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# 大学英语四六级考研 21 天精英特训班

【总分：710 分】

## 一、英语四级作文

说明：写作部分占整套试卷的 15%=106.5 分 考试时间：30 分钟

## 二、英语四级听力部分

1、听力部分占整套试题的 35%，总分 248.5

2、短对话 8%

3、长对话 7%

4、短文理解 10%

5、短文听写 10%

## 三、英语四级综合部分

分值比例：35% 分数 248.5 分

说明：

1、选词填空 5%

2、长篇阅读 10%

3、仔细阅读 20%

## 四、英语四级翻译部分

汉译英 15% 30 分钟 分数 106.5 分

## 学习流程：

1、预习：写作文+做阅读（查单词/画括号/标主题）

（1）查单词：把所有生词抄到单词本上

（2）画括号：用括号法断句读懂每一个句子

（3）标主题：用 10 个以内的汉字把每段主题标在旁边

2、听课：

（1）老师在大家眼前演示一篇完整作文的写法；

（2）老师带着大家查单词/画括号/标主题/做题目；

3、复习

（1）背作文

（2）背单词

（3）反复读熟文章

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朗读：荔枝 FM - 辉哥英语小课堂

材料准备：

- 1、打印讲义（3 份：预习+听课+复习）
- 2、五笔三本：黑色/红色/蓝色中性笔+黄色(标生词)/橙色(短语)荧光笔+单词本/上课笔记本/课下笔记本

**2009 年 6 月英语四级(CET-4)真题试卷**

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minute to write a short essay on the topic of students selecting their lectures. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given bellow:

1. 越来越多的博物馆免费对外开放的目的是什么？
2. 也会带来一些问题
3. 你的看法？

**高分作文的三件事儿：内容要简单；结构要清晰；语言要精彩。**

### **Free admission (to museums)**

(These days), more and more museums allow people (to visit them) (for free). (As for the purpose), (on the one hand), no one can deny (it is beneficial) (for people) (to learn something) (in the museums), (which will be not only meaningful but also interesting). (On the other hand), it is obvious (that these museums can be more popular); (as a result), they can make money (through other services) (**such as tour guide and souvenirs**).

最近，越来越多的博物馆允许人们免费参观。至于目的呢，一方面，没有人能否认，让人们在博物馆中学到一些东西是有益的，这件事儿将既有意义又有趣。另一方面，很明显这些博物馆会更受欢迎；因此，它们可以通过其它服务赚钱，如导游或纪念品。

However, some people worry (that this practice may lead) (to some negative effects). (For example), some items may be damaged (because of so many visitors), (in that people will feel less responsible) (if they

don't pay) (for it).

然而，有些人担心这种做法可能导致一些消极的影响。例如，一些物件可能被破坏由于这么多游客，因为人们会感觉没那么有责任感如果他们不为之付钱。

(From my perspective), I am glad (about the new trend), (considering that I am crazy) (about new knowledge). But the management (of these museums) should be strengthened. Only (in this way) can we enjoy unforgettable experiences (in these museums).

在我观点看来，我很高兴关于这个新趋势，因为我酷爱新知识。然而，这些博物馆的管理应该被加强。只有这样，我们才能在这些博物馆享受难以忘怀的经历。

如何复习单词？

1、犹抱琵琶半遮面法！

2、直接朗读一遍文章！

每天的文章录音：荔枝 FM- “辉哥英语小课堂”。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (reading in depth) (25 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| fashion show | 时装秀 n.      |
| talk show    | 脱口秀 n.      |
| talent show  | 达人秀（天才秀） n. |
| example      | 例子 n.       |
| exemplify    | 例证 v.       |
| design       | 设计 v.       |
| designer     | 设计师 n.      |
| profit       | 利润 n.       |
| nonprofit    | 非盈利的 adj.   |
| profitable   | 有利可图的 adj.  |
| pledge       | 誓言 n.       |
| spire-       | 气           |

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|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| inspire                 | 启发 v.      |
| conspire                | 共谋 v.      |
| sustainable             | 可持续的 adj.  |
| fabrics                 | 纤维 n.      |
| sustainable development | 可持续发展 n.   |
| organ                   | 器官, 有机体 n. |
| organic                 | 有机的 adj.   |
| non-organic             | 非有机的 adj.  |

括号法: [http://www.koolearn.com/product/34386\\_1.html](http://www.koolearn.com/product/34386_1.html)  
 英语段落的: T-E-E-C (主题-解释-例子-总结)

The January fashion show, *(called Future Fashion)*, exemplified *(how far green design has come)*. *(Organized)* *(by the New York-based nonprofit Earth Pledge)*, the show inspired many top designers *(to work)* *(with sustainable fabrics)* *(for the first time)*. Several have since made pledges to include organic fabrics in their lines. 时装秀启迪可持续材料

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| undertake                     | 承担, 从事 v.       |
| undertake your responsibility | 承担你的责任          |
| face                          | 面对 v.           |
| challenge                     | 挑战 v./n.        |
| found                         | 建立 v.           |
| founder                       | 建立者 n.          |
| cofounder                     | 联合创始人, 合作创建者 n. |
| cotton                        | 棉花 n.           |
| high-quality                  | 高质量 n.          |
| material                      | 材料 n.           |
| tough                         | 结实, 坚硬, 强壮 adj. |
| exist                         | 存在 v.           |
| existing                      | 现存的 adj.        |
| label                         | 标签, 分类 n.       |

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|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| comparable        | 可以比较的，可以媲美的 adj.       |
| replace           | 替换 v.                  |
| virtually         | 事实上 adv.               |
| distinguish       | 辨别 v.                  |
| distinguishable   | 可以辨别的 adj.             |
| indistinguishable | 无法辨认的 adj.             |
| weave             | 纺织，织布 (wove, woven) v. |
| synthetic         | 人工合成材料，合成物 n.          |
| stretch           | 死拽扯 v.                 |
| nylon             | 尼龙 n.                  |
| eco-friendly      | 环境友好型 adj.             |
| equal             | 相等的 v.                 |
| equation          | 等式，方程式 n               |
| equivalent        | 等价物 v.                 |
| equip             | 装备 v.                  |
| equipment         | 装备 n.                  |

**The designers (who undertake green fashion) still face many challenges.** Scott Hahn, cofounder (with Gregory of Rogan and Loomstate), (which uses all-organic cotton), says high-quality sustainable materials can still be tough to fine. “Most designers (with existing labels) are finding (there aren’t comparable fabrics) (that can just replace) (what you’re doing),” he says. (For example), organic cotton and non-organic cotton are virtually indistinguishable (once woven) (into a dress). But some popular synthetics, like stretch nylon, still have few eco-friendly equivalents. **有挑战**

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| switch      | 转变 v.        |
| influence   | 影响 n.v.      |
| influential | 有影响力的 adj.   |
| trade       | 贸易 (吹的) adj. |
| agent       | 代理商 n.       |
| agency      | 代理处，办事处 n.   |

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|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| charge                                     | 收费，充电 v.               |
| <b>participate</b> 参加= <b>take part</b> in |                        |
| fee  | 费 n.                   |
| entrepreneur                               | 企业家 n.                 |
| recognition                                | 识别 n.                  |
| count                                      | 计数 v.                  |
| Wal-Mart                                   | 沃尔玛超市 n.               |
| announce                                   | 宣布 v.                  |
| major                                      | 主要的 adj.               |
| minor                                      | 渺小的 adj.               |
| mini                                       | 迷你的 adj.               |
| initial                                    | 最初的 adj.               |
| initiate                                   | 启动 v.                  |
| initiating                                 | 正在初始化中 adj.            |
| initiative                                 | 首创的 adj, 倡议 n.         |
| aim at doing sth                           | 目标在于做某事 LOL DOTA       |
| aim  | 瞄准 v. 目标 n.            |
| transitional                               | 过渡的 adj.               |
| position                                   | 位置 n.                  |
| trans-                                     | 穿梭                     |
| translate                                  | 翻译 (late-语言) v.        |
| transport                                  | 运输 (port 港口) v.        |
| transform                                  | 变形 (form 形状) v.        |
| transformer                                | 变形金刚 n.                |
| thus                                       | 从而 conj.               |
| expand                                     | 拓展，向外摊开 (煎饼果子) v.      |
| ex-  | 向外                     |
| pan  | 平底锅 n.                 |
| <b>provide</b>                             | <b>提供 v.</b>           |
| <b>offer</b>                               | <b>主动提供 v.</b>         |
| <b>supply</b>                              | <b>供应 (源源不断地提供) v.</b> |

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|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| key        | 关键的 adj. |
| mainstream | 主流 n.    |
| stream     | 溪流 n.    |
| occur      | 发生 v.    |

**Those (who do make the switch) are finding (they have more support).** (Last year) the **influential trade show** Designers & Agents stopped charging its participation fee (for young green *entrepreneurs*)(企业家) (who attend its two springtime shows) (in Los Angeles and New York) and gave special recognition (to designers) (whose collections are at least 25% **sustainable**). It now counts more than 50 green designers, up (from fewer) (than a dozen) (two years ago). This week Wal-Mart is set (to announce a major initiative) (aimed) (at helping cotton farmers go organic): it will buy *transitional*(过渡型的) cotton (at higher prices), thus helping (to expand the supply (of a key sustainable material). “Mainstream is about to occur,” says Hahn. **有支持**

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| analyze              | 分析 v.      |
| analyst              | 分析师 n.     |
| analysis             | 分析 n.      |
| consume              | 消费 v.      |
| aware                | 意识到的 adj.  |
| be aware that+ 句子... | 意识到...     |
| be aware of + 名词     | 意识到...     |
| ecofashion           | 环保时尚 n.    |
| convert              | 改变 v.      |
| unconverted          | 不会改变的 adj. |
| reply                | 回复, 回答 v.  |
| hunt                 | 捕猎 n.      |
| on the hunt          | 在捕猎中       |
| cute                 | 可爱的 adj.   |
| stuff                | 东西, 物件 n.  |
| admit                | 承认 v.      |

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|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| admission  | 承认 n.   |
| thanks to  | 多亏了, 由于 |
| because of | 由于      |
| owing to   | 由于      |
| combine    | 结合 v.   |
| effort     | 努力 n.   |
| retail     | 零售 n.   |
| wholesale  | 批发 n.   |
| retailer   | 零售商 n.  |
| supplier   | 供应商 n.  |

**Some analysts(分析师) are less sure.** (Among consumers), only 18% are even aware (that ecofashion exists), up (from 6%) (four years ago). Natalie Hormilla, a fashion writer, is an example (of the **unconverted consumer**), (when asked) (if she owned any sustainable clothes), she replied: “**Not (that I’m aware of).**” (Like most consumers), she finds little time (to shop), and (when she does), she’s (on the hunt) (for “cute stuff) (that isn’t too expensive).” **(By her own admission), green just isn’t yet (on her mind).** **But –thanks to the combined efforts (of designers, retailers and suppliers) –one day it will be.** 有人怀疑但是未来很美好  
文章结尾处彰显作者态度!

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| convince        | 使...信服 v.                                    |
| convincing      | 令人信服的 This theory is convincing. 这个理论是令人信服的。 |
| convinced       | 被说服的 I am convinced. 我已经信了                   |
| durable         | 耐用的 adj.                                     |
| according to sb | 依据...所说的话                                    |
| brand           | 商标, 品牌 n.                                    |
| brand shop      | 品牌商店 n.                                      |
| A tell B from C | A 把 B 和 C 区分开                                |
| available       | 可利用的, 可买到的, 用得上的, 有时间的, 单身的 adj.             |



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MBA = married but available

MBA = master of business administration 工商管理硕士

indifferent 漠不关心（永远不可能是“作者态度”）adj.

oppose 反对 v.

promising 前途光明的（a promising young man 一个有前途的年轻人）adj.

have the final say 有最终决定权

A appeal to B A 吸引 B v.

如何做题？

一靠主题二靠找！

**57. What is said about FutureFashion?**

**A) It inspired many leading designers to start going green. 同义替换**

B) It showed that designers (using organic fabrics) would go far.

C) It served (as an example) (of how fashion shows should be organized).

D) It convinced the public (that fashionable clothes should be made durable).

**58. (According to Scott Hahn), one big challenge (to designers) (who will go organic) is (that\_\_\_\_\_).**

A) much more time is needed (to finish a dress) (using sustainable materials).

B) they have to create new brands (for clothes) (made of organic materials).

C) customers have difficulty (telling organic from non-organic materials).

**D) quality organic replacements (for synthetics) are not readily available.**

**59. We learn (from Paragraph 3) (that designers) (who undertake green fashion) \_\_\_\_\_.**

A) can attend various trade shows **free**.

B) are **readily recognized** (by the fashion world)

C) can **buy organic cotton** at favorable prices .

**D) are gaining more and more support .**

**60. What is Natalie Hormilla's attitude toward ecofashion?**

**A) She doesn't seem to care about it.** 作者的态度肯定不是 **indifferent**

B) She doesn't think it is sustainable

C) She is doubtful (of its practical value).

D) She is very much opposed to the idea

**61. What does the author think of green fashion?**

A) Green products will **soon** go mainstream.

**B) It has a very promising future.**

C) Consumers have the **final say**.

D) It will **appeal** more **to** young people.

**辉门技巧：作者的建议/态度看文尾！**

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

**互动 QQ: 1375169808**

device 设备 n.

devise = invent 发明 v.

determine 决定（决定去做某事+决定相信某事） v.

determination 决心 n.

rough 粗糙的 adj.

**where | a person has lived = 一个人已经住过的地方**

hair 头发 n.

technique 技术 n.

track 追踪 v.

sin 罪（圣经） n.

mistake 小错误 n.

crime 罪 n.

