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四级英语

Postgraduate examination English

四级真题



2015 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第 1 套)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "**Learning is a daily experience and lifetime mission.**". You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning. You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

1. A) They admire the courage of space explorers.

-
- B) They enjoyed the movie on space exploration.
C) They were going to watch a wonderful movie.
D) They like doing scientific exploration very much.
2. A) At a gift shop.
B) At a graduation ceremony.
C) In the office of a travel agency.
D) In a school library.
3. A) He used to work in the art gallery.
B) He does not have a good memory.
C) He declined a job offer from the art gallery.
D) He is not interested in any part-time jobs.
4. A) Susan has been invited to give a lecture tomorrow.
B) He will go to the birthday party after the lecture.
C) The woman should have informed him earlier.
D) He will be unable to attend the birthday party.
5. A) Reward those having made good progress.
B) Set a deadline for the staff to meet.
C) Assign more workers to the project.
D) Encourage the staff to work in small groups.
6. A) The way to the visitor's parking.
B) The rate for parking in Lot C.
C) How far away the parking lot is.
D) Where she can leave her car.
7. A) He regrets missing the classes.
B) He plans to take the fitness classes.
C) He is looking forward to a better life.
D) He has benefited from exercise.
8. A) How to improve work efficiency.
B) How to select secretaries.
C) The responsibilities of secretaries.
D) The secretaries in the man's company.

Conversation One

Question 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It is more difficult to learn than English.
B) It is used by more people than English.
C) It will be as commonly used as English.
D) It will eventually become a world language.
10. A) It has words from many languages,
B) Its popularity with the common people.
C) The influence of the British Empire.
D) The effect of the Industrial Revolution.
11. A) It includes a lot of words from other languages.
B) It has a growing number of newly coined words,

-
- C) It can be easily picked up by overseas travelers.
 - D) It is the largest among all languages in the world.

Conversation Two

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

- 12. A) To return some goods.
 - B) To apply for a job.
 - C) To place an order.
 - D) To make a complaint.
- 13. A) He has become somewhat impatient with the woman.
 - B) He is not familiar with the exact details of goods.
 - C) He has not worked in the sales department for long.
 - D) He works on a part-time basis for the company.
- 14. A) It is not his responsibility.
 - B) It will be free for large orders.
 - C) It costs 15 more for express delivery.
 - D) It depends on a number of factors.
- 15. A) Report the information to her superior.
 - B) Pay a visit to the saleswoman in charge.
 - C) Ring back when she comes to a decision.
 - D) Make inquiries with some other companies.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

- 16. A) No one knows exactly where they were ??
 - B) No one knows for sure when they came into being.
 - C) No one knows for what purpose they were ?
 - D) No one knows what they will ?????
- 17. A) Carry ropes across rivers.
 - B) Measure the speed of wind.
 - C) Pass on secret messages.
 - D) Give warnings of danger.
- 18. A) To protect houses against lightning.
 - B) To test the effects of the lightning rod.
 - C) To find out the strength of silk for kites.
 - D) To prove the lightning is electricity.

Passage Two

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

19. A) She enjoys teaching languages.
B) She can speak several languages.
C) She was trained to be an interpreter.
D) She was born with a talent for languages.
20. A) They acquire an immunity to culture shock.
B) They would like to live abroad permanently.
C) They want to learn as many foreign languages as possible.
D) They have an intense interest in cross-cultural interactions.
21. A) She became an expert in horse racing.
B) She got a chance to visit several European countries.
C) She was able to translate for a German sports judge.
D) She learned to appreciate classical music.
22. A) Taste the beef and give her comment.
B) Take part in a cooking competition.
C) Teach vocabulary for food in ??
D) Give cooking lessons on ????

Passage Three

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

23. A) He had only a third-grade education.
B) He once threatened to kill his teacher.
C) He grew up in a poor ???
D) He often helped his ???
24. A) Careless.
B) Stupid.
C) Brave.
D) Active.
25. A) Write two book reports a week.
B) Keep a diary.
C) Help with housework.
D) Watch education??

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

When you look up at the night sky, what do you see? There are other (26) _____ bodies out there besides the moon and stars. One of the most (27) _____ of these is a comet.

Comets were formed around the same time the Earth was formed. They are (28) _____ ice and other frozen liquids and gases. (29) _____ these “dirty snowballs” begin to orbit the sun, just as the planets do.

As a comet gets closer to the sun, some gases in it begin to unfreeze. They (30) _____ with dust particles from the comet to form a huge cloud. As the comet gets even nearer to the sun, a solar wind blows the cloud behind the comet, thus forming its tail. The tail and the (31) _____ fuzzy atmosphere around a comet are (32) _____ that can help identify this (33) _____ in the night sky.

In any given year, about a dozen known comets come close to the sun in their orbits. The average person can't see them all, of course. Usually there is only one or two a year bright enough to be seen with the (34) _____ eye. Comet Hale-Bopp, discovered in 1995, was an unusually bright comet. Its orbit brought it (35) _____ close to the Earth, within 122 million miles of it. But Hale-Bopp came a long way on its earthly visit. It won't be back for another four thousand years or so.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold spell. November and December __36__ early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when, for the first time in two __37__, record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U.S. was the exception; November was the warmest ever __38__, and current data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth hottest year on record.

Enjoy the snow now, because __39__ are good that 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Niño year.

El Niño, Spanish for “the child”, __40__ when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm. So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet's surface, that the __41__ energy generated by its warming is enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world. El Niños are __42__ with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia. They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America, even as southern Africa __43__ dry weather. Marine life may be affected too; El Niños can __44__ the rising of the cold,

nutrient-rich(营养丰富的)water that supports large fish __45__ ,and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy coral(珊瑚).

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) additional	I) logically
B) associated	J) occurs
C) bore	K) populations
D) chances	L) realize
E) communicated	M) reduce
F) decades	N) saw
G) experiences	O) specific
H) globally	

Section B

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

The Perfect Essay

A) Looking back on too many years of education, I can identify one truly impossible teacher. She cared about me, and my intellectual life, even when I didn't. Her expectations were high—impossibly so. She was an English teacher. She was also my mother.

B) When good students turn in an essay, they dream of their instructor returning it to them in exactly the same condition, save for a single word added in the margin of the final page. "Flawless." This dream came true for me one afternoon in the ninth grade. Of course, I had heard that genius could show itself at an early age, so I was only slightly taken aback that I had achieved perfection at the tender age of 14. Obviously, I did what a professional writer would do; I hurried off to spread the good news. I didn't get very far. The first person I told was my mother.

C) My mother, who is just shy of five feet tall, is normally incredibly soft-spoken, but on the rare occasion when she got angry, she was terrifying. I am not sure if she was more upset by my hubris(得意忘形) or by the fact that my English teacher had let my ego get so out of hand. In an event. My mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be. At the time, I am sure she thought she was teaching me about mechanics, transitions(过渡), structure, style and voice. But what I learned, and what stuck with me through my time teaching writing at Harvard, was a deeper lesson about the nature of creative criticism.

D) First off, it hurts. Genuine criticism, the type that leaves a lasting mark on you as a writer, also leaves an existential imprint(印记) on you as a person. I have heard people say that a writer should never take criticism personally. I say that we should never listen to these people.

E) Criticism, at its best, is deeply personal, and gets to the heart of why we write the way we do. The intimate nature of genuine criticism implies something about who is able to give it, namely, someone who knows you well enough to show you how your mental life is getting in the way of good writing. Conveniently, they are also the people who care enough to see you through this painful realization. For me it took the form of my first, and I hope only, encounter with writer's block—I was not able to produce anything for three years.

F) Franz Kafka once said; "Writing is utter solitude(独处), the descent into the cold abyss(深渊)of oneself." My mother's criticism had shown me that Kafka is right about the cold abyss, and when you make the introspective(内省的)descent that writing requires you are not always pleased by what you find. But, in the years that followed, her sustained tutoring suggested that Kafka might be wrong about the solitude, I was lucky enough to find a critic and teacher who was willing to make the journey of writing with me. "It is a thing of no great difficulty."according to Plutarch, "to raise objections against another man's speech. it is a very easy matter, but to produce a better in its place is a work extremely troublesome." I am sure I wrote essays in the later years of high school without my mother's guidance, but I can't recall them. What I remember, however, is how she took up the "extremely troublesome"work of ongoing criticism.

