接排除；retain意思是“留用”，与此处文意不符，也可以排除。

　　43.O)retain。动词辨析题。根据and前面的两个动词recruit和support及其形式可以判断，空格处需要填入的是动词原形，且与recruit和support构成并列关系，recruit意思是“招募”，support意思是“支持，配备”，宾语都是空格后的effective teachers and principals，由此可以确定，动词retain为本题答案。

　　44.E)component。名词辨析题。空格前面是不定冠词a，后面是介词of，因此空格处需要填入可数名词的单数形式。前面讲到，今天的公告是改善获得高质量教育权利的又一重要步骤，而介词of后面又提到了奥巴马总统行动年，因此可以判断今天的公告内容是奥巴马总统行动年的行动内容之一，空格处应填入表示“内容，组成部分”的名词。由此可以确定名词component为本题答案，意思是“组成部分”。备选词中，commitment和potential已经用过，直接排除；challenges和contests均为可数名词的复数形式，也可以排除。

　　45.C)challenges。名词辨析题。空格前面是定冠词the，后面是介词of，因此空格处应填入名词形式。本句介绍的是邓肯部长将带领召开与来自全国各地的校长和学校教师展开的圆桌会议内容，根据上下文，在高需求的学校工作必将面临更多的挑战或困难。因此，空格处填入的名词可能表达“困难，问题”或“挑战”的意义，由此可以判断，名词challenges为本题答案，意思是“挑战”。备选词中，commitment，potential和component均用过，直接排除；contests意思是“比赛”，与此处文意不符，也可以排除。

　　46.K)由题干中的propose laws和toys定位到文章K)段画线处。

　　47.A)由题干中的cope with，pressures和food regulation定位到文章A)段画线处。

　　48.G)由题干中的Burger rang和Seattle’sBest coffee定位到文章G)段画线处。

　　49.I)由题干中的healthy food，give the impression和obesity定位到文章I)段画线处。

　　50.B)由题干中的recession，customers和fast food定位到文章B)段画线处。

　　51.D)由题于中的eat out，save money和recession定位到文章D)段西线处。

　　52.E)由题干中的Burger King，strategy和low-priced items定位到文章E)段画线处。

　　53.H)由题干中的selling breakfast定位到文章H)段画线处。

　　54.F)由题干中的introducing higher-priced items定位到文章F)段画线处。

　　55.J)由题干中的a newlypassed law，specify the calorie count和menu定位到文章J)段画线处。

　　56.B)推理判断题。文章开篇即指出，如果你认为高指数的防晒霜能够使你免遭有害射线的辐射，那你可能就错了。由此可见，对于防晒霜能够保护皮肤不受伤害的这种误解是非常普遍的，因此，人们对于高指数防晒霜的普遍预期是它将保护人们不被太阳晒伤.故答案为B)。

　　57.A)事实细节题。文章首段第二句提到，本周《自然》杂志的一项研究表明，尽管防晒指数为50的防晒霜能够减少黑瘤的数量，并延缓其出现，但却并不能阻止其发生。由此可见，此项研究表明高指数的防晒霜并不能有效阻止黑瘤的发生，故答案为　　A)。

　　58.D)推理判断题。文章第二段首句指出，对于防晒霜减少黑瘤的有效性一直存在争议，第二句则举例说明，提到2011年澳大利亚一项涉及1，621人的研究发现，随机抽取的每天使用防晒霜的人群患黑瘤的几率是需要时才使用面霜的人群的一半。由此可知，根据此项研究，每天使用防晒霜的确能够降低患黑瘤的几率，即坚持使用防晒霜是有一定效果的，故答案为D)。

　　59.C)推理判断题。该段第三、四句承接上文，介绍了澳大利亚的第二项相关研究，第五句则是作者对研究过程与结果的主观评论，指出，由于此研究基于人们对他们一生中每个十年所采取防晒措施的回忆，因此并不完全可靠。由此可见，此研究并不是基于对被研究对象的直接观察，故答案为C)。

　　60.A)推理判断题。文章第四段第一句提到，正如澳大利亚人“套上一涂上一扣上”运动的数据所显示的，综合使用防晒霜和皮肤遮盖措施能够降低黑瘤发病率，第二句据此提出作者自己的观点和建议：如果今年夏天有热浪，我们也最好套上T恤，抹上防晒霜，并且扣上帽子。也就是说，作者建议我们同时使用防晒霜和衣服、帽子等其他防护措施，故答案为A)。

　　61.B)事实细节题。文章开篇即指出，在发达国家，与技术水平较低的人相比，受教育程度较高的人工作年限越来越长。由此可见，目前在发达国家的劳动力大军中，学历较高的人工作时间更长，故答案为B)。

　　62.B)事实细节题。文章首段第三句承接上文指出，这一差距正是不断加剧的高学历高收入富人与无技术低收入穷人之间两极分化的部分表现。第四句进一步分析了原因，即迅速发展的技术使高技术人群的收入增加，同时也压缩了那些无技术人群的收入。由此可见，迅速发展的技术就是加剧贫富差距的主要原因，故答案为B)。

　　63.A)事实细节题。文章第二段第三句指出，20世纪，更加长寿造成了退休生活的年份更长而不是工作的年份更长，这一经历使得观察家们相信，这一变化将导致经济增长减缓，同时，退休金申领人数的激增将产生政府预算问题。由此可知，根据20世纪的经历，观察家们预测到的问题之一是经济增长将减缓，故答案为A)。

　　64.C)事实细节题。文章第四段第二句和第三句提到，许多欧洲国家政府已经摒弃了曾鼓励人们尽早退休的政策。预期寿命的延长以及慷慨的固定养老金计划被不再慷慨的固定缴费养老金计划所替代，这些都意味着甚至有钱人也必须延长工作年限以获得舒适的退休生活。由此可知，政策的变化带来的后果是甚至有钱人也不得不为了在退休后过上舒适的生活而延长工作年限，故答案为C)。

　　65.D)推理判断题。文章第四段第四句提到，工作性质的变化也起到了很大作用，第五句进而对工

作性质的变化进行了分析，指出对那些高学历人士而言，工作报酬在大幅增加，这些人将继续获得较高的收入，直到老年，因为当今的老龄高学历人群比上一代人工作更有成效，第六句对上文进行了总结，得出结论，技术革新可能将进一步增强这一转变：作为计算机的补充的技能，从经营管理技巧到创新能力，都不会随着年龄的增长而衰退。由此可见，21世纪的工作特点是，比起年龄问题，经营管理技巧、创新能力等技能将更加被看重，故答案为D)。

　　参考译文：

　　China is one of the most ancient civilizations across the world, from which many elementsthat construct the foundation of the modem world are derived.Now China has the world'sfastest growing economy and is experiencing a new industrial revolution.It has alSo launchedan ambitious space exploration plan, including the building of a space station by2020.Currently, being one of the largest exporters in the world, China is attracting massiveforeign investment.Meanwhile, it has invested billions of dollars overseas as well.In 2011, Chinasurpassed Japan, becoming the second largest economic entity in the world.

　　1.翻译第一句时需要注意，“……之一”的表述中，名词使用复数形式，“最古老的文明之一”刚译为one ofthemost ancient civilizations或one of the oldest civilizations。

　　2.翻译第二句时，需要注意句子的主干为“元素起源于中国”，谓语动词“起源于”可译为be derived from或originate from；定语“构成现代世界基础的”较长，可处理为定语从旬来修饰先行词“元素”；“构成……基础”可译为cons.Ia-uct the foundation of或form the basis of。由于第一句和第二句均为简单句，都出现了“中国”一词，翻译时既可以单独成句，也可以合二为一。本译文采用后者，将第一句作为主句，第二句处理为定语从句，用介词+which来引导，修饰第一句中的China，从而使译文更加简洁连贯。

　　3.翻译第三句时，需要注意该句主语为“中国”，旬中有两个并列谓语“拥有”和“经历”。“拥有”表示的是客观事实，可采用一般现在时，“正经历着”强调当前的情况，可采用现在进行时；“工业革命”可译为industrialrevolution。

　　4.第四句中“太空探索计划”可直译为space exploration plan，也可意译为plan for exploring theouter space；“启动”可译为launch或start。

　　5.第五句和第三句结构相似，该句有两种译法。可以翻译为两个并列的简单句，也可以将“中国正在吸引大量外国投资’’译为主句，时态为现在进行时；“是世界最大的出口国之一”采用非谓语结构，译为being one ofthelargest exporters in the world，避免单调和重复。

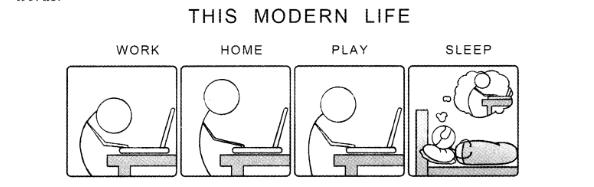
　　6.第六句为简单句，“在海外投资”译为invest overseas，“数十亿”译为billions of。

　　7.翻译最后一句时应注意时态。该句表述的是过去的事实，应使用一般过去时。“超越”译为surpass；“成为”这个短语有两种译法，可以将“超越”和“成为”处理为两个并列的动作，译为became the secondlargesteconomy in the world：也可以将“成为”处理为现在分词作状语，表示结果，译为becoming thesecond largesteconomic entity in the world。

# **2015年6月英语四级考试真题及答案(第2套)**

Directions：for this part，you are allowed 30minutes to write an essay based on the picture below．

You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment onthis kind of modern life．You should write at least l20 words but no more than 180 words.



Section A

Directions：In this section，you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations．

Atthe end of each conversation，one or more questions will be asked about what Was said．

Boththe conversation and the questions will be spoken only once．After each question there will bea pause．During the pause，you must read thefour choices marked A.，B)，C)and D)． anddecide which is the best answer．Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet l with asingle line through the centre．

1．A.He is pleased to sit on the committee．

B.He iS willing to offer the woman a hand．

C.He will tell the woman his decision later．

D.He would like to become a club member．

2．A.Their planned trip to Vancouver is obviously overpriced．

B.They should borrow a guide book instead of buying one．

C.The guide books in the library have the latest information．

D.The library Can help order guide books about Vancouver．

3．A.He regrets having taken the history course．

B.He finds little interest in the history books．

C.He has trouble finishing his reading assignments．

D.He has difficulty writing the weekly book report．

4．A.The man had better choose another restaurant．

B.The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating．

C.The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately．

D.The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant．

5．A.He has been looking forward to spring．

B.He has been waiting for the winter sale．

C.He will clean the woman，s boots for spring．

D.He will help the woman put things away．

6．A.At a tailor’s．

B.At Bob’s home．

C.In a clothes store．

D.In a theatre．

7．A.His guests favor Tibetan drinks．

B.His water is quite extraordinary．

C.Mineral water is good for health．

D.Plain water will serve the purpose．

8．A.Report the result of a discussion．

B.Raise some environmental issues．

C.Submit an important document．

D.Revise an environmental report．

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard．

9．A.They pollute the soil used to cover them．

B.They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods．

C.The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve．

D.The gas they emit is extremely poisonous．

10．A.Growing population．

B.Packaging materials．

C.Changed eating habits．

D.Lower production cost．

11．A.By saving energy．

B.By using less aluminum．

C.By reducing poisonous wastes．

D.By making the most of materials．

12．A.We are running out of natural resources soon．

B.Only combined efforts can make a difference．

C.The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us．

D.All of us can actually benefit from recycling．

Questions l3 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard．

13．A.Miami．

B.Vancouver．

C.Belling ham．

D.Boston．

14．A.To get information on one—way tickets to Canada．

B.To inquire about the price of“Super Saver”seats．

C.To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible．

D.To inquire about the shortest route to drive home．

15．A.Join a tourist group．

B.Choose a major airline．

C.Avoid trips in public holidays．

D.Book tickets as early as possible．

Section B

Directions：In this section，you will hear 3 short passages．At the end of each passage，youwill hear some questions．Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once．Afteryou hear a question，you must choose the best answer from the four choices markedA.，B)，C.and D)．Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet l with a single linethrough the centre．

Passage One

Questions l6 t0 18 are based on the passage you have just heard．

16．A.There are mysterious stories behind his works．

B.There are many misunderstandings about him．

C.His works have no match worldwide．

D.His personal history is little known．

17．A.He moved to Strat ford—on—Avon in his childhood．

B.He failed to go beyond grammar sch001．

C.He was a member of the town council．

D.He once worked in a well—known acting company．

18．A.Writers of his time had no means to protect their works．

B.Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire．

C.His works were adapted beyond recognition．

D.People of his time had little interest in him．

Passage Two

Questions l9 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard

19．A.It shows you have been ignoring your health

B. It can seriously affect your thinking process

C.It is an early warning of some illness．

D.It is a symptom of too much pressure．

20．A.Reduce our workload．

B.Control our temper．

C.Use painkillers for relief

D.Avoid masking syrup toms\_

21．A. Lying down and having some sleep．

B.Rubbing and pressing one’s back．

C.Going out for a walk

D.Listening to light music

Passage Three

Questions 22 t0 25 are based on the passage you have just heard

22．A.Depending heavily on loans．

B.Having no budget plans at all．

C.Spending beyond one's means

D.Leaving no room for large bills

23．A.Many of them can be cut．

B. All of them have to be covered．

C.Their payment cannot be delayed

D.They eat up most of the family income

24．A.Rent a house instead of buying one．

B. Discuss the problem in the family．

C.Make a conservation plan

D.Move to a cheaper Place

25．A.Financial issues plaguing a family．

B.Difficulty in making both ends meet．

C.Family budget problems and solutions

D.New ways to boost family income

Section C

　　Directions：In this section，you will hear a passage three times．When the passage is readfor the first time,you should listen carefully for its general idea．When the passage Its read forthe second time,you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have justheard．Finally，when the passage is read for the third time，you should check what you havewritten．

　　Perhaps because going to college is so much a part of the American dream，many people gofor no（26） reason． Some go because their parents expect it，others because it's what theirfriends are doing.Then，there，s the belief that a college degree will（27）ensure a good joband high pay.

　　Some students（28） through four years，attending classes，or skipping(逃课)them as thecase may be，reading only what can’t be avoided，looking for less（29）courses，and neverbeing toucned or changed in any important way．For a few of these people，college providesno（ 30），yet．Because of parental or peer pressure，they cannot voluntarily leave．Theystop trying in the hope that their tea。chers will nmke the decision for them by（ 31） them．

　　To put it bluntly (直截了当地)，unless you’re willing to make your college years count，Y0umight be（32） doing something else． Not everyone should attend college，nor shouldeveryone who doe．Sattend begin right after high school．Many college students （33） takinga year or so 0ff.A year out m the world helps some people to（34 ）their priorities and goals．Ifyou’re really going to get something out of going to college，you have to make it meansomething，and to do that you must have some idea why you're there，what you hope to getout of it，and（35 ）even what you hope to become.

Section A

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

　　Questions 36 t0 45 are based on the following passage．

　　It’s our guilty pleasure：Watching TV is the most comtion everyday activity，after workand sleep， in many parts of the world．Americans view five hours of TV each day，and whilewe know that spending so much time sitting（36 ）can lead to obesity(肥胖症)and otherdiseases，researchers have now quantified just how（37）being a couch potato can be．

　　In an analysis of data from eight large（38）published studies，a Harvard—led groupreported in the that for every two hours per day spent channel （39），the risk of developingType 2 diabetes Journal of the American Medical Association(糖尿病)rose 20％over 8．5years，the risk of heart disease increased l5％over a （40 ） ，and the odds of dyingprematurely 41 13％during a seven— year follow—up．All of these （42） are linked to a lackof physical exercise．But compared with other sedentary(久坐的)activities，likeknitting，viewing TV may be especially （43）at promoting unhealthy habits．For one，thesheer number of hours we pass watching TV dwarfs the time we spend on anything else．Andother studies have found that watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to（44） them．

　　Even so．the authors admit that they didn’t compare different sedentary activities to （45 ）whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk of diabetes，heart disease or early deathcompared with，say，reading

A.climbed

B.consume

C.decade

D.determine

E.effective

F.harmful

G.outcomes

H.passively

I.previously

J.resume

K.suffered

L.surfing

M.term

N.terminals

0.twisting

Section B

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

　　Essay．Grading Software Offers Professors a Break

　　A．Imagine taking a college exam，and，instead of handing in a blue book and getting agrade from a professor a few weeks later，clicking the“send”button when you are done andreceiving a grade back instantly，your essay scored by a software program．And then，insteadof being done with that exam，imagine that the system would immediately let you rewrite thetest to try to improve your grade．

　　B．EDX，the nonprofit enterprise founded by Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute ofTechnology(MIT)to offer courses on the Internet，has just introduced such a system and willmake its automated(自动的)software available free on the Web to any institution that wants touse it．The software uses artificial intelligence to grade student essays and short writtenanswers，freeing professors for other tasks．

　　C．The new service will bring the educational consortium(联盟)into a growing conflict overthe role of automation in education．Although automated grading systems for multiple—choiceand true—false tests are now widespread，the use of artificial intelligence technology tograde essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has manycritics.

　　D．Anant Agarwal，an electrical engineer who is president of EDX，predicted that theinstant—grading software would be a useful teaching tool enabling students to take tests andwrite essays over and over and improve the quality of their answers．He said the technologywould offer distinct advantages over the traditional classroom system，where students oftenwait days or weeks lor grades．“There is a huge value in learning with instantfeedback，”Dr．Agarwal said．“Students are telling us they learn much better with instantfeedback．”

　　E．But skeptics(怀疑者)say the automated system is no match for live teachers．Onelongtime critic， Les Perelman，has drawn national attention several times for putting togethernonsense essays that have fooled software grading programs into giving high marks．He hasalso been highly critical of studies claiming that the software compares well to humangraders．

　　F．He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a petition(呼吁)opposing automated assessment software．The group． which calls itself ProfessionalsAgainst Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High—Stakes Assessment，has collected nearly2，000 signatures，including some from famous people like Noanl Chomsky．

　　G．“Let’s face the realities of automatic essay scorin9，”the group’s statement reads inpart. “Computers cannot‘read．’They cannot measure the essentials of effective writtencommunication：accuracy．reasonin9，adequacy of evidence，good sense，ethical(伦理的)position，convincing argument，meaningful organization，and clarity，among others．”

　　H．But EdX expects its software to be adopted widely by schools and universities．It offersfree online classes from Harvard．MIT and the University of California—Berkeley；this fall，itwill add classes from Well esley．Georgetown and the University of Texas．In all，12universities participate in EDX，which offers certificates for course completion and has saidthat it plans to continue to expand next year，including adding international schools．

　　I．The EDX assessment tool requires human teachers，or graders，to first grade l00essays or essay questions．The system then uses a variety of machine—learning techniques totrain itself to be able to grade any number of essays or answers automatically and almostinstantly．The software will assign a grade depending on the scoring system created by theteacher，whether it is a letter grade or numerical(数字的)rank．

　　J . EDX is not the first to use the automated assessment technology，which dates to earlycomputers in the l960s．There is now a range of companies offering commercial programs tograde written test answers，and four states--Louisiana，North Dakota，Utah and West Virginia--are using some form

of the technology in secondary schools．A fifth，Indiana，has experimented with it．In somecases the software is used as a“second reader．”to check the reliability of the humangraders．

　　K．But the growing influence of the EDx consortium to set standards is likely to give thetechnology aboost．On Tuesday，Stanford announced that it would work with EDX to developa joint educational system that will make use of the automated assessment technology．

　　L．Two start．ups．Coursera and Udacity，recently founded by Stanford faculty members tocreate“massive open online courses，”0r MOOCs，are also committed to automatedassessment systems because of the value of instant feedback．‘‘It allows students to getimmediate feedback on their

work．so that learning turns into a game，with students naturally gravitating(吸引)towardresubmitting the work until they get it right，”said Daphne Koller，a computer scientist andafounder of Coursera．

　　M．Last year the Hewlett Foundation， a grant—malting organization set up by one of theHewlett Packard founders and his wife．sponsored two$100，000 prizes aimed at improvingsoftware that grades essays and short answers．More than l50 teams entered each category．Awinner of one of the Hewlett contests．Vik Paruchuri，was hired by E(Ⅸto help design itsassessment software．

　　N．“One of our focuses is to help Mds learn how to think critically，”said Victor Vuchic，aprogram officer at the Hewlett Foundation．“It’s probably impossible to do that with multiple—choice tests The challenge is that this requires human graders，and so they cost a lot moreand they take a lot more time．“

　　O．Mark D．Shermis，a professor at the University of Akron in Ohi0．supervised theHewlett Foundation’s contest on automated essay scoring and wrote a paper about theexperiment．In his view，the technology--though imperfect--has a place in educationalsettings．

　　P．With increasingly large classes，it is impossible for most teachers to give studentsmeaningful feedback on writing assignments，he said．Plus，he noted，critics of the technologyhave tended to come from the nation’s best universities，where the level of teaching is muchbetter than at n lost schools．

　　Q．“Often they come from very famous institutions where，in fact，they do a muchbetter．job of providing feedback than a machine ever could，”Dr．Shermis said．“There seemsto be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world．”

46．Some professionals in education are collecting signatures to voice their opposition toantomated essay grading．

47．Using software to grade students’ essays saves teachers time for other work．

48．The Hewlett contests aim at improving essay grading software．

49．Though the automated grading system is widely used in multiple—choicetests．automated essay grading is still criticized by many educators．

50．Some people don’t believe the software grading system can do as good a job as humangraders．

51．Critics of automated essay scoring do not seem to know the true realities in less famousuniversities．

52． Critics argue many important aspects of effective writing cannot be measured bycomputer rating programs．

53．As class size grows，most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments aS tohow to improve their writin9．

54．The automated assessment technology is sometimes used to double check the work ofhuman graders．

55．Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably．

Section C

　　Directions：There are 2 passages in this section．Each passage is followed by somequestions or unfinished statements．For each of them there are four choices markedA.，B)，C)and D.You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter onAnswe，．

　　Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre．

　　Passage One

　　Questions 56 t0 60 are based on the following passage．

　　The endless debate about“work—life balance”often contains a hopeful footnote about stayat home dads．If American society and business won’t make it easier on future female leaderswho choose to have children，there is still the ray of hope that increasing numbers of full—timefathers will．But based on today’s socioeconomic trends，this hopeis，unfortunately，misguided．

　　It’s true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full—time parentshas doubled in a decade，but it’s still very small：only 0．8％of married couples where the stay—at—horne father was out of the labor force for a year．Even that percentage is likely inflatedby men thrust into their caretaker role by a downsizing．This is simply not a large enoughgroup to reduce the social stigma(污名)and force other adjustments necessary to supportingmen in this decision．even if onlywork more than their family．

　　Even shorter times away from work for working fathers are already difficult．A study foundthat 85％of new fathers take some time off after the birth of a child—but for all but a few．it’s aweek or two at most．　　Meanwhile，the average for women who take leave is more than loweeks．

　　Such choices impact who moves up in the organization．While you’re away，someone elseis doing your work，making your sales，taking care of your customers．That can’t help you atwork．It can only hurt you．Women，of course，face the same issues of returning after a longabsence．But with many more women than men choosing to leave the workforce entirely toraise families，returning from an extended 　　parental leave doesn’t raise as many eyebrowsas it does for men．

　　Women would make more if they didn’t break their earning trajectory(轨迹)by leaving theworkforce，or if higher-paying professions were more family friendly．In the foreseeablefuture，Stay at home fathers may make all the difference for individual families．but theirpresence won’t reduce the numbers of high potential women who are forced to choosebetween family and career．

56．What gives women a ray of hope to achieve work life balance?