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|                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>criminal</b>                | <b>犯罪的 adj.</b>                       |
| guilty                         | 有罪的 adj.                              |
| -spect                         | 看                                     |
| <b>suspect</b>                 | <b>嫌疑人 n.; 怀疑 v.</b> (在下面看, 翻白眼儿瞄你一眼) |
| aspect                         | 方面 (只看一眼) n.                          |
| respect                        | 尊敬 (反复看) v.                           |
| i.d                            | 身份证 n.                                |
| identify                       | 识别...的身份 v.                           |
| identification                 | 识别 n.                                 |
| unidentified                   | 没有被识别的 adj.                           |
| murder                         | 谋杀 v. /n.                             |
| victim                         | 受害者, 牺牲者 n.                           |
| Victoria                       | 胜利女神 n.                               |
| victory                        | 胜利 n.                                 |
| school gate                    | 校门 n.                                 |
| school bus                     | 校车 n.                                 |
| 互动群号: 418981922    验证信息: 正在听直播 |                                       |

**最佳翻译方法: 用 “自问自答” 法, 按照原有的语序 “顺” 下来!**

**Scientists have devised a way** (to determine roughly) (where a person has lived) (using a strand(缕) of hair), a technique (that could help track the movements) (of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims).

### 用头发测地方

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| method       | 方法 n.      |
| rely on      | 依靠 v.      |
| measure      | 测量, 度量 v.  |
| vary         | 变化 v.      |
| various      | 各种各样的 adj. |
| a variety of | 各种各样 adj.  |
| variation    | 变化 n.      |

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|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| show up                                     | 显现，露面 vi.   |
| <b>what</b>   you eat and drink = 你吃喝   的东西 |             |
| record                                      | 记录 n.v.     |
| geology                                     | 地理学 n.      |
| geologist                                   | 地理学家 n.     |
| diet  | 饮食 n.       |
| relatively                                  | 比较...adv.   |
| identical                                   | 同一；唯一的 adj. |
| provide                                     | 提供 v.       |
| offer                                       | 主动提供 v.     |
| supply                                      | 不断提供；供应 v.  |
| result                                      | 结果 v.       |
| pattern                                     | 模式，图案 n.    |
| pose  | 放置 v.       |
| pos <b>it</b> ion                           | 位置 n.       |
| dispose                                     | 处置 v.       |
| compose                                     | 写作；作曲 v.    |
| composition                                 | 组成；作文 n.    |
| rainfall                                    | 降水 n.       |
| slightly                                    | 轻微地 adv     |
| raid  | 袭击 n.       |

The method relies (on measuring) (how chemical variations) (in drinking water) show up (in people's hair). 测水

“You're (what you eat and drink), and that's recorded (in you hair),” said Thure Cerling, a geologist (at the University of Utah). 吃喝被头发记录

(While U.S diet is relatively identical), **water supplies vary**. The differences result (from weather patterns). The chemical composition (of rainfall) changes slightly (as rain clouds move). 水供应会变化

hydrogen 氢 n.

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|         |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
| oxygen  | 氧 n.                    |
| atom    | 原子 (阿童木) n.             |
| stable  | 稳定 (stand 站着) adj.      |
| trace   | 踪迹 v.                   |
| element | 元素 n.                   |
| storm   | 暴风 (Stormedia 暴风影音 ) n. |
| form    | 形成 v.                   |
| deliver | 运送 v.                   |

Most hydrogen and oxygen atoms (in water) are stable , but traces (of both elements) are also present (as heavier isotopes) (同位素) . **The heaviest rain falls first. (As a result), storms (that form) (over the Pacific) deliver heavier water (to California) (than to Utah).** 测同位素

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| exist        | 存在 v.    |
| throughout   | 贯穿 prep. |
| proportion   | 比例 n.    |
| struct-      | 结构       |
| structure    | 结构 n.    |
| construct    | 建立 v.    |
| construction | 建筑物 n.   |
| instruct     | 指导 v.    |
| inch         | 英寸 n.    |
| correspond   | 对应 v.    |
| collect      | 收集 v.    |
| tap water    | 自来水 n.   |
| tap          | 水龙头 n    |
| sample       | 样品 n.    |
| region       | 地区 n.    |
| regional     | 地区的 adj. |
| check        | 检测, 检查 v |
| accuracy     | 精确性 n.   |

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|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| accurate  | 精确的 adj. |
| barber    | 理发师 n.   |
| place     | 放置 v.    |
| broad     | 宽广 adj.  |
| system    | 体系 n.    |
| pin       | 大头针 n.   |
| pinpoint  | 精确定位 v.  |
| eliminate | 消除 v.    |

Similar patterns exist throughout the U.S. (By measuring the proportion) (of heavier hydrogen and oxygen isotopes) (along a strand of hair), scientists can construct a geographic timeline. Each inch of hair corresponds (to about two months). **测量方法**

**Cerling's team collected tap water samples (from 600 cities) and constructed a map (of the regional differences).** They checked the accuracy (of the map) (by testing 200 hair samples) (collected) (from 65 barber shops). **建立样本地图**

They were able (to accurately place the hair samples) (in broad regions) (roughly corresponding) (to the movement) (of rain systems). **能够定位大区**

“It's not good (for pinpointing) (精确定位),” Cerling said. “It's good for eliminating many possibilities.” **无法精确定位**

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| local       | 当地的 adj. |
| detective   | 侦探 n.    |
| skeleton    | 骷髅 n.    |
| learn about | 了解 v.    |
| whose       | 他的 pron. |
| feet        | 英尺 n.    |
| bone        | 骨头 n.    |
| research    | 调查，研究 n. |
| Chemical    | 化学的 adj. |

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|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Chemistry       | 化学 n.       |
| move about      | 到处搬家 v.     |
| look about      | 四处看 v.      |
| walk about      | 四处溜达 v.     |
| specific        | 特定的 adj.    |
| eastern Oregon  | Oregon 东部   |
| western Wyoming | Wyoming 的西部 |
| substantial     | 大量的 adj.    |
| narrow sth down | 把...缩短 v.   |

### 【伪分段现象】

两三个自然段讲的其实是一件事情，但是故意分段分得很细。

**Todd Park, a local detective, said the method has helped him learn more (about an unidentified woman) (whose skeleton was found) (near Great Salt Lake).** The woman was 5 feet tall. Police recovered 26 bones, a T-shirt and several strands of hair. (When Park heard) (about the research), he gave the hair samples (to the researchers). Chemical testing showed that (over the two years) (before her death), she moved about (every two months). She stayed (in the Northwest), (although the test could not be more specific) (than somewhere) (between eastern Oregon and western Wyoming). “It’s still a substantial area,” Park said “But it narrows it way down for me.” 例子

作业：笔译后三段，用截图或拍照的方式在 QQ1375169808 空间或微博@我，我点赞收作业。（@小辉辉老师）

**A have something to do with B = A 和 B 相关**

**A have nothing to do with B = A 和 B 无关**

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| amount   | 量 n.     |
| reveal   | 揭示，反映 v. |
| analysis | 分析 n.    |
| analyze  | 分析 v.    |

---

|                |                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| composition    | 组成/作文 n.                        |
| personality    | 性格 n.                           |
| affect         | 影响 (A 像一杆枪, 主动去影响) v.           |
| effect         | 效果 (e 像小眼睛, 能看见效果) n.           |
| affection      | 喜爱 n.                           |
| effective      | 有效的 adj.                        |
| preference     | 偏好 n.                           |
| individual     | 个人 (in-不; divide 分; dual 两个) n. |
| tissue         | 组织 n.                           |
| indispensable  | 不可缺少的 adj.                      |
| forward        | 向前 adv.                         |
| backward       | 向后 adv.                         |
| upward         | 向上 adv.                         |
| downward       | 向下 adv.                         |
| inward         | 向内 adv.                         |
| outward        | 向外 adv.                         |
| eastward       | 向东 adv.                         |
| westward       | 向西 adv.                         |
| southward      | 向南 adv.                         |
| northward      | 向北 adv.                         |
| toward         | 朝着 adv.                         |
| chart          | 图表 adv.                         |
| line chart     | 折线图 adv.                        |
| pie chart      | 饼状图 adv.                        |
| bar chart      | 柱状图 adv.                        |
| illustrate     | 阐明, 解释 v.                       |
| commit a crime | 犯罪                              |
| investigation  | 调查, 探测 n.                       |

## 62. What is the scientists' new discovery?

A) One's hair growth has to do (with the amount) (of water) (they drink).



---

**B) A person's hair may reveal (where they have lived). 靠主题做题**

C) Hair analysis accurately identifies criminal suspects.

D) The chemical composition (of hair) varies (from person to person).

**63. What does the author mean by "You're what you eat and drink" (Line 1, Para.3)?**

A) Food and drink affect one's personality development.

B) Food and drink preferences **vary** (with individuals).

**C) Food and drink leave traces in one's body tissues. 靠主题做题**

D) Food and drink are indispensable (to one's **existence**).

**64. What is said about the rainfall (in America's West)?**

A) There is much more rainfall in California than in Utah.

**B) The water it delivers becomes lighter when it moves inland.**

C) Its chemical composition is less stable than in other areas.

D) It gathers more light isotopes as it moves eastward.

**65. What did Cerling's team produce (in their research)?**

**A) A map showing the regional differences of tap water.**

B) A collection of hair samples from various barber shops.

C) A method to measure the amount of water (in human hair).

D) A chart (illustrating the movement) (of the rain system).

**66. What is the practical value (of Cerling's research)?**

A) It helps analyze the quality (of water) (in different regions).

B) It helps the police determine (where a crime is committed).

**C) It helps the police narrow down possibilities (in detective work).**

D) It helps identify the drinking habits (of the person) (under investigation).

## **Day2 作业:**

1、作文抄一遍+精确背过 → 抄完之后拍照发我!

2、复习前两篇文章的单词, 每个单词都要能背过。

→ 把死活背不过的单词写出来发给我!

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英语造句时，要特别注意：

1、英语句子有**基本的结构**：

(1) 谁是什么；(2) 谁干什么；(3) 谁被怎样。

2、句子中的**每个单词**都会有形式的变化！

“....很重要” → 评价句型 → It is important for sb to do sth.

### 2009 年 12 月英语四级(CET-4)真题试卷

#### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

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【原因段】
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...【建议段】

#### Creating a Green Campus

**No one can deny** it is important for us to create a green campus. **As for the reasons, first and foremost, it goes without saying that** we all need good environment **so that** we can study more carefully. **Additionally**, a green campus can contribute to our physical and mental health. **Last but not least, there is no doubt that** trees, flowers, and grass can make us happy every day.

没有人可以否认我们创造一个绿色校园是重要的。至于理由呢，首先的也是最重要的一件事儿是，不用说，我们都需要好的环境以便我们能学得更认真。更进一步而言，一个绿色的环境有助于我们的身心健康。最后但不是最不重要的是，毫无疑问，树木、花、草能够让我们每天开心。

---

A green campus not only means green environment but also means a harmonious relationship between teachers and students, which is both meaningful and beneficial.

一个绿色的校园不但意味着绿色的环境，还意味着和谐的关系在师生之间，这件事儿是既有意义又有益处的。

**Practical and effective measures must be taken immediately to improve the current situation. For the school, more rules and regulations should be made to direct students' behavior. For us students, we are supposed to shoulder our own responsibility to do whatever we can to achieve this goal. With these suggestions carried out, a much brighter future will be inevitable.**

实际且有效的措施必须被立刻实行以改善当前状况。对于学校而言，更多的规章制度应该被制定，以指导学生们的行为。对于我们学生而言，我们应该肩负我们自己的责任去尽我们所能地去实现这个目标。伴随着这些建议被实行，一个更加光明的未来将会是不可避免的。

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| comprehension | 理解 n.                |
| deep          | 深的 adj.              |
| depth         | 深度 n.                |
| in depth      | 深入地                  |
| section       | 部分；部门 n.             |
| direct        | 指导 v.                |
| director      | 导演 n.                |
| direction     | 指导 n.                |
| passage       | 文章 n.                |
| paragraph     | 段落 n.                |
| article       | 文章 n.                |
| essay         | 小论文 n.               |
| prose         | 散文 n. (在你的纸上铺满 rose) |
| poem          | 诗歌 n.                |

---

|               |                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| statement     | 陈述；陈述句；声明 n.                       |
| state         | 陈述；国家；州（ <b>United States</b> 合众国） |
| choice        | 选项 n.                              |
| mark          | 标记 v.                              |
| marker        | 记号笔 n.                             |
| corresponding | 相应的 adj.                           |
| sheet         | 页；                                 |
| single        | 单一的；                               |
| double        | 两个；成对的；                            |
| triple        | 三个；                                |
| multiple      | 多个；                                |
| be based on   | 基于...                              |

## **Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)**

### **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 center).

### **Passage One**

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

|              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| throughout   | 贯穿                              |
| tense        | 紧张的；时态                          |
| focus on     | 聚焦于                             |
| presidential | 总统的                             |
| president    | 总统（pre-sid-ent 坐在前面的人）          |
| candidate    | 候选人（can-did-ate 又能做事儿又能吃，成为候选人） |
| selfish      | 自私的 adj.                        |
| fascinate    | 吸引；迷住 v.                        |
| fascinating  | 迷人的 adj.                        |

---

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| fascinated       | 被迷住的 adj.       |
| African-American | 非洲裔美国人 n.       |
| potential        | 潜能 n.; 潜在的 adj. |
| attention        | 注意力 n.          |
| personal         | 个人的 adj.        |
| personnel        | 人力资源的 adj.      |
| rarely           | 稀有地 adv.        |

(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). **期待米歇尔**

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| largely      | 在很大程度上 adv.   |
| exam         | 检验; 检查; 分析 v. |
| unexamined   | 未被检查的 adj.    |
| prevailing   | 占优势的 adj.     |
| theory       | 理论 n.         |
| temper       | 脾气 n.         |
| hot-tempered | 暴脾气的 adj.     |
| single       | 单身的 adj.      |
| make-believe | 虚伪的 adj.      |
| escape       | 逃脱 v          |
| stereotype   | 老套的 adj.      |
| female       | 女性 n.         |
| male         | 男性 n.         |
| raise        | 举起; 抚养; 募捐 v. |
| alcoholic    | 酗酒的 adj.      |

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alcohol            酒精 n.