G) There are two ways to interpret Plutarch when he suggests that a critic should be able to produce "a better in its place."In a straightforward sense, he could mean that a critic must be more talented than the artist she critiques(评论).My mother was well covered on this count. But perhaps Plutarch is suggesting something slightly different, something a bit closer to Marcus Cicero's claim that one should "criticize by creation, not by finding fault."Genuine criticism creates a precious opening for an author to become better on his own terms—a process that is often extremely painful, but also almost always meaningful.

H) My mother said she would help me with my writing, but first I had to help myself. For each assignment, I was to write the best essay I could. Real criticism is not meant to find obvious mistakes, so if she found any—the type I could have found on my own—I had to start from scratch. From scratch. Once the essay was "flawless," she would take an evening to walk me through my errors. That was when true criticism, the type that changed me as a person, began.

I) She criticized me when I included little-known references and professional jargon(行话).She had no patience for brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech. "Writers can't bluff(虚张声势)their way through ignorance." That was news to me—I would need to find another way to structure my daily existence.

J) She trimmed back my flowery language, drew lines through my exclamation marks and argued for the value of restraint in expression. "John," she almost whispered. I leaned in to hear her: "I can't hear you when you shout at me." So I stopped shouting and bluffing, and slowly my writing improved.

K) Somewhere along the way I set aside my hopes of writing that flawless essay. But perhaps I missed something important in my mother's lessons about creativity and perfection. Perhaps the point of writhing the flawless essay was not to give up,

but to never willingly finish. Whitman repeatedly reworked “song of Myself” between 1855 and 1891. Repeatedly. We do our absolute best with a piece of writing, and come as close as we can to the ideal. And, for we thought we had achieved for the chance of being even a little bit better. This is the lesson I took from my mother: If perfection were possible, it would not be motivating.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. The author was advised against the improper use of figures of speech.
47. The author’s mother taught him a valuable lesson by pointing out lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay.
48. A writer should polish his writing repeatedly so as to get closer to perfection.
49. Writers may experience periods of time in their life when they just can’t produce anything.
50. The author was not much surprised when his school teacher marked his essay as “flawless”.
51. Criticizing someone’s speech is said to be easier than coming up with a better one.
52. The author looks upon his mother as his most demanding and caring instructor.
53. The criticism the author received from his mother changed his as a person.
54. The author gradually improved his writing by avoiding fancy language.
55. Constructive criticism gives an author a good start to improve his writing.

Section C

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The wallet is heading for extinction. As a day-to-day essential, it will die off with the generation who read print newspapers. The kind of shopping—where you hand over notes and count out change in return—now happens only in the most minor of our retail encounters, like buying a bar of chocolate or a pint of milk from a corner shop. At the shops where you spend any real money, that money is increasingly abstracted. And this is more and more true, the higher up the scale you go. At the most cutting-edge retail stores—Victoria Beckham on Dover Street, for instance—you don’t go and stand at any kind of cash register when you decide to pay. The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment while you relax on a sofa.

Which is nothing more or less than excellent service, if you have the money. But across society, the abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy. Maybe I’m just old-fashioned. But earning money isn’t quick or easy for most of us. Isn’t it a bit weird that spending it should happen in half a blink (眨眼) of an eye? Doesn’t a wallet—that time-honoured Friday-night feeling of pleasing, promising fatness—represent something that matters?

But I’ll leave the economics to the experts. What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment. Everything about the look and feel of a wallet—the way the fastenings and materials wear and tear

and loosen with age, the plastic and paper and gold and silver, and handwritten phone numbers and printed cinema tickets—is the very opposite of what our world is becoming. The opposite of a wallet is a smartphone or an iPad. The rounded edges, cool glass, smooth and unknowable as pebble (鹅卵石). Instead of digging through pieces of paper and peering into corners, we move our fingers left and right. No more counting out coins. Show your wallet, if you still have one. It may not be here much longer.

56. What is happening to the wallet?
- A) It is disappearing. C) it is becoming costly.
B) It is being fattened. D) It is changing in style.
57. How are business transactions done in big modern stores?
- A) Individually. C) In the abstract.
B) Electronically. D) Via a cash register.
58. What makes the author feel uncomfortable nowadays?
- A) Saving money is becoming a thing of the past.
B) The pleasing Friday-night feeling is fading.
C) Earning money is getting more difficult.
D) Spending money is so fast and easy.
59. Why does the author choose to write about what’s happening to the wallet?
- A) It represents a change in the modern world.
B) It has something to do with everybody’s life.
C) It marks the end of a time-honoured tradition.
D) It is the concern of contemporary economists.
60. What can we infer from the passage about the author?
- A) He is resistant to social changes.
B) He is against technological progress.
C) He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.
D) He feels insecure in the ever-changing modern world.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Everybody sleeps, but what people stay up late to catch—or wake up early in order not to miss—varies by culture.

From data collected, it seems the things that cause us to lose the most sleep, on average, are sporting events, time changes, and holidays.

Around the world, people changed sleep patterns thanks to the start or end of daylight savings time. Russians, for example, began to wake up about a half-hour later each day after President Vladimir Putin shifted the country permanently to “winter time” starting on October 26.

Russia’s other late nights and early mornings generally correspond to public holidays. On New Year’s Eve, Russians have the world’s latest bedtime, hitting the hay at around 3:30 am.

Russians also get up an hour later on International Women’s Day, the day for treating and celebrating female relatives.

Similarly, Americans' late nights late mornings, and longest sleeps fall on three-day weekends.

Canada got the least sleep of the year the night it beat Sweden in the Olympic hockey(冰球)final.

The World Cup is also chiefly responsible for sleep deprivation(剥夺), The worst night for sleep in the U.K. was the night of the England-Italy match on June 14. Brits stayed up a half-hour later to watch it, and then they woke up earlier than usual the next morning thanks to summer nights, the phenomenon in which the sun barely sets in northern countries in the summertime. That was nothing, though, compared to Germans, Italians, and the French, who stayed up around an hour and a half later on various days throughout the summer to watch the Cup.

It should be made clear that not everyone has a device to record their sleep patterns, in some of these nations, it's likely that only the richest people do. And people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person. Even if that's the case, though, the above findings are still striking, If the most health-conscious among us have such deep swings in our shut-eye levels throughout the year, how much sleep are the rest of us losing?

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What does the author say about people's sleeping habits?
- A) They are culture-related C)They change with the seasons.
B) They affect people's health. D)They vary from person to person.
62. What do we learn about the Russians regarding sleep?
- A) They don't fall asleep until very late.
B) They don't sleep much on weekends.
C) They get less sleep on public holidays.
D) They sleep longer than people elsewhere.
63. What is the major cause for Europeans' loss of sleep?
- A) The daylight savings time.
B) The colorful night life.
C) The World Cup.
D) The summertime.
64. What is the most probable reason for some rich people to use a device to record their patterns?
- A) They have trouble falling asleep.
B) They want to get sufficient sleep.
C) They are involved in a sleep research.
D) They want to go to bed on regular hours.
65. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?
- A) Sleeplessness does harm to people's health.
B) Few people really know the importance of sleep.
C) It is important to study our sleep patterns.
D) Average people probably sleep less than the rich.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

云南省的丽江古镇是中国著名的旅游目的地之一。那里的生活节奏比大多数中国的城市都要缓慢。丽江到处都是美丽的自然风光，众多的少数民族同胞提供了各式各样，丰富多彩的文化让游客体验。历史上，丽江还以“爱之城”而闻名。当地人中流传着许多关于人生，为爱而死的故事。如今，在中外游客眼中，这个古镇被视为爱情和浪漫的天堂(paradise)。