A.More men taking an extended parental leave．

B.People’s changing attitudes towards family．

C.More women entering business management．

D.The improvement of their socioeconomic status．

57．Why does the author say the hope for more full—time fathers is misguided?

A.Women are better at taking care of children．

B.Many men value work more than their family．

C.Their number is too small to make a difference．

D.Not many men have the chance to stay at home．

58．Why do few men take a long parental leave?

A.A long leave will have a negative impact on their career．

B.They just have too many responsibilities to fulfill at work．

C.The economic loss will be too much for their family to bear．

D.They are likely to get fired if absent from work for too lon9．

59．What is the most likely reaction to men returning from an extended parental leave?

A.Jealousy．

B.Surprise

C.Admiration

D.Sympathy．

60．What does the author say about high-potential women in the not—too-distant future?

A.They will benefit from the trend of more fathers staying at home．

B.They will find high—paying professions a bit more family—friendly．

C.They are unlikely to break their career trajectory to raise a family．

D.They will still face the difficult choice between career and children．

　　Passage Two

　　Questions 61 tO 65 are based on the following passage．

　　Some of the world’s most significant problems never hit headlines．One example comesfrom agriculture．Food riots and hunger make news．But the trend lying behind these mattersis rarely talked about．This is the decline in the growth in yields of some of the world’s majorcrops．A new study by the University of Minnesota and McGill University in Montreal looks atwhere．and how far．this decline is occurring．

　　The authors take a vast number of data points for the four most importantcrops：rice，wheat，corn and soyabeans(大豆)．They find that on between 24％ and 39％ of allharvested areas，the improvement in yields that took place before the l980s slowed down inthe l990s and 2000s．There are two worrying features of the slowdown．One is that it has beenparticularly sharp in the world’s most populous(人口多的)countries，India and China．Theirability to feed themselves has been an important source of relative stability both within thecountries and on world food markets．

　　That self-sufficiency cannot be taken for granted if yields continue to slow down orreverse．Second，yield growth has been lower in wheat and rice than in coll andsoyabeans．This is problematic because wheat and rice are more important asfoods，accounting for around half of all calories consumed．Corn and soyabeans are moreimportant as feed grains．The authors note that“we have preferentially focused our cropimprovement efforts on feeding animals and cars rather than on crops that feed people andare the basis of food security in much of the world．”

　　The report qualifies the more optimistic findings of another new paper which suggests thatthe world will not have to dig up a lot more land for farming in order to feed 9 billion people in2050，as the Food and Agriculture Organisation has argued． Instead，it says，thanks toslowing population growth，land currently ploughed up for crops might be able to revert(回返)to forest or wilderness．This could happen．The trouble is that the forecast assumescontinued improvements in yields which may not actually happen

61．What does the author try to draw attention to?

A.Food riots and hunger in the world．

B.News headlines in the leading media．

C.The decline of the grain yield growth．

D.The food supply in populous countries．

62．Why does the author mention India and China in particular?

A.Their self-sufficiency is vital to the stability of world food markets．

B.Their food yields have begun to decrease sharply in recent years．

C.Their big populations are causing worldwide concerns．

D 1 Their food self-sufficiency has been taken for granted．

63．What does the new study by the two universities say about recent crop improvementefforts?

A. They fail to produce the same remarkable results as before the l980s．

B.They contribute a lot to the improvement of human food production．

C.They play a major role in guaranteeing the food security of the world．

D.They focus more on the increase of animal feed than human food grains．

64．What does the Food and Agriculture Organisation say about world food production in thecoming decades?

A.The growing population will greatly increase the pressure on world food supplies．

B.The optimistic prediction about food production should be viewed with caution．

C. The slowdown of the growth in yields of major food crops will be"reversed．

D.The world will be able to feed its population without increasing farmland．

65．How does the author view the argument of the Food and Agriculture Organisation?

A.It is built on the findings of a new study．

B.It is based on a doubtful assumption．

C.It is backed by strong evidence．

D. It is open to further discussion．

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

据报道，今年中国快递服务(courier services)将递送大约120亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在ll月11日，中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值90亿美元的商品。中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。因此，快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

**参考答案与解析**

1-8 CBCAADBD

　　9-12 ABAB

　　13-15 CCD

　　16-18 DCB

　　19-21 CDA

　　22-25 BADC

　　26．particular。

　　27．automatically

　　28．drag

　　29．demanding

　　30．satisfaction

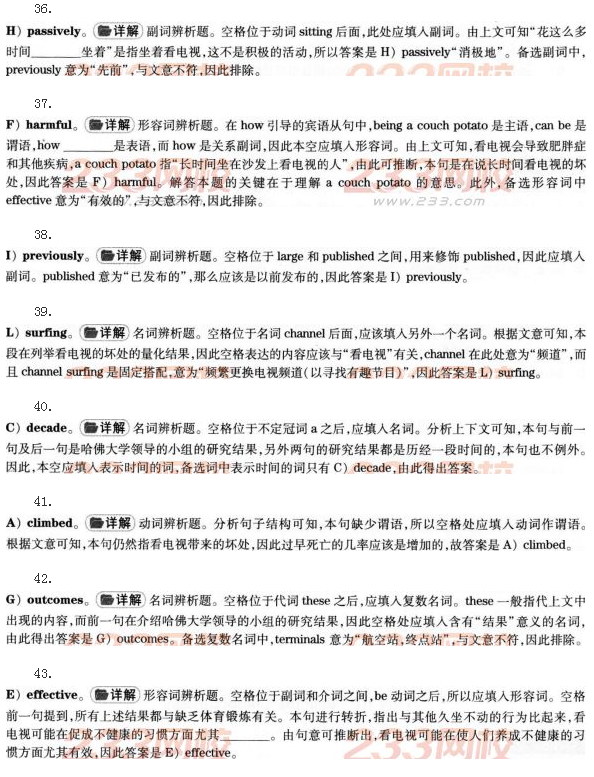
　　31．failing

　　32．better off

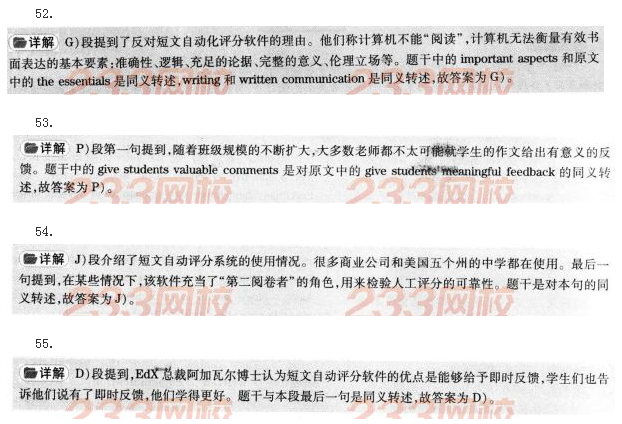
　　33．profit fron

　　34．sort out

　　35．probably







56—60 BCABD　　61—65 CADDB

　　参考译文：It ls reported that courier services in China will deriver about l2 billion parcels thisyear，which makes it possible for China to overtake the United States and become the largestmarket for courier services in the world· Most of the parcels contain items purchased online．China offers millions of online retailers opportunities to sell their products at significantlycompetitive prices．Chinese consumers bought$9 billion worth of commodities from thenation’S largest shopping platform just on the day of 11th November．Since there are manysuch special shopping days in China，it is no wonder that China’s courier services haveexpanded．

　　1.第一句中，“据报道”译为It is reported that…。“120亿”译为l2 billion，这里应注意英文中的数字与汉语中的数字表达的差异。“包裹”可以用parcel或package等词来表达。

　　2.在翻译第二句时，由于该句与第一句关系密切，故可以将该句处理为一个由which引导的非限制性定语从句。“使……有可能”采用make it possible for sb．to do sth．句式，其中it是形式宾语，for sb．to dosth．是直\_F宾语。也可以将该句单独译为China could overtake the United States to become theworld，s largest eXDress delivery market．

　　3.第三句中，“装着”可译为contain，be filled with或be舢of。‘‘网上订购的物品，，译为itemspurchased／ ordered online，英语中过去分词短语作定语修饰名词时后置。

　　4.第四句中，“给……零售商……的机会”译法较多，可以用0ffer sb．sth．或provide sth．to sb．，即译为China provides opportunities to millions of online retailers to sell goods at significantlycompetitive prices.

　　5.在翻译第五句时，应注意英文中习惯将时间状语放在句尾，因此需要调整语序。如果为了强调，也可以置于句首。“从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值90亿美元的商品”也可以意译为spent$9 billion on thelargest shopping platform of the nation。

　　6.第六句和第七句是明显的因果关系，因此可以利用连词since将两句合并为一句。第六句中“有，，的含义是“存在，而不是”拥有”，因此本句最好用there be句型。

　　7.第七句也可以独立成句，用therefore或thus等与上文衔接。第七句中‘‘不足为奇”可译为It／There isno wonde。that…，其中that引导的从句是真正主语。也可以保持原句语序，译为The e即ansion ofChina，s express industry is not surprising at all．

# **2015年6月英语四级考试真题及答案(第3套)**

Direction**.**s**:** For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to write an essay based on the picture below.You should start your essay with a briefdescription of the picture and then comment on parents' role in their children's growth. Youshould write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



Section A  
Directions : In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. Atthe end ofeach conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Boththeconversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will beapause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C. and D,and decidewhich is the best answer.Then mark the corresponding letter on AnswerSheet I with a singleline through the centre.  
  
1.A. The woman is the manager's secretary.  
B. The man found himself in a wrong place.  
C. The man is the manager's business associate.  
D. The woman was putting up a sign on the wall.  
2.A. He needs more time for the report.  
B. He needs help to interpret the data.  
C. He is sorry not to have helped the woman.  
D. He does not have sufficient data to go on.  
3.A. A friend from New York.  
B. A message from Tony.  
C. A postal delivery.  
D. A change in the weather.  
4. A. She is not available until the end of next week.  
B. She is not a reliable source of information.  
C. She does not like taking exams.  
D. She does not like psychology.  
5. A. He will help the woman carry the suitcase.  
B. The woman's watch is twenty minutes fast.  
C. The woman shouldn't make such a big fuss.  
D. There is no need for the woman to be in a hurry.  
6.A. Mary is not so easygoing as her.  
B. Mary and she have a lot in conmon.  
C. She finds it hard to get along with Mary.  
D. She does not believe what her neighborssaid.  
7.A. At an information service.  
B. At a car wash point.  
C. At a repair shop.  
D. At a dry cleaner's.  
8. A. The woman came to the concert at the man's request.  
B. The man is already fed up with playing the piano.  
C. The piece of music the man played is very popular.  
D. The man's unique talents are the envy of many people.  
  
Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.  
9. A. He has taught Spanish for a couple of years at a local school.  
B. He worked at the Brownstone Company for several years.  
C. He owned a small retail business in Michigan years ago.  
D. He has been working part-time in a school near Detroit.  
10. A. He prefers a full-time job with more responsibility.  
B. He is eager to find a job with an increased salary.  
C. He likes to work in a company close to home.  
D. He would rather get a less demanding job.  
11.A. Sports.  
B. Travel.  
C. Foreign languages.  
D. Computer games.  
12. A. When he is supposed to start work.  
B. What responsibilities he would have.  
C. When he will be informed about his application.  
D. What career opportunities her company can offer.  
  
Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.  
13.A. She is pregnant.  
B. She is over 50.  
C. She has just finished her project.  
D. She is a good saleswoman.  
14.A. He takes good care of Lisa.  
B. He is the CEO of a giant company.  
C. He is good at business management.  
D. He works as a sales manager.  
15. A. It is in urgent need of further development.  
B. It produces goods popular among local people.  
C. It has been losing market share in recent years.  
D. It is well positioned to compete with the giants.  
  
Section B  
　　Directions: In this section, you will hoar 3 short passages. At tho end of each passage, youwill hoar some questions. Both the passage and tho questions will be spoken only once. Afteryouhoar a question, you must choose tho best answer from the four choices marked A, B,C. andD. Then mark tho corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I with a single linethrough tho centre.  
  
Passage One  
Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
16.A. It is lined with tall trees.  
B. It was widened recently.  
C. It has high buildings on both sides.  
D. It used to be dirty and disorderly.  
17.A. They repaved it with rocks.  
B. They built public restrooms on it.  
C. They beautified it with plants.  
D. They set up cooking facilities near it.  
18.A. What makes life enjoyable.  
B. How to work with tools.  
C. What a community means.  
D. How to improve health.  
19. A. They were obliged to fulfill the signed contract.  
B. They were encouraged by the city officials' praise.  
C. They wanted to prove they were as capable as boys.  
D. They derived happiness from the constructive work.  
  
Passage Two  
Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
20. A. The majority of them think it less important than computers:  
B. Many of them consider it boring and old-fashioned.  
C. The majority of them find it interesting.  
D. Few of them read more than ten books a year.  
21.A. Novels and stories.  
B. Mysteries and detective stories.  
C. History and science books.  
D. Books on culture and tradition.  
22.A. Watching TV.  
B. Listening to music.  
C. Reading magazines.  
D. Playing computer games.  
  
Passage Three  
Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
23. A. Advice on the purchase of cars.  
B. Information about the new green-fuel vehicles.  
C. Trends for the development of the motor car.  
D. Solutions to global fuel shortage.  
24.A. Limited driving range.  
B. Huge recharging expenses.  
C. The short life of batteries.  
D. The unaffordable high price.  
25. A. They need to be further improved.  
B. They can easily switch to natural gas.  
C. They are more cost-effective than vehicles powered by solar energy.  
D. They can match conventional motor cars in performance and safety.

Section C  
　　Directions: In this section, you will hoar a passage three times. When tho passage is readfor tho first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When tho passage is read fortho second time, you are required to fill in tho blanks with tho exact words you have justhoard. Finally, when tho passage is read for tho third time, you should chock what you havewritten.  
  
　　My favorite TV. show? "The Twilight Zone. " I（26）like the episode called "ThePrinter'sDevil. " It's about a newspaper editor who's being（27） out of business by a bignewspapersyndicate--you know, a group of papers（28）by the same people.He's aboutto（29）when he's interrupted by an old man who says his name is Smith. The editor is notonly offered $ 5,000 to pay off his newspaper's（30）, but this Smith character also offershisservices for free. It turns out that the guy operates the printing machine with amazingspeed, and soon he's turning out newspapers with31 The small paper is successful again. Theeditor is／（32）athow quickly Smith gets his stories--only minutes after they happen--butsoon he's presented with acontract to sign. Mr. Smith, it seems, is really the devil! The editor isfrightened by this news, but he is more frightened by the idea of losing his newspaper, so heagrees to sign. But soon Smith is（33）the news even before it happens--and it's all terrible--one disaster after another. Anyway, there is a little more to tell, but I don't want to（34）thestory for you. I really like these old episodes of "The Twilight Zone" because the stories arefascinating. They are not realistic. But then again, in a way they are, because they dealwith（35）．

　　Section A  
　　Directions: In this sectinm, 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 Sheet2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once. Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.  
  
　　As a teacher, you could bring the community into your classroom in many ways. The parents and grandparents of your students are resources and（36）for their children. They can be（37）teachers of their own traditions and histories. Immigrant parents could talk about their country of（38）and why they emigrated to the United States. Parents can be invited to talk about their jobs or a community project. Parents, of course, are not the only community resources. Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies have（39）information to share in classrooms. Field trips provide another opportunity to know the community. Many students don't have the opporttmity to（40）concerts or visit museums or historical sites except through field trips. A school district should have41for selecting and conducting field trips. Families must be made（42）of field trips and give permission for their children to participate. Through school projects, students can learn to be（43）in community projects ranging from planting trees to cleaning up a park to assisting elderly people. Students,（44）older ones, might conduct research on a community need that could lead to action by a city council or state government. Some schools require students to provide community service by（45）in a nursing home, child care center or government agency. These projects help students understand their responsibility to the larger community.  
  
A. Assets   
B. Attend   
C. Aware   
D. especially   
E. Excellent   
F. Expensive   
G. guidelines  
H. involved  
I. joining  
J. naturally  
K. observe  
L. origin  
M. recruited  
N. up-to-date  
O. Volunteering

Section B  
　　Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached toit. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraphfrom which the information is derived.You may choose a paragraph more than once. Eachparagraph is marked with a letter.Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter onAnswer Sheet 2.  
  
Reaping the Rewards of Risk-Taking  
　　A. Since Steve Jobs resigned as chief executive of Apple, much has been said about himas a peerless business leader who has created immense wealth for shareholders, and guidedthe design of hit products that are transforming entire industries, like music and mobilecommunications.  
　　B. All true, but let's think different, to borrow the Apple marketing slogan of years back.Let's look at Mr. Jobs as a role model.  
　　C. Above all, he is an innovator (创新者). His creative force is seen in products such as theiPod, iPhone, and iPad, and in new business models for pricing and distributing music andmobile software online. Studies of innovation come to the same conclusion: you can'tengineer innovation, but you can increase the odds of it occurring. And Mr. Jobs' career can beviewed as a consistent pursuit of improving those odds, both for himself and the companies hehas led. Mr. Jobs, of course, has enjoyed singular success. But innovation, broadly defined,is the crucial ingredient in all economic progress--higher growth for nations, morecompetitive products for companies, and more prosperous careem for individuals. And Mr.Jobs, many experts say, exemplifies what works in the innovation game.  
　　D. "We can look at and learn from Steve Jobs what the essence of American innovationis," says John Kao, an innovation consultant to corporations and governments. Many othernations, Mr. John Kao notes, axe now ahead of the United States in producing what areconsidered the raw materials of innovation. These include government financing for scientificresearch, national policies to support emerging industries, educational achievement,engineers and scientists graduated, even the speeds of Internet broadband service.  
　　E. Yet what other nations typically lack, Mr. Kao adds, is a social environment thatencourages diversity, experimentation, risk-taking, and combining skills from many fieldsinto products that he calls "recombinant mash-ups (打碎重组)," like the iPhone, whichredefined the smartphone category. "The culture of other countries doesn't support the kind ofinnovation that Steve Jobs exemplifies, as America does," Mr. John Kao says.  
　　F. Workers of every rank are told these days that wide-ranging curiosity and continuouslearning are vital to tturiving in the modern economy. Formal education matters, careercounselors say, but real- life experience is often even more valuable.  
　　G. An adopted child, growing up in Silicon Valley, Mr. Jobs displayed those traits early on.He wasfascinated by electronics as a child, building Heathkit do-it-yourself projects, like radios.Mr. Jobs dropped out of Reed College after only a semester and traveled around India in searchof spiritual enlightenment, before returning to Silicon Valley to found Apple with his friend,Stephen Wozniak, an engineering wizard (奇才). Mr. Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985, wentoff and founded two other companies, Next and Pixar, before returning to Apple in 1996 andbecoming chiefexecutive in 1997.  
　　H. His path was unique, but innovation experts say the pattern of exploration is notunusual. "It's often people like Steve Jobs who can draw from a deep reservoir of diverseexperiences that often generate breakthrough ideas and insights," says Hal Gregersen, aprofessor at the European Institute of Business Administration.  
　　I. Mr. Gregersen is a co-author of a new book, The Innovator's DNA, which is based on aneight-year study of 5,000 entrepreneurs (创业者. and executives worldwide. His twocollaborators and co- authors are Jeff Dyer, a professor at Brigham Young University, andClayton Christensen, a professor at the Harvard Business School, whose 1997 book TheInnovator's Dilemma popularized the concept of "disruptive ( 颠覆性的. innovation. "  
　　J. The academics identify five traits that are common to the disruptive innovators:questioning, experimenting, observing, associating and networking. Their bundle ofcharacteristics echoes the ceaseless curiosity and willingness to take risks noted by otherexperts. Networking, Mr. Hal Gregersen explains, is less about career-building relationships thana consistent search for new ideas. Associating, he adds, is the ability to make idea-producingconnections by linking concepts from different disciplines.  
　　K. "Innovators engage in these mental activities regularly," Mr. Gregersen says. "It's ahabit for them. " Innovative companies, according to the authors, typically enjoy highervaluations in thestock market, which they call an "innovation premium (溢价). " It iscalculated by estimating the share of a company's value that cannot be accounted for by itscurrent products and cash flow. The innovation premium tries to quantify ( 量化. investors'bets that a company will do even better in the future because of innovation.  
　　L. Apple, by their calculations, had a 37 percent innovation premium during Mr. Jobs' firstterm withthe company. His years in exile resulted in a 31 percent innovation discount. Afterhis return, Applee's fortunes inmroved gradv at first, and imp)roved markedly starting in 2005,yielding a 52percent innovation premium since then.  
　　M. There is no conclusive proof, but Mr. Hal Gregersen says it is unlikely that Mr. Jobscould havereshaped industries beyond computing, as he has done in his second term at Apple,without theexperience outside the company, especially at Pixar--the computer-animation (动画制作. studiothat created a string of critically and commercially successful movies, such as "ToyStory" and  
　　N. Mr. Jobs suggested much the same thing during a commencement address to thegraduating class atStanford University in 2005. "It turned out that getting fired from Apple wasthe best thing thatcould have ever happened to me," he told the students. Mr. Jobs also spokeof perseverance ( 坚持. and will power. "Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick," hesaid. "Don't losefaith. "  
　　O. Mr. Jobs ended his commencement talk with a call to innovation, both in one's choiceof work andin one's life.Be curious, experiment, take risks, he said to the students.His advicewasemphasized by the words on the back of the final edition of The Whole Earth Catalog, whichhequoted: "Stay hungry. Stay foolish. " "And," Mr. Jobs said, "I have always wished thatformyself. And now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you. "  
  
46. Steve Jobs called on Stanford graduates to innovate in his commencement address.  
47. Steve Jobs considered himself lucky to have been fired once by Apple.  
48. Steve Jobs once used computers to make movies that were commercial hits.  
49. Many governments have done more than the US government in providing the raw materialsfor innovation.  
50. Great innovators are good at connecting concepts from various academic fields.  
51. Innovation is vital to driving economic progress.  
52. America has a social environment that is particularly favorable to innovation.  
53. Innovative ideas often come from diverse experiences.  
54. Real-life experience is often more important than formal education for career success.  
55. Apple's fortunes suffered from an innovation discount during Jobs' absence.

　　Section C  
　　Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questionsorunfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C. and D ). Youshould decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on AnswerSheet 2 with asingle line through the centre.  
  
　　Passage One  
　　Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.  
　　Junk food is everywhere. We're eating way too much of it. Most of us know what we're doingandyet we do it anyway.So here's a suggestion offered by two researchers at the RandCorporation: Why not take a lessonfrom alcohol control policies and apply them to where foodis sold and how it's displayed?"Many policy measures to control obesity (肥胖症. assume thatpeople consciously and rationallychoose what and how much they eat and therefore focus onproviding information and more access tohealthier foods," note the two researchers. "Incontrast," the researchers continue, "many regulations that don't assume people makerationalchoices have been successfully applied to control alcohol, a substance--like food--ofwhichimmoderate consumption leads to serious health problems. " The research referencesstudies of people's behavior with food and alcohol and results of alcoholrestrictions, and thenlists five regulations that the researchers think might be pronfising if applied tojunk foods.Among them: Density restrictions: licenses to sell alcohol aren't handed out unplanned to allcomers but areallotted (分配. based on the number of places in an area that already sellalcohol. These make alcoholless easy to get and reduce the number of psychological cues todrink. Similarly, the researchers say, being presented with junk food stimulates our desire toeat it. Sowhy not limit the density of food outlets, particularly ones that sell food rich in emptycalories? Andwhy not limit sale of food in places that aren't primarily food stores? Display andsales restrictions: California has a rule prohibiting alcohol displays near the cashregisters in gasstations, and in most places you can't buy alcohol at drive-through facilities. Atsupermarkets,food companies pay to have their wares in places where they're easily seen. One couldremovejunk food to the back of the store and ban them from the shelves at checkout lines. Theothermeasures include restricting portion sizes, taxing and prohibiting special price deals forjunk foods, andplacing warning labels on the products.  
  