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). 黑人

### 女性受歧视

image            形象 n.

imagine          想象 v.

define           定义 v.

definition       定义 n.

view            看待 v.; 观点 n.

commit          承担...的义务\*; 犯...罪; v.

cause           事业\* n.

charity          慈善 n.

foundation      基础 n.

urgent          紧迫的 adj.

complicated    复杂的 adj.

duty            责任 n.

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). 米歇尔的责任

### 任

mainstream     主流的 adj.

stream          溪流 n.

publication     出版 n.

in-depth        深入的 adj.

feature          特征 n.

represent       代表 v.

representative 代表员 v.

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. 大家不了解我们，米歇尔将代表我们

critic 批评家 n.

critical 批评的 adj.

criticize 批评 v.

**innovative thinking** 创造性思维（小学、初中）

**critical thinking** 批判性思维（高中、大学）



fans 粉丝 n.

the White House 白宫 n.

support 支持 v.

please 使...满意 v.

pleasing 令人满意的 adj.

pleased 感到满意的 adj.

task 任务 n.

mission 使命 n.

job 工作 n.（工作的名称）

work 工作 n.（你做的事儿）

vocation 职业 n.（上帝对你的召唤）

career 职业 n.（一生的职业生涯）

poise 沉着 n.

---

confidence                      信心 n.

intelligence                    智慧 n.

have been around              （事物）流行；（观点）通行；（人）见多识广；

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). **有批评，有粉丝，责任重大。**

**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.



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**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.

作业:

- 1、背过第三篇文章的单词;
- 2、复习前两篇文章的单词;
- 3、预习第四篇文章 (查单词+画括号+标主题);

参考资料:《到底什么是括号法?》

<http://user.qqzone.qq.com/1375169808/2>

需要交的作业:

- 1、第四篇文章预习
- 2、你对于括号法的疑问

在新浪微博@小辉辉老师 或在你的 QQ 空间 @新东方李辉老师  
我会点赞收作业。

## 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 increasingly 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

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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 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).

## 2010 年 6 月英语四级(CET-4)真题试卷

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of **Due Attention Should Be Given To Spelling**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 如今不少学生在英语学习中不重视拼写【现象段】
2. 出现这种情况的原因【原因段】
3. 为了改变这种状况，我认为...【建议段】

### Due Attention Should Be Given To Spelling

**Nowadays**, many students pay little attention to spelling, which has a lot of negative effect on their study. **For one thing**, too many spelling mistakes will **lead to** a lack of confidence. **For another**, it will **end up with** failure in their examinations.

当前，很多学生付出很少的注意力给拼写，这件事儿有很多消极

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影响对我们的学习。一方面，太多的拼写错误会导致信心的缺乏。另一方面，它将导致失败在我们的考试中。

**From my perspective, there are three main reasons for this. First and foremost, we modern individuals are sometimes too busy to pay attentions to some details in our life. Additionally, we are so proud that we cannot do everything perfectly. Last but not least, we often suffer from negative influence from our environment, which often makes us forget the true meaning of education.**

在我观点看了，有三个主要原因对于这件事儿。首先的也是最重要的是，我们现代个人有时太忙碌而不能付出注意力给一些细节在我们生活中。更进一步而言，我们是如此的骄傲以至于我们无法做每件事儿很完美。最后但不是最不重要的是，我们经常遭受负面影响来自我们的环境，这件事经常让我们忘记教育的真正意义。

**Practical and effective measures must be taken immediately to improve the current situation. For the school, more rules and regulations should be made to direct students' behavior. For us students, we are supposed to shoulder our own responsibility to do whatever we can to achieve this goal. With these suggestions carried out, a much brighter future will be inevitable.**

实际且有效的措施必须被立刻实行以改善当前状况。对于学校而言，更多的规章制度应该被制定，以指导学生们的行为。对于我们学生而言，我们应该肩负我们自己的责任去尽我们所能地去实现这个目标。伴随着这些建议被实行，一个更加光明的未来将会是不可避免的。

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

##### Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

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|            |                       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| function   | 功能；函数 F1 F2 F3 F4.... |
| norm       | 标准 n.                 |
| normal     | 标准的；正常的 adj.          |
| abnormal   | 不正常的 adj.             |
| withstand  | 经受                    |
| disaster   | 灾难                    |
| comic book | 漫画书                   |
| black box  | 黑匣子                   |

You never see him, but they're with you every time you fly. They record where you are going, how fast you're traveling and whether everything on your airplane is functioning normally. Their ability to withstand almost any disaster makes them seem like something out of a comic book. They're known as the black box.

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| liner         | 轮船；班轮 n.  |
| airliner      | 班机 n.     |
| bet           | 打赌 v.n.   |
| You bet.      | 完全正确 n.   |
| best bet      | 最佳手段 n.   |
| identify      | 识别（ID） v. |
| submarine     | 潜水艇 n.    |
| detect        | 检测 v.     |
| device        | 设备 v.     |
| homing signal | 返航信号 n.   |
| discovery     | 发现 n.     |
| mark          | 标记 v.     |
| marker        | 马克笔 n.    |
| determine     | 决定；弄清楚 v. |
| tragedy       | 灾难 n.     |
| passenger     | 旅客        |

---

When planes fall from the sky, as a Yemeni airliner did on its way to Comoros Islands in the India ocean June 30, 2009, the black box is the best bet for identifying what went wrong. So when a French submarine (潜水艇) detected the device's homing signal five days later, the discovery marked a huge step toward determining the cause of a tragedy in which 152 passengers were killed. 黑匣子的作用

flight 航班 n.

track 跟踪 v.

altitude 海拔 n.

direction 方向 n.

mode 模式 n.

requirement 要求 n.

commercial 商业的 adj.

federal 联邦

federal government 联邦政府

FBI=Federal Bureau of Investigation

aviation 航空 n.

authority 权威；局 n.

paint 喷绘；画；“喷他”

aid 协助

first aid 急救

visibility 可见性；可视性

visible 可见的 adj.

invisible 隐形的 adj.

visual 视觉的 adj.

---

visualize 把..视觉化 v.

fail to 没能做某事；失败做某事

crash 撞车

rear 屁股

subject to 经受；遭受

impact 冲击

original 最初的

In 1958, Australian scientist David Warren developed a flight-memory recorder that would track basic information like altitude and direction. That was the first mode for a black box, which became a requirement on all U.S. commercial flights by 1960. Early models often failed to withstand crashes, however, so in 1965 the device was completely redesigned and moved to the rear of the plane – the area least subject to impact – from its original position in the landing wells (起落架舱). The same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, which were never actually black, be painted orange or yellow to aid visibility.

voice recorder 声音记录器 n.

pilot 飞行员 n.

conversation 对话 n.

flight-data 飞行数据 n.

monitor 监测 v.；班长 n.

fuel 燃料 n.

Fuel for Life 生命的燃料

Diesel 柴油

fuel level 燃油量



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engine 发动机；引擎  
engineer 攻城狮（修引擎的人）  
operation 操作  
construct 建造  
structure 结构  
isolate 使...隔绝 v.  
surround 围绕...v.  
thick 厚  
thin 薄  
inch 英寸  
feet 英尺  
panel 面板 n.  
stainless steel 不锈钢  
stain 污点；锈迹  
massive 大规模的 adj.  
force 力量 n.  
merge 融合 v.  
submerge 入水，淹没 v.  
mit- 送  
emit 发射  
submit 递交  
omit 忽略；省略  
approximately 大约的  
deep-sea 深海的

---

Modern airplanes have two black boxes: a voice recorder, which tracks pilots' conversations, and a flight-data recorder, which monitors fuel levels, engine noises and other operating functions that help investigators reconstruct the aircraft's final moments. Placed in an insulated (隔绝的) case and surrounded by a quarter-inch-thick panels of stainless steel, the boxes can withstand massive force and temperatures up to 2,000°F. When submerged, they're also able to emit signals from depths of 20,000 ft. Experts believe the boxes from Air France Flight 447, which crashed near Brazil on June 1, 2009, are in water nearly that deep, but statistics say they're still likely to turn up. In the approximately 20 deep-sea crashes over the past 30 years, only one plane's black boxes were never recovered.

它牛逼

-->它是黑匣子

-->能够记录信号

-->刚发明时没那么牛逼

-->后来越来越牛逼

-->现在很牛逼

Long (before the innovation of the black box). 在...之前很长时间

(before long) 还没过很久时间

**57. What does the author say about the black box?**

- A) It ensures the normal functioning of an airplane.
- B) The idea for its design comes from a comic book.
- C) Its ability to ward off disasters is incredible.
- D) It is an indispensable device on an airplane.

---

**58. What information could be found from the black box on the Yemeni airliner?**

- A) Data for analyzing the cause of the crash.
- B) The total number of passengers on board.
- C) The scene of the crash and extent of the damage.
- D) Homing signals sent by the pilot before the crash.

**59. Why was the black box redesigned in 1965?**

- A) New materials became available by that time.
- B) Too much space was needed for its installation.
- C) The early models often got damaged in the crash.
- D) The early models didn't provide the needed data.

**60. Why did the Federal Aviation Authority require the black boxes be painted orange or yellow?**

- A) To distinguish them from the colour of the plane.
- B) To caution people to handle them with care.
- C) To make them easily identifiable.
- D) To conform to international standards.

**61. What do we know about the black boxes from Air France Flight 447?**

- A) There is still a good chance of their being recovered.
- B) There is an urgent need for them to be reconstructed.
- C) They have stopped sending homing signals.
- D) They were destroyed somewhere near Brazil.

## **Passage Two**

|           |                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| self-help | 自我帮助, 成功学, 人生励志, 潜能激发.....n.     |
| industry  | 行业 n.                            |
| negative  | 消极的 adj.                         |
| positive  | 积极的 adj.                         |
| thought   | 想法 n.                            |
| advocate  | 提倡; 拥护 v. 拥护者 n. (add+voice+ate) |
| power     | 力量 n.                            |

---

The \$11 billion self-help industry is built (on the idea) (that you should turn negative thoughts) (like "I never do anything right") (into positive ones) (like "I can succeed.") But was positive thinking advocate Norman Vincent Peale right? Is there power (in positive thinking)? 质疑 积极思考

researcher 研究人员 n.

publish 出版 v.

study 研究 n.

journal 期刊 n.

psychology 心理学 n.

psychologist 心理学家 n.

get people to do sth = make people do sth. = 让某人做某事

opposite 相反的 (op-po-site) adj.

effect 效果 (e 是眼睛, 看见效果)

affect 影响 (A 是尖端, 去影响)

highlight 用荧光笔标亮; 突出; 强调; 使...更显著 v.

highlighter 荧光笔 n.

Researchers (in Canada) just published a study (in the journal Psychological Science) (that says) (trying) (to get people) (to think more positively) can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply highlight (how unhappy they are). 研究显示成功学有反作用。

cite 引用 v.

recite 背诵 v. (re-cite 反复引用)

feedback 反馈 n.

overly 过度地 adv.

dim 黯淡无光的 adj.

potential 潜能 n.; 潜在的 adj.

Einstein 爱因斯坦 n.

underline 给...标下划线; 强调 v.

---

|             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| fault       | 错误 n.                 |
| participant | 参加者 n.                |
| essay       | 小论文 n.                |
| oppose      | 反对 v. (op-po-pose 放置) |
| fund        | 基金 n.                 |
| disable     | 把...废了 v.             |
| disabled    | 被废了的; 残疾的 adj.        |
| essayist    | 小论文作者; 评论家 n.         |
| praise      | 赞扬 v.                 |
| sympathy    | 同情心 n.                |
| sympathetic | 有同情心的 adj.            |

The study's authors, Joanne Wood and John Lee (of the University of Waterloo) and Elaine Perunovic (of the University of New Brunswick), begin (by citing older research) (showing) (that) (when people get feedback) (which they believe is overly positive), **they actually feel worse, not better.** (If you tell your dim friend) (that he has the potential) (of an Einstein), you're just underlining his faults. (In one 1990s experiment), a team (including psychologist Joel Cooper of Princeton) asked participants (to write essays) (opposing funding) (for the disabled). (When the essayists were later praised) (for their sympathy), they felt even worse (about) (what they had written). 研究过程

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| measure          | 测量 v.           |
| self-esteem      | 自尊 n.           |
| bell             | 铃声 n.           |
| be supposed to   | =should         |
| lovable          | 可爱的, 讨人喜欢的 adj. |
| Every 15 seconds | 每隔 15 秒         |

(In this experiment), Wood, Lee and Perunovic measured 68 students' self-esteem. The participants were then asked (to write down their thoughts and feelings) (for four minutes). (Every 15 seconds), one group of students heard a bell. (When it rang), they were supposed to tell themselves, "I am

---

lovable." **实验方法：每 15 秒自我确认**

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| force            | 强迫 v. 武力 n.  |
| forced           | 被强迫的 adj.    |
| affirm           | 确认 v.        |
| self-affirmation | 自我确认 n.      |
| mood             | 心情           |
| significant      | 明显的；突出的 adj. |
| dark             | 黑暗；阴暗 adj.   |
| urge             | 强迫 v.        |

Those (with low self-esteem) didn't feel better (after the forced self-affirmation). (In fact), their moods turned significantly darker (than those) (of members) (of the control group), (who weren't urged) (to think positive thoughts). **实验结果：心情没变好**

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| form                   | 形式 n.    |
| therapy                | 疗程；疗法 n. |
| rather than=instead of | 而不是      |
| meditation             | 冥想 n.    |
| technique              | 技术 n.    |
| in contrast            | 相反的      |
| shortcoming            | 缺点 n.    |
| perspective            | 观点 n.    |

The paper provides support (for newer forms) (of psychotherapy) (心理治疗) (that urge people) (to accept their negative thoughts and feelings) (rather than fight them). (In the fighting), we not only often fail but can make things worse. **Meditation (静思) techniques, in contrast, can teach people (to put their shortcomings) (into a larger, more realistic perspective).** Call it the power (of negative thinking). **“接受消极思考”**

**有力量**

**【吐槽积极思考】**

积极思考有卵用吗？

---

→积极思考只有反作用！

→1990 年的实验（告诉你有爱心）证明...反作用

→今天的实验（每隔 15 秒自我确认）证明...反作用

→“接受消极思考”有力量

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| profit            | 利润 n.                    |
| profitable        | 有利可图的 adj.               |
| non-profit        | 非盈利的 adj.                |
| is based on       | 基于                       |
| concept           | 概念 n.                    |
| establish         | 建立=found                 |
| yield             | 屈服；生产 v.                 |
| harm              | 危害 n. v.                 |
| benefit           | 益处 n. 使...受益 v.          |
| take XX seriously | 认真对待 XXX                 |
| commit            | 犯罪；犯错；承担...的责任 v.        |
| emphasize         | 强调 v.                    |
| intelligent       | 智能的；聪明的 adj.             |
| boost             | 使...膨胀 v.                |
| vary              | 变化 v.                    |
| various           | 各种各样的 adj.= a variety of |

**62. What do we learn from the first paragraph about the self-help industry?**

A) It is a highly profitable industry.