2015 年 6 月英语四级真题试题一

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on this kind of modern life. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) He is pleased to sit on the committee
B) He is willing to offer the woman a hand
C) He will tell the woman his decision later
D) He would like to become a club member
2. A) Their planned trip to Vancouver is obviously overpriced
B) They should borrow a guide book instead of buying one
C) The guide books in the library have the latest information
D) The library can help order guide books about Vancouver
3. A) He regrets having taken the history course
B) He finds little interests in history books

-
- C) He has trouble finishing his reading assignments
D) He has difficulty in writing the weekly book report
4. A) The man had better choose another restaurant
B) The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating
C) The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately
D) The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant
5. A) He has been looking forward to spring
B) He has been waiting for the winter sale
C) He will clean the woman's boots for spring
D) He will help the woman put things away
6. A) At a tailor's
B) At Bob's home
C) In a cloth store
D) In a theatre
7. A) His guests favors Tibetan drinks
B) His water is quite extraordinary
C) Mineral water is good for health
D) Plain water will serve the purpose
8. A) Report the result of a discussion
B) Raise some environmental issues
C) Submit an important documentation
D) Revise an environmental report

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) They pollute the soil used to cover them
B) They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods
C) The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve
D) The gas they emit is extremely poisonous
10. A) Growing populations
B) Packaging materials
C) Changed eating habits
D) Lower production cost
11. A) By saving energy
B) By using less aluminum
C) By reducing poisonous wastes
D) By making the most of materials
12. A) We are running out of natural resources soon
B) Only combined efforts can make a difference
C) The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us
D) All of us can actually benefit from recycling

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) Miami
B) Vancouver
C) Bellingham
D) Boston
14. A) To get information on one-way tickets to Canada
B) To inquire about the price of "Super saver" seats
C) To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible
D) To inquire about the shortest route to drive home
15. A) Join a tourist group
B) Choose a major airline
C) Avoid trips in public holidays
D) Book tickets as early as possible

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each*

passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

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

16. A) There are mysterious stories behind his works
B) There are many misunderstandings about him
C) His works have no match worldwide
D) His personal history is little known
17. A) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood
B) He failed to go beyond grammar school
C) He was a member of the town council
D) He once worked in a well-known acting company
18. A) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works
B) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire
C) His works were adapted beyond recognition
D) People of his time had little interest in him

Passage Two

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

19. A) It shows you have been ignoring your health
B) It can seriously affect your thinking process
C) It is an early warning of some illness
D) It is a symptom of too much pressure
20. A) Reduce our workload
B) Control our temper
C) Use painkillers for relief
D) Avoid masking symptoms
21. A) Lying down and having some sleep
B) Rubbing and pressing one's back
C) Going out for a walk
D) Listening to light music

Passage Three

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

22. A) Depending heavily on loans
B) Having no budget plans at all
C). Spending beyond one's means
D). Leaving no room for large bills
23. A) Many of them can be cut
B) All of them have to be covered
C) Their payment cannot be delayed
D) They eat up most of the family income
24. A) Rent a house instead of buying one
B) Discuss the problem in the family
C) Make a conversation plan
D) Move to a cheaper place
25. A) Financial issues plaguing a family
B) Difficulty in making both ends meet
C) Family budget problems and solutions
D) New ways to boost family income

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Perhaps because going to college is so much a part of the American dream, many people go for no __ (26) __ reason. Some go because their parents expect it, others because it's what their friends are doing. Then, there's the belief that a college degree will __ (27) __ ensure a good job and high pay.

Some students __ (28) __ through for years, attending classes, or *skipping*(逃课) them as the case may be, reading only what can't be avoided, looking for less __ (29) __ courses, and never being touched or changed in any important way. For a few of these people, college provides no __ (30) __, yet because of parental or peer pressure, they cannot voluntarily leave. They stop trying in the hope that their teachers will make the decision for them by __ (31) __ them.

To put it bluntly(直截了当地), unless you're willing to make your college years count, you might be __ (32) __ doing something else. Not everyone should attend college, nor should everyone who does attend begin right after high school. Many college students __ (33) __ taking a year or so off. A year out in the world helps some people to __ (34) __ their priorities and goals. If you're really going to get something out of going to college, you have to make it mean something, and to do that you must have some idea why you're there, what you hope to get out of it, and __ (35) __ even what you hope to become.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

It's our guilty pleasure: Watching TV is the most common everyday activity, after work and sleep, in many parts of the world. Americans view five hours of TV each day, and while we know that spending so much time sitting(36)_____ can lead to *obesity*(肥胖症)and other diseases, researchers have now quantified just how (37)_____ being a couch potato can be.

In an analysis of data from eight large (38)_____ published studies, a Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association

that for every two hours per day spent channel(39)_____ , The risk of developing Type 2 *diabetes*(糖尿病)rose 20% over 8. 5 years. The risk of heart disease Increased 15% over a (40)_____ , And the odds of dying prematurely(41)_____ 13% during a seven-year follow-up. All of these (42)_____ are linked to a lack of physical exercise. But compared with other *sedentary* (久坐的) activities, like knitting, viewing TV may be especially(43)_____At promoting unhealthy habits.For one, the sheer number of hours we pass watching TV dwarf the time we spend on anything else. And other studies has found that watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to(44)_____them.

Even so, the authors admit that they didn't compare different sedentary activities to (45)_____ whether TV watching was linked to greater risk of diabetes, heart disease or early death compared with , say , reading.

A)climbed	B)consume	C)decade	D)determine
E)effective	F) harmful	G) outcomes	H) passively
I) previously	J) resume	K) suffered	L)surfing
M) term	N) terminals	O)twisting	

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Section B

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

Essay-Grading Software Offers Professors a Break.

[A]Imagine taking a college exam, and, instead of handing in a blue book and getting a grade from a professor a few weeks later, clicking the "send" button when you are done and receiving a grade back instantly, your essay, scored by a software program. And then, instead of being done with that exam, imagine that, the system would immediately let you rewrite the test to try to improve your grade.

[B] EdX, the nonprofit enterprise founded by Howard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to offer courses on the Internet, has just introduced such a system and will make its automated software available free on the Web to any institution that wants to use it. The software uses artificial intelligence to grade students' essays and short written freeing professors for other tests.

[C] The news service will bring the educational *consortium* (联盟) into a growing conflict over the role of automation in education. Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread, the use of artificial intelligence technology to grade essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has many critics.

[D] Anant Agarwal, an electrical engineer who is the president of EdX, predicted that

Instant-grading software would be a useful teaching tool, enabling students to take tests and write as essays over and over and improve the quality of their answers, he said that the technology would offer distinct advantages over the traditional classroom system, where students often wait days or weeks for grades. "There is a huge value in learning with instant feedback," Dr. Agarwal said. "Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback".

[E] But *skeptics* (怀疑者) say the automated system is no match for live teachers. One longtime critic, Les Perelman, has drawn national attention several times for putting together nonsense essays that have fooled software grading programs into giving high marks. He has also been highly critical of studies claiming that the software compares well to human graders.

[F] He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a *petition* (呼吁) opposing automated assessment software. The group, which calls itself Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stake Assessment, has collected nearly 2,000 signatures, including some from famous people like Noam Chomsky.

[G] "Let's face the realities automatic essay scoring," The group's statement reads in part. "Computer cannot 'read'. They cannot measure the essentials of effective written

communication: accuracy, reasoning, adequacy of evidence, good sense, *ethical* (伦理的) position, convincing argument, Meaningful organization and clarity among others. "

[H] But EdX expects its software to be adopted widely by schools and universities. It offers free online classes from Howard, MIT and the University of California-Berkeley; This fall, it will add classes from Wellesley, Georgetown and the University of Texas. In all, 12 universities participate in EdX, which offers certificates for course completion and has said that it plans to continue to expand next year, including adding international schools.

[I] The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade, 100 essays or essay questions. The system then uses variety of machine-learning techniques to train itself to be able to grade any number of essays or answers, or automatically and almost instantly. The software will assign a grade depending on the scoring system created by the teacher, whether it is a letter grade or *numerical* (数字的) rank.

[J] EdX is not the first to use the automated assessment and technology, which dates to early computer in the 1960s. There is now a range of companies offering commercial programs to grade written test answers, and four states—Louisiana, North Dakota, Utah and West Virginia—Are using some form of the technology in secondary schools. A fifth, Indiana, has experimented with it. In some cases the software is used as a "secondary reader," to check the reliability of the human graders.