56. What does the author say about junk food?  
A. People should be educated not to eat too much.  
B. It is widely consumed despite its ill reputation.  
C. Its temptation is too strong for people to resist.  
D. It causes more harm than is generally realized.  
57. What do the Rand researchers think of many of the policy measures to control obesity?  
A. They should be implemented effectively.  
B. They provide misleading information.  
C. They are based on wrong assumptions.  
D. They help people make rational choices.  
58. Why do policymakers of alcohol control place density restrictions?  
A. Few people are able to resist alcohol's temptations.  
B. There are already too many stores selling alcohol.  
C. Drinldng strong alcohol can cause social problems.  
D. Easy access leads to customers' over-consumption~  
59. What is the purpose of California's rule about alcohol display in gas stations?  
A. To effectively limit the density of alcohol outlets.  
B. To help drivers to give up the habit of drinking.  
C. To prevent possible traffic jams in nearby areas.  
D. To get alcohol out of drivers' immediate sight.  
60. What is the general guideline the Rand researchers suggest about junk food control?  
A. Guiding people to make rational choices about food.  
B. Enhancing people's awareness of their own health.  
C. Borrowing ideas from alcohol control measures.  
D. Resorting to economic, legal and psychological means.  
  
　　Passage Two  
　　Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.  
　　Kodak's decision to file for bankruptcy (破产. protection is a sad, though notunexpected, turningpoint for a leading American corporation that pioneered consumerphotography and dominated the filmmarket for decades, but ultimately failed to adapt to thedigital revolution. Although many attribute Kodak's downfall to "complacency ( 自满 )," thatexplanation doesn'tacknowledge the lengths to which the company went to reinvent itself.Decades ago, Kodak anticipatedthat digital photography would overtake film--and in fact,Kodak invented the first digital camera in1975--but in a fateful decision, the company chose toshelf its new discovery to focus on its traditionalfilm business. It wasn't that Kodak was blind tothe future, said Rebecca Henderson, a professor at HarvardBusiness School, but rather that itfailed to execute on a strategy to confront it. By the time thecompany realized its mistake, itwas too late.Kodak is an example of a firm that was very much aware that they had to adapt,and spent a lot ofmoney trying to do so, but ultimately failed. 　　Large companies have adifficult time switching to newmarkets because there is a temptation to put existing assets intothe new businesses.  
　　Although Kodak anticipated the inevitable rise of digital photography, its corporate  
culture was too rooted in the successes of the past for it to make the clean break necessary tofullyembrace the future. They were a company stuck in time. Their history was so important tothem. Nowtheir history has become a liability.Kodak's downfall over the last several decadeswas dramatic. In 1976, the company commanded90% of the market for photographic film and85% of the market for cameras. But the 1980s broughtnew competition from Japanese filmcompany Fuji Photo, which undermined Kodak by offering lowerprices for film and photosupplies. Kodak's decision not to pursue the role of official film for the 1984Los AngelesOlympics was a major miscalculation. The bid went instead to Fuji, which exploiteditssponsorship to win a permanent foothold in the marketplace.  
  
61. What do we learn about Kodak?  
A. It went bankrupt all of a sudden.  
B. It is approaching its downfall.  
C. It initiated the digital revolution in the film industry.  
D. It is playing the dominant role in the film market.  
62. Why does the author mention Kodak's Invention of the first digital camera?  
A. To show its early attempt to reinvent itself.  
B. To show its effort to overcome complacency.  
C. To show its quick adaptation to the digital revolution.  
D. To show its will to compete with Japan's Fuji Photo.  
63. Why do large companies have difficulty switching to new markets?  
A. They find it costly to give up their existing assets.  
B. They tend to be slow in confronting new challenges.  
C. They are unwilling to invest in new technology.  
D. They are deeply stuck in their glorious past.  
64. What does the author say Kodak's history has become?  
A. A burden.  
B. A mirror.  
C. A joke.  
D. A challenge.  
65. What was Kodak's fatal mistake?  
A. Its blind faith in traditional photography.  
B. Its failure to see Fuji Photo's emergence.  
C. Its refusal to sponsor the 1984 Olympics.  
D. Its overconfidence in its corporate culture.

　　Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer onAnswer Sheet 2.  
  
在西方人心目中，和中国联系最为密切的基本食物是大米。长期以来，大米在中国人的饮食中占据很重要的地位，以至于有谚语说“巧妇难为无米之炊”。中国南方大多种植水稻，人们通常以大米为主食；而华北大部分地区因为过于寒冷或过于干燥，无法种植水稻，那里的主要作物是小麦。在中国，有些人用面粉做面包，但大多数人用面粉做馒头和面条。

**参考答案**

1-8 BACBDADC  
　　9-12 BABC  
　　13-15 ADA  
　　16-19 DCBD  
　　20-22 CAB  
　　23-25 CAD  
  
　　26. especiallyc  
　　27. driven  
　　28. owned  
　　29.commitsuicide  
　　30. debts  
　　31.shockingheadlinesc  
　　32. amazed  
　　33. reporting  
　　34.trill  
　　35. human nature  
  
　　36.A. Aassets  
　　37. E. excellent  
　　38. L. origin  
　　39. N. up-to-dateo  
　　40. B. attend  
　　41. G. guidelines  
　　42. C. awareo  
　　43. H. involved  
　　44. D. especially  
　　45. O.volunteering  
  
　　46-55 ONMDJ CEHFL  
　　56-60 BCDDC　61-65 BADAC

**翻译参考译文：**

**新东方在线 冀希老师**

　　China is one of the oldest cultures in the world, from which much that constructs the foundation of the modern world is derived. China is witnessing the fastest development ofits economy and experiencing a new industrial revolution. Also, China has started the ambitious program forexploring the outer space, including to complete a space station by2020. Currently, being one of the largest exporters in the world,China is attracting massive foreign investment. Simultaneously, it has invested billions of dollars overseas. In 2011, China surpassed Japan as the world’s second-largesteconomy.

　　解析：前两句话都是简单句，抓住共同点China,可以用定从合并在一起;

　　第三句两个简单句并列;

　　第四句注意2020是将来时间，非谓语应采取to do 形式，如果用谓语要用将来完成时;

　　第五句简单句并列，为避免单调，可以采取非谓语结构

　　第六、第七句简单句

　　最后，新东方在线四、六级教研、辅导团队预祝大家考试顺利，一次通关。更多四六级真题及参考答案，请关注新东方在线官方网站。

**【翻译2原文】**

　　在西方人心目中，和中国联系最为密切的基本食物是大米。长期以来，大米在中国人的饮食中占据很重要的地位，以至于有谚语说“巧妇难为无米之炊”。中国南方大多种植水稻，人们通常以大米为主食;而华北大部分地区由于过于寒冷或过于干燥无法种植水稻，那里的主要作物是小麦。在中国，有些人用面粉做面包，但大多数人用面粉做馒头和面条。

**翻译参考译文：**

　　In the eyes of the western, the basic food closest to China isrice. Rice has long occupied so significant a position in the dietof Chinese that there is a proverb “ Even a clever housewife cannotcook a meal without rice”. Rice is grown mostly in southern Chinawhere people usually take rice as their staple food, while itcannot be planted in northern China where the climate is either toocold or too dry for rice to grow. As a result, the main crop in thenorth is wheat. In China, flour is sometimes the main ingredientfor bread but more often used to make buns and noodles。

　　第一句，简单句;第二句如此以至于结构“so... that…"注意so的用法，直接接adj. 或adv。第三句南北对比，可以用while或whereas连接，最后一句也是对比句，主语people是比较泛的大主语，考虑改写为被动句。

**2015年12月英语四级考试真题试卷（第一套）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Listening is more important than talking?" You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of paying attention to others' opinions. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上

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**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 I with a single line through the center.

1.A) They admire the courage of space explorers.

B) They were going to watch a wonderful movie.

C) They enjoyed the movie on space exploration.

D) They like doing scientific exploration very much.

2.A) In a school library. B) At a gift shop.

C) In the office of a travel agency. D) At a graduation ceremony.

3.A) He used to work in the art gallery. B) He does not have a good memoiy.

C) He is not interested in any part-time jobs. D) He declined a job offer from the art gallery.

4.A) He will be unable to attend the birthday party.

B) The woman should have informed him earlier.

C) He will go to the birthday party after the lecture.

D) Susan has been invited to give a lecture tomorrow.

5.A) Set a deadline for the staff to meet. B) Assign more workers to the project.

C) Reward those having made good progress. D) Encourage the staff to work in small groups.

6.A) Where she can leave her car. B) The rate for parking in Lot C.

C) How far away the parking lot is. D) The way to the visitor's parking.

7.A) He regrets missing the classes. B) He has benefited from exercise.

C) He plans to take the fitness classes. D) He is looking forward to a better life.

8. A) How to select secretaries. B) How to raise work efficiency.

C) The responsibilities of secretaries. D) The secretaries in the man's company.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9.A) It is used by more people than English. B) It is more difficult to learn than English.

C) It will be as commonly used as English. D) It will eventually become a world language.

10.A) Its popularity with the common people. B) The effect of the Industrial Revolution.

C) The influence of the British Empire. D) Its loan words from many languages.

11.A) It has a growing number of newly coined words.

B) It includes a lot of words from other languages.

C) It is the largest among all languages in the world.

D) It can be easily picked up by overseas travellers.

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

12.A) To place an order. B) To apply for a job.

C) To return some goods. D) To make a complaint.

13.A) He works on a part-time basis for the company.

B) He has not worked in the sales department for long.

C) He is not familiar with the exact details of the goods.

D) He has become somewhat impatient with the woman.

14.A) It is not his responsibility. B) It win be free for large orders.

C) It depends on a number of factors. D) It costs ￡15 more for express delivery.

15.A) Make inquiries with some other companies.

B) Report the information to her superior.

C) Pay a visit to the saleswoman in charge.

D) Ring back when she comes to a decision.

**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.

**Passage One**

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

16.A) No one knows for sure when they came into being.

B) No one knows exactly where they were first made.

C) No one knows for what purpose they were invented.

D) No one knows what they will look like in the future.

17.A) Measure the speed of wind. B) Give warnings of danger.

C) Pass on secret messages. D) Carry ropes across rivers.

18.A) To find out the strength of silk for kites. B) To test the effects of the lightning rod.

C) To prove that lightning is electricity. D) To protect houses against lightning.

**Passage Two**

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19.A) She was born with a talent for languages. B) She was trained to be an interpreter.

C) She can speak several languages. D) She enjoys teaching languages.

20.A) They want to learn as many foreign languages as possible.

B) They have an intense interest in cross-cultural interactions.

C) They acquire an immunity to culture shock.

D) They would like to live abroad permanently.

21.A) She became an expert in horse racing.

B) She learned to appreciate classical music.

C) She was able to translate for a German sports judge.

D) She got a chance to visit several European countries.

22.A) Take part in a cooking competition. B) Taste the beef and give her comment.

C) Teach vocabulary for food in English. D) Give cooking lessons on Western food.

**Passage Three**

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23.A) He had only a third-grade education. B) He once threatened to kill his teacher.

C) He often helped his mother do housework. D) He grew up in a poor single-parent family.

24.A) Stupid. B) Active. C) Brave. D) Careless.

25.A) Watch educational TV programs only. B) Write two book reports a week.

C) Help with housework. D) Keep a diary.

**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.

When you look up at the night sky, what do you see? There are other \_\_26\_\_ bodies out there besides the moon and stars. One of the most \_\_27\_\_ of these is a comet (彗星).

Comets were formed around the same time the Earth was formed. They are \_\_28\_\_ ice and other frozen liquids and gases. \_\_29\_\_ these "dirty snowballs" begin to orbit the sun, just as the planets do.

As a comet gets closer to the sun, some gases in it begin to unfreeze. They \_\_30\_\_ dust particles from the comet to form a huge cloud. As the comet gets even nearer to the sun, a solar wind blows the cloud behind the comet, thus forming its tail. The tail and the \_\_31\_\_ fuzzy (模糊的) atmosphere around a comet are \_\_32\_\_ that can help identify this \_\_33\_\_ in the night sky.

In any given year, about a dozen known comets come close to the sun in their orbits. The average person can't see them all, of course. Usually there is only one or two a year bright enough to be seen with the \_\_34\_\_ eye. Comet Hale-Bopp, discovered in 1995, was an unusually bright comet. Its orbit brought it \_\_35\_\_ close to the Earth, within 122 million miles of it. But Hale-Bopp came a long way on its earthly visit. It won't be back for another four thousand years or so.

**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 2with 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.

Scholars of the information society are divided over whether social inequality decreases or increases in an information-based society. However, they generally agree with the idea that inequality in the information society is \_\_36\_\_ different from that of an industrial society. As informatization progresses in society, the cause and structural nature of social inequality changes as well.

It seems that the information society \_\_37\_\_ the quantity of information available to the members of a society by revolutionizing the ways of using and exchanging information. But such a view is a \_\_38\_\_ analysis based on the quantity of information supplied by various forms of the mass media. A different \_\_39\_\_ is possible when the actual amount of information \_\_40\_\_ by the user is taken into account. In fact, the more information \_\_41\_\_ throughout the entire society, the wider the gap becomes between "information haves" and "information have-nots" , leading to digital divide.

According to recent studies, digital divide has been caused by three major \_\_42\_\_: class, sex, and generation. In terms of class, digital divide exists among different types of workers and between the upper and middle classes and the lower class. With \_\_43\_\_ to sex, digital divide exists between men and women. The greatest gap, however, is between the Net-generation, \_\_44\_\_ with personal computers and the Internet, and the older generation, \_\_45\_\_ to an industrial society.

A) accustomed B) acquired C) assembly D) attribute E) champions

F) elements G) expands H) familiar I) flows J) fundamentally

K) interpretation L) passive M) regard N) respectively O) superficial

**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.

Joy: A Subject Schools Lack

Becoming educated should not require giving up pleasure.

A) When Jonathan Swift proposed, in 1729, that the people of Ireland eat their children, he insisted it would solve three problems at once: feed the hungry masses, reduce the population during a severe depression, and stimulate the restaurant business. Even as a satire (讽刺), it seems disgusting and shocking in America with its child-centered culture. But actually, the country is closer to his proposal than you might think.

B) If you spend much time with educators and policy makers, you'll hear a lot of the following words: "standards," "results," "skills," "self-control," "accountability," and so on. I have visited some of the newer supposedly "effective" schools, where children shout slogans in order to leam self-control or must stand behind their desk when they can't sit still.

C) A look at what goes on in most classrooms these days makes it abundantly clear that when people think about education, they are not thinking about what it feels like to be a child, or what makes childhood an important and valuable stage of life in its own right.

D) I'm a mother of three, a teacher, and a developmental psychologist. So I've watched a lot of children—talking, playing, arguing, eating, studying, and being young. Here's what I've come to understand. The thing that sets children apart from adults is not their ignorance, nor their lack of skills. It's their enormous capacity for joy. Think of a 3-year-old lost in the pleasures of finding out what he can and cannot sink in the bathtub, a 5-year-old beside herself with the thrill of putting together strings of nonsensical words with her best friends, or an 11-year-old completely absorbed in a fascinating comic strip. A child's ability to become deeply absorbed in something, and derive intense pleasure from that absorption, is something adults spend the rest of their lives trying to return to.

E) A friend told me the following story. One day, when he went to get his 7-year-old son from soccer practice, his kid greeted him with a downcast face and a sad voice. The coach had criticized him for not focusing on his soccer drills. The little boy walked out of the school with his head and shoulders hanging down. He seemed wrapped in sadness. But just before he reached the car door, he suddenly stopped, crouching (蹲伏) down to peer at something on the sidewalk. His face went down lower and lower, and then, with complete joy he called out, "Dad. Come here. This is the strangest bug I've ever seen. It has, like, a million legs. Look at this. It's amazing. " He looked up at his father, his features overflowing with energy and delight. "Can't we stay here for just a minute? I want to find out what he does with all those legs. This is the coolest ever. "

F) The traditional view of such moments is that they constitute a charming but irrelevant byproduct of youth—something to be pushed aside to make room for more important qualities, like perseverance (坚持不懈), obligation, and practicality. Yet moments like this one are just the kind of intense Absoiption and pleasure adults spend the rest of their lives seeking. Human lives are governed by the desire to experience joy. Becoming educated should not require giving up joy but rather lead to finding joy in new kinds of things: reading novels instead of playing with small figures, conducting experiments instead of sinking cups in the bathtub, and debating serious issues rather than stringing together nonsense words, for example. In some cases, schools should help children find new, more grown-up ways of doing the same things that are constant sources of joy: making art, making friends, making decisions.

G) Building on a child's ability to feel joy, rather than pushing it aside, wouldn't be that hard. It would just require a shift in the education world's mindset (思维模式). Instead of trying to get children to work hard, why not focus on getting them to take pleasure in meaningful, productive activity, like making things, working with others, exploring ideas, and solving problems? These focuses are not so different from the things in which they delight.

H) Before you brush this argument aside as rubbish, or think of joy as an unaffordable luxury in a nation where there is awful poverty, low academic achievement, and high dropout rates, think again. The more horrible the school circumstances, the more important pleasure is to achieving any educational success.

I) Many of the assignments and rules teachers come up with, often because they are pressured by their administrators, treat pleasure and joy as the enemies of competence and responsibility. The assumption is that children shouldn't chat in the classroom because it hinders hard work; instead, they should leain to delay gratification (快乐) so that they can pursue abstract goals, like going to college.

J) Not only is this a boring and awful way to treat children, it makes no sense educationally. Decades of research have shown that in order to acquire skills and real knowledge in school, kids need to want to learn. You can force a child to stay in his or her seat, fill out a worksheet, or practice division. But you can't force the child to think carefully, er\joy books, digest complex information, or develop a taste for learning. To make that happen, you have to help the child find pleasure in

learning—to see school as a source of joy.

K) Adults tend to talk about learning as if it were medicine; unpleasant, but necessary and good for you. Why not instead think of learning as if it were food—something so valuable to humans that they have evolved to experience it as a pleasure?

L) Joy should not be trained out of children or left for after-school programs. The more difficult a child's life circumstances, the more important it is for that child to find joy in his or her classroom. "Pleasure" is not a dirty word. And it doesn't run counter to the goals of public education. It is, in fact, the precondition.

46. It will not be difficult to make learning a source of joy if educators change their way of thinking.

47. What distinguishes children from adults is their strong ability to derive joy from what they are doing.

48. Children in America are being treated with shocking cruelty.

49. It is human nature to seek joy in life.

50. Grown-ups are likely to think that learning to children is what medicine is to patients.

51. Bad school conditions make it all the more important to turn learning into a joyful experience.

52. Adults do not consider children's feelings when it comes to education.

53. Administrators seem to believe that only hard work will lead children to their educational goals.

54. In the so-called "effective" schools, children are taught self-control under a set of strict rules.

55. To make learning effective, educators have to ensure that children want to leam.

**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 center.

**Passage One**

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

When it's five o'clock, people leave their office. The length of the workday, for many workers, is defined by time. They leave when the clock tells them they're done.

These days, the time is everywhere-, not just on clocks or watches, but on cell-phones and computers. That may be a bad thing, particularly at work. New research shows that clock-based work schedules hinder morale (士气) and creativity.

Clock-timers organize their day by blocks of minutes and hours. For example: a meeting from 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. , research from 10 a. m. to noon, etc. On the other hand, task-timers have a list of things they want to accomplish. They work down the list, each task starts when the previous task is completed. It is said that all of us employ a mix of both these types of planning.

What, then, are the effects of thinking about time in these different ways? Does one make us more productive? Better at the tasks at hand? Happier? In experiments conducted by Tamar Avnet and Anne-Laure Sellier, they had participants organize different activities—from project planning, holiday shopping, to yoga—by time or to-do list to measure how they performed under "clock time" vs "task time. " They found clock timers to be more efficient but less happy because they felt little control Over their lives. Task timers are happier and more creative, but less productive. They tend to enjoy the moment when something good is happening, and seize opportunities that come up.

The researchers argue that task-based organizing tends to be undervalued and under-supported in business culture. Smart companies, they believe, will try to bake more task-based planning into their strategies.

This might be a small change to the way we view work and the office, but the researchers argue that it challenges a widespread characteristic of the economy: work organized by clock time. While most people will still probably need, and be, to some extent, clock-timers, task-based timing should be used when performing a job that requires more creativity. It'll make those tasks easier, and the task-doers will be happier.

56. What does the author think of time displayed everywhere?

A) It makes everybody time-conscious.

B) It is a convenience for work and life.

C) It may have a negative effect on creative work.

D) It clearly indicates the fast pace of modem life.

57. How do people usually go about their work according to the author?

A) They combine clock-based and task-based planning.

B) They give priority to the most urgent task on hand.

C) They set a time limit for each specific task.

D) They accomplish their tasks one by one.

58. What did Tamar Avnet and Anne-Laure Sellier find in their experiments about clock-timers?

A) They seize opportunities as they come up.

B) They always get their work done in time.

C) They have more control over their lives.

D) They tend to be more productive.

59. What do the researchers say about today's business culture?

A) It does not support the strategies adopted by smart companies.

B) It does not attach enough importance to task-based practice.

C) It places more emphasis on work efficiency than on workers' lives.

D) It aims to bring employees' potential and creativity into full play.

60. What do the researchers suggest?

A) Task-based timing is preferred for doing creative work.

B) It is important to keep a balance between work and life.

C) Performing creative jobs tends to make workers happier.

D) A scientific standard should be adopted in job evaluation.

**Passage Two**

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Martha Stewart was charged, tried and convicted of a crime in 2004. As she neared the end of her prison sentence, a well-known columnist wrote that she was " paying her dues," and that " there is simply no reason for anyone to attempt to deny her right to start anew. "

Surely, the American ideal of second chances should not be reserved only for the rich and powerful. Unfortunately, many federal and state laws impose post-conviction restrictions on a shockingly large number of Americans, who are prevented from ever fully paying their debt to society.

At least 65 million people in the United States have a criminal record. This can result in severe penalties that continue long after punishment is completed.

Many of these penalties are imposed regardless of the seriousness of the offense or the person's individual circumstances. Laws can restrict or ban voting, access to public housing, and professional and business licensing. They can affect a person's ability to get a job and qualification for benefits.

In all, more than 45,000 laws and rules serve to exclude vast numbers of people from fully participating in American life.

Some laws make sense. No one advocates letting someone convicted of pedophilia(恋童癖) work in a school. But too often collateral (附随的) consequences bear no relation to public safety. Should a woman who possessed a small amount of drugs years ago be permanently unable to be licensed as a nurse?

These laws are also counterproductive, since they make it harder for people with criminal records to find housing or land a job, two key factors that reduce backsliding.

A recent report makes several recommendations, including the abolition of most post-conviction penalties, except for those specifically needed to protect public safety. Where the penalties are not a must, they should be imposed only if the facts of a case support it.