**B) It is based on the concept of positive thinking.** 同义替换必为正确答案

C) It was **established** by Norman Vincent Peale.

D) It has yielded **positive results**.

**63. What is the finding of the Canadian researchers?**

**A) Encouraging positive thinking many do more harm than good.**

- 
- B) There can be no simple therapy (for psychological problems).
  - C) Unhappy people cannot think positively.
  - D) The power of positive thinking is limited.

**64. What does the author mean (by "... you're just underlining his faults'") (Line 4, Para. 3)?**

- A) You are not taking his mistakes seriously enough.
- B) You are pointing out the errors (he has committed).
- C) You are emphasizing the fact (that he is not intelligent). 带入出题句**
- D) You are trying to make him feel better (about his faults).

**65. What do we learn from the experiment (of Wood, Lee and Perunovic)?**

- A) It is important for people (to continually boost their self-esteem).
- B) Self-affirmation can bring a positive change (to one's mood).
- C) (Forcing a person) (to think positive thoughts) may lower their self-esteem.**
- D) People (with low self-esteem) seldom write down their true feelings.

**66. What do we learn from the last paragraph?**

- A) The effects (of positive thinking) vary (from person to person).
- B) Meditation may prove (to be a good form) (of psychotherapy).**
- C) Different people tend to have different ways (of thinking).
- D) People can avoid making mistakes (through meditation).

阅读理解解题思想：“一靠主题二靠找”

**2009 年 6 月英语六级(CET-6)真题试卷**

**Part I Writing (30 minutes)**



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**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minute to write a short essay on the topic of students selecting their lectures. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given bellow

1. 有人说名字或名称很重要
2. 也有人觉得名字或名称无关紧要
3. 我认为

### **On the Importance of Names**

#### **Passage One**

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

|                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| turtle           | 海龟                   |
| struggle         | 挣扎                   |
| lie lied lied    | 规则的是“说谎”             |
| lie lay lain     | 不规则的是“躺”             |
| lay laid laid    | 躺过就“下蛋”，下蛋不规则。       |
| sandy beach      | 沙滩                   |
| long before .... | 在...之前很久             |
| document         | 记录；文件 n. (.doc)      |
| documentary      | 纪录片 (document+story) |
| celebrate        | 庆祝 v.                |
| satellite        | 卫星 n.                |
| marine           | 海洋的 adj.             |

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|                |                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| submarine      | 潜水艇 n.                          |
| biologist      | 生物学家 n.                         |
| track          | 跟踪 v.                           |
| volunteer      | 志愿者 n.                          |
| hand-carry     | 用手来搬 v.                         |
| lest           | 以防 conj.                        |
| orient         | 东方 n.                           |
| oriental       | 东方的 (New Oriental School 新东方学校) |
| disoriented    | 找不着东了 adj.                      |
| headlight      | 车头灯 n.                          |
| crawl          | 爬行 v.                           |
| motel          | 汽车旅馆 n.                         |
| parking lot    | 停车场 n.                          |
| instead        | 作为替换 adv                        |
| formidable     | 强大的 adj.                        |
| bureau         | 局                               |
| bureaucracy    | 官僚主义                            |
| direct         | 指导 v.                           |
| erect          | 竖立 v.                           |
| prime          | 主要的 adj.                        |
| prime minister | 首相; 总理 n.                       |
| coastline      | 海岸线 n.                          |

---

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| creature  | 生物 n.      |
| gratitude | 感激之情 n.    |
| grateful  | 充满感激的 adj. |
| extinct   | 灭绝 adj.    |

(For hundreds of millions of years), turtles (海龟) have struggled (out of the sea) (to lay their eggs) (on sandy beaches), (long before there were nature documentaries) (to celebrate them), or GPS satellites and marine biologists (to track them), or volunteers to hand-carry the hatchlings (幼龟) down (to the water's edge) (lest they become disoriented) (by headlights) and crawl (towards a motel parking lot) instead. A formidable wall (of bureaucracy) has been erected (to protect their prime nesting) (on the Atlantic coastlines). (With all that attention) (paid) (to them), you'd think these creatures would at least have the gratitude (not to go extinct).

人们做了很多工作，你认为海龟不会灭绝

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| indifferent | 漠不关心的 adj. |
| notion      | 观念 n.      |
| fairness    | 公平 n.      |
| report      | 报告 n.      |
| wildlife    | 野生动物 n.    |
| worrisome   | 令人担忧的 adj. |
| handsome    | 帅的 adj.    |
| species     | 物种 n.      |

---

|              |                        |
|--------------|------------------------|
| notably      | 尤其是                    |
| as much as   | 多达                     |
| decline      | 下降 v.                  |
| decade       | 十年 n.                  |
| figure       | 数字 n.                  |
| prompt       | 提示 v.                  |
| petition     | 情愿（拍-地-神：拍着地，喊“我的神呐”！） |
| upgrade      | 升级 v.                  |
| threatened   | 被威胁的 adj.              |
| endangered   | 处于危险之中的 adj.           |
| in danger of | 处于...的危险之中             |
| additional   | 额外的 adj.               |

But Nature is indifferent (to human notions) (of fairness), and a report (by the Fish and Wildlife Service) showed a worrisome drop (in the populations) (of several species) (of North Atlantic turtles), notably loggerheads, (which can grow) (to as much as 400 pounds). **The South Florida nesting population, the largest, has declined (by 50%) (in the last decade), (according to Elizabeth Griffin), a marine biologist (with the environmental group Oceana).** The figures prompted Oceana (to petition the government) (to upgrade the level) (of protection) (for the North Atlantic loggerheads) (from “threatened”) (to “endangered”)—(meaning they are) (in danger of disappearing) (without

---

additional help). 海龟加速灭绝，需要更多帮助

raise a question      提出一个问题

anyway      无论如何

It turns out that...      结果是...

hatchling      刚孵化的小海龟

neglect      忽视 v.

threat      威胁 n.

commercial      商业的 adj.

drag      拖；拉；拽 v.

deploy      放置 v.

hook      钩子 n.

stretch      死拽扯 v.

take a heavy toll on      对...产生不好的影响；对...征收过重的赋税

We raise the obvious question: what else do these turtles want (from us), anyway? **It turns out, (according to Griffin), (that) (while we have done a good job) (of protecting the turtles) (for the weeks) (they spend) (on land) (as egg-laying females, as eggs and as hatchlings), we have neglected the years (spent) (in the ocean). “The threat is (from commercial fishing),” says Griffin. Trawlers** (which drag large nets (through the water) and (along the ocean floor) and long line fishers (which can deploy thousands of hooks) (on lines) (that can stretch) (for miles) take a heavy toll (on turtles). 商业捕鱼的破坏

---

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| environmental issue | 环境问题 n.         |
| global warming      | 全球变暖 n.         |
| human interference  | 人类干涉 n.         |
| ecosystem           | 生态系统 n.         |
| strip               | 带子 n.           |
| squeeze             | 挤压，拧毛巾 v.       |
| Ultimately          | 最终              |
| handle              | 处理              |
| outlive             | 比...活得长         |
| descendant          | 后代 n.           |
| wonder              | 琢磨；想知道 v. 奇迹 n. |
| affection           | 喜爱之情 n.         |

(Of course), (like every other environmental issue today), this is playing out (against the background) (of global warming and human interference) (with natural ecosystems). **The narrow strips (of beach) (on which the turtles lay their eggs) are being squeezed (on one side) (by development) and (on the other) (by the threat) (of rising sea levels) (as the oceans warm).** Ultimately we must get a handle (on those issues) (as well), or a creature (that outlived the dinosaurs) (恐龙) will meet its end (at the hands) (of humans), (leaving our descendants) (to wonder) (how creature so ugly could have won so much affection).

**52. We can learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- 
- A. human activities have changed the way turtles survive
  - B. efforts have been made to protect turtles from dying out**
  - C. government bureaucracy has contributed to turtles' extinction
  - D. marine biologists are looking for the secret of turtles' reproduction

**53. What does the author mean by “Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness” (Line 1, Para. 2)?**

- A. Nature is quite fair regarding the survival of turtles.
- B. Turtles are by nature indifferent to human activities.
- C. The course of nature will not be changed by human interference.
- D. The turtle population has decreased in spite of human protection.**

**54. What constitutes a major threat to the survival of turtles according to Elizabeth Griffin?**

- A. Their inadequate food supply.
- B. Unregulated commercial fishing.**
- C. Their lower reproductively ability.
- D. Contamination of sea water

**55. How does global warming affect the survival of turtles?**

- A. It threatens the sandy beaches on which they lay eggs.**
- B. The changing climate makes it difficult for their eggs to hatch.
- C. The rising sea levels make it harder (for their hatchlings) (to grow).
- D. It takes them longer to adapt to the high beach temperature.

**56. The last sentence of the passage is meant to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- 
- A. persuade human beings to show more affection for turtles
- B. stress that even the most ugly species should be protected
- C. call for effective measures to ensure sea turtles' survival**
- D. warn our descendants about the extinction of species

### Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| sober       | 令人清醒 v.         |
| sobering    | 令人清醒的 adj.      |
| online      | 在线的 adj.        |
| enter       | 进入；输入 v.        |
| data        | 数据 n.           |
| tuition     | 学费 n.           |
| calculator  | 计算器 n.          |
| gasp        | 长吁一口气 v.        |
| spit        | 吐痰 v.           |
| six-figure  | 六位数 n.          |
| sum         | 总数 n.           |
| economist   | 经济学家 n.         |
| about to do | 即将去做某事          |
| debt        | 贷款 n.           |
| fund        | 基金 n.；资助 v.     |
| console     | 安慰 v. = comfort |



---

investment 投资 n.

invest 投资 v.

unlike 跟...不一样 prep.

dislike 不喜欢...v.

stock 股票 n.

yield 产生；屈服 v.

dividend 分红 (divide + end 分到最后，就到你了)

There are few more sobering online activities (than entering data) (into college-tuition calculators) and gasping (as the Web spits back a six-figure sum. **But** economists say families (about to go) (into debt) (to fund four years) (of partying, as well as studying), can console themselves (with the knowledge) (that college is an investment) (that), (unlike many bank stocks), should yield huge dividends. **大学学费贵，但是有回报**

study 研究 n.

note 指出 v.

labor-market 劳动力市场 n.

premium 溢价，高出来的价格 n.

decrease 下降 v.

amount 量 n.

graduate 毕业 v. 毕业生 n.

postgraduate 研究生 n.

postwar 战后 adj. n.

---

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| typical    | 典型的 adj. |
| full-time  | 全职的 adj. |
| part-time  | 兼职的 adj. |
| degree     | 学位 n.    |
| earn money | 挣钱       |
| make money | 赚钱       |
| diploma    | 文凭 n.    |

A 2008 study (by two Harvard economists) notes **(that the “labor-market premium (to skill)”—or the amount (college graduates earned) (that’s greater) (than) (what high-school graduate earned)—decreased)** (for much of the 20th century), but has come back (with a vengeance) (报复性地) (since the 1980s). (In 2005), The typical full-time year-round U.S. worker (with a four-year college degree) earned \$50,900, 62% more (than the \$31,500) (earned) (by a worker) (with only a high-school diploma). **确实大学毕业生工资高**

|              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| variation    | 变化 n.               |
| reveal       | 揭示（你看不见的东西，让你看见） v. |
| illustrate   | 阐释（你不明白的东西，让你明白） v. |
| attend       | 参加 v.               |
| merely       | 仅仅 adv. = only      |
| out-of-state | 州外的 adj.            |

There’s no question (that going to college is a smart economic choice).

