# 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

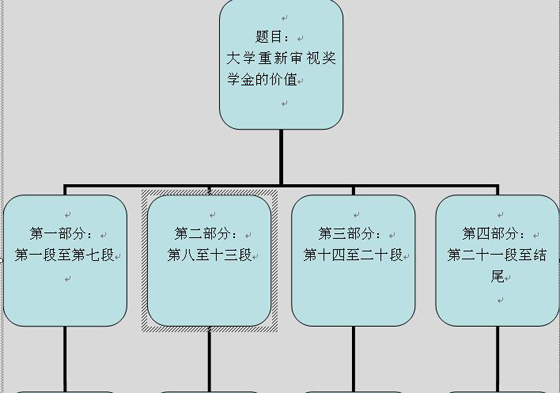
　　命题风向标

　　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 sp eech 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。

　　命题风向标

　　2009年12月19日的大学英语四级考试已经尘埃落定，纵观本次考试的完形填空题型，难度与往年相比差别不大。

　　与往年有所不同的是本次考试完形填空首段没有空格，这无疑增加了信息的传达，一定程度上减少了解题的难度。尽管首段没有空格，但考生对于首段应该给予足够的重视，因为往往它就是文章的中心，它体现的观点决定全文的观点，所以多花一点时间看首段是值得的。

　　词汇辨析仍然是考察的重点，如68，69，75，76，81，83，84，85，86。主要以近义词、形近异义词辨析为主。其中不乏难度词汇：adequate，superior，regulations，stability，ratio，realms，assets等。有关考察逻辑关系的题目出现频率较高，如72，78，80，81，83，85，86，但难度都不是很大，根据上下文语意均可轻松化解。

　　另外，考生在选择时还要根据上下文的复现或同现以及这些词之间的有机联系来确定答案。由于完形填空的文章是一个意义相关联的语篇，围绕一个话题论述，因此在行文中词语的重复、替代、复现和同现现象是不可避免的。根据这个原则，某一个空格所对应的答案很可能就是在上下文中复现或同现的相关词：原词、同义词、近义词、反义词等。如70 challenges，71题retirement，73题learning等，都是在全文中复现较高的字眼。因此，在做完形填空时要培养一种捕捉并记忆相关信息的能力。

Part Ⅵ Translation

　　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

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