The point is not to excuse or forget the crime. Rather, it is to recognize that in America's vast criminal justice system, second chances are crucial. It is in no one's interest to keep a large segment of the population on the margins of society.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What does the well-known columnist's remark about Martha Stewart suggest?

A) Her past record might stand in her way to a new life.

B) Her business went bankrupt while she was in prison.

C) Her release from prison has drawn little attention.

D) Her prison sentence might have been extended.

62. What do we learn from the second paragraph about many criminals in America?

A) They backslide after serving their terms in prison.

B) They are deprived of chances to turn over a new leaf.

C) They receive severe penalties for committing minor offenses.

D) They are convicted regardless of their individual circumstances.

63. What are the consequences for many Americans with a criminal record?

A) They remain poor for the rest of their lives. B) They are deprived of all social benefits.

C) They are marginalized in society. D) They are deserted by their family.

64. What does the author think of the post-conviction laws and rules?

A) They help to maintain social stability.

B) Some of them have long been outdated.

C) They are hardly understood by the public.

D) A lot of them have negative effects on society.

65. What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage?

A) To create opportunities for criminals to reform themselves.

B) To appeal for changes in America's criminal justice system.

C) To ensure that people with a criminal record live a decent life.

D) To call people's attention to prisoners' conditions in America.

**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.

中国父母往往过于关注孩子的学习，以至于不要他们帮忙做家务。他们对孩子的首要要求就是努力学习，考得好，能上名牌大学。他们相信这是为孩子好，因为在中国这样竞争激烈的社会里，只有成绩好才能保证前途光明。中国父母还认为，如果孩子能在社会上取得大的成就，父母就会受到尊敬。因此，他们愿意牺牲自己的时间、爱好和兴趣，为孩子提供更好的条件。

2015年12月全国大学英语四级考试（第一套）参考答案

【作文范文】

Listening Is More Important than Talking

Nowadays an old saying, "Listening is more important than talking", comes into vogue. The saying tells us the true essence of communication with others in the society, which means paying attention to others' opinions is much more important than expressing one's own words.

As for me, there are two reasons accounting for the correctness of this principle. To start with, listening shows your respect for others. In such a competitive society, willingness to listen can make you gain trust and friendship, which is the basic rule of socialization. A talkative person without ear is doomed to be alienated. Furthermore, listening can really benefit yourself. There is no denying that you are the one to make choices in your life. However, a variety of ideas from others will definitely enrich your mind and present some enlightenment to your future actions.

According to what is said above, listening truly outweighs talking on many occasions. In modern society, we need to master some communication skills. Only when we realize the importance of listening can we lead a better life.

Part II

CBDAA DBDAC BACCD ADCCB CBDAB

26. Heavenly 27. Fascinating 28. made up of 29. Now and then 30. combine with

31. Generally 32. Characteristics 33. Phenomenon 34. Naked 35. relatively

Part III

JGOKB IFMHA GDAFK HCIBJ CADBA ABCDB

Part IV

参考答案：

Chinese parents tend to pay too much attention to their children's study to such an extent that they even don't require their children to help them do the chores. Their primary requirement for their children is to study hard, get good grades and go to famous universities. They believe this does good to their children because in Chinese society which is full of intense competition, only perfect academic performance can ensure a bright future. Chinese parents also believe if their children can make great achievements in the society, they will receive respect accordingly. Therefore, they are willing to sacrifice their own time, hobbies and interests to provide better conditions for their children.

**2015年12月英语四级考试真题试卷（第二套）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission. " You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上

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**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 I with a single line through the center.

1. A) The agenda for the board of directors' meeting.

B) The details of the meeting to be held next week.

C) The reason for the man's absence from the meeting.

D) The time for the man's visit to the woman's company.

2. A) At a travel agency. B) At a department store.

C) In a library. D) In a post office.

3. A) He cannot hear the woman's call. B) He cannot get through to New York.

C) He cannot recall the phone number. D) He cannot find a public phone nearby.

4. A) Watch a movie with the woman. B) Revise his thesis in the office.

C) Do some shopping with Jane. D) Discuss his thesis with Prof. Hudson.

5. A) He just cannot work properly without a watch.

B) He has no idea where he can buy a gold watch.

C) He still does not know where he left his watch.

D) He is not sure what went wrong with his watch.

6. A) He forgot all about what he said. B) He slipped and hurt his head.

C) He was sorry for being off sick last week. D) He thought the woman's car had been sold.

7. A) She should try to catch an earlier bus. B) She is absent from his class too often.

C) She is always making excuses for being late. D) She should come up with a better excuse.

8. A) He is going to help the woman out. B) He has to move out of the building soon.

C) He is on his way to see a real estate agent. D) He will stay with the woman's brother.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) From the wanted column. B) From some of her friends.

C) From a telephone directory. D) From a television commercial.

10. A) She received full-time education abroad. B) She graduated from an open university.

C) She finished her secondary school. D) She studied in a vocational college.

11. A) She is a shorthand-typist. B) She works as a tour guide.

C) She is a policewoman. D) She teaches an evening class.

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

12. A) It provides him with career opportunities.

B) It helps enlarge his customer network.

C) It has been off and on for ten years

D) It was interrupted for four years.

13. A) Individualized service. B) Traditional setting.

C) Home-made beer. D) Social games.

14. A) The quality of beer. B) The atmosphere.

C) The owner's attitude. D) The right location.

15. A) It is a rather tough job. B) It is a profitable business.

C) It helps old people kill time. D) It makes retirees feel useful.

**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.

Passage One

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

16. A) It is becoming increasingly popular. B) It helps the user to escape reality.

C) It gives rise to serious social instability. D) It hurts a person and those around them.

17. A) They use drugs just for fun. B) They take drugs to get high.

C) They use drugs as medicine. D) They keep drug use a secret.

18. A) It is quite common in entertainment circles.

B) It is the cause of various social problems.

C) It is hard to get rid of.

D) It is fatal to the user.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Taking up exercises after recovery. B) Producing tasty healthy frozen food.

C) Finding new ways to cure heart disease. D) Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital.

20. A) It was carefully tested with consumers. B) It was promoted by health organizations.

C) It was disapproved by many diet experts. D) It was highly expected by the general public.

21. A) Competitive price. B) Low expectations.

C) Vigorous promotion. D) Unique ingredients.

22. A) It was suggested by the firm's vice-president.

B) It matches the food's dark green packaging.

C) It has a positive implication for consumers.

D) It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23.A) It is practiced in most of the states.

B) It will be abolished sooner or later.

C) It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas.

D) It has to be approved by the Supreme Court.

24.A) Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future.

B) Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.

C) What type of criminals should receive it.

D) What effect it might have on youngsters.

25.A) The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends.

B) The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison.

C) He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina.

D) He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

**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.

Some people borrow money and "forget" to pay it back.

Large loans are seldom the issue; they are usually treated as business \_\_26\_\_ , with the terms spelled out on paper. But many women suffer \_\_27\_\_ over problems like Carol's " My friend Ginny is always \_\_28\_\_ cash," she says. "I hate to recall how often I've ' loaned' her a dollar or two for a drink or a movie. Each loan is so small I'd feel really cheap making a big deal out of it; still. I do \_\_29\_\_ the fact that she never pays me back. "

Carol admits to being "too \_\_30\_\_ or something" to demand repayment, but she has resolved to stop lending money to Ginny. " The last time she asked for five dollars to pay for her dry cleaning, I just told her I couldn't \_\_31\_\_ it. "

Another woman suggests a bolder \_\_32\_\_ . " When somebody refuses to repay a loan, I \_\_33\_\_ by requesting one myself," she says. I left home without my wallet,' I'll say. ' Can you lend me enough to cover lunch?' Then, when the money is safely in hand, I am struck by a sudden \_\_34\_\_ . ' Why, this is exactly the amount I loaned you last week! How \_\_35\_\_ ! Now you won't have to repay me!"' She says it works like a charm .

**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 2with 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.

For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold spell. Late November and December \_\_36\_\_ early snow arid bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when, for the first time in two \_\_37\_\_ , record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U. S. was the exception; November was the warmest ever \_\_38\_\_ , and current data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth hottest year on record.

Enjoy the snow now, because \_\_39\_\_ are good that 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Nino year.

El Nino, Spanish for "the child" , \_\_40\_\_ when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm. So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet's surface, that the \_\_41\_\_ energy generated by its warming is enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world. El Ninos are \_\_42\_\_ with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia. They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America, even as southern Africa \_\_43\_\_ dry weather. Marine life may be affected too: El Ninos can \_\_44\_\_ the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich (营养丰富的) water that supports large fish \_\_45\_\_ , and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy coral (珊瑚).

A) additional B) associated C) bore D) chances E) communicated

F) decades G) experiences H) globally I) logically J ) occurs

K) populations L) realize M) reduce N) saw O) specific

**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.

How to Eat Well

A) Why do so many Americans eat tons of processed food, the stuff that is correctly called junk (垃圾) should really carry warning labels?

B) It's not because fresh ingredients are hard to come by. Supermarkets offer more variety than ever, and there are over four times as many farmers' markets in the U. S. as there were 20 years ago. Nor is it for lack of available information. There are plenty of recipes (食谱), how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television. If anything, the information is overwhelming.

C) And yet we aren't cooking. If you eat three meals a day and behave like most Americans, you probably get at least a third of your daily calories (卡路里) outside the home. Nearly two-thirds of us grab fast food once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks. So we're eating out or taking in, and we don't sit down-or we do, but we hurry.

D) Shouldn't preparing-and consuming-food be a source of comfort, pride, health, well-being, relaxation, sociability? Something that connects us to other humans? Why would we want to outsource(外包) this basic task, especially when outsourcing it is so harmful?

E) When I talk about cooking, I'm not talking about creating elaborate dinner parties or three-day science projects. I'm talking about simple, easy, everyday meals. My mission is to encourage green hands and those lacking time or money to feed themselves. That means we need modest, realistic expectations, and we need to teach people to cook food that's good enough to share with family and friends.

F) Perhaps a return to real cooking needn't be far off. A recent Harris poll revealed that 79% of Americans say they enjoy cooking and 30% "love it" ; 14% admit to not enjoying kitchen work and just 7% won't go near the stove at all. But this doesn't necessarily translate to real cooking, and the result of this survey shouldn't surprise anyone: 52% of those 65 or older cook at home five or more times per week; only a third of young people do.

G) Back in the 1950s most of us grew up in households where Mom cooked virtually every night. The intention to put a home-cooked meal on the table was pretty much universal. Most people couldn't afford to do otherwise.

H) Although frozen dinners were invented in the '40s, their popularity didn't boom until televisions became popular a decade or so later. Since then, packaged, pre-prepared meals have been what's for dinner. The microwave and fast-food chains were the biggest catalysts (催化剂), but the big food companies—which want to sell anything except the raw ingredients that go into cooking—made the home cook an endangered species.

I) Still, I find it strange that only a third of young people report preparing meals at home regularly. Isn't this the same crowd that rails against processed junk and champions craft cooking? And isn't this the generation who say they're concerned about their health and the well-being of the planet? If these are truly the values of many young people, then their behavior doesn't match their beliefs.

J) There have been half-hearted but well-publicized efforts by some food companies to reduce calories in their processed foods, but the Standard American Diet is still the polar opposite of the healthy, mostly plant-based diet that just about every expert says we should be eating. Considering that the government's standards are not nearly ambitious enough, the picture is clear: by not cooking at home, we're not eating the right things, and the consequences are hard to overstate.

K) To help quantify (量化) the costs of a poor diet, I recently tried to estimate this impact in terms of a most famous food, the burger (汉堡包). I concluded that the profit from burgers is more than offset (抵消) by the damage they cause in health problems and environmental harm.

L) Cooking real food is the best defense—not to mention that any meal you're likely to eat at home contains about 200 fewer calories than one you would eat in a restaurant.

M) To those Americans for whom money is a concern, my advice is simple; Buy what you can afford, and cook it yourself. The common prescription is to primarily shop the grocery store, since that's where fresh produce, meat and seafood, and dairy are. And to save money and still eat well you don't need local, organic ingredients; all you need is real food. I'm not saying local food isn't better; it is. But there is plenty of decent food in the grocery stores.

N) The other sections you should get to know are the frozen foods and the canned goods. Frozen produce is still produce; canned tomatoes are still tomatoes. Just make sure you're getting real food without tons of added salt or sugar. Ask yourself, would Grandma consider this food? Does it look like something that might occur in nature? It's pretty much common sense; you want to buy food, not unidentifiable foodlike objects.

O) You don't have to hit the grocery store daily, nor do you need an abundance of skill. Since fewer than half of Americans say they cook at an intermediate level and only 20% describe their cooking skills as advanced, the crisis is one of confidence. And the only remedy for that is practice. There's nothing mysterious about cooking the evening meal. You just have to do a little thinking ahead and redefine what qualifies as dinner. Like any skill, cooking gets easier as you do it more; every time you cook, you advance your level of skills. Someday you won't even need recipes. My advice is that you not pay attention to the number of steps and ingredients, because they can be deceiving.

P) Time, I realize, is the biggest obstacle to cooking for most people. You must adjust your priorities to find time to cook. For instance, you can move a TV to the kitchen and watch your favorite shows while you're standing at the sink. No one is asking you to give up activities you like, but if you're watching food shows on TV, try cooking instead.

46. Cooking benefits people in many ways and enables them to connect with one another.

47. Abundant information about cooking is available either online or on TV.

48. Young people do less cooking at home than the elderly these days.

49. Cooking skills can be improved with practice.

50. In the mid-20th century, most families ate dinner at home instead of eating out.

51. Even those short of time or money should be encouraged to cook for themselves and their family.

52. Eating food not cooked by ourselves can cause serious consequences.

53. To eat well and still save money, people should buy fresh food and cook it themselves.

54. We get a fairly large portion of calories from fast food and snacks.

55. The popularity of TV led to the popularity of frozen food.

**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 center.

**Passage One**

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The wallet is heading for extinction. As a day-to-day essential, it will die off with the generation who read print newspapers. The kind of shopping-where you hand over notes and count out change in return-now happens only in the most minor of our retail encounters, like buying a bar of chocolate or a pint of milk from a corner shop. At the shops where you spend any real money, that money is increasingly abstracted. And this is more and more true, the higher up the scale you go. At the most cutting-edge retail stores-Victoria Beckham on Dover Street, for instance-you don't go and stand at any kind of cash register when you decide to pay. The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment while you relax on a sofa.

Which is nothing more or less than excellent service, if you have the money. But across society, the abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy. Maybe I'm just old-fashioned. But earning money isn't quick or easy for most of us. Isn't it a bit weird that spending it should happen in half a blink (眨眼) of an eye? Doesn't a wallet-that time-honoured Friday-night feeling of pleasing, promising fatness-represent something that matters?

But I'll leave the economics to the experts. What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment. Everything about the look and feel of a wallet-the way the fastenings and materials wear and tear and loosen with age, the plastic and paper and gold and silver, and handwritten phone numbers and printed cinema tickets-is the very opposite of what our world is becoming. The opposite of a wallet is a smartphone or an iPad. The rounded edges, cool glass, smooth and unknowable as a pebble (鹅卵石). Instead of digging through pieces of paper and peering into comers, we move our fingers left and right. No more counting out coins. Show your wallet, if you still have one. It may not be here much longer.

56. What is happening to the wallet?

A) It is disappearing. B) It is being fattened.

C) It is becoming costly. D) It is changing in style.

57. How are business transactions done in big modern stores?

A) Individually. B) Electronically.

C) In the abstract. D) Via a cash register.

58. What makes the author feel uncomfortable nowadays?

A) Saving money is becoming a thing of the past.

B) The pleasing Friday-night feeling is fading.

C) Earning money is getting more difficult.

D) Spending money is so fast and easy.

59. Why does the author choose to write about what's happening to the wallet?

A) It represents a change in the modern world.

B) It has something to do with everybody's life.

C) It marks the end of a time-honoured tradition.

D) It is the concern of contemporary economists.

60. What can we infer from the passage about the author?

A) He is resistant to social changes.

B) He is against technological progress.

C) He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.

D) He feels insecure in the ever-changing modern world.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Everybody sleeps, but what people stay up late to catch-or wake up early in order not to miss?varies by culture.

From data collected, it seems the things that cause us to lose the most sleep, on average, are sporting events, time changes, and holidays.

Around the world, people changed sleep patterns thanks to the start or end of daylight savings time. Russians, for example, began to wake up about a half-hour later each day after President Vladimir Putin shifted the country permanently to "winter time" starting on October 26.

Russia's other late nights and early mornings generally correspond to public holidays. On New Year's Eve, Russians have the world's latest bedtime, hitting the hay at around 3:30 a. m.

Russians also get up an hour later on International Women's Day, the day for treating and celebrating female relatives.

Similarly, Americans' late nights, late mornings, and longest sleeps fall on three-day weekends.

Canada got the least sleep of the year the night it beat Sweden in the Olympic hockey (冰球) final.

The World Cup is also chiefly responsible for sleep deprivation (剥夺). The worst night for sleep in the U. K. was the night of the England-Italy match on June 14. Brits stayed up a half-hour later to watch it, and then they woke up earlier than usual the next morning thanks to summer nights, the phenomenon in which the sun barely sets in northern countries in the summertime. That was nothing, though, compared to Germans, Italians, and the French, who stayed up around an hour and a half later on various days throughout the summer to watch the Cup.

It should be made clear that not everyone has a device to record their sleep patterns; in some of these nations, it's likely that only the richest people do. And people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person. Even if that's the case, though, the above findings are still striking. If the most health-conscious among us have such deep swings in our shut-eye levels throughout the year, how much sleep are the rest of us losing?

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What does the author say about people's sleeping habits?

A) They are culture-related. B) They affect people's health.

C) They change with the seasons. D) They vary from person to person.

62. What do we learn about the Russians regarding sleep?

A) They don't fall asleep until very late. B) They don't sleep much on weekends.

C) They get less sleep on public holidays. D) They sleep longer than people elsewhere.

63. What is the major cause for Europeans' loss of sleep?

A) The daylight savings time. B) The colorful night life.

C) The World Cup. D) The summertime.

64. What is the most probable reason for some rich people to use a device to record their sleep patterns?

A) They have trouble falling asleep. B) They want to get sufficient sleep.

C) They are involved in a sleep research. D) They want to go to bed on regular hours.

65. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

A) Sleeplessness does harm to people's health.

B) Few people really know the importance of sleep.

C) It is important to study our sleep patterns.

D) Average people probably sleep less than the rich.

**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.

云南省的丽江古镇是中国著名的旅游目的地之一。那里的生活节奏比大多数中国城市都要缓慢。丽江到处都是美丽的自然风光，众多的少数民族同胞提供了各式各样、丰富多彩的文化让游客体验。历史上，丽江还以“爱之城”而闻名。当地人中流传着许多关于因爱而生、为爱而死的故事。如今，在中外游客眼中，这个古镇被视为爱情和浪漫的天堂(paradise)。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

2015年12月全国大学英语四级考试（第二套）参考答案

【作文范文】

Learning Should Be a Lifelong Process

It is often said that learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission. The saying indicates the importance of lifelong learning, which we have been lectured over and over again.

Lifelong learning is crucial to our life and career in modern society. Living in the Information Age, we have to keep pace with the times through ceaseless learning; otherwise, we'll be too outdated to seize any opportunities. For example, a taxi driver who learns to use a Taxi App such as Didi can make much more money than those who don't; a housewife who opens a shop online can even out-earn a white-collar worker. All of their success can be attributed to their constant learning in addition to the progress of technology.

As an old saying goes, it is never too old to learn. Thus, learning is an attitude regardless of age. Only through learning ceaselessly can we achieve our potential and live a better life in this rapidly developing society.

Part II

DCBDC ACBBC ACDCA DBCBA BCABD

26. Transactions 27. in silence 28. short of

29. Resent 30. Embarrassed 31. spare

32. Response 33. turn the tables

34. Realization 35. convenient

Part III

NFHDJ ABGMK DBFOG EJMCH ABDAD ACCBB

Part IV

参考答案：

Lijiang, an ancient town in Yunnan Province, is one of the most famous tourist attractions in China. The life tempo there is slower than that of most Chinese cities. There is beautiful natural scenery every where in Luang, and many minorities provide tourists with various and colorful cultural experience. It has also been known as the "City of Love" in history Numerous legends about people who were bom for love and died for love circulate among the local folk. Nowadays, this ancient town is regarded as the paradise of love and romance in the eyes of both Chinese and foreign visitors .

**2015年12月英语四级考试真题试卷（第三套）**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Never go out there to see what happens, go out there to make things happen. " You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of being participants rather than mere onlookers in life. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上

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**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 I with a single line through the center.

1.A) They admire the courage of space explorers.

B) They were going to watch a wonderful movie.

C) They enjoyed the movie on space exploration.

D) They like doing scientific exploration very much.

2.A) In a school library. B) At a gift shop.

C) In the office of a travel agency. D) At a graduation ceremony.

3.A) He used to work in the art gallery. B) He does not have a good memory.

C) He is not interested in any part-time jobs. D) He declined a job offer from the art gallery.

4.A) He will be unable to attend the birthday party.

B) The woman should have informed him earlier.

C) He will go to the birthday party after the lecture.

D) Susan has been invited to give a lecture tomorrow.

5.A) Set a deadline for the staff to meet. B) Assign more workers to the project.

C) Reward those having made good progress. D) Encourage the staff to work in small groups.

6.A) Where she can leave her car. B) The rate for parking in Lot C.

C) How far away the parking lot is. D) The way to the visitor's parking.

7.A) He regrets missing the classes. B) He has benefited from exercise.

C) He plans to take the fitness classes. D) He is looking forward to a better life.

8. A) How to select secretaries. B) How to raise work efficiency.

C) The responsibilities of secretaries. D) The secretaries in the man's company.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9.A) It is used by more people than English. B) It is more difficult to learn than English.

C) It will be as commonly used as English. D) It will eventually become a world language.

10.A) Its popularity with the common people. B) The effect of the Industrial Revolution.

C) The influence of the British Empire. D) Its loan words from many languages.

11.A) It has a growing number of newly coined words.

B) It includes a lot of words from other languages.

C) It is the largest among all languages in the world.

D) It can be easily picked up by overseas travellers.

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

12.A) To place an order. B) To apply for a job.

C) To return some goods. D) To make a complaint.

13.A) He works on a part-time basis for the company.

B) He has not worked in the sales department for long.

C) He is not familiar with the exact details of the goods.

D) He has become somewhat impatient with the woman.

14.A) It is not his responsibility. B) It win be free for large orders.

C) It depends on a number of factors. D) It costs ￡15 more for express delivery.

15.A) Make inquiries with some other companies.

B) Report the information to her superior.

C) Pay a visit to the saleswoman in charge.

D) Ring back when she comes to a decision.

**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.

**Passage One**

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

16.A) No one knows for sure when they came into being.

B) No one knows exactly where they were first made.

C) No one knows for what purpose they were invented.

D) No one knows what they will look like in the future.

17.A) Measure the speed of wind. B) Give warnings of danger.

C) Pass on secret messages. D) Carry ropes across rivers.

18.A) To find out the strength of silk for kites. B) To test the effects of the lightning rod.

C) To prove that lightning is electricity. D) To protect houses against lightning.

**Passage Two**

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19.A) She was born with a talent for languages. B) She was trained to be an interpreter.

C) She can speak several languages. D) She enjoys teaching languages.