---

**But** a look (at the strange variations) (in tuition) reveals (that the choice) (about which college) (to attend) doesn't come down merely (to dollars and cents). Does going to Columbia University (tuition, room and board **\$ 42,260** in 2007-08) yield a 40% greater return (than attending the University of Colorado) (at Boulder) (as an out-of-state student) (**\$35,542**)? Probably not. Does being an out-of-state student (at the University) (of Colorado) (at Boulder) yield twice the amount (of income) (as being an in-state student (**\$17,380**) there)? Not likely. **选大学并非仅仅是投资问题，因为学费高不一定回报大**

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| consumerist      | 消费主义的            |
| buyer            | 买方               |
| seller           | 卖方               |
| value            | 价值 n.            |
| evaluate         | 给...估值 v.        |
| valuable         | 有价值的 adj.        |
| invaluable       | 无价的 adj.         |
| <b>valueless</b> | <b>不值钱的 adj.</b> |
| priceless        | 无价的，昂贵的 adj.     |
| purchase = buy   | 购买 v.            |
| crucial          | 关键的 adj.         |
| factor           | 因素 n.            |

**No, (in this consumerist age), most buyers aren't evaluating**

---

**college (as an investment), but rather (as a consumer product)**—(like a car or clothes or a house). And (with such purchases), price is only one of many crucial factors (to consider). **大学不仅是投资，也是商品**

|              |                                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| automobile   | 汽车 n.                              |
| vast         | 大量的 adj.                           |
| search for   | 为...而寻找 v.                         |
| comfort      | 安慰 n.                              |
| satisfaction | 满足感 n.                             |
| in line with | 符合                                 |
| budget       | 预算 n. What's your budget? 你想买多少钱的? |
| account for  | 为...而解释                            |
| willingness  | 意愿 n.                              |
| accurate     | 精确的 adj.                           |
| hybrid       | 混合 n.                              |

(As with automobiles), consumers (in today's college marketplace) have vast choices, and **people search (for the one) (that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction) (in line with their budgets)**. This accounts for the willingness (of people) (to pay more) (for different types of experiences) (such as attending a private liberal-arts college or going to an out-of-state public school that has a great marine-biology program). And just (as two auto purchasers might spend an equal amount of money) (on very different cars), college students (or, more accurately, their parents)

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often show a willingness (to pay essentially the same price) (for vastly different products). So which is it? **Is college an investment product (like a stock) or a consumer product (like a car)?** (In keeping) (with the automotive world's hottest consumer trend), maybe it's best (to characterize it) (as a hybrid); an expensive consumer product that, (over time), will pay rich dividends. **是混合的：能带来回报的消费品**

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| enroll    | 招生，录取 v.     |
| virtually | 事实上，实际上 adv. |
| admission | 准许进入 n.      |
| fierce    | 凶猛，猛烈 adj.   |
| gap       | 差距，鸿沟，       |
| prospect  | 前景 n.        |
| facility  | 设施 n.        |
| rank      | 等级 n.        |

**57. What's the opinion of economists about going to college?**

- A. Huge amounts of money is being wasted on campus socializing.
- B. It doesn't pay to run into debt to receive a college education.
- C. College education is rewarding in spite of the startling costs.**
- D. Going to college doesn't necessarily bring the expected returns.

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| enroll    | 招生，录取 v.     |
| virtually | 事实上，实际上 adv. |
| admission | 准许进入 n.      |

---

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| fierce   | 凶猛，猛烈 adj. |
| gap      | 差距，鸿沟，     |
| prospect | 前景 n.      |
| facility | 设施 n.      |
| rank     | 等级 n.      |

**58. The two Harvard economists note in their study that, for much of the 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. enrollment kept decreasing in virtually all American colleges and universities
- B. the labor market preferred high-school to college graduates
- C. competition for university admissions was far more fierce than today
- D. the gap (between the earnings) (of college and high-school graduates narrowed)**

**59. Students (who attend an in-state college or university) can \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. save more on tuition**
- B. receive a better education
- C. take more liberal-arts courses
- D. avoid traveling long distances

**60. In this consumerist age, most parents \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. regard college education as a wise investment
- B. place a premium on the prestige of the College

---

C. think it crucial to send their children to college

**D. consider college education a consumer product**

61. What is the chief consideration when students choose a college today?

A. Their employment prospects after graduation.

**B. A satisfying experience within their budgets.**

C. Its facilities and learning environment.

D. Its ranking among similar institutions.

## 2009 年 12 月英语六级(CET-6)真题试卷

Part I Writing.

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minute to write a short essay on the topic of students selecting their lectures. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given bellow:

1. 现在有不少家长送孩子参加各种艺术班
2. 对这种做法有人表示支持,也有人表示并不赞成
3. 我认为……

**Should Parents Send Their Kids to Art Classes?**

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## Section B

### Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

|                          |              |                                 |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| there is nothing like... | 没有东西能像...    |                                 |
| cancer                   | 癌症 n.        |                                 |
| risk                     | 风险 n.        |                                 |
| scare                    | 吓唬 n.        |                                 |
| scary                    | 吓人的 adj.     |                                 |
| scared                   | 被吓到的 adj.    |                                 |
| over-educated            | 被过度教育了的 adj. |                                 |
| over-learn               | 过度学习         |                                 |
| eco-conscious            | 对生态有意识的 adj. |                                 |
| imagine                  | 想象 v.        |                                 |
| reaction                 | 反应 n.        |                                 |
| investigation            | 调查 n.        |                                 |
| single out               | 圈出，选出 v.     |                                 |
| as well as= and          |              |                                 |
| daycare center           | 日托中心 n.      | <i>the Pursuit of Happiness</i> |
| preschool                | 学前班 n.       |                                 |
| elementary school        | 小学 n.        |                                 |
| industrial pollution     | 工业污染         |                                 |
| industry                 | 工业；行业 n.     |                                 |



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|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| industrial        | 工业的 adj.     |
| industrialize     | 使...工业化 v.   |
| industrialized    | 被工业化了的 adj.  |
| industrialization | 工业化 n.       |
| modernization     | 现代化 n.       |
| suppose           | 假定，认为 v.     |
| supposedly        | 可能；据推测 adv.  |
| A turn B into C.  | A 把 B 转变为 C. |
| laboratory        | 实验室 n.       |
| heavy metal       | 重金属 n.       |
| nickel            | 镍 n.         |
| cafeteria         | 餐厅 n.        |
| toxic= poisonous  | 有毒的 adj.     |

**There is nothing (like the suggestion) (of a cancer risk) (to scare a parent), especially one (of the over-educated, eco-conscious type).** So you can imagine the reaction (when a recent USA Today investigation) (of air quality) (around the nation's schools) singled out those (in the smugly (自鸣得意的) green village) (of Berkeley, Calif.), (as being) (among the worst) (in the country). The city's public high school, as well as a number of daycare centers, preschools, elementary and middle schools, fell (in the lowest 10%). Industrial pollution (in our town) had supposedly turned students (into living science experiments) (breathing **in** a laboratory's worth)

---

(of heavy metals) (like manganese, chromium and **nickel**) (each day). This happens (in a city) (that requires school cafeterias) (to serve **organic** meals).

Great, I thought, organic lunch, toxic campus. **污染严重**

mayor                市长 n.

neighborhood    邻里的；街坊 n.

activist            活动家 n.

parent-teacher **association**    家长-教师联合会

association        协会 n.

engage in          从事 v.

fierce              凶猛的 adj.

battle              战争，战役 n.

valid               有效的 adj.

validity            有效性 n.

guilt                罪 n.

guilty              有罪的 adj.

steel-casting      铸造钢铁的 adj.

versus=V.S        对抗；针对

armed with...     被用...装备了的

**conflict**            冲突 v.n

one another        一个另一个 = each other 彼此

seemingly          表面上看来 adv.

perpetual          永久的 adj.

---

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| confront               | 遭遇 v.     |
| panic                  | 恐慌 n.     |
| synthetic              | 化合物的 adj. |
| rather than=instead of | 而不是       |
| weird episode          | 奇怪的插曲     |
| protest                | 抗议 v.     |
| environmentalist       | 环保主义者 n.  |
| this latest drama      | 最新的一出戏 n. |
| trial                  | 尝试; 努力 n. |
| perceive               | 觉察 v.     |
| raise the question     | 提出问题      |

(Since December), (when the report came out), the mayor, neighborhood activists (活跃分子) and various parent-teacher associations have engaged in a fierce **battle** (**over** its validity), (**over** the guilt) (of the steel-casting factory) (on the western edge of town), (**over** union jobs) (versus children's health) and (**over** what, if anything, ought to be done). (With all sides) (presenting their own experts) (armed with conflicting scientific studies), whom should parents believe? Is there truly a threat here, we asked one another (as we dropped off our kids), and (if so), how great is it? And how does it compare (with the other), seemingly perpetual **health scares** (we confront), (like panic) (over the synthetic athletic fields)? (Rather than just another weird episode) (in the town) (that brought you

---

protesting environmentalists), this latest drama is a trial (for) (**how** today's parents **perceive** risk) and (**how** we try to keep our kids safe)—(whether it's possible) (to keep them safe)—(in **what** feels like an increasingly threatening world). It raises the question (of what, in our time, “safe” could even mean). **人们采取措施**

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| uncertainty      | 不确定性                                      |
| nonprofit group  | 非营利组织                                     |
| matter           | 有关系；重要 v.     It doesn't matter. 没关系，不重要. |
| journal          | 期刊 n.                                     |
| drowning         | 溺水 n.                                     |
| exposure         | 暴露 n.                                     |
| obviously        | 明显地 adv.                                  |
| concrete hazards | 确凿的危险 n.                                  |
| concrete         | 混凝土 n.； 确凿的 adj.                          |
| hazard           | 危险 n.                                     |
| quantify         | 量化 v.                                     |
| quantity         | 数量 n. （用“筐”装的是数量）                         |
| quality          | 质量 n. （需要“夸”的是质量）                         |
| occur            | 发生 v.                                     |
| all of sudden    | 突然地 = suddenly                            |
| rid              | 去掉 v.                                     |
| get rid of XXX   | 脱手 XXX                                    |

---

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| cupboard       | 碗橱 n.           |
| microwave      | 微波 n.           |
| Microsoft      | 微软 n.           |
| pack           | 打包 v.           |
| potential      | 潜在的 adj.        |
| cancer-causing | 导致癌症的 adj.      |
| substance      | 物质 n.           |
| block          | 街区 n.           |
| bolt           | 螺栓 n. 把...栓上 v. |

“There’s no way around the uncertainty,” says Kimberly Thompson, president (of Kid Risk), a nonprofit group (that studies children’s health). “That means (your choices can matter), but it also means (you aren’t going to know) (if they do).” A 2004 report (in the journal Pediatrics) explained (that nervous parents have more) (to fear) (from fire, car accidents and drowning) (than) (from toxic chemical exposure). (To which) I say: Well, obviously. **But such concrete hazards are beside the point. It’s the dangers (parents can’t—and may never—quantify) (that occur) (all of sudden).** That’s (why I’ve rid my cupboard) (of microwave food) (packed) (in bags) (coated) (with a potential cancer-causing substance), but (although I’ve lived **blocks**) (from a major fault line)(地质断层) (for more than 12 years), I still haven’t bolted our bookcases (to the living room wall). 看不

见的危险最可怕

---

52. What does a recent investigation by USA Today reveal?

- A) Heavy metals in lab tests threaten children's health in Berkeley.
- B) Berkeley residents are quite contented with their surroundings.
- C) The air quality around Berkeley's school campuses is poor.
- D) Parents in Berkeley are over-sensitive to cancer risks their kids face.

53. What response did USA Today's report draw?

- A) A heated debate.
- B) Popular support.
- C) Widespread panic.
- D) Strong criticism.

54. How did parents feel in the face of the experts' studies?

- A) They felt very much relieved.
- B) They were frightened by the evidence.
- C) They didn't know who to believe.
- D) They weren't convinced of the results.

55. What is the view of the 2004 report in the journal Pediatrics?

- A) It is important to quantify various concrete hazards.
- B) Daily accidents pose a more serious threat to children.
- C) Parents should be aware of children's health hazards.
- D) Attention should be paid to toxic chemical exposure.

56. Of the dangers in everyday life, the author thinks that people have most

---

to fear from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the uncertain
- B) the quantifiable
- C) an earthquake
- D) unhealthy food

## Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| cripple     | 破坏 v.      |
| crippling   | 破坏性的 adj.  |
| health care | 健康护理；医疗 n. |
| bill        | 账单 n.      |
| emergency   | 急救 n.      |
| inability   | 无能 n.      |
| primary     | 初级的 adj.   |
| physician   | 内科医生 n.    |
| surgeon     | 外科医生 n.    |
| dentist     | 牙科医生 n.    |
| scratch     | 挠 v.       |
| surface     | 表面 n.      |

scratch the surface of the problems 仅仅挠了问题的表面

Crippling health care bills, long emergency-room waits and the inability (to find a primary care physician) just scratch the surface (of the

---

problems) (that patients face daily). 病人面对的问题多

backbone 脊梁骨 n.

appropriate=proper 合适的 adj.

resource 资源 n.

score 分数，得分 n.

when it comes to 当提到...的时候

outcome 结果 n.

cost 成本 n.

approach 方法；路径 n.

emphasize 强调 v.

specialist 专家 n.

rather than=instead of 而不是

**Primary care should be the backbone (of any health care system).**

Countries (with appropriate primary care resources) score highly (when it comes to health outcomes and cost). The U.S. takes the opposite approach (by emphasizing the specialist) (rather than the primary care physician). 初

级护理很重要，但是美国相反

start 开始 v. 惊讶 n.

woke up with a start 伴随着一个惊讶起床

startling 令人惊讶的 adj.

average 平均的；普通的 adj.

a total of 总共



---

contrary 相反的 adj.  
belief 信念 n.  
guarantee 保证；确保 v.  
fragmentation 碎片 n.  
corresponding 相应的 adj.