[K] But the growing influence of the EdX consortium to set standards is likely to give the technology a boost. On Tuesday, Stanford announced that it would work with EdX to develop a joint educational system that will make use of the automated

assessment technology.

[L] Two start-ups, Coursera and Udacity, recently founded by Stanford faculty members to create "massive open online courses," or MOOCs, are also committed to automated assessment systems because of the value of instant feedback. "It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game, with students naturally, *gravitating* (吸引) toward resubmitting the work until they get it right," said Daphne Koller, a computer scientist, and a founder of Coursera.

[M] Last year the Hewlett Foundation, a grant-making organization set up by one of the Hewlett Packard founders and his wife, sponsored two \$100,000 prizes aimed at improving software that grades essays and short answers. More than 150 teams entered each category. A winner of one of the Hewlett contests, Vik Paruchuri, was hired by EdX to help design its assessment software.

[N] "One of our focuses is to help kids learn how to think critically," said Victor Vuchic, a program officer at the Hewlett Foundation. "It's probably impossible to do that with multiple-choice tests. The challenge is that this requires human graders, and so they cost a lot more and they take a lot more time."

[O] Mark D. Shermis, a professor at the University of Akron in Ohio, supervised the Hewlett Foundation's contest on automated essay scoring and wrote a paper about the experiment. In his view, the technology—though imperfect—has a place in educational settings.

[P] With increasingly large classes, it is impossible for most teachers to give students meaningful feedback on writing assignments, he said. Plus, he noted, critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools.

[Q] "Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could," Dr. Shermis said. "There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

(46) Some professionals in education are collecting signatures to voice their opposition to automated essay grading.

(47) Using software to grade students' essays saves teachers' time for other work.

(48) The Hewlett contests aim at improving essays grading software.

(49) Though the automated grading system is widely used in multiple-choice tests, automated essays grading is still criticized by many educators.

(50) Some people don't believe the software grading system can do as good a job as human graders.

(51) Critics of automated essay scoring do not seem to know the true realities in less famous universities.

(52) Critics argue many important aspect of effective writing cannot be measured by computer rating programs.

(53) As the class size grows, most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments as to how to improve their writings.

(54) The automated assessment technology is sometimes used to double check the work of human graders.

(55) Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

If you think are high-factor *sunscreen* (防晒霜) keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong. Research in this week's *Nature* shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of *melanoma* (黑瘤) and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them. Melanomas are the most aggressive skin cancers. You have a higher risk if you have red or blond hair, fair skin, blue or green eyes, or sunburn easily, or if a close relative has had one. Melanomas are most common if you have periodic intense exposure to the sun. Other skin cancers are increasingly likely with long-term exposure.

There is continuing debate as to how effective sunscreen is in reducing melanomas—the evidence is weaker than it is for preventing other types of skin cancer. A 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas of people who used cream as needed. A second study, comparing 1,167 people with other protection such as hats, long sleeves, or staying in the shade, did give some protection, this study said other forms of sun protection—not sunscreen—seems most beneficial. The study relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade of their lives, so, it is not entirely reliable. But it seems reasonable to think sunscreen gives people a false sense of security in the sun.

Many people also don't use sunscreen probably—applying insufficient amounts, failing to reapply after a couple of hours and staying in the sun too long, it is sunburn that is most worrying, recent research shows five episodes of sunburn in the teenage years increases the risk of all skin cancers.

The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign. So if there is a heat wave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, *slop on* (抹上) sunscreen and slap on a hat.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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56. What is people's common expectation of high-factor sunscreen?
- A) It will delay the occurrence of skin cancer.
 - B) It will protect them from sunburn.
 - C) It will keep their skin smooth and fair.
 - D) It will work for people of any skin color.
57. What does the research in Nature say about a high-factor sunscreen?
- A) It is ineffective in preventing melanomas.
 - B) It is ineffective in case of intense sunlight.
 - C) It is ineffective with long-term exposure.
 - D) It is ineffective for people with fair skin.
58. What do we learn from the 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people?
- A) Sunscreen should be applied alongside other protection measures.
 - B) High-risk people benefit the most from the application of sunscreen.
 - C) Irregular application of sunscreen does women more harm than good.
 - D) Daily application of sunscreen helps reduce the incidence of melanomas.
59. What does the author say about the second Australian study?
- A) It misleads people to rely on sunscreen for protection.
 - B) It helps people to select the most effective sunscreen.
 - C) It is not based on direct observation of the subjects.
 - D) It confirms the results of the first Australian study.
60. What does the author suggest to reduce melanoma rates?
- A) Using both covering up and sunscreen.
 - B) Staying in the shade whenever possible.
 - C) Using covering up instead of sunscreen.
 - D) Applying the right amount of sunscreen.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled. Some 65% of American men aged 62-74 with a professional degree are in the workforce, compared with 32% of men with only a high-school certificate. This gap is part of a deepening divide between the well-educated well-off and unskilled poor. Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled. The consequences, for individuals and society, are profound.

The world is facing an astonishing rise in the number of old people, and they will live longer than ever before. Of the next 20 years the global population of those aged 65 or more will most double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion. The experience of the 20th century, when greater *longevity* (长寿) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners create government budget problems.

But the nation of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new trend, the growing gap between the skilled and unskilled. Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer. The divide is most extreme in America, where *well-educated baby-boomers* (二战生育高峰期出生的美国人) are putting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce.

Policy is partly responsible. Many European governments has abandoned politics that used to encourage people to retire early. Rising *life expectancy* (预期寿命), combined with the replacement of generous defined-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement. But the changing nature of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continued to reap rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation. Technological change may well reinforce that shift: the skills that complement computers, from management know how to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What is happening in the workforce in rich countries?
- A) Younger people are replacing the elderly.
 - B) Well-educated people tend to work longer.
 - C) Unemployment rates are rising year after year.
 - D) People with no college degree do not easily find work.
62. What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor?
- A) Longer life expectancies.
 - B) A rapid technological advance.
 - C) Profound changes in the workforce.
 - D) A growing number of the well-educated.
63. What do many observers predict in view of experience of the 20th century?
- A) Economic growth with slow down.
 - B) Government budgets will increase.
 - C) More people will try to pursue higher education.
 - D) There will be more competition in the job market.

-
64. What is the result of policy changes in European countries?
- A) Unskilled workers may choose to retire early.
 - B) More people have to receive in-service training.
 - C) Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.
 - D) People may be able to enjoy generous defined benefit from pension plans.
65. What is the characteristic of work in the 21st century?
- A) Computers will do more complicated work.
 - B) More will be taken by the educated young.
 - C) Most jobs to be done will be creative ones.
 - D) Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

Part IV
minutes)

Translation

(30

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

据报道，今年中国快递服务（**courier services**）将递送大约 120 亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品，中国给数百万在线营销商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在 11 月 11 日，中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台，购买了价值 90 亿美元的商品，中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。因此，快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡 2**上作答。

2015年6月英语四级真题试题一

得到监考老师指令前，不得翻阅该试题册！

Part 1 Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on the kid's understanding of going to school. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡 1 指定区域作答作文题，在试题册上的作答无效。



“Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?”

Part II Listening Comprehension (30minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

- A) He will give the woman some tips on the game.
B) The woman has good reason to quit the game.
C) He is willing to play chess with the woman.
D) The woman should go on playing chess.
- A) The man can forward the mail to Mary.
B) She can call Mary to take care of the mail.
C) Mary probably knows Sally's new address.
D) She would like to resume contact with Sally.
- A) His handwriting has a unique style. C) He did not attend today's class.
B) His notes are not easy to read. D) He is very pleased to be able to help.