20.A) They want to learn as many foreign languages as possible.

B) They have an intense interest in cross-cultural interactions.

C) They acquire an immunity to culture shock.

D) They would like to live abroad permanently.

21.A) She became an expert in horse racing.

B) She learned to appreciate classical music.

C) She was able to translate for a German sports judge.

D) She got a chance to visit several European countries.

22.A) Take part in a cooking competition. B) Taste the beef and give her comment.

C) Teach vocabulary for food in English. D) Give cooking lessons on Western food.

**Passage Three**

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23.A) He had only a third-grade education. B) He once threatened to kill his teacher.

C) He often helped his mother do housework. D) He grew up in a poor single-parent family.

24.A) Stupid. B) Active. C) Brave. D) Careless.

25.A) Watch educational TV programs only. B) Write two book reports a week.

C) Help with housework. D) Keep a diary.

**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.

When you look up at the night sky, what do you see? There are other \_\_26\_\_ bodies out there besides the moon and stars. One of the most \_\_27\_\_ of these is a comet (彗星).

Comets were formed around the same time the Earth was formed. They are \_\_28\_\_ ice and other frozen liquids and gases. \_\_29\_\_ these "dirty snowballs" begin to orbit the sun, just as the planets do.

As a comet gets closer to the sun, some gases in it begin to unfreeze. They \_\_30\_\_ dust particles from the comet to form a huge cloud. As the comet gets even nearer to the sun, a solar wind blows the cloud behind the comet, thus forming its tail. The tail and the \_\_31\_\_ fuzzy (模糊的) atmosphere around a comet are \_\_32\_\_ that can help identify this \_\_33\_\_ in the night sky.

In any given year, about a dozen known comets come close to the sun in their orbits. The average person can't see them all, of course. Usually there is only one or two a year bright enough to be seen with the \_\_34\_\_ eye. Comet Hale-Bopp, discovered in 1995, was an unusually bright comet. Its orbit brought it \_\_35\_\_ close to the Earth, within 122 million miles of it. But Hale-Bopp came a long way on its earthly visit. It won't be back for another four thousand years or so.

**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 2with 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.

Children do not think the way adults do. For most of the first year of life, if something is out of sight, it's out of mind. If you cover a baby's \_\_36\_\_ toy with a piece of cloth, the baby thinks the toy has disappeared and stops looking for it. A 4-year-old may \_\_37\_\_ that a sister has more fruit juice when it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the \_\_38\_\_ of juice.

Yet children are smart in their own way. Like good little scientists, children are always testing their child-sized \_\_39\_\_ about how things work. When your child throws her spoon on the floor for the sixth time as you try to feed her, and you say, "That's enough! I will not pick up your spoon again!" the child will \_\_40\_\_ test your claim. Are you serious? Are you angiy? What will happen if she throws the spoon again? She is not doing this to drive you \_\_41\_\_ ; rather, she is learning that her desires and yours can differ, and that sometimes those \_\_42\_\_ are important and sometimes they are not.

How and why does children's thinking change? In the 1920s, Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget proposed that children's cognitive(认知的) abilities unfold \_\_43\_\_ , like the blooming of a flower, almost independent of what else is \_\_44\_\_ in their lives. Although many of his specific conclusions have been \_\_45\_\_ or modified over the years, his ideas inspired thousands of studies by investigators all over the world.

A) advocate B) amount C) confirmed D) crazy E) definite

F) differences G) favorite H) happening I) immediately J) naturally

K) obtaining L) primarily M) protest N) rejected O) theories

**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.

The Perfect Essay

A) Looking back on too many years of education, I can identify one truly impossible teacher. She cared about me, and my intellectual life, even when I didn't. Her expectations were high-impossibly so. She was an English teacher. She was also my mother.

B) When good students turn in an essay, they dream of their instructor returning it to them in exactly the same condition, save for a single word added in the margin of the final page: " Flawless. " This dream came true for me one afternoon in the ninth grade. Of course, I had heard that genius could show itself at an early age, so I was only slightly taken aback that I had achieved perfection at the tender age of 14. Obviously, I did what any professional writer would do; I hurried off to spread the good news. I didn't get very far. The first person I told was my mother.

C) My mother, who is just shy of five feet tall, is normally incredibly soft-spoken, but on the rare occasion when she got angry, she was terrifying. I am not sure if she was more upset by my hubris(得意忘形) or by the fact that my English teacher had let my ego get so out of hand. In any event, my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be. At the time, I am sure she thought she was teaching me about mechanics, transitions (过渡), structure, style and voice. But what I learned, and what stuck with me through my time teaching writing at Harvard, was a deeper lesson about the nature of creative criticism.

D) First off, it hurts. Genuine criticism, the type that leaves a lasting mark on you as a writer, also leaves an existential imprint (印记) on you as a person. I have heard people say that a writer should never take criticism personally. I say that we should never listen to these people.

E) Criticism, at its best, is deeply personal, and gets to the heart of why we write the way we do. The intimate nature of genuine criticism implies something about who is able to give it, namely, someone who knows you well enough to show you how your mental life is getting in the way of good writing. Conveniently, they are also the people who care enough to see you through this painful realization. For me it took the form of my first, and I hope only, encounter with writer's block-I was not able to produce anything for three years.

F) Franz Kafka once said:" Writing is utter solitude (独处), the descent into the cold abyss (深渊) of oneself. " My mother's criticism had shown me that Kafka is right about the cold abyss, and when you make the introspective (内省的) descent that writing requires you are not always pleased by what you find. But, in the years that followed, her sustained tutoring suggested that Kafka might be wrong about the solitude. I was lucky enough to find a critic and teacher who was willing to make the journey of writing with me. "It is a thing of no great difficulty," according to Plutarch, "to raise objections against another man's speech, it is a very easy matter; but to produce a better in its place is a work extremely troublesome. " I am sure I wrote essays in the later years of high school without my mother's guidance, but I can't recall them. What I remember, however, is how she took up the "extremely troublesome" work of ongoing criticism.

G) There are two ways to interpret Plutarch when he suggests that a critic should be able to produce " a better in its place. " In a straightforward sense, he could mean that a critic must be more talented than the artist she critiques (评论). My mother was well covered on this count. But perhaps Plutarch is suggesting something slightly different, something a bit closer to Marcus Cicero's claim that one should " criticize by creation, not by finding fault. " Genuine criticism creates a precious opening for an author to become better on his own terms-a process that is often extremely painful, but also almost always meaningful.

H) My mother said she would help me with my writing, but first I had to help myself. For each assignment, I was to write the best essay I could. Real criticism is not meant to find obvious mistakes, so if she found any-the type I could have found on my own-I had to start from scratch. From scratch. Once the essay was " flawless," she would take an evening to walk me through my errors. That was when true criticism, the type that changed me as a person, began.

I) She criticized me when I included little-known references and professional jargon (行话) ?She had no patience for brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech. "Writers can't bluff (虚张声势) their way through ignorance. " That was news to me-I would need to find another way to structure my daily existence.

J) She trimmed back my flowery language, drew lines through my exclamation marks and argued for the value of restraint in expression. " John," she almost whispered. I leaned in to hear her: "I can't hear you when you shout at me. " So I stopped shouting and bluffing, and slowly my writing improved.

K) Somewhere along the way I set aside my hopes of writing that flawless essay. But perhaps I missed something important in my mother's lessons about creativity and perfection. Perhaps the point of writing the flawless essay was not to give up, but to never willingly finish. Whitman repeatedly reworked "Song of Myself' between 1855 and 1891. Repeatedly. We do our absolute best with a piece of writing, and come as close as we can to the ideal. And, for the time being, we settle. In critique, however, we are forced to depart, to give up the perfection we thought we had achieved for the chance of being even a little bit better. This is the lesson I took from my mother.. If perfection were possible, it would not be motivating.

46. The author was advised against the improper use of figures of speech.

47. The author's mother taught him a valuable lesson by pointing out lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay.

48. A writer should polish his writing repeatedly so as to get closer to perfection.

49. Writers may experience periods of time in their life when they just can't produce anything.

50. The author was not much surprised when his school teacher marked his essay as "flawless".

51. Criticizing someone's speech is said to be easier than coming up with a better one.

52. The author looks upon his mother as his most demanding and caring instructor.

53. The criticism the author received from his mother changed him as a person.

54. The author gradually improved his writing by avoiding fancy language.

55. Constructive criticism gives an author a good start to improve his writing.

**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 center.

**Passage One**

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Could you reproduce Silicon Valley elsewhere, or is there something unique about it?

It wouldn't be surprising if it were hard to reproduce in other countries, because you couldn't reproduce it in most of the US either. What does it take to make a Silicon Valley?

It's the right people. If you could get the right ten thousand people to move from Silicon Valley to Buffalo, Buffalo would become Silicon Valley.

You only need two kinds of people to create a technology hub (中心): rich people and nerds (痴迷科研的人)

Observation bears this out. Within the US, towns have become startup hubs if and only if they have both rich people and nerds. Few startups happen in Miami, for example, because although it's full of rich people, it has few nerds. It's not the kind of place nerds like.

Whereas Pittsburgh has the opposite problem: plenty of nerds, but no rich people. The top US Computer Science departments are said to be MIT, Stanford, Berkeley, and Carnegie-Mellon. MIT yielded Route 128. Stanford and Berkeley yielded Silicon Valley. But what did Cainegie-Mellon yield in Pittsburgh? And what happened in Ithaca, home of Cornell University, which is also high on the list?

I grew up in Pittsburgh and went to college at Cornell, so I can answer for both. The weather is terrible, particularly in winter, and there's no interesting old city to make up for it, as there is in Boston. Rich people don't want to live in Pittsburgh or Ithaca. So while there're plenty of hackers (电脑迷) who could start startups, there's no one to invest in them.

Do you really need the rich people? Wouldn't it work to have the government invest in the nerds? No, it would not. Startup investors are a distinct type of rich people. They tend to have a lot of experience themselves in the technology business. This helps them pick the right startups, and means they can supply advice and connections as well as money. And the fact that they have a personal stake in the outcome makes them really pay attention.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?

A) Its success is hard to copy anywhere else.

B) It is the biggest technology hub in the US.

C) Its fame in high technology is incomparable.

D) It leads the world in information technology.

57. What makes Miami unfit to produce a Silicon Valley?

A) Lack of incentive for investment. B) Lack of the right kind of talents.

C) Lack of government support. D) Lack of famous universities.

58. In what way is Carnegie-Mellon different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT?

A) Its location is not as attractive to rich people.

B) Its science departments are not nearly as good.

C) It does not produce computer hackers and nerds.

D) It does not pay much attention to business startups.

59. What does the author imply about Boston?

A) It has pleasant weather all year round.

B) It produces wealth as well as high-tech.

C) It is not likely to attract lots of investors and nerds.

D) It is an old city with many sites of historical interest.

60. What does the author say about startup investors?

A) They are especially wise in making investments.

B) They have good connections in the government.

C) They can do more than providing money.

D) They are rich enough to invest in nerds.

**Passage Two**

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

It's nice to have people of like mind around. Agreeable people boost your confidence and allow you to relax and feel comfortable. Unfortunately, that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career.

It's nice to have people agree, but you need conflicting perspectives to dig out the truth. If everyone around you has similar views, your work will suffer from confirmation bias(偏颇).

Take a look at your own network. Do your contacts share your point of view on most subjects? If yes, it's time to shake things up. As a leader, it can be challenging to create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue, but as the saying goes: From confrontation comes brilliance.

It's not easy for most people to actively seek conflict. Many spend their lives trying to avoid arguments. There's no need to go out and find people you hate, but you need to do some self-assessment to determine where you have become stale in your thinking. You may need to start by encouraging your current network to help you identify your blind spots.

Passionate, energetic debate does not require anger and hard feelings to be effective. But it does require moral strength. Once you have worthy opponents, set some ground rules so everyone understands responsibilities and boundaries. The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better.

Fierce debating can hurt feelings, particularly when strong personalities are involved. Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield. Break the tension with smiles and humor to reinforce the idea that this is friendly discourse and that all are working toward a common goal.

Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached. Let your sparring partners (拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution. The more they feel appreciated, the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What happens when you have like-minded people around you all the while?

A) It will help your company expand more rapidly.

B) It will create a harmonious working atmosphere.

C) It may prevent your business and career from advancing.

D) It may make you feel uncertain about your own decisions.

1. What does the author suggest leaders do?

A) Avoid arguments with business partners. B) Encourage people to disagree and argue.

C) Build a wide and strong business network. D) Seek advice from their worthy competitors.

63. What is the purpose of holding a debate?

A) To find out the truth about an issue. B) To build up people's moral strength.

C) To remove misunderstandings. D) To look for worthy opponents.

64. What advice does the author give to people engaged in a fierce debate?

A) They listen carefully to their opponents' views.

B ) They show due respect for each other's beliefs.

C) They present their views clearly and explicitly.

D) They take care not to hurt each other's feelings.

65. How should we treat our rivals after a successful debate?

A) Try to make peace with them. B) Try to make up the differences.

C) Invite them to the ring next time. D) Acknowledge their contribution.

**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.

今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛。这项比赛证明是促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流的好方法。它为世界各地的年轻人提供了更好地了解中国的机会。

来自87个国家共计126位选手聚集在湖南省省会参加了从7月6日到8月5日进行的半决赛和决赛。

比赛并不是唯一的活动，选手们还有机会参观了中国其他地区的著名景点和历史名胜。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

2015年12月全国大学英语四级考试（第三套）参考答案

【作文范文】

Be Participants Rather than Onlookers

Just as the saying goes, never go out there to see what happens, go out there to make things happen. It obviously emphasizes the importance of being participants instead of mere onlookers in life.

There are several reasons accounting for it. To start with, you will never learn the essence of life unless you try something on your own. Whether it's a success or a failure, it will make your life more colorful. Furthermore, chances are only for those who are brave enough to challenge themselves. They tend to have more choices and opportunities than others. Last but not least, Rome is not built in one day. Only if you are a doer rather than a watcher can you get life-long valuable experience.

It is no exaggeration to say that many of the young generations prefer to be onlookers, which seems to be easier and less stressful. But this kind of attitude is devastating. We should start making a change by applying what we have learned into practice, and play our part in bettering our world, which will finally benefit not only ourselves but also the future generations.

Part II

CBDAA DBDAC BACCD ADCCB CBDAB

26. Heavenly 27. Fascinating 28. made up of 29. Now and then 30. combine with

31. Generally 32. Characteristics 33. Phenomenon 34. Naked 35. relatively

Part III

GMBOI DFJHN ICKEB FAHJG ABADC CBADD

Part IV

参考答案：

An annual Chinese speech contest for foreigners was held in Changsha this year, which proved to be a good way of promoting the cultural communication between China and other areas of the world. It offered young people all over the world a good opportunity to learn better about China.

A total of 126 contestants from 87 countries gathered in the capital of Hunan Province and took pan in both the semifinal and the final from July 6 to August 5.

The competition was not the only activity. The contestants also got chances to visit the famous scenic spots and historical resorts in other parts of China.

# **2016年6月英语四级考试真题及答案(第2套)**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**Directions**:** For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to write a letter to express your thanks toone of your school teachers upon entering college.You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.  
**注意：**此部分试题在答题卡1上  
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**Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)**

**Section A News Report**  
Directions： In this section， you will hear threenews reports。 At the end of each news report， you will hear two or three questions。 Both thenews report 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）。 Thenmark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre。  
Drections**:** Questions **1** and **2** are based on the news report you have just heard**.**  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**  
Question 1  
A) How college students can improve their sleep habits.  
B) Why sufficient sleep is important for college students.  
C) Why college students are more likely to have stress problems.  
D) How college students can handle their psychological problems.

Question 2  
A) It is not easy to improve one's sleep habits.  
B) It is not good for students to play video games.  
C) Students who are better prepared generally get higher scores in examinations.  
D) Making last-minute preparations for tests may be less effective than sleeping.  
Drections**:** Questions **3** and **4** are based on the news report you have just heard**.**

Question 3  
A) Whether more airports should be built around London.  
B) Whether adequate investment is being made to improve airport facilities.  
C) Whether the British Airports Authority should sell off some of its assets.  
D) Whether the Spanish company could offer better service.

Question 4  
A) Inefficient management.  
B) Poor ownership structure.  
C) Lack of innovation and competition.  
D) Lack of runway and terminal capacity.  
Drections**:** Questions **5** to **7** are based on the news report you have just heard**.**

Question 5  
A) Report the nicotine content of their cigarettes.  
B) Set a limit to the production of their cigarettes.  
C) Take steps to reduce nicotine in their products.  
D) Study the effects of nicotine on young smokers.

Question 6  
A) The biggest increase in nicotine content tended to be in brands young smokers like.  
B) Big tobacco companies were frank with their customers about the hazards of smoking.  
C) Brands which contain higher nicotine content were found to be much more popular.  
D) Tobacco companies refused to discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products.

Question 7  
A) They promised to reduce the nicotine content in cigarettes.  
B) They have not fully realized the harmful effect of nicotine.  
C) They were not prepared to comment on the cigarette study.  
D) They will pay more attention to the quality of their products.

**Section B Conversation**  
Directions： In this section， you will hear two long conversations。 At the end of eachconversations you will hear four questions。 Both the conversations and the question-s will bespoken only once。 After you hear a question。 You  
must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A），B），C）and D）。 Then markthe corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre。  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**

Drections**:** Questions **8** to **11** are based on the conversation you have just heard**.**

Question 8  
A) Indonesia.  
B) Holland.  
C) Sweden.  
D) England.  
Question 9  
A) Getting a coach who can offer real help.  
B) Talking with her boyfriend in Dutch.  
C) Learning a language where it is not spoken.  
D) Acquiring the necessary ability to socialize.  
Question 10  
A) Listening to language programs on the radio.  
B) Trying to speak it as much as one can.  
C) Making friends with native speakers.  
D) Practicing reading aloud as often as possible.  
Question 11  
A) It creates an environment for socializing.  
B) It offers various courses with credit points.  
C) It trains young people's leadership abilities.  
D) It provides opportunities for language practice.  
Drections**:** Questions **12** to **15** are based on the conversation you have just heard**.**  
Question 12  
A) The impact of engine design on road safety.  
B) The role policemen play in traffic safety.  
C) A sense of freedom driving gives.  
D) Rules and regulations for driving.  
Question 13  
A) Make cars with automatic control.  
B) Make cars that have better brakes.  
C) Make cars that are less powerful.  
D) Make cars with higher standards.  
Question 14  
A) They tend to drive responsibly.  
B) They like to go at high speed.  
C) They keep within speed limits.  
D) They follow traffic rules closely.  
Question 15  
A) It is a bad idea.  
B) It is not useful.  
C) It is as effective as speed bumps.  
D) It should be combined with education.

**Section C Passage**  
Directions： In this section， you will hear three passages。 At the end of each passage， youwill hear three or four questions。 Both the passage and the questions will be spoken onlyonce。 After you hear a question， you must choose  
the best answer from the four choices marked A），B），C）and D）。Then mark thecorresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre。  
Drections**:**Questions **16** to **18** are based on the passage you have just heard**.**  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**  
Question 16  
A) The card got damaged.  
B) The card was found invalid.  
C) The card reader failed to do the scanning.  
D) The card reader broke down unexpectedly.  
Question 17  
A) By covering the credit card with a layer of plastic.  
B) By calling the credit card company for confirmation.  
C) By seeking help from the card reader maker Verifone.  
D) By typing the credit card number into the cash register.  
Question 18  
A) Affect the sales of high-tech appliances.  
B) Change the lifestyle of many Americans.  
C) Give birth to many new technological inventions.  
D) Produce many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures.  
Drections**:** Questions **19** to **21** are based on the passage you have just heard**.**  
Question 19  
A) They are set by the dean of the graduate school.  
B) They are determined by the advising board.  
C) They leave much room for improvement.  
D) They vary among different departments.  
Question 20  
A) By consulting the examining committee.  
B) By reading the Bulletin of Information.  
C) By contacting the departmental office.  
D) By visiting the university's website.  
Question 21  
A) They specify the number of credits students must earn.  
B) They are harder to meet than those for undergraduates.  
C) They have to be approved by the examining committee.  
D) They are the same among various divisions of the university.  
Drections**:** Questions **22** to **25** are based on the passage you have just heard**.**  
Question 22  
A) Students majoring in nutrition.  
B) Students in health classes.  
C) Ph.D. candidates in dieting.  
D) Middle and high school teachers.  
Question 23  
A) Its overestimate of the effect of dieting.  
B) Its mistaken conception of nutrition.  
C) Its changing criteria for beauty.  
D) Its overemphasis on thinness.  
Question 24  
A) To illustrate her point that beauty is but skin deep.  
B) To demonstrate the magic effect of dieting on women.  
C) To explain how computer images can be misleading.  
D) To prove that technology has impacted our culture.  
Question 25  
A) To persuade girls to stop dieting.  
B) To promote her own concept of beauty.  
C) To establish an emotional connection with students.  
D) To help students rid themselves of bad living habits.

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)  
Section A**  
Directions**:** In this section, there is a passage withten blanks. You are required to select one word foreach blank from a list of choices given in a word bankfollowing the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Eachchoice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter on AnswerSheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bankmore than once.  
  
Questions **26** to **35** are based on the following passage**.**  
Physical activity does the body good, and there's growing evidence that it helps the brain too.Researchers in the Netherlands report that children who get more exercise, whether at school oron their own, \_\_26\_\_ to have higher GPAs and better scores on standardized tests. In a \_\_27\_\_of 14 studies that looked at physical activity and academic \_\_28\_\_ , investigators found thatthe more children moved, the better their grades were in school, \_\_29\_\_ in the basic subjectsof math, English and reading.  
The data will certainly fuel the ongoing debate over whether physical education classes shouldbe cut as schools struggle to \_\_30\_\_ on smaller budgets. The arguments against physicaleducation have included concerns that gym time may be taking away from study time. Withstandardized test scores in the U.S. \_\_31\_\_ in recent years, some administrators believestudents need to spend more time in the classroom instead of on the playground. But as thesefindings show, exercise and academics may not be \_\_32\_\_ exclusive. Physical activity canimprove blood \_\_33\_\_ to the brain, fueling memory, attention and creativity, which are\_\_34\_\_ to learning. And exercise releases hormones that can improve \_\_35\_\_ and relievestress, which can also help learning. So while it may seem as if kids are just exercising theirbodies when they're running around, they may actually be exercising their brains as well.  
  
A.attendance B.consequently C.current D.depressing E.dropping F.essential G.feasibleH.flow I.mood J.mutually K.particularly L.performance M.review N.survive O.tend

**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 paragraphfrom which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Eachparagraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter onAnswer Sheet 2.