**A recent study analyzed** the providers (who treat Medicare beneficiaries) (老年医保受惠人) . The startling finding was (that the average Medicare patient saw a total of seven doctors)—two primary care physicians and five specialists—(in a given year). (Contrary to popular belief), the more physicians (taking care of you) don't guarantee better care. **Actually, increasing fragmentation (of care) results (in a corresponding rise) (in cost and medical errors).** 初级护理大夫少，不好

slip 溜走 v.  
perform 施展 v.  
medical service 医疗服务 n.  
regardless of 不管；  
lean 斜靠，倾斜 v.  
surgical 手术的；外科的 adj.  
procedure 过程 n.  
combine 结合 v.  
threat 威胁 n.  
discriminate 歧视；区分；辨别 v.

---

indiscriminately 不加辨别地 adv.

be faced with 面对着

boost 促进

have no choice but to do sth. 别无选择只能去做某事

**How did we let primary care slip so far? The key is (how doctors are paid).** Most physicians are paid (whenever they perform a medical service). The more a physician does, (regardless of quality or outcome), the better he's reimbursed (返还费用). Moreover, the amount (a physician receives) leans heavily (toward medical or surgical procedures). A specialist (who performs a procedure) (in a 30-minute visit) can be paid three times more (than a primary care physician) (using that same 30 minutes) (to discuss a patient's disease). **Combine this fact (with annual government threats) (to indiscriminately cut reimbursements), physicians are faced with no choice (but to increase quantity) (to boost income).** 为何初级大夫少? 没钱!

refuse to do 拒绝做某事

compromise 妥协 v.

further 进一步 adv.

contribute to 有助于做某事

decline 下降 n.

Primary care physicians (who refuse) (to compromise quality) are

---

**either** driven out of business **or** to cash-only practices, (further contributing) (to the decline) (of primary care). 不降低质量，也助长下降

blind 瞎 adj.

scenario 场面；情节 n.

deck 甲板 n.

stack 堆放 v.

trend 趋势 n.

overwhelmed 不知所措的 adj.

overwhelming 压倒性的 adj.

Medical students are not blind (to this scenario). They see (how heavily the reimbursement deck is stacked) (against primary care). The recent numbers show (that) (since 1997), newly graduated U.S. medical students (who choose primary care) (as a career) have declined (by 50%). This trend results (in emergency rooms) (being overwhelmed) (with patients) (without regular doctors). 医学生不想干初级护理

fix 修理；固定 v.

reform 改革 v.

remove 移开 v.

pressure 压力 n.

squeeze 挤 v.

reward 奖励 v.

forgive 宽恕 v.

---

loan            贷款 n.

reconcile      调解 v.

salary        工资 n.

How do we fix this problem?

**It starts with reforming the physician reimbursement system.**

Remove the pressure (for primary care physicians) (to squeeze in more patients per hour), and reward them (for optimally (最佳地) managing their diseases and practicing evidence-based medicine). Make primary care more attractive (to medical students) (by forgiving student loans) (for those (who choose primary care) (as a career) and **reconciling the marked difference (between specialist and primary care physician salaries).** 如

何修补这个问题

eligible        有资格的 adj.

chronic        慢性的 adj.

We're (at a point) (where primary care is needed more) (than ever). (Within a few years), the first wave (of the 76 million **Baby Boomers**) will become eligible (for Medicare). Patients older (than 85), (who need chronic care most), will rise (by 50%) (this decade). Who will be there to treat them?

急需初级护理

病人面对的问题多

→ 初级护理很重要，但是在美国不受重视

→ 初级大夫少，不好

---

→ 原因是没油水

→ 医学生不想干初级护理

→ 如何修补这个问题？给钱；减免贷款

→ 亟待解决！

chief concern      主要的担忧 n.

shrink              缩水 v.

costly              贵重的 adj.

diagnostic        诊断的 adj.

diagnosis         诊断 n.

expertise          专业性；专门知识 n.

at the expense of    以...为代价

recruit             招募 v.

57. The author's chief concern about the current U.S. health care system is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the inadequate training of physicians

B) the declining number of doctors

**C) the shrinking primary care resources**

D) the ever-rising health care costs

58. We learn from the passage that people tend to believe that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the more costly the medicine, the more effective the cure

**B) seeing more doctors may result in more diagnostic errors**

C) visiting doctors (on a regular basis) ensures good health

---

D) the more doctors taking care of a patient, the better

**59.(Faced with the government threats) (to cut reimbursements indiscriminately), primary care physicians have to \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**A) increase their income (by working overtime)**

B) improve their expertise and service

C) make various deals (with specialists)

D) see more patients (at the expense of quality)

**60.Why do many new medical graduates refuse to choose primary care as their career?**

A) They find the need (for primary care) declining.

**B) The current system works (against primary care).**

C) Primary care physicians command less respect.

D) They think working (in emergency rooms) tedious.

**61.What suggestion does the author give (in order to provide better health care)?**

**A) Bridge the salary gap (between specialists and primary care physicians).**

B) Extend primary care (to patients) (with chronic diseases).

C) Recruit more medical students (by offering them loans).

D) Reduce the tuition (of students) (who choose primary care) (as their major).

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## 考研英语阅读基本功训练

### Text 1

群号：418981922 / 307571042

验证：李辉学生

essay 小论文

title 题目

entitle ... 给...题目

relate 引述；讲述

joke 笑话

issue 期

cotton 棉花

country 国家；村

textile 纺织

mill 小磨坊

automate 使...自动化

average 平均的，普通的

employer 雇主

employee 雇员

machine 机器

(In an essay), (entitled “Making It in America,”) (in the latest issue) (of *The Atlantic*), the author Adam Davidson relates a joke (from cotton country) (about just) (how much a modern textile mill has been

---

**automated):** The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there (to feed the dog), and the dog is there (to keep the man away) (from the machines).” 自动化生产

article 文章

a number of 大量的

piece 作品

appear 出现

making the point that...指出...

stubborn 顽固的

unemployment 失业；失业率

decline 下降

middle-class 中产阶级

income 收入

largely 在很大程度上

demand 下降

the Great Recession 大萧条

advance 进步

globalization 全球化

information technology 信息技术 (I.T)

revolution 革命

rapid 快速的

rabbit 兔子



---

ever 曾经

replace 替代

labor 劳动力

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces (that have recently appeared) (making the point) (that the reason) (why we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today) is largely (because of the big drop) (in demand) (because of the Great Recession), **but** it is also (because of the advances) (in both globalization and the information technology revolution), (which are more rapidly) (than ever) (replacing labor) (with machines or foreign workers). **失业是由于全球化和 IT 革命**

earn 挣得 n.

lifestyle 生活方式 n.

official 官方的；正式的 adj.

have access to XXX = 接入 XXX；利用 XXX

robotic 机器人

software 软件

automation 自动化

genius 天才

extra 额外的

unique 独特的

contribution 贡献

---

stand out     脱颖而出

outstanding   出色的；杰出的；

field           领域

(In the past), workers (with average skills), (doing an average job), could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. (Being average) just won't earn you (what it used to). It can't (when so many more employers have so much more access) (to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius). **Therefore, everyone needs (to find their extra — their unique value contribution) (that makes them stand out) (in whatever is their field) (of employment).** 平均结束了

has been eating     一直在吃

acceleration       加速

note               指出

shed               擦掉

shed tears         擦眼泪

erase              擦掉

eraser             橡皮擦

gain               收获

previous           之前的

rough             粗糙的

roughly           粗略地

---

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| one out of three | 三分之一    |
| manufacture      | 手工业；制造业 |
| in total         | 总共      |

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will.

**But** there's been an **acceleration**. (As Davidson notes), “**(In the 10 years) (ending) (in 2009), U.S. factories shed workers so fast (that they erased almost all the gains) (of the previous 70 years); roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs — about 6 million (in total) — disappeared.**” **新技术吃掉工作**

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| for sure | 确切地 |
| require  | 要求  |

**There will always be change — new jobs, new products, new services.** But the one thing (we know for sure) is that (with each advance) (in globalization and the I.T. revolution), the best jobs will require workers (to have more and better education) (to make themselves above average). **受教育去超越平均**

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| G.I. Bill        | 美国退伍军人法案 |
| ensure           | 确保       |
| post-high school | 高中之后的    |
| post-war         | 战后       |
| post-graduate    | 研究生      |

---

(In a world) (where average is officially over), there are many things (we need to do) (to support employment), **but nothing would be more important (than passing some kind of G.I. Bill) (for the 21st century) (that ensures) (that every American has access) (to post-high school education).** 通过法案去确保教育

**illustrate**          阐释

**impact**            影响

**technological**    技术的

**advance**          进步

**Advanced Mathematics** 高等数学

**quotation**        引用的话

**21. The joke (in Paragraph 1) is used (to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_).**

**例证题：不必关注例子，但要关注例子前后的议论性语句**

**[A] the impact of technological advances**

[B] the alleviation of job pressure

[C] the shrinkage of textile mills

[D] the decline of middle-class incomes

**22. According to Paragraph 3, (to be a successful employee), one has to \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**细节题：找到关键词，看懂一整句（同义替换原则）**

[A] work on cheap software

[B] ask for a moderate salary

---

[C] adopt an average lifestyle

**[D] contribute something unique**

**23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that \_\_\_\_\_.**

例证题：不必关注例子，但要关注例子前后的议论性语句

[A] gains of technology have been erased 张冠李戴

**[B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed**

[C] factories are making much less money than before 无中生有

[D] new jobs and services have been offered 移花接木

**24. (According to the author), (to reduce unemployment), the most important is \_\_\_\_\_. “通过 A 来做 B，则 B 是真正的目的”**

[A] to accelerate the I.T. revolution

**[B] to ensure more education for people**

[C] to advance economic globalization

[D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

**25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?**

标题题：假设法——假设某选项是主题，反推文章还能否这样写。

[A] New Law Takes Effect

[B] Technology Goes Cheap

**[C] Average Is Over**

[D] Recession Is Bad

---

## 三大基本能力：金蝉脱壳/破茧成蝶

### 1、读句子

### 2、写句子

### 3、“听清”句子

#### Text 2

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| immigrant    | 移民       |
| Atlantic     | 大西洋      |
| settle down  | 定居       |
| settler      | 定居者      |
| sojourner    | 寄居者      |
| along with   | 伴随着      |
| folk         | 平民 n.    |
| permanent    | 永久的 adj. |
| intention    | 打算 n.    |
| while        | 然而 conj. |
| depart       | 离开 v.    |
| departure    | 离开；起飞 n. |
| a second     | 二分之一     |
| a third      | 三分之一     |
| a quarter of | 四分之一     |
| eventually   | 最终 adv.  |
| for good     | 永远       |

---

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| affect           | 影响 v.      |
| affection        | 情感 n.      |
| affectionate     | 饱含深情的 adj. |
| effect           | 效果 n.      |
| effective        | 有效的 adj.   |
| nickname         | 小名 n.      |
| birds of passage | 候鸟 n.      |

A century ago, the immigrants (from across the Atlantic) included settlers and **sojourners**. (Along with the many folks) (looking to make a permanent home) (in the United States) came those (who had no intention) (to stay), and (who would make some money and then go home). (Between 1908 and 1915), about 7 million people arrived (while about 2 million departed). About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, (for example), eventually returned to Italy for good. **They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.** 移民有两种，定居者和候鸟

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| rigid         | 严格的 adj. |
| category      | 类目 n.    |
| legal         | 合法的 adj. |
| illegal       | 非法的 adj. |
| hail          | 致敬 v.    |
| in the making | 在发展过程中的  |

---

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| brand                | 品牌 n. 贴标签 v.   |
| alien                | 外国人 n.         |
| de <u>port</u> ation | 驱逐出境 n.        |
| framework            | 框架；体系；体制；结构 n. |
| contribute to sth    | 有助于...         |
| mighty               | 有力的 adj.       |
| policy               | 政策 n.          |
| politics             | 政治 n.          |
| political            | 政治的 adj.       |
| polite               | 有礼貌的 adj.      |
| police               | 警察 n.          |
| paralysis            | 瘫痪 n.          |
| beyond               | 超越             |
| strict               | 严格的            |
| definition           | 定义 n.          |
| recognize            | 承认；认可；认同 v.    |
| thrive               | 繁衍生息 v.        |
| gray area            | 灰色地带 n.        |
| solve                | 解决 v.          |

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them (as **Americans**) (**in the making**), or brand them (as aliens) (fit for deportation). **That framework has contributed mightily (to our broken**



---

immigration system and the long political paralysis) (over) (how to fix it). We don't need more categories, but we need (to change the way) (we think) (about categories). We need (to look) (beyond strict definitions) (of legal and illegal). (To start), we can recognize **the new birds of passage**, those (living and thriving) (in the gray areas). We might then begin (to solve our immigration challenges). 我们应该反思移民分类

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| crop               | 庄稼 n.       |
| pick               | 摘 v.        |
| violinist          | 小提琴手 n.     |
| construction       | 建筑 n.       |
| entrepreneur       | 企业家 n.      |
| engineer           | 工程师 n.      |
| aid                | 帮助 v. 助理 n. |
| particle physicist | 粒子物理学家 n.   |
| energetic          | 精力充沛的 adj.  |
| participant        | 参加者 n.      |
| global             | 全球的 adj.    |
| flow               | 流动 n.       |
| manage to do sth   | 成功地做到某事     |

**Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and particle physicists** are among today's birds of passage. **They** are energetic participants (in a global economy) (driven) (by the flow) (of work, money and ideas). **They** prefer (to come and go) (as opportunity calls them). **They** can manage (to have a job) (in one place) and a family (in another). 新的候鸟

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| permission   | 允许 n. |
| straddle     | 跨步 n. |
| jurisdiction | 司法 n. |

---

|            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| jury       | 陪审团 n. <i>All rise</i> |
| productive | 高产的 adj.               |
| commit     | 承诺; 犯罪 v.              |
| honorably  | 光荣地 adv.               |

(With or without permission), they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities (with ease). We need them (to imagine the United States) (as a place) (where they can be productive) (for a while) (without committing themselves) (to staying forever). We need them (to feel that home can be both here and there) and (that they can belong) (to two nations honorably).