-
4. A) The man had better choose another restaurant.
B) The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating.
C) The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately.
D) The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant.
 5. A) He has been looking forward to spring.
B) He has been waiting for the winter sale.
C) He will clean the woman's boots for spring.
D) He will help the woman put things away.
 6. A) The woman is rather forgetful.
B) The man appreciates the woman's help.
C) The man often lends books to the woman.
D) The woman often works overtime at weekends.
 7. A) Go to work on foot. C) Start work earlier than usual.
B) Take a sightseeing trip. D) Take a walk when the weather is nice.
 8. A) The plane is going to land at another airport.
B) All flights have been delayed due to bad weather.
C) Temporary closing has disturbed the airport's operation.
D) The airport's management is in real need of improvement.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you just heard.

9. A) It specializes in safety from leaks. C) It has a partnership with LCP.
B) It is headquartered in London. D) It has a chemical processing plant.
10. A) He is Mr. Grand's friend.
B) He is a safety inspector.
C) He is a salesman.
D) He is a chemist.
11. A) Director of the safety department.
B) Mr. Grand's personal assistant.
C) Head of the personnel department.
D) The public relations officer.
12. A) Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.
B) Leave a message for Mr. Grand.
C) Provide details of their products and services.
D) Send a comprehensive description of their work.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.
B) She dreamed of working and living in a European country.
C) She read a lot about European musicians and their music.
D) She listened to recordings of many European orchestras.
14. A) She began taking violin lessons as a small child.
B) She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.
C) She gave her first performance with her father.
D) She became a professional violinist at fifteen.
15. A) It gave her a chance to explore the city.
B) It was the chance of a lifetime.
C) It was a great challenge to her

D) It helped her learn classical French music.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marketed A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 1** with a single line through the center.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage one

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

16. A) There are mysterious stories behind his works.
B) There are many misunderstandings about him.
C) His works have no match worldwide.
D) His personal history is little known.
17. A) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.
B) He failed to go beyond grammar school.
C) He was a member of the town council.
D) He once worked in a well-known acting company.
18. A) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.
B) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.
C) His works were adapted beyond recognition.
D) People of his time had little interest in him.

Passage Two

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

19. A) Theft.
B) Cheating.
C) Air crash.
D) Road accidents.
20. A) Learn the local customs. B) Make hotel reservations.
C) Book tickets well in advance. D) Have the right documents.
21. A) Contact your agent.
B) Get a lift if possible.
C) Use official transport.
D) Have a friend meet you.

Passage Three

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

22. A) Cut down production cost. C) Specialise in gold ornaments.
B) Sell inexpensive products. D) Refine the taste of his goods.
23. A) At a national press conference.
B) During a live television interview.
C) During a local sales promotion campaign.
D) At a meeting of top British businesspeople.

-
24. A) Insulted. B) Puzzled.
C) Distressed. D) Discouraged.
25. A) The words of some businesspeople are just rubbish.
B) He who never learns from the past is bound to fail.
C) There should be a limit to one's sense of humour.
D) He is not laughed at, that laughs at himself first.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Looking at the basic biological systems, the world is not doing very well. Yet economic indicators show the world is (26) _____. Despite a slow start at the beginning of the eighties, global economic output increased by more than a fifth during the (27) _____. The economy grew, trade increased, and millions of new jobs were created. How can biological indicators show the (28) _____ of economic indicators?

The answer is that the economic indicators have a basic fault: they show no difference between resource uses that (29) _____ progress and those uses that will hurt it. The main measure of economic progress is the gross national product (GNP). (30) _____, this totals the value of all goods and services produced and subtracts loss in value of factories and equipment. Developed a half-century ago, GNP helped (31) _____ a common way among countries of measuring change in economic output. For some time, this seemed to work (32) _____ well, but serious weaknesses are now appearing. As indicated earlier, GNP includes loss in value of factories and equipment, but it does not (33) _____ the loss of natural resources, including nonrenewable resources such as oil or renewable resources such as forests.

This basic fault can produce a (34) _____ sense of national economic health. According to GNP, for example, countries that overcut forests actually do better than those that preserve their forests. The trees cut down are counted as income but no subtraction is made for (35) _____ the forests.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

As a teacher, you could bring the community into your classroom in many ways.

The parents and grandparents of your students are resources and __36__ for their children. They can be __37__ teachers of their own traditions and histories. Immigrant parents could talk about their country of __38__ and why they emigrated to the United States. Parents can be invited to talk about their jobs or a community project. Parents, of course, are not the only community resources. Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies have __39__ information to share in classrooms.

Field trips provide another opportunity to know the community. Many students don't have the opportunity to __40__ concerts or visit museums or historical sites except through field trips. A school district should have __41__ for selecting and conducting field trips. Families must be made __42__ of field trips and give permission for their children to participate.

Through school projects, students can learn to be __43__ in community projects ranging from planting trees to cleaning up a park to assisting elderly people. Students, __44__ older ones, might conduct research on a community need that could lead to action by a city council or state government. Some schools require students to provide community service by __45__ in a nursing home, child care center or government agency. These projects help students understand their responsibility to the larger community.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A) assets | F) expensive | K) observe |
| B) attend | G) guidelines | L) origin |
| C) aware | H) involved | M) recruited |
| D) especially | I) joining | N) up-to-date |
| E) excellent | J) naturally | O) volunteering |

Section B

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

Reaping the Rewards of Risk-taking

- [A] Since Steve Jobs resigned as chief executive of Apple, much has been said about him as a peerless corporate leader who has created immense wealth for shareholders, and guided the design of hit products that are transforming entire industries, like music and mobile communications.
- [B] All true, but let's think different, to borrow the Apple marketing slogan of years back. Let's look at Mr. Jobs as a role model.
- [C] Above all, he is an innovator (创新者). His creative force is seen in products like the iPod, iPhone and iPad, and in new business models for pricing and distributing music and mobile software online. Studies of innovation come to the same conclusion: you can't engineer innovation, but you can increase the odds of it occurring. And Mr. Jobs's career can be viewed as a consistent pursuit

of improving those odds, both for himself and the companies he has led. Mr. Jobs, of course, has enjoyed singular success. But innovation, broadly defined, is the crucial ingredient in all economic progress — higher growth for nations, more competitive products for companies, and more prosperous careers for individuals. And Mr. Jobs, many experts say, exemplifies what works in the innovation game.

- [D] “We can look at and learn from Steve Jobs what the essence of American innovation is,” says John Kao, an innovation consultant to corporations and governments. Many other nations, Mr. Kao notes, are now ahead of the United States in producing what are considered the raw materials of innovation. These include government financing for scientific research, national policies to support emerging industries, educational achievement, engineers and scientists graduated, even the speeds of Internet broadband service.
- [E] Yet what other nations typically lack, Mr. Kao adds, is a social environment that encourages diversity, experimentation, risk-taking, and combining skills from many fields into products that he calls “recombinant mash-ups,” (打碎重组) like the iPhone, which redefined the smartphone category. “The culture of other countries doesn’t support the kind of innovation that Steve Jobs exemplifies, as America does,” Mr. Kao says.
- [F] Workers of every rank are told these days that wide-ranging curiosity and continuous learning are vital to thriving in the modern economy. Formal education matters, career counselors say, but real-life experience is often even more valuable.
- [G] An adopted child, growing up in Silicon Valley, Mr. Jobs displayed those traits early on. He was fascinated by electronics as a child, building Heathkit do-it-yourself projects, like radios. Mr. Jobs dropped out of Reed College after a semester and trekked around India in search of spiritual enlightenment, before returning to Silicon Valley to found Apple with his friend, Stephen Wozniak, an engineering wizard (奇才). Mr. Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985, went off and founded two other companies, Next and Pixar, before returning to Apple in 1996 and becoming chief executive in 1997.
- [H] His path was unique, but innovation experts say the pattern of exploration is not unusual. “It’s often people like Steve Jobs who can draw from a deep reservoir of diverse experience that generate breakthrough ideas and insights,” says Hal B. Gregersen, a professor at the European Institute of Business Administration.
- [I] Mr. Gregersen is a co-author of a new book, “The Innovator’s DNA” (Harvard Business School Press), based on an eight-year study of 5,000 entrepreneurs (创业者) and executives worldwide. His two collaborators and co-authors are Jeff Dyer, a professor at Brigham Young University, and Clayton M. Christensen, a professor at the Harvard Business School, whose 1997 book “The Innovator’s Dilemma” popularized the concept of “disruptive (颠覆性的) innovation.”
- [J] The academics identify five traits that are common to the disruptive innovators: questioning, experimenting, observing, associating and networking. Their bundle of characteristics echoes the ceaseless curiosity and willingness to take risks noted by other experts. Networking, Mr. Gregersen explains, is less about career-building relationships than a search for new ideas. Associating, he adds, is the ability to make idea-producing connections by linking concepts from

different disciplines.