Finding the Right Home**—**and Contentment**,**Too  
[A] When your elderly relative needs to enter some sort of long-term care facility—a momentfew parents or children approach without fear—what you would like is to have everything madeclear.  
[B] Does assisted living really mark a great improvement over a nursing home, or has theindustry simply hired better interior designers? Are nursing homes as bad as people fear, or isthat an out-moded stereotype (固定看法)? Can doing one's homework really steer families tothe best places? It is genuinely hard to know.  
[C] I am about to make things more complicated by suggesting that what kind of facility anolder person lives in may matter less than we have assumed. And that the characteristicsadult children look for when they begin the search are not necessarily the things that make adifference to the people who are going to move in. I am not talking about the quality of care,let me hastily add. Nobody flourishes in a gloomy environment with irresponsible staff anda poor safety record. But an accumulating body of research indicates that some distinctionsbetween one type of elder care and another have little real bearing on how well residents do.  
[D] The most recent of these studies, published in The Journal of Applied Gerontology, surveyed150 Connecticut residents of assisted living, nursing homes and smaller residential care homes(known in some states as board and care homes or adult care homes). Researchers from theUniversity of Connecticut Health Center asked the residents a large number of questions abouttheir quality of life, emotional well-being and social interaction, as well as about thequality of the facilities.  
[E]"We thought we would see differences based on the housing types," said the lead author ofthe study, Julie Robison, an associate professor of medicine at the university. A reasonableassumption— don't families struggle to avoid nursing homes and suffer real guilt if theycan't?  
[F] In the initial results, assisted living residents did paint the most positive picture. They wereless likely to report symptoms of depression than those in the other facilities, for instance, andless likely to be bored or lonely. They scored higher on social interaction.  
[G] But when the researchers plugged in a number of other variables, such differencesdisappeared. It is not the housing type, they found, that creates differences in residents'responses. "It is the characteristics of the specific environment they are in, combined withtheir own personal characteristics—how healthy they feel they are, their age and maritalstatus," Dr. Robison explained. Whether residents felt involved in the decision to move andhow long they had lived there also proved significant.  
[H] An elderly person who describes herself as in poor health, therefore, might be no lessdepressed in assisted living (even if her children preferred it) than in a nursing home. Aperson who had input into where he would move and has had time to adapt to it might do aswell in a nursing home as in a small residential care home, other factors being equal. It is aninteraction between the person and the place, not the sort of place in itself, that leads tobetter or worse experiences. "You can't just say, 'Let's put this person in a residential care homeinstead of a nursing home—she will be much better off,'" Dr. Robison said. What matters, sheadded, "is a combination of what people bring in with them, and what they find there."  
[I] Such findings, which run counter to common sense, have surfaced before. In a multi-statestudy of assisted living, for instance, University of North Carolina researchers found that a hostof variables—the facility's type, size or age; whether a chain owned it; how attractive theneighborhood was—had no significant relationship to how the residents fared in terms of illness,mental decline, hospitalizations or mortality. What mattered most was the residents, physicalhealth and mental status. What people were like when they came in had greaterconsequence than what happened once they were there.  
[J] As I was considering all this, a press release from a respected research firm crossed mydesk, announcing that the five-star rating system that Medicare developed in 2008 to helpfamilies compare nursing home quality also has little relationship to how satisfied its residentsor their family members are. As a matter of fact, consumers expressed higher satisfactionwith the one-star facilities, the lowest rated, than with the five-star ones. (More on this studyand the star ratings will appear in a subsequent post.)  
[K] Before we collectively tear our hair out—how are we supposed to find our way in alandscape this confusing?—here is a thought from Dr. Philip Sloane, a geriatrician (老年病学专家) at the University of North Carolina："In a way, that could be liberating for families."  
[L] Of course, sons and daughters want to visit the facilities, talk to the administrators andresidents and other families, and do everything possible to fulfill their duties. But perhaps theydon't have to turn themselves into private investigators or Congressional subcommittees. "Families can look a bit more for where the residents are going to be happy," Dr. Sloane said.And involving the future resident in the process can be very important.  
[M] We all have our own ideas about what would bring our parents happiness. They have theirideas, too. A friend recently took her mother to visit an expensive assisted living/nursing homenear my town. I have seen this place—it is elegant, inside and out. But nobody greeted thedaughter and mother when they arrived, though the visit had been planned; nobody introducedthem to the other residents. When they had lunch in the dining room, they sat alone at a table.  
[N] The daughter feared her mother would be ignored there, and so she decided to move herinto a more welcoming facility. Based on what is emerging from some of this research, thatmight have been as rational a way as any to reach a decision.  
36. Many people feel guilty when they cannot find a place other than a nursing home for theirparents.  
37. Though it helps for children to investigate care facilities, involving their parents in thedecision-making process may prove very important.  
38. It is really difficult to tell if assisted living is better than a nursing home.  
39. How a resident feels depends on an interaction between themselves and the care facilitythey live in.  
40. The author thinks her friend made a rational decision in choosing a more hospitableplace over an apparently elegant assisted living home.  
41. The system Medicare developed to rate nursing home quality is of little help to finding asatisfactory place.  
42. At first the researchers of the most recent study found residents in assisted living facilitiesgave higher scores on social interaction.  
43. What kind of care facility old people live in may be less important than we think.  
44. The findings of the latest research were similar to an earlier multi-state study of assistedliving.  
45. A resident's satisfaction with a care facility has much to do with whether they hadparticipated in the decision to move in and how long they had stayed there.

**Section C**

Directions**:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read forthe first time，you should listen carefully for its general idea.When the passage is read for thesecond 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。**

Passage OneQuestions **46** to **50** are based on the following passage**.**  
  
As Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes increasingly sophisticated, there are growing concernsthat robots could become a threat. This danger can be avoided, according to computer scienceprofessor Stuart Russell, if we figure out how to turn human values into a programmable code.  
Russell argues that as robots take on more complicated tasks, it's necessary to translate ourmorals into AI language.  
For example, if a robot does chores around the house, you wouldn't want it to put the pet cat inthe oven to make dinner for the hungry children. "You would want that robot preloaded with agood set of values," said Russell.  
Some robots are already programmed with basic human values. For example, mobile robotshave been programmed to keep a comfortable distance from humans. Obviously there arecultural differences, but if you were talking to another person and they came up close in yourpersonal space, you wouldn't think that's the kind of thing a properly brought-up person woulddo.  
It will be possible to create more sophisticated moral machines, if only we can find a way toset out human values as clear rules.  
Robots could also learn values from drawing patterns from large sets of data on humanbehavior. They are dangerous only if programmers are careless.  
The biggest concern with robots going against human values is that human beings fail to dosufficient testing and they've produced a system that will break some kind of taboo (禁忌).  
One simple check would be to program a robot to check the correct course of action with ahuman when presented with an unusual situation.  
If the robot is unsure whether an animal is suitable for the microwave, it has the opportunityto stop, send out beeps (嘟嘟声), and ask for directions from a human. If we humans aren'tquite sure about a decision, we go and ask somebody else.  
The most difficult step in programming values will be deciding exactly what we believe is moral,and how to create a set of ethical rules. But if we come up with an answer, robots could begood for humanity.

46. What does the author say about the threat of robots?  
A) It may constitute a challenge to computer programmers.  
B) It accompanies all machinery involving high technology.  
C) It can be avoided if human values are translated into their language.  
D) It has become an inevitable peril as technology gets more sophisticated.

47. What would we think of a person who invades our personal space according to the author?  
A) They are aggressive.  
B) They are outgoing.  
C) They are ignorant.  
D) They are ill-bred.

48. How do robots learn human values?  
A) By interacting with humans in everyday life situations.  
B) By following the daily routines of civilized human beings.  
C) By picking up patterns from massive data on human behavior.  
D) By imitating the behavior of properly brought-up human beings.

49. What will a well-programmed robot do when facing an unusual situation?  
A) Keep a distance from possible dangers.  
B) Stop to seek advice from a human being.  
C) Trigger its built-in alarm system at once.  
D) Do sufficient testing before taking action,

50. What is most difficult to do when we turn human values into a programmable code?  
A) Determine what is moral and ethical.  
B) Design some large-scale experiments.  
C) Set rules for man-machine interaction.  
D) Develop a more sophisticated program.

Passage TwoQuestions **51** to **55** are based on the following passage**.**  
  
Why do some people live to be older than others? You know the standard explanations: keepinga moderate diet, engaging in regular exercise, etc. But what effect does your personality haveon your longevity (长寿)? Do some kinds of personalities lead to longer lives? A new study inthe Journal of American Geriatrics Society looked at this question by examining the personalitycharacteristics of 246 children of people who had lived to be at least 100.  
The study shows that those living the longest are more outgoing, more active and lessneurotic(神经质的)than other people. Long-living women are also more likely to be sympatheticand cooperative than women with a normal life span. These findings are in agreement withwhat you would expect from the evolutionary theory: those who like to make friends and helpothers can gather enough resources to make it through tough times.  
Interestingly, however, other characteristics that you might consider advantageous had noimpact on whether study participants were likely to live longer. Those who were more self-disciplined, for instance, were no more likely to live to be very old. Also, being open to newideas had no relationship to long life, which might explain all those bad-tempered old peoplewho are fixed in their ways.  
Whether you can successfully change your personality as an adult is the subject of alongstanding psychological debate. But the new paper suggests that if you want long life,you should strive to be as outgoing as possible.  
Unfortunately, another recent study shows that your mother's personality may also helpdetermine your longevity. That study looked at nearly 28,000 Norwegian mothers and foundthat those moms who were more anxious, depressed and angry were more likely to feed theirkids unhealthy diets. Patterns of childhood eating can be hard to break when we're adults,which may mean that kids of depressed moms end up dying younger.  
Personality isn't destiny (命运), and everyone knows that individuals can learn to change. Butboth studies show that long life isn't just a matter of your physical health but of your mentalhealth.

51. The aim of the study in the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society is \_\_\_\_.  
A) to see whether people's personality affects their life span  
B) to find out if one's lifestyle has any effect on their health  
C) to investigate the role of exercise in living a long life  
D) to examine all the factors contributing to longevity

52. What does the author imply about outgoing and sympathetic people?  
A) They have a good understanding of evolution.  
B) They are better at negotiating an agreement.  
C) They generally appear more resourceful.  
D) They are more likely to get over hardship.

53. What finding of the study might prove somewhat out of our expectation?  
A) Easy-going people can also live a relatively long life.  
B) Personality characteristics that prove advantageous actually vary with times.  
C) Such personality characteristics as self-discipline have no effect on longevity.  
D) Readiness to accept new ideas helps one enjoy longevity.

54. What does the recent study of Norwegian mothers show?  
A) Children's personality characteristics are invariably determined by their mothers.  
B) People with unhealthy eating habits are likely to die sooner.  
C) Mothers' influence on children may last longer than fathers'.  
D) Mothers' ，negative personality characteristics may affect their children's life spans.

55. What can we learn from the findings of the two new studies?  
A) Anxiety and depression more often than not cut short one's life span.  
B) Longevity results from a combination of mental and physical health.  
C) Personality plays a decisive role in how healthy one is.  
D) Health is in large part related to one's lifestyle.

**Part Ⅳ Translation (30 minutes)**Directions**:** For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to translate a passage from Chinese intoEnglish. You should write your answer on AnswerSheet 2.  
  
功夫（Kung Fu）是中国武术（martial arts）的俗称。中国武术的起源可以追溯到自卫的需要、狩猎活动以及古代中国的军事训练。它是中国传统体育运动的一种，年轻人和老年人都练。它已逐渐演变成了中国文化的特殊元素。作为中国的国宝，功夫有上百种不同的风格，是世界上练得最多的武术形式。有些风格模仿了动物的动作，还有一些则受到了中国哲学思想、神话和传说的启发。  
**注意：**此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**2014年6月四级部分真题参考答案(完整版)**  
  
Part **Ⅰ** Writing  
  
Dear Mr. Lee,  
How time flies! I can't even believe that I have graduated from senior high school for almost amonth. Yesterday I received the notice that I was admitted to Sun Yatsen University and I amwriting to extend my gratitude for your inculcation in the past three years.  
At the very beginning, I was not good at English. It was your encouragement and patiencethat inspired me with interest in this subject. Your systematic teaching methods enabled meto have mastery of this magical language. With your help, I finally did great in the EnglishTest of National College Entrance Examination and realized my dream to be enrolled in my idealuniversity.  
With all my gratitude, I owe my good performance to your teaching and care. I feel honoredto have been a student of yours and I will try my best to never let you down.  
Yours faithfully,  
Jane

Part **Ⅱ** Listening Comprehension  
1-7：BDCDAAC  
8-11：BCBD  
12-15：DCAB  
16-18：CAD  
19-21：DCA  
22-25：BDCA  
  
Part III Reading Comprehension  
  
26-35：OMLKN EJHFI  
36-45：ELBHN JFCIG  
46-55：CDCBA ADCDB  
  
Part IV Translation  
  
The Chinese Martial Arts, commonly known as Kung Fu, can trace its origin back to the needsof self-defence, hunting and ancient Chinese military training. Being one of the traditionalChinese physical activities, it can be practiced by both the young and the old. It has graduallyevolved into a distinct element of Chinese culture. As a Chinese national treasure, Kung Fuhas hundreds of different styles and is the most practiced form of martial arts in the world.Some of its styles imitate the motions of animals, while some are inspired by the Chinesephilosophies, myths and legends.

# **2016年6月英语四级考试真题及答案(第3套)**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**  
Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to write a letter to express your thanks toyour parents or any other family member uponmaking a memorable achievement. You should write at least 120 words but no more than180 words.  
  
注意：此部分试题在答题卡1上  
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**Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)**

Section A News Report

Directions： In this section， you will hear three news reports。 At the end of each news report， you will hear two or three questions。 Both the news report 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 centre。

Drections: Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Question 1

A) This incident occurred in Tibet.

B) The dead cubs were found in the front of a temple.

C) Some tiger cubs were dead because of abuse.

D) The reason why they were in the freezer was clear.

Question 2

A) About 2 weeks.

B) About 7 days.

C) About 1 year.

D) About 40 days.

Drections: Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

Question 3

A) 17.

B) 2.3.

C) 57.

D) 12.

Question 4

A) It can reduce the time to travel.

B) It can reduce the vehicles on roads.

C) It can move cargo between north and south.

D) All of A、B and C.

Drections:Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

Question 5

A) He was abandoned by his parents.

B) He got lost in the forest.

C) He went far to drink water.

D) It wasn't mentioned.

Question 6

A) The boy's father.

B) Soldiers, police and volunteers.

C) Japan's military.

D) Child psychiatrists.

Question 7

A) On Wednesday night.

B) A few minutes later.

C) Wednesday.

D) Since Saturday.

Section B Conversation

Directions： In this section， you will hear two long conversations。 At the end of each conversations you will hear four questions。 Both the conversations and the question-s 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 centre。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Drections: Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

Question 8

A) He prefers the smaller evening classes.

B) He has signed up for a day course.

C) He has to work during the day.

D) He finds the evening course cheaper.

Question 9

A) Learn a computer language.

B) Learn data processing.

C) Buy some computer software.

D) Buy a few coursebooks.

Question 10

A) Thursday evening, from 7:00 to 9:45.

B) From September 1 to New Year's eve.

C) Every Monday, lasting for 12 weeks.

D) Three hours a week, 45 hours in total.

Question 11

A) What to bring for registration.

B) Where to attend the class.

C) How he can get to Frost Hall.

D) Whether he can use a check.

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

Question 12

A) A training coach.

B) A trading adviser.

C) A professional manager.

D) A financial trader.

Question 13

A) He can save on living expenses.

B) He considers cooking creative.

C) He can enjoy healthier food.

D) He thinks take-away is tasteless.

Question 14

A) It is something inevitable.

B) It is frustrating sometimes.

C) It takes patience to manage.

D) It can be a good thing.

Question 15

A ) The element of uncertainty and the mental challenge.

B ) The element of certainty and physical challenge.

C) The way he deals with all kinds of emotions.

D) The success that his stressful job brings about.

**Section C Passage**

Directions： In this section， you will hear three passages。 At the end of each passage， you will hear three or four 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 centre。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

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

Question 16

A) There were no planets without moons.

B) There was no air or water on Jupiter.

C) Life was not possible in outer space.

D) The mystery of life could not be resolved.

Question 17

A) It has a number of active volcanoes.

B) It has an atmosphere like the earth's.

C) It has a large ocean under its surface.

D) It has deep caves several miles long.

Question 18

A) Light is not an essential element to it.

B) Life can form in very hot temperatures.

C) Every form of life undergoes evolution.

D) Oxygen is not needed for some life forms.

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

Question 19

A) Whether they should take the child home.

B) What Dr. Meyer's instructions exactly were.

C) Who should take care of the child at home.

D) When the child would completely recover.

Question 20

A) She encourages them to ask questions when in doubt.

B) She makes them write down all her instructions.

C) She has them act out what they are to do at home.

D) She asks them to repeat what they are supposed to do.

Question 21

A) It lacks the stability of the printed word.

B) It contains many grammatical errors.

C) It is heavily dependent on the context.

D) It facilitates interpersonal communication.

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

Question 22

A) Job security.

B) Good labour relations.

C) Challenging work.

D) Attractive wages and benefits.

Question 23

A) Many tedious jobs continue to be done manually.

B) More and more unskilled workers will lose jobs.

C) Computers will change the nature of many jobs.

D) Boring jobs will gradually be made enjoyable.

Question 24

A) Offer them chances of promotion.

B) Improve their working conditions.

C) Encourage them to compete with each other.

D) Give them responsibilities as part of a team.

Question 25

A) They will not bring real benefits to the staff.

B) They concern a small number of people only.

C) They are arbitrarily set by the administrators.

D) They are beyond the control of ordinary workers.

1.C) Some tiger cubs were dead because of abuse.

2.B) About 7 days.

3.C) 57.

4.D) All of A、B and C.

5.A) He was abandoned by his parents.

6.B) Soldiers, police and volunteers.

7.D) Since Saturday.

8.C) He has to work during the day.

9.B) Learn data processing.

10.C) Every Monday, lasting for 12 weeks.

11.A) What to bring for registration.

12.D) A financial trader.

13.B) He considers cooking creative.

14.D) It can be a good thing.

15.A ) The element of uncertainty and the mental challenge.

16.C) Life was not possible in outer space.

17.C) It has a large ocean under its surface.

18.A) Light is not an essential element to it.

19.B) What Dr. Meyer's instructions exactly were.

20.D) She asks them to repeat what they are supposed to do.

21.A) It lacks the stability of the printed word.

22.C) Challenging work.

23.A) Many tedious jobs continue to be done manually.

24.D) Give them responsibilities as part of a team.

25.B) They concern a small number of people only.

**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 on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children. Moreover, most adult children \_\_26\_\_ every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the "good old days", and most older people do not feel \_\_27\_\_ .

About 80% of people 65 years and older have living children, and about 90% of them have \_\_28\_\_ contact with their children. About 75% of elderly parents who don't go to nursing homes live within 30 minutes of at least one of their children.

However, \_\_29\_\_ having contact with children does not guarantee happiness in old age. In fact, some research has found that people who are most involved with their families have the lowest spirits. This research may be \_\_30\_\_ , however, as ill health often makes older people more \_\_31\_\_ and thereby increases contact with family members. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, \_\_32\_\_ spirits.

Increasingly, researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact, between the elderly and their children. If parents and children share interests and values and agree on childrearing practices and religious \_\_33\_\_ , they are likely to enjoy each other's company. Disagreements on such matters can \_\_34\_\_ cause problems. If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, \_\_35\_\_ are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

A.abandoned B.advanced C.biased D.chances E.commitment F.dampens G.dependent H.distant I.frequent J.fulfillment K.grant L.merely M.provide N.understandably O.unrealistically

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.

Could Food Shortages Bring Down Civilization?

[A] For many years I have studied global agricultural, population, environmental and economic trends and their interactions. The combined effects of those trends and the political tensions they generate point to the breakdown of governments and societies. Yet I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization.

[B] I can no longer ignore that risk. Our continuing failure to deal with the environmental declines that are undermining the world food economy forces me to conclude that such a collapse is possible.

[C] As demand for food rises faster than supplies are growing, the resulting food-price inflation puts severe stress on the governments of many countries. Unable to buy grain or grow their own, hungry people take to the streets. Indeed, even before the steep climb in grain prices in 2008, the number of failing states was expanding. If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate. In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict; today it is failing states.

[D] States fail when national governments can no longer provide personal security, food security and basic social services such as education and health care. When governments lose their control on power, law and order begin to disintegrate. After a point, countries can become so dangerous that food relief workers are no longer safe and their programs are halted. Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and refugees (难民), threatening political stability everywhere.

[E] The surge in world grain prices in 2007 and 2008—and the threat they pose to food security—has a different, more troubling quality than the increases of the past. During the second half of the 20th century, grain prices rose dramatically several times. In 1972, for instance, the Soviets, recognizing their poor harvest early, quietly cornered the world wheat market. As a result, wheat prices elsewhere more than doubled, pulling rice and corn prices up with them. But this and other price shocks were event-driven—drought in the Soviet Union, crop-shrinking heat in the U.S. Corn Belt. And the rises were short-lived: prices typically returned to normal with the next harvest.

[F] In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves. On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive diversion (转向) of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.

[G] As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge. But that potential pales beside the never-ending demand for crop-based fuels. A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.

[H] What about supply? The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand. Of all those trends, however, the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat. The biggest challenge here is irrigation, which consumes 70% of the world's fresh water. Millions of irrigation wells in many countries are now pumping water out of underground sources faster than rainfall can refill them. The result is falling water tables (地下水位) in countries with half the world's people, including the three big grain producers—China, India and the U.S.

[I] As water tables have fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997. But water shortages are even more worrying in India. Millions of irrigation wells have significantly lowered water tables in almost every state.

[J] As the world's food security falls to pieces, individual countries acting in their own self-interest are actually worsening the troubles of many. The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices. Vietnam banned its exports for several months for the same reason. Such moves may eliminate the fears of those living in the exporting countries, but they are creating panic in importing countries that must rely on what is then left for export.

[K] In response to those restrictions, grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies. Food-import anxiety is even leading to new efforts by food-importing countries to buy or lease farmland in other countries. In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.

[L] Since the current world food shortage is trend-driven, the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed. We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world's population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils. There is nothing new about the four objectives. Indeed, we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services and the associated shift to smaller families.

[M] For many in the development community, the four objectives were seen as positive, promoting development as long as they did not cost too much. Others saw them as politically correct and morally appropriate. Now a third and far more significant motivation presents itself: meeting these goals may be necessary to prevent the collapse of our civilization. Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than $200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending. In effect, our plan is the new security budget.

36. The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact that more and more people want to consume meat products.

37. Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages.

38. Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security.

39. Some parts of the world have seen successful implementation of family planning.

40. The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization.

41. Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle to boosting the world's grain production.

42. The cost for saving our civilization would be considerably less than the world’s current military spending.

43. To lower domestic food prices, some countries limited or stopped their grain exports.

44. Environmental problems must be solved to ease the current global food shortage.

45. A quarter of this year's American grain harvest will be used to produce bio-fuel for cars.

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。

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age, but certain aspects of brain function actually begin their decline in young adulthood, a new study suggests.

The study, which followed more than 2,000 healthy adults between the ages of 18 and 60, found that certain mental functions—including measures of abstract reasoning, mental speed and puzzle-solving—started to dull as early as age 27.

Dips in memory, meanwhile, generally became apparent around age 37.

On the other hand, indicators of a person's accumulated knowledge—like performance on tests of vocabulary and general knowledge—kept improving with age, according to findings published in the journal Neurobiology of Aging.

The results do not mean that young adults need to start worrying about their memories. Most people's minds function at a high level even in their later years, according to researcher Timothy Salthouse.

"These patterns suggest that some types of mental flexibility decrease relatively early in adulthood, but that the amount of knowledge one has, and the effectiveness of integrating it with one's abilities, may increase throughout all of adulthood if there are no diseases," Salthouse said in a news release.

The study included healthy, educated adults who took standard tests of memory, reasoning and perception at the outset and at some point over the next seven years.

The tests are designed to detect subtle (细微的) changes in mental function, and involve solving puzzles, recalling words and details from stories, and identifying patterns in collections of letters and symbols.