### 我们需要候鸟

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| accommodate   | 给...提供食宿 v. |
| accommodation | 食宿; 伙食 n.   |
| motion        | 运动 n.       |
| require       | 要求 v.       |
| attitude      | 态度 n.       |
| battle        | 战争 n.       |
| logic         | 逻辑 n.       |
| single        | 单一的 adj.    |
| double        | 双重的 adj.    |
| triple        | 三重的 adj.    |
| multiple      | 多重的 adj.    |
| path          | 路径=approach |

---

outcome                      结果      “There is no failure, only outcomes.”

(Accommodating this new world) (of people) (in motion) will require new attitudes (on both sides) (of the immigration battle). (Looking) (beyond the culture war logic) (of right or wrong) means (opening up the middle ground) and (understanding) (that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes), (including some) (that are not easy) (to accomplish legally) (in the existing system). 需要新态度新

### 做法

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| incentive | 刺激 n.     |
| tolerance | 宽容 n.     |
| mighty    | 有力的 adj.  |
| rival     | 对手 n.     |
| faithful  | 可信赖的 adj. |
| partner   | 伙伴 n.     |

**26. “Birds of passage” refers to those who \_\_\_\_ .**

[A] immigrate across the Atlantic

[B] leave their home countries for good

**[C] stay (in foreign countries) temporarily**

[D] find permanent jobs overseas

**27. It is implied (in paragraph 2) (that the current immigration system) (in the US) \_\_\_\_ .**

---

[A] needs new immigrant categories

[B] has loosened control over immigrants

**[C] should be adapted to meet challenges**

[D] has been fixed via political means

**28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want \_\_\_\_\_.**

[A] financial incentives

[B] a global recognition

[C] opportunities (to get regular jobs)

**[D] the freedom (to stay and leave)**

**29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated \_\_\_\_\_ .**

[A] as faithful partners

[B] with economic favors

**[C] with legal tolerance**

[D] as mighty rivals

**30. The most appropriate title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.**

[A] Come and Go: Big Mistake.

[B] Living and Thriving: Great Risk.

[C] With or Without: Great Risk.

**[D] Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake.**

### Text 3

---

阅读=接受新信息的能力

snap 突然的 adj.

over- 过度的...

overlearn 过度学习 v.

oversleep 睡过头 v.

overreaction 过度反应 n.

action 行动 n.

reaction 反应 n.

likely 很有可能；有可能 adv.

reduce 下降 v.

eliminate 消除 v.

negative 消极的 adj.

positive 积极的 adj.

hard-wired 被硬接线的；固化了的 adj.

response 反应 n.

be prone to 倾向于做某事；易于做某事

**Scientists have found (that) (although we are prone) (to snap overreactions), (if we take a moment and think) (about) (how we are likely) (to react), we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects (of our quick, hard-wired responses).** 思考可以消除过度反应的消极影响

defense 防卫 n.

---

|                                     |                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| machine                             | 机器 n.                   |
| mechanism                           | 机械; 机制 n.               |
| mechanical                          | 机械的 adj.                |
| judge                               | 判断 v. 裁判 n.             |
| brain                               | 脑子 n.                   |
| millisecond                         | 毫秒 n.                   |
| assess                              | 评估 v.                   |
| factor                              | 因素 n.                   |
| accurately                          | 精确地 adv. = precisely    |
| tell                                | 说出; 分辨 v. = distinguish |
| sociable                            | 可交往的 adj.               |
| social                              | 社会的 adj.                |
| society                             | 社会 n.                   |
| socialism                           | 社会主义 n.                 |
| socialist                           | 社会主义者 n.                |
| preferably                          | 较好; 更适合 adv.            |
| take a while = take a moment 花一点儿时间 |                         |
| complex                             | 复杂的 adj. = complicated  |
| aspect                              | 方面 n.                   |
| personality                         | 性格 n.                   |
| neuroticism                         | 神经质 n.                  |
| open-mindedness                     | 心胸开阔 n.                 |

---

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; (if we are judging) (whether someone is dangerous), our brains and bodies are hard-wired (to react very quickly), (within milliseconds). **But we need more time (to assess other factors).** (To accurately tell) (whether someone is sociable), studies show, we need (at least) a minute, preferably five. It takes a while (to judge complex aspects) (of personality), (like neuroticism or open-mindedness). 需要时间评价其它因素

rapid 快速的 adj. ( rabbit 兔子)

stimuli 刺激 n.

exclusive 排外的；独有的 adj.

interpersonal 人际的 adj.

international 国际的 adj.

internet 网际的 adj.

inter city 城际的 adj.

realm 领域 n.

psychologist 心理学家

view 看 v. 观点；视角 n.

fast-food logo 快餐标志 n.

prime sb to do sth. 使...准备好做某事

---

even though/even if 尽管

A have something to do with B = A 和 B 有关系

A have nothing to do with B = A 和 B 完全没关系

A have little to do with B = A 和 B 几乎没关系

conscious 意识

unconsciously 无意识地

associate 联系 v.

association 联合会 n.

speed 速度 n.

impatience 不耐烦 n.

impulse 冲动 n.

subject 实验的主体 n.

expose 暴露 v.

flash 背单词用的那种在眼前一晃而过的小卡片 n.

tend to do 倾向于做某事

musical piece 音乐作品 n.

**But snap decisions (in reaction) (to rapid stimuli) aren't exclusive (to the interpersonal realm).** Psychologists (at the University of Toronto) found (that) (viewing a fast-food logo) (for just a few milliseconds) primes us (to read 20 percent faster), (even though reading has little to do with eating). **We unconsciously associate fast food (with speed and impatience) and carry those impulses (into whatever else we're doing).**



---

Subjects (exposed) (to fast-food flashes) also tend (to think a musical piece lasts too long). 快速反应不仅限于人际领域

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| reverse              | 反转 v.        |
| consumer product     | 消费产品 n.      |
| housing option       | 住房选择 n.      |
| sales representative | 销售代表 n.      |
| real estate agent    | 房地产代理商 n.    |
| female               | 女性的 adj. /n. |
| male                 | 男性的 adj./n.  |
| screen               | 筛选 v. 屏幕 n.  |
| screener             | 筛选者 n.       |
| reject               | 拒绝 v.        |
| attractive           | 有吸引力的 adj.   |
| applicant            | 申请者 n.       |
| biase                | 偏见 n.        |

**Yet we can reverse such influences. (If we know) (we will overreact) (to consumer products or housing options) (when we see a happy face) (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment (before buying).** (If we know female job screeners are more likely) (to reject attractive female applicants), we can help screeners understand their biases — or hire outside

---

screeners. 采取措施逆转过激反应的影响

slice 切片 v.

reliable 可信地 adv.

ground 落地 v.

couple 夫妇 n.

retreat 度假胜地 n.

evaluation 评价 n.

**John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains (that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably) (only after we ground such snap reactions) (in “thick sliced” long-term study).** (When Dr. Gottman really wants) (to assess) (whether a couple will stay together), he invites them (to his island retreat) (for a much longer evaluation); two days, not two seconds. 瞬间反应的可靠性需要基于长期研究

mute 哑 adj.消除 v.

pausing 停顿 n.

differentiate 使...不同

intermittently 间歇地 adv

historically 历史地 adv.

contemplate 注视；思索 n.

nature 天性 n.

imaginative 想象的 adj.

temptation 诱惑，试探 n.

---

Our ability (to mute our hard-wired reactions) (by pausing) is (what differentiates us) (from animals): dogs can think (about the future) (only intermittently) or (for a few minutes). But historically we have spent about 12 percent (of our days) (contemplating the longer term). (Although technology might change the way) (we react), it hasn't changed our nature.

**We still have the imaginative capacity (to rise) (above temptation) and reverse the high-speed trend.** 我们本来就有能力去逆转过激反应

urgency      紧迫性

urgent        紧急的

prove        证明

complexity   复杂度

assess       评估

determine    决定=decide

predetermine 预先决定 v.

accuracy     精确性 n.

adequate    足够的 adj.

**31. The time (needed) (in making decisions) may \_\_\_\_\_.**

[A] vary (according to the urgency) (of the situation)

[B] prove the complexity (of our brain reaction)

[C] depend (on the importance) (of the assessment)

**[D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment**

**32. Our reaction (to a fast-food logo) shows (that snap decisions**

---

\_\_\_\_\_). 例子题：例子本身不重要，关键在于前后的议论性句子

**[A] can be associative**

[B] are not unconscious

[C] can be dangerous

[D] are not impulsive

**33. (To reverse the negative influences) (of snap decisions), we should \_\_\_\_.**

[A] trust our first impression

[B] do as people usually do

**[C] think before we act**

[D] ask for expert advice

**34. John Gottman says (that reliable snap reactions are based on \_\_\_\_).**

[A] critical assessment

[B] “thin sliced” study

[C] sensible explanation

**[D] adequate information**

**35. The author’s attitude (toward reversing the high-speed trend) is \_\_\_\_.**

[A] tolerant 宽容的

[B] uncertain 不确定

**[C] optimistic 乐观**

[D] doubtful 怀疑

---

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- 2、男女平等
- 3、有色人种
- 4、移民问题
- 5、教育问题
- 6、就业问题

#### Text 4

Europe 欧洲

gender 性别

equality 平等

heaven 天堂

In particular,..特别是,...

corporate 公司的 adj.

corporation 公司 n.

workplace 工作场所

family—friendly 家庭友好型

---

eco-friendly 环境友好型

senior management decision 高级管理决策

governance 管理

government 管理

governor 总督

position 职位=post

overwhelmingly 压倒性地

Indeed 的确如此，...

corporate board 公司董事会

**Europe is not a gender-equality heaven.** (In particular), the corporate workplace will never be completely family—friendly (until women are part of senior management decisions), and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 percent (of positions) (on Europe corporate boards).**欧洲公司性别不平等。**

legislation 立法 n.

legal 合法的 adj.

illegal 非法的 adj.

compel 强迫 v.

maintain 保持 v.

proportion 比例 n.

up to 高达，达到，上至

---

|                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| proposed       | 被提出来的 adj.                   |
| propose        | 提出 (pro+pose=向前放置、呈送上来)      |
| mandate        | 命令 n.                        |
| frustration    | 沮丧, 挫败感                      |
| Vice President | 副总统                          |
| issue          | 签发 (issue a license 签发一个许可证) |
| voluntary      | 志愿者的;                        |
| volunteer      | 志愿者 n.                       |
| appeal         | 呼吁 n.                        |

**The Europe Union is now considering legislation (to compel corporate boards) (to maintain a certain proportion of women)—(up to 60 percent). This proposed mandate was born (of frustration).** Last year, Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call (to voluntary action). Reding invited corporations to sign up (for gender balance goal) (of 40 percent female board membership). But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up. **立法保持女性比例**

|        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| quotas | 比例 n.          |
| ensure | 确保 v.          |
| ladder | 梯子             |
| fair   | 公平的 adj. 集市 n. |

Do we need quotas (to ensure) (that women can continue) (to climb the corporate ladder fairly) (as they balance work and family)? **我们需要**

---

## 比例吗?

glass ceiling 玻璃房顶

legally binding 法律约束

provision 规定

According to sb,..依据 sb 所说的话

“Personally, I don’t like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like (what the quotas do).” Quotas get action: they **“open the way (to equality) and they break (through the glass ceiling),”** (according to Reding), a result (seen) (in France and other countries) (with legally binding provisions) (on placing women) (in top business positions). 比例有效

reluctant 不情愿的 adj. (驴拉坦克)

reluctance 不情愿 n.

counter 相反的 adj.

belief 信念 n.

meritocracy 精英政治 n.( = government by the capable)

obstacle 障碍 n.

ideal 理想 n.

temporarily 暂时 adv.

I understand Reding’s reluctance and her frustration. I don’t like quotas either; they run counter (to my belief) (in meritocracy), government by the capable. **But**, (when one considers the obstacles)(to achieving the meritocratic ideal), it does look (as if a fairer world must be



---

temporarily ordered). 作者不喜欢 quotas, 但是 quotas 有用

decade 十年 n.

evidence 证据 n.

evident 显而易见的 adj.

evade 避开 v. (e 外+vade 走)

invade 侵略 v.

Japanese invaders 日本侵略者 n.

promotion 提拔 n.

pressure 压力

press 压; 出版社 n.

break through 突破 v.

summit 顶峰 n.

summit meeting 峰会 n.

massive 大规模的

precisely 精确地 adv.

exception 例外 n.

(After all), four decades (of evidence) has now shown (that corporations) (in Europe and the US) are evading the meritocratic **hiring and promotion** (of women) (to top position)—(no matter how much “soft pressure” is put) (upon them). (When women do break through) (to the summit) (of corporate power)—as, (for example), Sheryl Sandberg recently did (at Facebook)—they attract massive attention (precisely because they

---

remain the exception) (to the rule). 【伪分段现象】

appropriate 合适的=proper

public policy 公共政策 n.

in place 就位 n.

caregiver 照料者

honey-lover 爱蜂蜜的人 n.

### 【动宾构词法】

climb the mountain

→ mountain-climbing 登山 n.

→ mountain-climber 登山者 n.

→ a **mountain-climbing** club 一个**登山**的俱乐部 **adj.**

newsworthy 有新闻价值的 adj.

just 公平的 adj.