- [K] “Innovators engage in these mental activities regularly,” Mr. Gregersen says. “It’s a habit.” Innovative companies, according to the authors, typically enjoy higher valuations in the stock market, which they call an “innovation premium(溢价).” It is calculated by estimating the share of a company’s value that cannot be accounted for by its current products and cash flow. The innovation premium tries to quantify (量化) investors’ bets that a company will do even better in the future because of innovation.
- [L] Apple, by their calculations, had a 37 percent innovation premium during Mr. Jobs’s first stint with the company. His years in exile resulted in a 31 percent innovation discount. After his return, Apple’s fortunes improved gradually at first, and improved markedly starting in 2005, yielding a 52 percent innovation premium since then.
- [M] There is no conclusive proof, but Mr. Gregersen says it is unlikely that Mr. Jobs could have reshaped industries beyond computing, as he has done in his second stint at Apple, without the experience outside the company, especially at Pixar — the computer-animation studio that created a string of critically and commercially successful movies, like “Toy Story” and “Up.”
- [N] Mr. Jobs suggested much the same thing during a commencement address to the graduating class at Stanford in 2005. “It turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me,” he told the students. Mr. Jobs also spoke of perseverance. “Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick,” he said. “Don’t lose faith.”
- [O] Mr. Jobs ended his commencement talk with a call to innovation, in one’s choice of work and in life. Be curious, experiment, take risks, he said. His admonition was punctuated by the words on the back of the final edition of “The Whole Earth Catalog,” which he quoted: “Stay hungry. Stay foolish.” “And,” Mr. Jobs said, “I have always wished that for myself. And now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Steve Jobs called on Stanford graduates to innovate in his commencement address.
47. Steve Jobs considered himself lucky to have been fired once by Apple.
48. Steve Jobs once used computers to make movies that were commercial hits.
49. Many governments have done more than the US government in providing the raw materials for innovation.
50. Great innovators are good at connecting concepts from various academic fields.
51. Innovation is vital to driving economic progress.
52. America has a social environment that is particularly favorable to innovation.
53. Innovative ideas often come from diverse experiences.
54. Real-life experience is often more important than formal education for career success.
55. Apple’s fortunes suffered from an innovation discount during Job’s absence.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled. Some 65% of American men aged 62-74 with a professional degree are in the workforce, compared with 32% of men with only a high-school certificate. This gap is part of a deepening divide between the well-educated well off and the unskilled poor. Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled. The consequences, for individual and society, are profound.

The world is facing an astonishing rise in the number of old people, and they will live longer than ever before. Over the next 20 years the global population of those aged 65 or more will almost double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion. The experience of the 20th century, when greater longevity (长寿) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.

But the notion of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new trend, the growing gap between the skilled and the unskilled. Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer. The divide is most extreme in America, where well-educated baby-boomers (二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) are putting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce.

That even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement. But the changing nature of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continue to reap rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation. Technological change may well reinforce that shift: the skills that complement computers, from management knowhow to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What is happening in the workforce in rich countries?
- A) Younger people are replacing the elderly.
 - B) Well-educated people tend to work longer.
 - C) Unemployment rates are rising year after year.
 - D) People with no college degree do not easily find work.
57. What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and poor?
- A) Longer life expectancies.
 - B) Profound changes in the workforce.
 - C) A rapid technological advance.
 - D) A growing number of well-graduated.
58. What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century?

-
- A) Economic growth will slow down.
B) Government budgets will increase.
C) More people will try to pursue higher education
D) There will be more competition in the job market.
59. What is the result of policy changes in European countries?
A) Unskilled workers may choose to retire early.
B) More people have to receive in-service training.
C) Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.
D) People may be able to enjoy generous defined-benefits from pension plans.
60. What is characteristic of work in the 21st century?
A) Computers will do more complicated work.
B) More will be taken by the educated young.
C) Most jobs to be done will be creative ones.
D) Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

Passage Two

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

The endless debate about “work-life balance” often contains a hopeful footnote about stay-at-home dads. If American society and business won’t make it easier on future female leaders who choose to have children, there is still the ray of hope that increasing numbers of full-time fathers will. But based on today’s socioeconomic trends, this hope is, unfortunately, misguided.

It’s true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full-time parents has doubled in a decade, but it’s still very small: only 0.8% of married couples where the stay-at-home father was out of the labor force for a year. Even that percentage is likely inflated by men thrust into their caretaker role by a downsizing. This is simply not a large enough group to reduce the social stigma (污名) and force other adjustments necessary to supporting men in this decision, even if only for a relatively short time.

Even shorter times away from work for working fathers are already difficult. A study found that 85% of new fathers take some time off after the birth of a child — but for all but a few, it’s a week or two at most. Meanwhile, the average for women who take leave is more than 10 weeks.

Such choices impact who moves up in the organization. While you’re away, someone else is doing your work, making your sales, taking care of your customers. That can’t help you at work. It can only hurt you. Women, of course, face the same issues of returning after a prolonged absence. But with many more women than men choosing to leave the workforce entirely to raise families, returning from an extended parental leave doesn’t raise as many eyebrows as it does for men.

Women would make more if they didn’t break their earning trajectory (轨迹) by leaving the workforce, or if higher-paying professions were more family-friendly. In the foreseeable future, stay-at-home fathers may make all the difference for individual families, but their presence won’t make a dent in the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What gives women a ray of hope to achieve work-life balance?

-
- A) More men taking an extended parental leave.
B) People's changing attitudes towards family.
C) More women entering business management.
D) The improvement of their socioeconomic status.
62. Why does the author say the hope for more full-time fathers is misguided?
A) Women are better at taking care of children.
B) Many men value work more than their family.
C) Their number is too small to make difference.
D) Not many men have the chance to stay at home.
63. Why do few men take a long parental leave?
A) A long leave will have a negative impact on their career.
B) They just have too many responsibilities to fulfill at work.
C) The economic loss will be too much for their family to bear.
D) They are likely to get fired if absent from work for too long.
64. What is the most likely reaction to men returning from an extended parental leave?
A) Jealousy.
B) Surprise.
C) Admiration.
D) Sympathy.
65. What does the author say about high-potential women in the not-too-distant future?
A) They will benefit from the trend of more fathers staying at home.
B) They will find high-paying professions a bit more family-friendly.
C) They are unlikely to break their career trajectory to raise a family.
D) They will still face the difficult choice between career and children.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。构成现代世界基础的许多元素都起源于中国。中国现在拥有世界上发展最快的经济，正经历着一次新的工业革命。中国还启动了雄心勃勃的太空探索计划，其中包括到 2020 年建成一个太空站。目前，中国是世界最大的出口国之一，并正在吸引大量外国投资。同时，它也在海外投资数十亿美元。2011 年，中国超越日本成为世界第二大经济体。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2014 年 12 月英语四级考试真题试卷 (1)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay about a **classmate of yours who has influenced** you most in college. You should state the reasons and write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) She will go purchase the gift herself.
B) The gift should not be too expensive.
C) The man is not good at balancing his budget.
D) They are going to Jane's house-warming party.
2. A) It takes patience to go through the statistics.
B) He has prepared the statistics for the woman.
C) The woman should take a course in statistics.
D) He is quite willing to give the woman a hand.
3. A) The man wants to make some change in the scripts.
B) The woman does not take the recording seriously.
C) They cannot begin their recording right away.
D) Page 55 is missing from the woman's scripts.
4. A) A significant event in July.
B) Preparations for a wedding.
C) The date of Carl's wedding.
D) The birthday of Carl's bride.
5. A) The man was in charge of scheduling meetings.
B) The man was absent from the weekly meeting.
C) They woman was annoyed at the man's excuse.
D) The woman forgot to tell the man in advance.