In general, Salthouse and his colleagues found, certain aspects of cognition (认知能力) generally started to decline in the late 20s to 30s.

The findings shed light on normal age-related changes in mental function, which could aid in understanding the process of dementia (痴呆), according to the researchers.

"By following individuals over time," Salthouse said, "we gain insight in cognition changes, and may possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline."

The researchers are currently analyzing the study participants' health and lifestyle to see which factors might influence age-related cognitive changes.

46. What is the common view of mental function?

A) It varies from person to person.

B) It weakens in one's later years.

C) It gradually expands with age.

D) It indicates one's health condition.

47. What does the new study find about mental functions?

A) Some diseases inevitably lead to their decline.

B) They reach a peak at the age of 20 for most people.

C) They are closely related to physical and mental exercise.

D) Some of them begin to decline when people are still young.

48. What does Timothy Salthouse say about people’s minds in most cases?

A) They tend to decline in people's later years.

B) Their flexibility determines one's abilities.

C) They function quite well even in old age.

D) Their functioning is still a puzzle to be solved.

49. Although people's minds may function less flexibly as they age, they \_\_\_\_\_.

A) may be better at solving puzzles

B) can memorize things with more ease

C) may have greater facility in abstract reasoning

D) can put what they have learnt into more effective use

50. According to Salthouse, their study may help us \_\_\_\_\_.

A) find ways to slow down our mental decline

B) find ways to boost our memories

C) understand the complex process of mental functioning

D) understand the relation between physical and mental health

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The most important thing in the news last week was the rising discussion in Nashville about the educational needs of children. The shorthand (简写) educators use for this is "pre-K"—meaning instruction before kindergarten—and the big idea is to prepare 4-year-olds and even younger kids to be ready to succeed on their K-12 journey.

But it gets complicated. The concept has multiple forms, and scholars and policymakers argue about the shape, scope and cost of the ideal program.

The federal Head Start program, launched 50 years ago, has served more than 30 million children. It was based on concepts developed at Vanderbilt University's Peabody College by Susan Gray, the legendary pioneer in early childhood education research.

A new Peabody study of the Tennessee Voluntary Pre-K program reports that pre-K works, but the gains are not sustained through the third grade. It seems to me this highlights quality issues in elementary schools more than pre-K, and indicates longer-term success must connect pre-K with all the other issues related to educating a child.

Pre-K is controversial. Some critics say it is a luxury and shouldn't be free to families able to pay. Pre-K advocates insist it is proven and will succeed if integrated with the rest of the child's schooling. I lean toward the latter view.

This is, in any case, the right conversation to be having now as Mayor Megan Barry takes office. She was the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-K programming. The important thing is for all of us to keep in mind the real goal and the longer, bigger picture.

The weight of the evidence is on the side of pre-K that early intervention (干预) works. What government has not yet found is the political will to put that understanding into full practice with a sequence of smart schooling that provides the early foundation.

For this purpose, our schools need both the talent and the organization to educate each child who arrives at the schoolhouse door. Some show up ready, but many do not at this critical time when young brains are developing rapidly.

51. What does the author say about pre-kindergarten education?

A) It should cater to the needs of individual children.

B) It is essential to a person's future academic success.

C) Scholars and policymakers have different opinions about it.

D) Parents regard it as the first phase of children's development.

52. What does the new Peabody study find?

A) Pre-K achievements usually do not last long.

B) The third grade marks a new phase of learning.

C) The third grade is critical to children's development.

D) Quality has not been the top concern of pre-K programs.

53. When does the author think pre-K works the best?

A) When it is accessible to kids of all families.

B) When it is made part of kids' education.

C) When it is no longer considered a luxury.

D) When it is made fun and enjoyable to kids.

54. What do we learn about Mayor Megan Barry?

A) She knows the real goal of education.

B) She is a mayor of insight and vision.

C) She has once run a pre-K program.

D) She is a firm supporter of pre-K.

55. What does the author think is critical to kids' education?

A) Teaching method.

B) Kids' interest.

C) Early intervention.

D) Parents' involvement.

**Part Ⅳ Translation (30 minutes)**  
Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to translate a passage from Chinese intoEnglish. You should write your answer on AnswerSheet 2.  
  
乌镇是浙江的一座古老水镇，坐落在京杭大运河畔。这是一处迷人的地方，有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆。在过去一千年里，乌镇的水系和生活方式并未经历多少变化，是一座展现古文明的博物馆。乌镇所有房屋都用木石建造。数百年来，当地人沿着河边建起了住宅和集市。无数宽敞美丽的庭院藏身于屋舍之间，游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。  
  
注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**2014年6月四级部分真题参考答案(完整版)**  
  
Part Ⅰ Writing

Dear Mom,  
Last week, I was informed that I won the first prize of the Fifth Youth Novelists Competition. Ifeel that my achievement in writing is mainly attributed to your love and support. So I amwriting to extend my sincere thanks from thousands of miles away.  
I still remembered how frustrated I was when you strongly objected to my ideas of being anovelist at the very beginning, for you thought it might be very hard for me to make a living onwriting after my graduation. But at last, you showed your love and support for my dream. Itwas still a living memory when I was moved to tears hearing you really hoped I could be happyand would support my dream from then on. It is your love that motivates me to never give upbeing an insightful writer.  
In the end, I want to thank you again for your consisting support for my dream. Yourencouragement will be the very power to help me make greater progress.  
Sincerely yours,  
Mark

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension  
1-7：CBCDABD  
8-11：CBCA  
12-15：DBDA  
16-18：CCA  
19-21：BDA  
22-25：CADB  
  
Part III Reading Comprehension  
  
26-35：KAILC GFEND  
36-45：FKCLB HMJLG  
46-55：BDCDA CABDC  
  
Part IV Translation  
  
Located by the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, Wuzhen is an ancient waterside town inZhejiang Province. It is a fascinating place where there are a good many of ancient bridges,Chinese hotels and restaurants. During the past 1,000 years, the water system and people'slifestyle in Wuzhen have undergone so little change that Wuzhen has become a museumdisplaying the ancient civilization. All the houses in Wuzhen were built out of stones and woods.For hundreds of years, the locals have built up residences and held fairs along the canal. Ascountless beautiful and spacious courtyards are hidden in between the houses, visitors findpleasant surprises everywhere.

# **2016年6月英语四级考试真题及答案(第1套)**

Part I Writing **(30** **minutes)**  
Directions**:** For this part, you are allowed 30**minutes** to write a letter to express your thanks toone of your friends who helped you most when youwere in difficulty. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.  
  
**注意：**此部分试题在答题卡1上

Part II Listening Comprehension **(30** **minutes)**

Section A   
Directions： In this section， you will hear threenews reports。 At the end of each news report， you will hear two or three questions。 Both thenews report and the questions will be spoken only once。 After you hear a question， you mustchoose the best answer from the four choices marked A）， B）， C） and D）。 Then mark thecorresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre。  
Drections:Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**  
Questions 1  
A) The International Labour Organization's key **objective**.  
B) The basic **social** **protection** for the most **vulnerable**.  
C) Rising **unemployment** worldwide.  
D) Global economic **recovery**.  
Questions 2  
A) Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs.  
B) Few countries know how to **address** the **current** economic crisis.  
C) Few countries have realised the **seriousness** of the **current** crisis.  
D) Many countries need support to improve their people's livelihood.  
Drections:Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.  
Question 3  
A) Serve standardised food nationwide.  
B) Put **calorie** information on the menu.  
C) Increase **protein** content in the food.  
D) Offer **convenient** food to customers.  
Question 4  
A) They will be fined.  
B) They will be closed.  
C) They will get a warning.  
D) They will lose customers.  
Question 5  
A) Inability to **implement** their business plans.  
B) Inability to keep turning out novel products.  
C) Lack of a successful business model of their own.  
D) Failure to **integrate** **innovation** into their business.  
Question 6  
A) It is the secret to business success.  
B) It is the creation of something new.  
C) It is a magic tool to bring big rewards.  
D) It is an **essential** part of business culture.  
Question 7  
A) Its hardworking employees.  
B) Its **flexible** **promotion** **strategy**.  
C) Its **innovation** culture.  
D) Its **willingness** to make investments.  
Section B   
Directions： In this section， you will hear two long conversations。 At the end of eachconversations you will hear four questions。 Both the conversations and the question-s will bespoken only once。 After you hear a question。 You must choose the best answer from the fourchoices marked A），B），C）and D）。 Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1with a single line through the centre。  
Drections: Questions 8 to 11 are based on the **conversation** you have just heard.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**  
Question 8  
A) He's got addicted to technology.  
B) He is not very good at socializing.  
C) He is crazy about text-messaging.  
D) He does not talk long on the phone.  
Question 9  
A) Talk big.  
B) Talk at length.  
C) Gossip a lot.  
D) Forget herself.  
Question 10  
A) He thought it was cool.  
B) He needed the practice.  
C) He wanted to stay connected with them.  
D) He had an urgent message to send.  
Question 11  
11. A) It poses a **challenge** to seniors.  
B) It saves both time and money.  
C) It is childish and unprofessional.  
D) It is cool and **convenient**.  
Drections: Questions 12 to 15 are based on the **conversation** you have just heard.  
Question 12  
A) He wants to change his job **assignment**.  
B) He is **unhappy** with his department manager.  
C) He thinks he deserves extra pay for overtime.  
D) He is often singled out for criticism by his boss.  
Question 13  
A) His workload was much too heavy.  
B) His **immediate** boss did not trust him.  
C) His colleagues often refused to **cooperate**.  
D) His salary was too low for his responsibility.  
Question 14  
A) He never knows how to **refuse**.  
B) He is always ready to help others.  
C) His boss has a lot of trust in him.  
D) His boss has no sense of **fairness**.  
Question 15  
A) Put all his complaints in writing.  
B) Wait and see what happens next.  
C) Learn to say no when necessary.  
D) Talk to his boss in person first.  
Section C  
Directions： In this section， you will hear three passages。 At the end of each passage， youwill hear three or four questions。 Both the passage and the questions will be spoken onlyonce。 After you hear a question， you must choose the best answer from the four choicesmarked A），B），C）and D）。Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with asingle line through the centre。  
Drections: Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**  
Question 16  
A) The importance of sleep to a healthy life.  
B) Reasons for Americans' **decline** in sleep.  
C) Some tips to improve the **quality** of sleep.  
D) Diseases associated with lack of sleep.  
Question 17  
A) They are more health-**conscious**.  
B) They are changing their living habits.  
C) They get less and less sleep.  
D) They know the dangers of lack of sleep.  
Question 18  
A) Their weight will go down.  
B) Their mind **function** will **deteriorate**.  
C) Their work **efficiency** will decrease.  
D) Their blood **pressure** will rise.  
Drections: Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
Question 19  
A) How much you can afford to pay.  
B) What course you are going to choose.  
C) Which university you are going to apply to.  
D) When you are going to submit your **application**.  
Question 20  
A) The list of courses studied.  
B) The full record of scores.  
C) The references from teachers.  
D) The personal **statement**.  
Question 21  
A) Specify what they would like to do after graduation.  
B) Describe in detail how much they would enjoy studying.  
C) Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject.  
D) Emphasize that they admire the professors in the university.  
Drections: Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.  
Question 22  
A) It was equipped with **rubber** tyres.  
B) It was built in the late 19th century.  
C) It was purchased by the Royal family.  
D) It was designed by an English engineer.  
Question 23  
A) They consumed lots of petrol.  
B) They took two passengers only.  
C) They were difficult to drive.  
D) They often broke down.  
Question 24  
A) They were produced on the assembly line.  
B) They were built with less **costly** materials.  
C) They were modeled after British cars.  
D) They were made for ordinary use.  
Question 25  
A) It made news all over the world.  
B) It was built for the Royal family.  
C) It marked a new era in motor travel.  
D) It attracted large numbers of motorists.

Part III Reading Comprehension **(40** **minutes)**Section A  
Directions**:** In this section, there is a passage withten blanks. You are required to select one word foreach blank from a list of choices given in a word bankfollowing the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Eachchoice in the bank is **identified** by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter on AnswerSheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bankmore than once.  
  
Questions **26** to **35** are based on the following passage**.**  
Signs barring **cell**-phone use are a familiar sight to anyone who has ever sat in a hospitalwaiting room. But the \_\_26\_\_ **popularity** of electronic medical records has forced hospital-based doctors to become \_\_27\_\_ on computers throughout the day, and desktops—which keepdoctors from bedsides— are \_\_28\_\_ giving way to wireless devices.  
As clerical loads increased, "something had to \_\_29\_\_ , and that was always face time withpatients," says Dr. Bhakti Patel, a former chief resident in the University of Chicago's **internal**-medicine program. In fall 2010, she helped \_\_30\_\_ a **pilot** project in Chicago to see if the iPadcould improve working conditions and patient care. The experiment was so \_\_31\_\_ that all**internal**-medicine residents at the university now get iPads when they begin the program.Johns Hopkins, **internal**-medicine program adopted the same \_\_32\_\_ in 2011. Medical schoolsat Yale and Stanford now have paperless, iPad-based curriculums. "You'll want an iPad just soyou can wear this" is the **slogan** for one of the new lab coats \_\_33\_\_ with large pockets to**accommodate** tablet computers.  
A study of the University of Chicago iPad project found that patients got tests and \_\_34\_\_faster if they were cared for by iPad-equipped residents. Many patients also \_\_35\_\_ a betterunderstanding of the illnesses that landed them in the hospital in the first place.  
  
A.**dependent** B.designed C.fast D.flying E.gained F.give G.growing H.launch I.policy J.prospectK.rather L.**reliable** M.**signal** N.successful O.treatments

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 paragraphfrom which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Eachparagraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter onAnswer Sheet 2.

[A] Is it possible to enjoy a **peaceful** life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threatsand uncertainties from wars, terrorism, economic crises and a **widespread** outbreak ofinfectious diseases? The answer is yes, according to a new book The 10 Golden Rules: AncientWisdom from the Greek Philosophers on Living a Good Life. The book is co-authored by LongIsland University's philosophy professor Michael Soupios and economics professor PanosMourdoukoutas.  
[B] The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless, says Soupios. The philosophyprofessor says it is as **relevant** today as when it was first written centuries ago. "There is noexpiration (失效)date on wisdom," he says. "There is no **shelf** life on **intelligence**. I think thatthings have become very **gloomy** these days, lots of **misunderstanding**, **misleading** cues, alot of what the ancients would have called **sophistry** (诡辩). The nice thing about ancientphilosophy as offered by the Greeks is that they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way thatwe **tend** not to see life today."  
Examine your life  
[C] Soupios, along with his co-author Panos Mourdoukoutas, developed their 10 golden rules byturning to the men behind that philosophy—Aristotle, Socrates, Epictetus and Pythagoras,among others. The first rule—examine your life—is the common **thread** that runs through theentire book. Soupios says that it is based on Plato's **observation** that the unexamined life isnot worth living. "The Greeks are always **concerned** about boxing themselves in, in terms ofconvictions (信念)," he says. "So take a step back, **switch** off the automatic **pilot** and actuallystop and **reflect** about things like our priorities, our values, and our relationships."  
Stop worrying about what you can not **control**  
[D] As we begin to examine our life, Soupios says, we come to Rule No. 2: Worry only aboutthings that you can **control**. "The individual who promoted this idea was a Stoic philosopher.His name is Epictetus," he says. "And what the Stoics say in general is simply this: There is alarger plan in life. You are not really going to be able to **understand** all of the dimensions ofthis plan. You are not going to be able to **control** the dimensions of this plan."  
[E] So, Soupios explains, it is not worth it to waste our physical, **intellectual** and **spiritual**energy worrying about things that are beyond our **control**. "I can not **control** whether or not Iwind up getting the disease **swine** flu, for example," he says. "I mean, there are some**cautious** steps I can take, but **ultimately** I can not **guarantee** myself that. So what Epictetuswould say is sitting at home worrying about that would be wrong and wasteful and **irrational**.You should live your life attempting to **identify** and **control** those things which you cangenuinely **control**."  
Seek true pleasure  
[F] To have a meaningful, happy life we need friends. But according to Aristotle—a student ofPlato and teacher of Alexander the Great—most relationships don't **qualify** as true friendships. "Just because I have a business relationship with an individual and I can profit from thatrelationship, it does not necessarily mean that this person is my friend," Soupios says. "Realfriendship is when two individuals share the same soul. It is a beautiful and uncharacteristicallypoetic image that Aristotle offers."  
[G] In our pursuit of the good life, he says, it is important to seek out true pleasures—advicewhich was originally offered by Epicurus. But unlike the modern **definition** of Epicureanism as alife of **indulgence** (放纵) and **luxury**, for the ancient Greeks, it meant finding a state of calm,peace and **mental** ease.  
[H] "This was the highest and most **desirable** form of pleasure and happiness for the ancientEpicureans," Soupios says. "This is something that is very much well-worth considering here inthe modern era. I do not think that we spend nearly enough time trying to **concentrate** onachieving a sort of **calmness**, a sort of **contentment** in a **mental** and **spiritual** way, whichwas **identified** by these people as the highest form of happiness and pleasure."  
Do good to others  
[I] Other Golden Rules **counsel** us to master ourselves, to **avoid** **excess** and not to be aprosperous (发迹的) fool. There are also rules **dealing** with interpersonal relationships: Be aresponsible human being and do not do evil things to others.  
[J] "This is Hesiod, of course, a younger **contemporary** poet, we believe, with Homer," Soupiossays. "Hesiod offers an idea—which you very often find in some of the world’s great religions, inthe Judeo-Christian tradition and in Islam and others—that in some sense, when you hurtanother human being, you hurt yourself. That damaging other people in your **community** andin your life, trashing relationships, results in a kind of self-inflicted (自己招致的) **spiritual**wound."  
[K] Instead, Soupios says, ancient wisdom urges us to do good. Golden Rule No. 10 for a goodlife is that **kindness** toward others tends to be rewarded.  
[L] "This is Aesop, the fabulist (寓言家), the man of these **charming** little tales, often told interms of animals and animal relationships," he says. "I think what Aesop was suggesting is thatwhen you offer a good turn to another human being, one can hope that that good **deed** willcome back and sort of pay a profit to you, the doer of the good **deed**. Even if there is no**concrete** **benefit** paid in **response** to your good **deed**, at the very least, the doer of the good**deed** has the **opportunity** to enjoy a kind of spiritually **enlightened** moment.  
[M] Soupios says following the 10 Golden Rules based on ancient wisdom can guide us to thepath of the good life where we stop living as onlookers and become **engaged** and happierhuman beings. And that, he notes, is a life worth living.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**  
  
36. According to an ancient Greek philosopher, it is **impossible** for us to **understand** everyaspect of our life.  
37. Ancient philosophers saw life in a different light from people of today.  
38. Not all your business partners are your soul mates.  
39. We can live a **peaceful** life despite the various challenges of the modern world.  
40. The doer of a good **deed** can feel spiritually rewarded even when they gain no **concrete**benefits.  
41. How to **achieve** **mental** **calmness** and **contentment** is well worth our **consideration**today.  
42. Michael Soupios suggests that we should stop and think carefully about our priorities in life.  
43. Ancient philosophers strongly advise that we do good.  
44. The wise teachings of ancient Greek thinkers are timeless, and are **applicable** to**contemporary** life.  
45. Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself.

Section C

Directions**:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read forthe first time，you should listen carefully for its general idea.When the passage is read for thesecond 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。**

Passage OneQuestions **46** to **50** are based on the following passage**.**  
  
Attitudes toward new technologies often fall along generational lines. That is, generally, youngerpeople **tend** to outnumber older people on the front end of a technological **shift**.  
It is not always the case, though. When you look at attitudes toward driverless cars, theredoesn't seem to be a clear generational divide. The public **overall** is **split** on whether they'dlike to use a driverless car. In a study last year, of all people surveyed, 48 percent said theywanted to ride in one, while 50 percent did not.  
The fact that attitudes toward self-driving cars appear to be so **steady** across generationssuggests how transformative the **shift** to driverless cars could be. Not everyone wants adriverless car now—and no one can get one yet—but among those who are open to them, everyage group is similarly **engaged**.  
Actually, this isn't surprising. Whereas older generations are sometimes **reluctant** to **adopt**new technologies, driverless cars promise real value to these age groups in **particular**. Olderadults, especially those with **limited** **mobility** or difficulty driving on their own, are one of the**classic** use-cases for driverless cars.  
This is especially interesting when you consider that younger people are generally moreinterested in travel-**related** technologies than older ones.  
When it comes to driverless cars, differences in attitude are more **pronounced** based on factorsnot **related** to age. College graduates, for example, are particularly interested in driverless carscompared with those who have less education: 59 percent of college graduates said they wouldlike to use a driverless car compared with 38 percent of those with a high-school diploma orless.  
Where a person lives matters, too. More people who lived in cities and suburbs said they wantedto try driverless cars than those who lived in **rural** areas.  
While there's reason to believe that interest in self-driving cars is going up across the board, aperson's age will have little to do with how self-driving cars can become mainstream. Oncedriverless cars are actually **available** for sale, the early adopters will be the people who canafford to buy them.

46. What happens when a new technology emerges?  
A) It farther widens the gap between the old and the young.  
B) It often leads to innovations in other **related** fields.  
C) It contributes greatly to the advance of society as a whole.  
D) It usually draws different reactions from different age groups.

47. What does the author say about the driverless car?  
A) It does not seem to create a generational divide.  
B) It will not necessarily reduce road accidents.  
C) It may start a **revolution** in the car industry.  
D) It has given rise to **unrealistic** expectations.

48. Why does the driverless car **appeal** to some old people?  
A) It saves their energy.  
B) It helps with their **mobility**.  
C) It adds to the safety of their travel.  
D) It stirs up their interest in life.

49. What is likely to **affect** one's attitude toward the driverless car?  
A) The location of their **residence**.  
B) The field of their special interest.  
C) The amount of training they received.  
D) The length of their driving experience.

50. Who are likely to be the first to buy the driverless car?  
A) The seniors.  
B) The educated.  
C) The wealthy.  
D) The tech fans.  
Passage TwoQuestions **51** to **55** are based on the following passage**.**  
  
In **agrarian** (农业的), pre-industrial Europe, "you'd want to wake up early, start working withthe sunrise, have a break to have the largest meal, and then you'd go back to work," says KenAlbala, a professor of history at the University of the Pacific. "Later, at 5 or 6, you'd have asmaller supper."  
This comfortable cycle, in which the rhythms of the day helped shape the rhythms of the meals,gave rise to the custom of the large midday meal, eaten with the **extended** family. "Meals arethe **foundation** of the family," says Carole Counihan, a professor at Millersville University inPennsylvania, "so there was a very important interconnection between eating together" andstrengthening family ties.  
Since **industrialization**, maintaining such a slow cultural metabolism has been much harder,with the long midday meal shrinking to whatever could be stuffed into a lunch **bucket** orbought at a food stand. Certainly, there were benefits. Modern techniques for producing andshipping food led to greater **variety** and **quantity**, including a tremendous increase in theamount of animal **protein** and dairy products **available**, making us more **vigorous** than ourancestors.  
Yet plenty has been lost too, even in cultures that still live to eat. Take Italy. It’s no secret thatthe Mediterranean diet is healthy, but it was also a joy to prepare and eat. Italians, saysCounihan, traditionally began the day with a small meal. The big meal came at around 1 p.m.In between the midday meal and a late, smaller dinner came a small snack. Today, when timezones have less and less meaning, there is little **tolerance** for offices’ closing for lunch, andworsening traffic in cities means workers can't make it home and back fast enough anyway. Sothe formerly small supper after sundown becomes the big meal of the day, the only one atwhich the family has a chance to get together. "The evening meal carries the full burden thatused to be **spread** over two meals," says Counihan.