(If appropriate public policies were) (in place) (to help all women)—(whether CEOs or their children's caregivers—and all families), Sandberg would be no more newsworthy (than any other highly capable person) (living) (in a more just society). 如果社会公平，S 就不会有新闻价值了。

take the lead 带头，领头

have the final say 有最终话语权

intended 打算的；预定的；

reflection 反映 n.

---

**36. In the European corporate workplace, generally\_\_\_\_\_.**

[A] women take the lead

**[B] men have the final say 靠主题**

[C] corporate governance is overwhelmed

[D] senior management is family-friendly

**37. The European Union's intended legislation is\_\_\_\_\_ .**

[A] a reflection of gender balance

**[B] a reluctant choice**

[C] a response (to Reding's call)

[D] a voluntary action

**38. According to Reding, quotas may help women\_\_\_\_\_ .**

**[A] get top business positions**

[B] see through the glass ceiling

[C] balance work and family

[D] anticipate legal results

**39. The author's attitude (toward Reding's appeal) is one of\_\_\_\_\_.**

[A] skepticism 怀疑

[B] objectiveness 反对

[C] indifference 漠不关心

**[D] approval 赞同**

**40. Women (entering top management) become headlines (due to the lack of \_\_\_\_\_).**

---

[A] **more social justice** 社会公平

[B] massive media attention 大规模媒体关注

[C] **suitable public policies** 合适的公共政策

[D] greater “soft pressure” 更大的软压力

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阅读理解：

不一定读完全文，

但一定要懂主题！

阅读理解**标准化解题流程 SOP**：

Step1：抓主题（两首一尾定主题）

首段（首段首末句）

---

各段首句，或 but 之后的句子

尾段（尾段首末句）

“这篇文章说了个啥？”

## Step2: 找重点（逐个题目找答案）

（1）关键词原则：最能代表题干或选项核心含义的词；人名地名大写字母，数字年代时间日期，核心名词动词以及形容词/副词的比较级、最高级。

（2）同义替换原则：如果某个选项和文章某句话属于同义替换现象，则该选项是解。

（3）题文同序原则：出题顺序和对应信息在原文中出现的顺序前后一致。

（4）主题一致原则：如果某道题针对 X 事物提问，则应该去谈论 X 事物的段落中寻求答案；一般不会跨越段落出题！

（5）一次一句原则：

找到关键词，看懂一整句

一句不够用，才看上下句

一般情况看下句，代词开头看上句

要看就看一整句。

## 段落结构

### T: 主题句

1、 段首句往往是主题句

- 
- 2、首句之后有 **but** 则 **but** 之后是主题
  - 3、如果首句是问题，则本段就在讨论这个问题
  - 4、首段首句、首段第二句、首段尾句或第二段首句最容易成为全文主题

**E:** 解释句

**E:** 举例子

**C:** 总结句

**but** 转折/递进

问题:

- 1、基础不够好\*——查单词/画括号/标主题
- 2、方法不熟练
- 3、对规律没信心

### Text 5

Homework has never been [ ] popular (with students and even many parents), **but** (in recent years) it has been particularly [ ]. School [ ] (across the country), most recently Los Angeles [ ], are [ ] their thinking (on this educational [ ]). **Unfortunately**, L.A. Unified has produced an [ ] policy (which [ ]) (that) ([ ]) (of some [ ] courses), homework may no longer [ ].

---

more than 10% (of a student's [REDACTED]). 坏政策：作业<10%

This rule is meant (to [REDACTED] the difficulty) (that students) (from **impoverished or chaotic** homes) might have (in completing their homework). **But** the policy is unclear and [REDACTED]. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who don't do their homework because of complicated family lives, it's going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children. 政策不清晰

District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling; teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. **But** (with homework counting for no more than 10%) (of their grades), students can easily **skip** half their homework and see very little difference (on their report cards). Some students might do well (on state tests) (without completing their homework), but (what about the students) (who performed well) (on the tests and did their homework)? It's quite possible the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

(At the same time), the policy [REDACTED] none of the truly [REDACTED] questions (about homework). (If the district finds homework) (to be unimportant) (to its students' [REDACTED] achievement), it should move (to reduce or eliminate the **assignments**), not make them [REDACTED] for almost

---

nothing. **Conversely,** (if homework matters), it should  (for a significant portion of the grade). Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that teachers aren't assigning more than they're willing to review and correct.

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It's not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

**21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework \_\_\_\_**

**[A] is receiving more criticism**

[B] is **no longer** an educational ritual

[C] is **not required** for advanced courses

**[D] is gaining more preferences**

**解题能力：你并非一无是处，你至少有点儿基础，要利用你拥有的一切知识，去解决面前的一切难题！**

**22. L.A. Unified has made the rule (about homework) (mainly because poor students \_\_\_\_).**

[A] tend to have  for their education

[B] have asked (for a different educational )

**[C] may have problems (finishing their homework)** 同义替换是解

[D] have voiced their complaints about homework

**23. (According to Paragraph 3), one problem (with the policy) is (that it may \_\_\_\_).**



---

[A] **discourage** students (from doing homework)

[B] result in students' **indifference** (to their **report cards**)

[C] undermine the authority of **state tests**

[D] restrict **teachers' power** in education

**24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question (unanswered) (about homework) is (whether \_\_\_\_).**

[A] it should be eliminated

[B] it counts much in schooling

[C] it places extra burdens on teachers

**[D] it is important for grades**

**25. A suitable title (for this text) could be \_\_\_\_.**

[A] **Wrong Interpretation** (of an Educational Policy)

[B] A **Welcomed** Policy (for Poor Students)

[C] Thorny **Questions** about Homework

**[D] A Faulty Approach (to Homework)**

### Text 6

obsessed          着迷的 adj.

pervasive        普遍的 adj.

It's not that...   并不是说

intrinsically    本质地 adj.

tiny              小的 adj.

---

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| slice      | 切片 n.        |
| rainbow    | 彩虹 n.        |
| celebrate  | 庆祝 v.        |
| girlhood   | 少女时期 n.      |
| repeat     | 重复 v.        |
| repeatedly | 反复地；再三地 adv. |
| firmly     | 坚定地 adv.     |
| fuse       | 熔炼 v.        |
| identity   | 身份 n.        |
| appearance | 外表 n.        |
| present    | 出现；呈现；礼物；当下  |
| connection | 连结 n.        |
| innocent   | 天真；纯真 adj.   |
| evidence   | 证据 n.        |
| despair    | 绝望 v.        |
| singular   | 单一的 adj.     |

Pretty (in pink): adult women do not remember (being so obsessed) (with the color), yet it is pervasive (in our young girls' lives). It's not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice (of the rainbow) and, (though it may celebrate girlhood) (in one way), it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity (to appearance). Then it presents that connection, (even among two-year-olds), (between girls) (as not only innocent but as evidence) (of

---

innocence). Looking around, I despaired (at the singular lack) (of imagination) (about girls' lives and interests). 少女只喜欢粉色=想象力缺乏

attraction 吸引 n.

unavoidable 不可避免的 adj.

somehow 莫名其妙的 adv.

code 编码 n.

encode 给..编码 v.

associate professor 副教授

DNA H&M M&M

not... at all 完全不

era 时代 n.

home 家.

dome 穹顶; 苍穹 n.

domestic 家用的; 国内的 adj.

practical 实践的; 可操作的 adj.

boil 煮 v.

gender 性别 n.

neutral 中立的 adj.

nursery 苗圃, 托儿所 n.

masculine 男性的; 阳刚的 adj.

hue 颜色, 色彩, 色温 n.

pastel 温和的 adj.

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|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| version      | 版本 n.    |
| associate    | 联系 v.    |
| strength     | 力量 n.    |
| intimation   | 暗示 n.    |
| Virgin Mary  | 圣母玛利亚 n. |
| constancy    | 忠贞不渝 n.  |
| faithfulness | 忠诚可靠 n.  |
| symbolize    | 象征 v.    |
| femininity   | 女性 n.    |
| female       | 女性 n.    |

It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+句子剩余部分.

正是 .....（停顿一下）.....

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| amplify            | 放大 v.          |
| amplifier          | 放大器；扩音器 n.     |
| dominant           | 主导的 adj.       |
| marketing strategy | 市场策略           |
| innately           | 天生地；内在地 adv.   |
| define             | 定义 v.          |
| female             | 女性的 adj.       |
| critical           | 关键的；至关重要的 adj. |

Girls' attraction (to pink) may seem unavoidable, somehow (encoded)

---

(in their DNA), but (according to Jo Paoletti), an associate professor (of American Studies) (at the University of Maryland), it's not. Children weren't color-coded (at all) (until the early 20th century): (in the era) (before domestic washing machines) all babies wore white (as a practical matter), (since the only way) (of getting clothes clean) was (to boil them). (What's more), both boys and girls wore (what were thought of) (as gender-neutral dresses). (When nursery colors were introduced), pink was actually considered the more masculine hue, a pastel version (of red), (which was associated) (with strength). Blue, (with its intimations) (of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness), symbolized femininity. **It was (not until the mid-1980s)**, (when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy), (**that** pink fully came) (into its own), (when it began) (to seem innately attractive) (to girls), part (of what defined them) (as female), (at least) (for the first few critical years). 粉色并不是由于基因

profound 深远的, 深刻的 adj.

trend 趋势 n.

dictate 口述 v.

dictator 独裁者 n.

perception 知觉; 观念 n.

core 核心的 adj.

psychological 心理的 adj.

toddler 幼儿 n.

assume 假定; 预先认定 v.

phase 阶段; 相位 n.

It turns out that... 结果是, 被证明是...

historian 历史学家 n.

consumerism 消费者主义 n.

popularize 使...流行 v.

trick 把戏 n.

---

manufacturer 制造商 n.

I hadn't realized (how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception) (of what is natural) (to kids), (including our core beliefs) (about their psychological development). Take the toddler. I assumed (that phase was something) (experts developed) (after years of research) (into children's behavior): wrong. Turns out, (according to Daniel Cook), a historian (of childhood consumerism), it was popularized (as a marketing trick) (by clothing manufacturers) (in the 1930s). 市场趋势影响人的认知

trade 贸易 n.

publication 出版物 n.

counsel 顾问 n.; 建议 v.

department store 大商场 n.

sale 销售 n.

infant 婴儿 n.

term 词汇 n.

evolve 进化

evolution theory 进化论

broad 宽阔的 adj.

developmental stage 发展阶段 n.

split 撕开 v.

tiny 小的 adj.

category 类目 n.

sure-fire 万无一失的 adj.

boost 促进 v.

profit 利润 n.

segment 分段 v.; 段儿 n.

magnify 放大 v.

invent 发明 v.

previously 先前 adv.

exist 存在 v.

---

Trade publications counseled department stores (that), (in order to increase sales), they should create a “third stepping stone” (between infant wear and older kids’ clothes). **It was** (only after “toddler” became common shoppers’ term) **that** (it evolved) (into a broadly accepted developmental stage). Splitting kids, or adults, (into ever-tinier categories) has proved a sure-fire way (to boost profits). And one of the easiest ways (to segment a market) is (to magnify gender differences) – or invent them (where they did not previously exist).

**26. By saying “it is...the rainbow” (Line2-3, Para.1), the author means pink \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] should not be the sole representation of girlhood
- [B] should not be associated with girls’ innocence
- [C] cannot explain girls’ lack of imagination
- [D] cannot influence girls’ lives and interests

**27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colors?**

- [A] Colors are encoded in girls’ DNA
- [B] Blue used to be regarded as the color for girls.
- [C] Pink used to be a neutral color in symbolizing genders.
- [D] White is preferred by babies.

**28. The author suggests that our perception of children’s psychological development was much influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- 
- [A] the marketing of products for children
  - [B] the observation of children's nature
  - [C] researches into children's behavior
  - [D] studies of childhood consumption

**29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes
- [B] attach equal importance to different genders
- [C] classify consumers into smaller groups
- [D] create some common shoppers' terms

**30. It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] clearly explained by their inborn tendency
- [B] fully understood by clothing manufacturers
- [C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen
- [D] well interpreted by psychological experts

### **Text 7**

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades—by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a boon to



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firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalized medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule "is no less a product of nature...than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds".

Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it, explains Chris Hansen of the American Civil Liberties Union, a plaintiff. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

As the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules—most are already patented or in the public domain. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy. Companies are eager to win patents for "connecting the dots", explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought

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by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

**31. It can be learned from paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like\_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] their executives to be active
- [B] judges to rule out gene patenting
- [C] genes to be patentable
- [D] the BIO to issue a warning

**32. Those who are against gene patents believe that\_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] genetic tests are not reliable
- [B] only man-made products are patentable
- [C] patents on genes depend much on innovation
- [D] courts should restrict access to genetic tests

**33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for\_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] establishing disease correlations
- [B] discovering gene interactions
- [C] drawing pictures of genes
- [D] identifying human DNA

**34. By saying “each meeting was packed” (line4, para6) the author means that\_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] the supreme court was authoritative

---

[B] the BIO was a powerful organization

[C] gene patenting was a great concern

[D] lawyers were keen to attend conventions

**35. Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward gene patenting is\_\_\_\_\_.**

[A] critical

[B] supportive

[C] scornful

[D] objective

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7、*Economist* 经济学人

8、*New York Times* 纽约时报

9、*Washington Post* 华盛顿邮报

10、*China Radio International* 中国国际广播电台

11、*CCTV English*

12、*China Daily*

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2、教堂抓老外：友好，热情，分享欲望高！（北京市基督教丰台堂-周日下午）

3、酒吧夜店抓老外\*：五道口宇宙中心（注意安全：他们不是真心的!）

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