-
6. A) The woman is a marvelous cook.
B) The man cannot wait for his meal.
C) The woman has just bought an oven.
D) The man has to leave in half an hour.
7. A) Whether the man can keep his job.
B) Where the man got the bad news.
C) What items sell well in the store.
D) How she can best help the man.
8. A) The woman can sign up for a swimming class.
B) He works in the physical education department.
C) The woman has the potential to swim like a fish.
D) He would like to teach the woman how to swim.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He teaches in a law school.
B) He loves classical music.
C) He is a wonderful lecturer.
D) He is a diplomat.
10. A) Went to see a play.
B) Watched a soccer game.
C) Took some photos.
D) Attended a dance.
11. A) She decided to get married in three years.
B) Her mother objected to Eric's flying lessons.
C) She insisted that Eric pursue graduate studies.
D) Her father said she could marry Eric right away.

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

12. A) Editor. B) Teacher. C) Journalist. D) Typist.
13. A) The beautiful Amazon rainforests.
B) A new railway under construction.
C) Big changes in the Amazon valley.
D) Some newly discovered scenic spot.
14. A) In news weeklies.
B) In newspapers' Sunday editions.
C) In a local evening paper.
D) In overseas editions of U.S. magazines.
15. A) To be employed by a newspaper.
B) To become a professional writer.
C) To sell her articles to news service.
D) To get her life story published soon.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

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

- 16. A) Nodding one's head.
- B) Waving one's hand.
- C) Holding up the forefinger.
- D) Turning the right thumb down.
- 17. A) Looking away from them.
- B) Forming a circle with fingers.
- C) Bowing one's head to them.
- D) Waving or pointing to them.
- 18. A) Looking one's superior in the eye.
- B) Keeping one's arms folded while talking.
- C) Showing the sole of one's foot to a guest.
- D) Using a lot of gestures during a conversation.

Passage Two

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

- 19. A) They had to beg for food after the harvest.
- B) They grew wheat and corn on a small farm.
- C) They shared a small flat with their relatives.
- D) The children walked to school on dirt roads.
- 20. A) Tour Ecuador's Andes Mountains.
- B) Earn an annual income of \$2,800.
- C) Purchase a plot to build a home on.
- D) Send their children to school.
- 21. A) The achievements of the Trickle Up Program.
- B) A new worldwide economic revolution.
- C) Different forms of assistance to the needy.
- D) The life of poor people in developing countries.

Passage Three

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

- 22. A) They are highly sensitive to cold.
- B) They are vitally important to our life.

-
- C) They are a living part of our body.
D) They are a chief source of our pain.
23. A) It has to be removed in time by a dentist.
B) It is a rare oral disease among old people.
C) It contains many nerves and blood vessels.
D) It is a sticky and colorless film on the teeth.
24. A) It can change into acids causing damage to their outer covering.
B) It greatly reduces their resistance to the attacks of bacteria.
C) It makes their nerves and blood vessels more sensitive to acid food.
D) It combines with food particles to form a film on their surface.
25. A) Food particles.
B) Gum disease.
C) Unhealthy living habits.
D) Chemical erosion.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Stunt people (替身演员) are not movie stars, but they are the hidden heroes of many movies.

They were around long before films. Even Shakespeare may have used them in fight scenes. To be good, a fight scene has to look real. Punches must __26__ enemies' jaws. Sword fights must be fought with __27__ swords. Several actors are usually in a fight scene. Their moves must be set up so that no one gets hurt. It is almost like planning a dance performance.

If a movie scene is dangerous, stunt people usually __28__ the stars. You may think you see Tom Cruise running along the top of a train. But it is __29__ his stunt double. Stunt people must __30__ the stars they stand in for. Their height and build should be about the same. But when close-ups are needed, the film __31__ the star.

Some stunt people __32__ in certain kinds of scenes. For instance, a stunt woman named Jan Davis does all kinds of jumps. She has leapt from planes and even off the top of a waterfall. Each jump required careful planning and expert __33__.

Yakima Canutt was a famous cowboy stunt man. Among other stunts, he could jump from a second story window onto a horse's back. He __34__ the famous trick

of
sliding under a moving stagecoach. Canutt also __35__ a new way to make a punch look real. He was the only stunt man ever to get an Oscar.

Part III
Section A

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

As an Alaskan fisherman, Timothy June, 54, used to think that he was safe from industrial pollutants (污染物) at his home in Haines — a town with a population of 2,400 people and 4,000 eagles, with 8 million acres of protected wild land nearby. But in early 2007, June agreed to take part in a __36__ of 35 Americans from seven states. It was a biomonitoring project, in which people's blood and urine (尿) were tested for __37__ of chemicals — in this case, three potentially dangerous classes of compounds found in common household __38__ like face cream, tin cans, and shower curtains. The results — __39__ in November in a report called "Is It in Us?" by an environmental group — were rather worrying. Every one of the participants, __40__ from an Illinois state senator to a Massachusetts minister, tested positive for all three classes of pollutants. And while the __41__ presence of these chemicals does not __42__ indicate a health risk, the fact that typical Americans carry these chemicals at all __43__ June and his fellow participants.

Clearly, there are chemicals in our bodies that don't __44__ there. A large, ongoing study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has found 148 chemicals in Americans of all ages. And in 2005, the Environmental Working Group found an __45__ of 200 chemicals in the blood of 10 new-borns. "Our babies are being born pre-polluted," says Sharyle Patton of Commonweal, which cosponsored "Is It in Us?" "This is going to be the next big environmental issue after climate change.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- A) analyses B) average C) belong
- D) demonstrated E) excess F) extending
- G) habitually H) necessarily I) products

J) ranging
K) released
L) shocked
M) simple
N) survey
O) traces

Section B

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

In Hard Economy for All Ages, Older Isn't Better... It's Brutal

[A] Young graduates are in debt, out of work and on their parents' couches. People in their 30s and 40s can't afford to buy homes or have children. Retirees are earning near-zero interest on their savings.

[B] In the current listless (缺乏活力的) economy, every generation has a claim to having been most injured. But the Labor Department's latest jobs reports and other recent data present a strong case for crowning baby boomers (二战后生育高峰期出生的人) as the greatest victims of the recession and its dreadful consequences.

[C] These Americans in their 50s and early 60s — those near retirement age who do not yet have access to Medicare and Social Security — have lost the most earnings power of any age group, with their household incomes 10 percent below what they made when the recovery began three years ago, according to Sentier Research, a data analysis company. Their retirement savings and home values fell sharply at the worst possible time: just before they needed to cash out. They are supporting both aged parents and unemployed young-adult children, earning them the unlucky nickname "Generation Squeeze."

[D] New research suggests that they may die sooner, because their health, income security and mental well-being were battered (重创) by recession at a crucial time in their lives. A recent study by economists at Wellesley College found that people who lost their jobs in the few years before becoming qualified for Social Security lost up to three years from their life expectancy (预期寿命), largely because they no longer had access to affordable health care.

[E] Unemployment rates for Americans nearing retirement are far lower than those for young people, who are recently out of school, with fewer skills and a shorter work history. But once out of a job, older workers have a much harder time finding another one. Over the last year, the average duration of unemployment for older people was 53 weeks, compared with 19 weeks for teenagers, according to the Labor Department's jobs report released on Friday.

[F] The lengthy process is partly because older workers are more likely to have been

laid off from industries that are downsizing, like manufacturing. Compared with the rest of the population, older people are also more likely to own their own homes and be less mobile than renters, who can move to new job markets.

[G] Older workers are more likely to have a disability of some sort, perhaps limiting the range of jobs that offer realistic choices. They may also be less inclined, at least initially, to take jobs that pay far less than their old positions.

[H] Displaced boomers also believe they are victims of age discrimination, because employers can easily find a young, energetic worker who will accept lower pay and who can potentially stick around for decades rather than a few years.