51. What do we learn from the passage about people in pre-industrial Europe?  
A) They had to work from early morning till late at night.  
B) They were so busy working that they only ate simple meals.  
C) Their daily **routine** followed the **rhythm** of the natural cycle.  
D) Their life was much more comfortable than that of today.

52. What does Professor Carole Counihan say about pre-industrial European families eatingmeals together?  
A) It was helpful to maintaining a nation's tradition.  
B) It brought family members closer to each other.  
C) It was **characteristic** of the **agrarian** culture.  
D) It enabled families to save a lot of money.

53. What does "cultural metabolism" (Line 1, Para.3) refer to?  
A) Evolutionary **adaptation**.  
B) Changes in lifestyle.  
C) Social progress.  
D) Pace of life.

54. What does the author think of the food people eat today?  
A) Its **quality** is usually guaranteed.  
B) It is **varied**, **abundant** and **nutritious**.  
C) It is more **costly** than what our ancestors ate.  
D) Its production depends too much on technology.

55. What does the author say about Italians of the old days?  
A) They enjoyed cooking as well as eating.  
B) They ate a big dinner late in the evening.  
C) They ate three meals regularly every day.  
D) They were expert at cooking meals.

Part **Ⅳ** Translation **(30** **minutes)**  
  
Directions**:** For this part, you are allowed 30**minutes** to translate a passage from Chinese intoEnglish. You should write your answer on AnswerSheet 2.  
  
在山东省潍坊市，风筝不仅仅是玩具，而且还是这座城市文化的标志。潍坊以“风筝之都”而闻名，已有将近 2,400 年放飞风筝的历史。传说中国古代哲学家墨子用了三年时间在潍坊制作了世界上首个风筝，但放飞的第一天风筝就坠落并摔坏了。也有人相信风筝是中国古代木匠鲁班发明的。据说他的风筝用木头和竹子制作，飞了三天后才落地。  
  
**注意：**此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**2016年6月四级部分真题参考答案(完整版)**  
  
Part **Ⅰ** Writing  
  
Dear Li Lei,  
I am writing this letter to express my sincere thanks to you for your **timely** **encouragement**and kind **assistance** during the most difficult period in my life. It is deeply **appreciated**.  
Academic study in the university was quite **demanding** and **painstaking**. I found myselfencountering various challenges in many important subjects. I was overwhelmed by a **variety**of assignments, exams and deadlines. Feeling greatly stressed, I even thought of giving up. It'syou, my friend, who keep moving and trying, served as a role model to me. It's you, my friend,who always supported and helped me deal with all my struggles and get back on **track** in mytimes of **weakness**. Thank you for always staying by my side.  
You'll never know how much your help means to me. Your undying support brings hope to mylife and your never-say-quit spirit inspires me to **stick** to my dreams. Words fail to **extend** my**gratitude**. It is such a **blessing** to have you in my life.  
May our friendship last forever.  
Sincerely yours,  
Han Meimei

Part **Ⅱ** Listening Comprehension  
1-7：CABADBC  
8-11：DBAC  
12-15：BACD  
16-18：ACD  
19-21：BDC  
22-25：BDAC  
  
Part III Reading Comprehension  
  
26-35：GACFH NIBOE  
36-45：DBFAL HCKBJ  
46-55：DABAC CBDBA  
  
Part IV Translation  
  
In the Weifang City of Shandong Province, kites are more than toys; they are also the cultural**symbol** of the city. Known as "Kite Capital of the World", Weifang has had a history of kite-flying of nearly 2,400 years. Legend has it that Mozi, an ancient Chinese philosopher, spentthree years making the first kite of the world in Weifang, but the kite **fell** and broke on its firstday of flying. It is also believed that the kite was invented by the ancient Chinese **carpenter** LuBan. It is said that his kite, made of wood and bamboo, had been flying in the sky for threedays before falling to the ground.

**作文范文**

　　破题思路：

　　第一段：话题描述。

　　第二段：表明观点+阐述原因。

　　第三段：观点结论。

　　参考范文：

　　Stated-owned business or Joint venture

　　Upon graduation, virtually all college students will confront the problem of the career choice，which is truly a tough choice. Students' opinions differ greatly on this issue. Some hold that there is no better way to get a decent job than working in a stated-owned business which will guarantee my life after retirement, but others take the attitude that a joint venture outweighs any other jobs as it may provide higher income for employees.

　　As to myself, I prefer the latter view. A joint venture, especially a high-salary joint venture, exerts a tremendous fascination on a great number of people, with no exception to me. Although it might be impossible to make sure my retirement pension is good enough, high-salary is exactly what I need just now. In my view, our career choices largely depend on where we want to stay for the rest of life. For me, metropolis is the place where I can grasp loads of opportunities and achieve my personal dreams. As I hold the view that live in the moment, not the future, and also in order to finance myself in some aspects such as the transportation, the house-renting, or social activities, a joint venture can satisfy my needs for the consumption I mentioned above.

　　In short, a joint venture is the first and only consideration in my choice of career.

阅读理解

(26)A absorb (27)C contribute (28)K level (29)G explore

(30)M picture (31)O voyage (32)B combined (33)E emission

(34)D depth (35)N unsure

**参考解析**

　　文章第一句讲到海洋正在升温，不难推断出第26题应该是选absorb，absorb为吸收的意思。

　　be known to do sth, 由此可知第27题应该选动词原形，再根据后面的to, 故将答案锁定为contribute，contribute… to…意思为是……的原因，有助于;为……做贡献;为……捐款;为……撰稿。

　　raising…为结果状语从句，意为导致了海平面的上升，故此空的答案为levels。

　　该句的前半句意思是海洋的表层(顶部)被研究得较为透彻，考生要谨记在做完形填空时，要做到上下文的对应，比对一下就可得知该空应该选择study的近义词，通观所有的选项， 故选explore。

　　研究者搜集了150年的海洋温度数据， 目的是要清晰地比对现在与过去的变化趋势， 故不难推测出要做图来进行比对， 因此该空的答案为picture。

　　31空后面有naval ships这样的字眼，故能联想到该空应该与ships有关，因此该空的答案为voyage。

　　能与介词with搭配的形容词，通观所有的选项，只有combined，combined with意为结合， 该短语在句中做插入语。

　　Fossil fuel为矿物燃料，燃烧矿物燃料排放出的废气会导致温室效应， 故该空应该选择emissions。

　　More than 700 meters是一个长度，再看前文，亦有提示----its depths, 故该空的答案为depth，at a depth of…意为在……的深度。

　　35空应填入一个形容词， 再结合后面的宾语从句的引导词whether， 故将答案锁定为unsure， 要注意sure和unsure的宾语从句的引导词是不同的， sure的宾语从句引导词为that， unsure的宾语从句的引导词为whether， 类似的词语还有doubt，考生要注意区分。

**参考范文：Stated-owned business or Joint venture**

　　Upon graduation, virtually all college students will confront the problem of the career choice，which is truly a tough choice. Students' opinions differ greatly on this issue. Some hold that there is no better way to get a decent job than working in a stated-owned business which will guarantee my life after retirement, but others take the attitude that a joint venture outweighs any other jobs as it may provide higher income for employees.

　　As to myself, I prefer the latter view. A joint venture, especially a high-salary joint venture, exerts a tremendous fascination on a great number of people, with no exception to me. Although it might be impossible to make sure my retirement pension is good enough, high-salary is exactly what I need just now. In my view, our career choices largely depend on where we want to stay for the rest of life. For me, metropolis is the place where I can grasp loads of opportunities and achieve my personal dreams. As I hold the view that live in the moment, not the future, and also in order to finance myself in some aspects such as the transportation, the house-renting, or social activities, a joint venture can satisfy my needs for the consumption I mentioned above.

　　In short, a joint venture is the first and only consideration in my choice of career.

**听力答案：**

**Section A**

　　1. [A] It was dangerous to live in.

　　2. [B] A storm

　　3. [B] They were trapped in an underground elevator.

　　4. [C] They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.

　　5. [D] Close some of its post office.

　　6. [C] Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.

　　7. [A] Many post office staff will lose their jobs.

**Section B**

　　8. [D] He will lose part of his pay.

　　9. [B] He is a trustworthy guy.

　　10.[D] She is better at handling such matters.

　　11.[C] He is always trying to stir up trouble.

　　12. [D] Reserved

　　13. [A] They stay quiet

　　14. [C] She was never invited to a colleague’s home.

　　15. [B] Houses provide more privacy

**Section C**

　　16. [D] They will automatically be given hiring priority.

　　17. [C] Visit the school careers service.

　　18. [B] Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.

　　19. [C] It may be sold at a higher price.

　　20. [A] It is healthier than green tee.

　　21. [D] It does not have a stable market.

　　22. [B] They prefer unique objects of high quality.

　　23. [B] They could only try to create at night.

　　24. [A] Make wise choices.

　　25. [A] To boost the local economy.

**听力原文**

**短篇新闻2**

**Section A - 2**

　　Rescue efforts were underway Thursday morning for 17 miners who were stuck in an elevator below ground at a Cargill rock salt mine near Lansing, New York, according to Marcia Lynch.

　　Public information officer with Tompkins County’s emergency response department, emergency workers have made contact with the miners via a radio. And they all appear to be uninjured, said Jessica Verfuss, the emergency department’s assistant director.

　　Crews have managed to provide heat packs and blankets to the miners so that they can keep warm during the rescue operation, Verfuss said. Details about what led to the workers’ being trapped in the elevator went immediately available. The mine, along New York’s Cayuga Lake, processes salt used for road treatment. It produces about 2 million tons of salt that is shipped to more than 1,500 places in the northeastern United States, the rock salt mine is one of three operated by Cargill with the other two in Louisiana and Ohio.

　　Q3. What does the news report say about the salt miners?

　　Q4.What did the rescue team do?

**短篇新闻3**

**Section A - 3**

　　The U.S. Postal Service announced today that it is considering closing about 3,700 post offices over the next year because of falling revenues.

　　Facing an $8.3 billion budget deficit this year, closing post officers is one of several proposals the Postal Service has put forth recently to cut costs. Last week, for example, Postmaster General Pat Donahoe announced plans to stop mail delivery on Saturdays, a move he says could save $3 billion annually.

　　“We are losing revenue as we speak,” Donahoe said. “We do not want taxpayer money. We want to be self-sufficient. So like any other business you have to make choices.”

　　Dean Granholm the vice president for delivery and post office operations said the first waves of closings would begin this fall. He estimated that about 3,000 postmasters, 500 station managers and between 500 and 1,000 postal clerks could lose their jobs.

　　Q5.What is the U.S. Postal Service planning to do?

　　Q6.What measure has been planned to save costs?

　　Q7.What will happen when the proposed measure come into effect?

**长对话1&2**

**Conversation 1**

　　A: Mrs. Hampton, we've got trouble in the press room this morning.

　　B: Oh dear. What about?

　　A: One of the press operators arrived an hour and a half late.

　　B: But that's a straightforward affair. He will simply lose part of his pay. That's why we have a clock-in system.

　　A: But the point is the man was clocked-in at 8 o'clock. We have John standing by the time clock, and he swears he saw nothing irregular.

　　B: Is John reliable?

　　A: Yes, he is. That's why we chose him for the job.

　　B: Have you spoken to the man who was late?

　　A: Not yet. I thought I'd have a word with you first. He's a difficult man, and I think there's been some trouble on the shop floor. I've got a feeling that trade union representative is behind this. The manager told me that Jack Green's been very active around the shop the last few days.

　　B: Well, what do you want me to do?

　　A: I was wondering if you'd see Smith, the man who was late, because you are so much better at handling things like this.

　　B: Oh, alright. I'll see him. I must say I agree with you about there being bad feelings in the works. I've had the idea for some time that Jack Green's been busy stirring things up in connection with the latest wage claim. He's always trying to make trouble. Well, I'll get the manager to send Smith up here.

　　Q8. What will happen to the press operator who was late for the work according to the woman?

　　Q9. What does the man say about John who stands by the time clock?

　　Q10. Why does the man suggest the woman see the worker who was late?

　　Q11. What does the woman say about Jack Green?

**Conversation 2**

　　A: Our topic today is about somethings that foreigners nearly always say when they visit Britain. It's 'Why are the British so cold?' And they're talking about the British personality – the famous British 'reserve'. It means that we aren't very friendly, we aren't very open.

　　B: So do you think it's true?

　　A: It's a difficult one. So many people who visit Britain say it's difficult to make friends with British people. They say we're cold, reserved, unfriendly...

　　B: I think it's true. Look at Americans or Australians. They speak the same language, but they're much more open. And you see it when you travel, people - I mean strangers - speak to you on the street or on the train. British people seldom speak on the train. Or the bus. Not in London, anyway.

　　A: 'Not in London'. That's it. Capital cities are full of tourists and are never very friendly. People are different in other parts of the country.

　　B: Not completely. I met a woman once, an Italian. She's been working in Manchester for two years,

　　and no one - not one of her colleagues - had ever invited her to their home. They were friendly to her at work, but nothing else. She couldn't believe it. She said that would never happen in Italy.

　　A: You know what they say – 'an Englishman's home is his castle'. It’s really difficult to get inside.

　　B: Yeah. It's about being private. You go home to your house and your garden and you close the door. It's your place.

　　A: That's why the British don't like flats. They prefer to live in houses.

　　B: That’s true.

　　Q12. What do foreigners generally think of British people according to the woman?

　　Q13. What may British people typically do one the train according to the man?

　　Q14. What does the man say about the Italian woman working in Manchester?

　　Q15. Why do British people prefer houses to flats?

**听力篇章**

**Passage One**

　　In college, time is scarce, and consequently, very precious. At the same time, expenses in college pile up surprisingly quickly. A part time job is a good way to balance costs while ensuring there is enough time left over for both academic subjects and after-class activities.

　　If you are a college student looking for a part time job, the best place to start your job search is right on campus. There are tons of on-campus job opportunities, and as a student, you’ll automatically be given hiring priority. Plus, on-campus jobs eliminate commuting time, and could be a great way to connect with academic and professional resources at your university. Check with your school’s career service or employment office for help to find a campus job. Of course, there are opportunities for part-time work off-campus, too. If you spend a little time digging for the right part time jobs, you’ll save yourself time when you find a job that leaves you with enough time to get your school work done, too. If you are a college student looking for work but worry you won’t have enough time to devote to academic subjects, consider working as a study hall or a library monitor. Responsibilities generally include supervising study spaces to ensure that a quiet atmosphere is maintained. It’s a pretty easy job, but one with lots of downtime-which means you will have plenty of time to catch up on reading, do homework or study for an exam.

　　Q16: What does the speaker say about college students applying for on-campus jobs?

　　Q17: What can students do to find a campus job according to the speaker?

　　Q18: What does the speaker say is a library monitor’s responsibility?

**Passage Two**

　　Agricultural workers in green tea fields near Mt. Kenya are gathering the tea leaves. It is beautiful to see. The rows of tea bushes are straight. All appears to be well. But the farmers who planted the bushes are worried. Nelson Kibara is one of them. He has been growing tea in the Kerugoya area for 40 years.

　　He says the prices this year have been so low that he has made almost no profit. He says he must grow different kinds of tea if he is to survive.

　　Mr. Kibara and hundreds of other farmers have been removing some of their tea bushes and planting a new kind of tea developed by the Tea Research Foundation of Kenya. Its leaves are purple and brown. When the tea is boiled, the drink has a purple color. Medical researchers have studied the health benefits of the new tea. They say it is healthier than green tea and could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher than the price of green tea.

　　But Mr. Kibara says he has not received a higher price for his purple tea crop.

　　He says the market for the tea is unstable and he is often forced to sell his purple tea for the same price as green tea leaves. He says there are not enough buyers willing to pay more for the purple tea.

　　Q19. Why have tea farmers in Kenya decided to grow purple tea?

　　Q20. What do researchers say about purple tea?

　　Q21. What does Mr. Kibara find about purple tea?

**Passage Three**

　　Today's consumers want beautiful handcrafted s to wear and to have for their home environment. They prefer something unique and they demand quality. Craftsmen today are meeting this demand. People and homes are showing great change as more and more unique handcrafted items become available. Handcrafts are big business. No long does a good craftsman have to work in a job he dislikes all day and then try to create at night. He has earned his professional status. He is now a respected member of society. Parts of the fun of being a craftsman is meeting other craftsmen. They love to share their ideas and materials and help others find markets for their work. Craftsmen have helped educate consumers to make wise choices. They help them become aware of design and technique. They help them relate their choice to its intended use. They often involve consumers in trying the craft themselves. When a group of craftsmen expends to include more members, a small craft organization is formed. Such an organization does a lot in training workshops in special media, craft marketing techniques, craft fairs and sales, festivals, TV appearances and demonstrations. State art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals which draw crowds of tourist consumers. This boosts the local economy considerably because tourists not only buy crafts, but they also use the restaurants and hotels and other services of the area.

　　Q22. What does the speaker say about today's consumers?

　　Q23. What does the speaker say about a good craftsman in the past?

　　Q24. What do craftsmen help consumers do?

　　Q25. Why do state art councilshelp sponsor local arts and crafts festivals?

**阅读答案：**

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)**

　　Section A

　　26. E) challenge

　　空前主语为A new study，故此处应选一个动词第三人称单数作谓语，符合的词有E) challenges, M) suggests, 和 N) tastes，根据空后questioning，得出该空应填E) challenges 挑战，质疑。

　　27. J) searched

　　search for 为固定搭配，意为“寻找，搜索”，所给词汇中只有J) searched符合题意。

　　28. D) categorizing

　　空前是介词for，空后为名词brains，再根据后面的内容as “male” or “female”，初步判断该空应该填入动词的-ing形式。浏览选项，只有D)和H) 符合。根据搭配及语义，D)为答案，categorizing…as… 意为“把……分为……”。

　　29. K) similarities

　　根据空前的句子 “there are some gender-based…”，该空应填入名词复数形式。浏览选项，E), K), N)符合。再根据句意及空格后的句子“不同类型的大脑并不一直由性别区分”，该空应填入K) similarities “相似之处”。

　　30. L) slightly

　　空格前为be动词were，后为形容词different，很显然该空的词是来修饰different的，因此应填入副词。结合文意可知，虽然普通男性和普通女性的大脑差别很小，但是通过查看脑部扫描光片也没法对其进行区分。slightly为副词，意为“轻微地，稍微”，所以应填入L)。

　　31. G) percentage

　　空格前为形容词small，后为of people，因此应填入名词。结合文意可知，只有一小部分人具备“完全男性”或“完全女性”的特征。percentage意为“百分比”，a small percentage of…意为“一小部分”，所以应填入G)。

　　32. O) traditional

　　该空后为名词beliefs, 因此，该空应填入一个形容词，根据文意可知，很多研究都是在质疑“人们对于性别和大脑功能之间关系的传统理解”，因此，该处应选O) traditional传统的。

　　33. I)regardless

　　该空考查短语regardless of的含义。根据“他警告不要轻易给出以下结论：所有的大脑都是一样的，不论性别”可知，该空应填入I)regardless, 构成短语regardless of，意为“不管，不顾”。

　　34. H) proving

　　a mountain of evidence意为“大量的证据”，proving为现在分词作后置定语修饰evidence。

　　35. M) suggests

　　该句中，the study为主语，that引导的宾语从句作宾语，故此空应填入一个动词来作谓语，结合上下文，应选suggests，意为“暗示，表明”。

　　Section B

　　36. [I]对应关键词jamming attacks, 和equipment and skill在I段落中同时出现了两个关键词。

　　37. [D]对应关键词wireless security system, 和conversation在原文中有复现.

　　38. [J] 选项中wireless security system,和triggering the alarm可以在J选项中找到对应.

　　39. [F]SimpliSafe, 大写名词很好定位，在加上复现的distinguish，radio interference可以锁定选项F。

　　40. [B]根据small proportion可以确定唯一的选项B

　　41. [H]对应关键词keeps changing

　　42. [C]对应关键词transmit signals, 和activate.

　　43. [K]根据选项different measures只在K段落中出现了。

　　44. [G]选项cellphones是最关键的定位词，可以在G选项中找到复现。

　　45. [E]选项frequent对应了段落的frequency。

　　Section C

　　Passage One

　　46. [B] He intends to get rid of the tipping practice.

　　根据题目中的Bill Perry这个专有名词，我们可以定位到文中的第一段话。在But后面有提到“我能告诉你我喜欢这个小伙子。因为他打算禁止付小费这种情况，而赞成给服务员实际的工资”。B选项和这句话的含义接近，get rid of意为“摆脱”，和ban“禁止”含义相近;plan to和intend to含义一样。所以正确答案为B.

　　47. [C] It forces the customer to compensate the waiter.根据题干中的关键词the author hates tipping和main reason可以返回原文，定位到第三段。文中说“我讨厌它，因为它将义务伪装成一种选择。”既然是义务，那必然是强迫顾客去做的事情，这和C选项的含义较为接近。

　　48. [D] They can have some say in how much their servers earn.

　　根据关键词many people love tipping返回原文，我们可以定位至第四段。根据文中第二行的You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes.可知，这题应该选择D选项。

　　49. [A] Services quality has little effect on tip size.

　　文中问的是调查中一些服务员的观点，这在第五段的最后一句话中有所体现，文中说：一些服务员不认为他们的工作会受到收到的消费的影响。

　　50. [D] Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers.

　　本题问作者的观点，切记文中无人认领的观点便是作者的观点。在第六段的末尾有提到说，作者支持Bill Perry的观点，而Bill的观点就和D选项是近义表达。

　　Passage Two

　　51. [C] The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth.

　　本题是主旨题，原文第一段表示“过去油价下降总是刺激世界经济增长，但是即使现在油价下降越来越多，最新对经济增长的预测却不容乐观，这意味着更低的油价和增长之间的关系削弱了吗?”这第一段点明了主题，后面的段落都是在讨论油价下降为什么以前可以刺激经济增长，而现在却不再能刺激经济增长了。可以看出是C是正确答案。

　　52. [D] Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities.

　　解析：根据原文第二段 “some experts say there are still good reasons to...They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy”，可以看出是D正确选项。

　　53. [C] They use their money reserves to back up consumption.

　　解析：根据原文第三段中“draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies for their consumers”，可以看出C是正确选项。

　　54. [B] Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects.

　　解析：根据原文第五段中“the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil”可以看出B是正确选项。

　　55. [C] Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy.

　　解析：根据原文第六段中“so the nations suffering from the price drop account for a larger share of the global economy”，可以看出是C正确选项。

**翻译原文：**在中国文化中，红色通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福，在春节和其他喜庆场合，红色到处可见。人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时，通常放在红信封里。红色在中国流行的另一个原因是人们把它与中国革命和共产党相联系。然而，红色并不总是代表好运与快乐。因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写，用红墨水写中国人名被看成是一种冒犯行为。

**参考译文：**

　　The color of red in Chinese culture usually means good luck, longevity and happiness. Red can be found everywhere during Chinese Spring Festival and other joyous occasions. Cashes often in red envelopes are sent to family members or close friends as gifts. Its popularity can also be attributed the fact that people accociate it with Chinese revolution and Communist Party. However, it does not always equal to good luck and joy in that the name of the dead used to be written in red. Using red ink to write names of Chinese people were seen as an offense.