[I] In a survey by the center of older workers who were laid off during the recession, just one in six had found another job, and half of that group had accepted pay cuts. 14% of the re-employed said the pay in their new job was less than half what they earned in their previous job. "I just say to myself: 'Why me? What have I done to deserve this?'" said John Agati, 56, whose last full-time job, as a product developer, ended four years ago when his employer went out of business. That position paid \$90,000, and his resume lists jobs at companies like American Express, Disney and USA Networks. Since being laid off, though, he has worked a series of part-time, low-wage, temporary positions, including selling shoes at Lord & Taylor and making sales calls for a car company.

[J] The last few years have taken a toll not only on his family's finances, but also on his feelings of self-worth. "You just get sad," Mr. Agati said. "I see people getting up in the morning, going out to their careers and going home. I just wish I was doing that. Some people don't like their jobs, or they have problems with their jobs, but at least they're working. I just wish I was in their shoes." He said he cannot afford to go back to school, as many younger people without jobs have done. Even if he could afford it, economists say it is unclear whether older workers like him benefit much from more education.

[K] "It just doesn't make sense to offer retraining for people 55 and older," said Daniel Hamermesh, an economics professor. "Discrimination by age, long-term unemployment, and the fact that they're now at the end of the hiring queue just don't make it sensible to invest in them."

[L] Many displaced older workers are taking this message to heart and leaving the labor force entirely. The share of older people applying for Social Security early rose quickly during the recession as people sought whatever income they could find. The penalty they will pay is permanent, as retirees who take benefits at age 62 will receive as much as 30% less in each month's check for the rest of their lives than they would if they had waited until full retirement age (66 for those born after 1942).

[M] Those not yet eligible for Social Security are increasingly applying for another, comparable kind of income support that often goes to people who expect never to work again: disability benefits. More than one in eight people in their late 50s is now on some form of federal disability insurance program, according to Mark Duggan, chairman of the department of business economics and public policy at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

[N] The very oldest Americans, of course, were battered by some of the same ill winds that tormented those now nearing retirement, but at least the most senior were cushioned by a more readily available social safety net. More important, in a statistical twist, they may have actually benefited from the financial crisis in the most fundamental way: prolonged lives.

[O] Death rates for people over 65 have historically fallen during recessions, according to a November 2011 study by economists at the University of California, Davis. Why?The researchers argue that weak job markets push more workers into accepting relatively undesirable work at nursing homes, leading to better care for residents.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Greater mobility puts younger people at an advantage in seeking new jobs.
47. Many of the older workers laid off during the recession had to accept lower pay in their new jobs.
48. Those who has their jobs shortly before retirement age live a shorter-than-average life.
49. Seniors at nursing homes could benefit from the weak job market.
50. Age discrimination in employment makes it pointless retraining older workers.
51. According to recent reports and data analyses, boomers suffer most from the weak economy.
52. Unemployed boomers are at a disadvantage in job-hunting because employers tends to hire younger workers.
53. People in their fifties and early sixties bear the heaviest family burdens.
54. People who take benefits from Social Security before official retirement age will get much less for the rest of their lives.
55. Older workers' choice of jobs can be limited because of disability.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding

letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The rise of the Internet has been one of the most transformative developments in human history, comparable in impact to the invention of the printing press and the telegraph. Over two billion people worldwide now have access to vastly more information than ever before, and can communicate with each other instantly, often using Web-connected mobile devices they carry everywhere. But the Internet's tremendous impact has only just begun.

"Mass adoption of the Internet is driving one of the most exciting social, cultural, and political transformations in history, and unlike earlier periods of change, this time the effects are fully global," Schmidt and Cohen write in their new book *The New Digital Age*.

Perhaps the most profound changes will come when the five billion people worldwide who currently lack Internet access get online. The authors do an excellent job of examining the implications of the Internet revolution for individuals, governments, and institutions like the news media. But if the book has one major shortcoming, it's that authors don't spend enough time applying a critical eye to the role of Internet businesses in these sweeping changes.

In their book, the authors provide the most authoritative volume to date that describes—and more importantly predicts—how the Internet will shape our lives in the coming decades. They paint a picture of a world in which individuals, companies, institutions, and governments must deal with two realities, one physical, and one virtual.

At the core of the book is the idea that "technology is neutral, but people aren't." By using this concept as a starting point, the authors aim to move beyond the now familiar optimist vs. pessimist dichotomy (对立观点) that has characterized many recent debates about whether the rise of the Internet will ultimately be good or bad for society. In an interview with *TIME* earlier this week, Cohen said although he and his co-author are optimistic about many aspects of the Internet, they're also realistic about the risks and dangers that lie ahead when the next five billion people come online, particularly with respect to personal privacy and state surveillance (监视).

56. In what way is the rise of the Internet similar to the invention of the printing press

and the telegraph?

- A) It transforms human history.
- B) It facilitates daily communication.
- C) It is adopted by all humanity.
- D) It revolutionizes people's thinking.

57. How do Schmidt and Cohen describe the effects of the Internet?

- A) They are immeasurable.

-
- B) They are worldwide.
C) They are unpredictable.
D) They are contaminating.
58. In what respect is the book *The New Digital Age* considered inadequate?
A) It fails to recognize the impact of the Internet technology.
B) It fails to look into the social implications of the Internet.
C) It lacks an objective evaluation of the role of Internet businesses.
D) It does not address the technical aspects of Internet communication.
59. What will the future be like when everybody gets online?
A) People will be living in two different realities.
B) People will have equal access to information.
C) People don't have to travel to see the world.
D) People don't have to communicate face to face.
60. What does the passage say about the authors of *The New Digital Age*?
A) They leave many questions unanswered concerning the Internet.
B) They are optimistic about the future of the Internet revolution.
C) They have explored the unknown territories of the virtual world.
D) They don't take sides in analyzing the effects of the Internet.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In 1950, a young man would have found it much easier than it is today to get and keep a job in the auto industry. And in that year the average autoworker could meet monthly mortgage (抵押贷款) payments on an average home with just 13.4 percent of his take-home pay. Today a similar mortgage would claim more than twice that share of his monthly earnings.

Other members of the autoworker's family, however, might be less inclined to trade the present for the past. His retired parents would certainly have had less economic security back then. Throughout much of the 1960s, more than a quarter of men and women age 65 and older lived below the poverty level, compared to less than 10 percent in 2010.

In most states, his wife could not have taken out a loan or a card in her own name. In 42 states, a homemaker had no legal claim on the earnings of her husband. And nowhere did a wife have legal protection against family violence.

Most black workers would not want to return to a time when, on average, they earned 40 percent less than their white counterparts (职位相当的人), white racially restrictive agreements largely prevented them from buying into the suburban neighborhoods being built for white working-class families.

Today, new problems have emerged in the process of resolving old ones, but the solution is not to go back to the past. Some people may long for an era when divorce was still hard to come by. The spread of no-fault divorce has reduced the bargaining power of whichever spouse is more interested in continuing the relationship. And the breakup of such marriages has caused pain for many families.

The growing diversity of family life comes with new possibilities as well as new challenges. According to a recent poll, more than 80 percent of Americans believe that their current family is as close as the one in which they grew up, or closer. Finding ways to improve the life of the remaining 20 percent seems more realistic than trying to rest oean imaginary golden age.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What do we learn about American autoworkers in 1950?
- A) They had less job security than they do today.
 - B) It was not too difficult for them to buy a house.
 - C) Their earnings were worth twice as much as today.
 - D) They were better off than workers in other industries.
62. What does the author about retired people today?
- A) They invariably long to return to the golden past.
 - B) They do not depend so much on social welfare.
 - C) They feel more secure economically than in the past.
 - D) They are usually unwilling to live with their children.
63. Why couldn't black workers buy a house in a white suburban neighborhood?
- A) They lacked the means of transportation.
 - B) They were subjected to racial inequality.
 - C) They were afraid to break the law.
 - D) They were too poor to afford it.
64. What is the result of no-fault divorce?
- A) Divorce is easier to obtain.
 - B) Domestic violence is lessened.
 - C) It causes little pain to either side.
 - D) It contributes to social unrest.
65. What does the author suggest society do?
- A) Get prepared to face any new challenges.
 - B) Try to better the current social security.
 - C) Narrow the gap between blacks and whites.
 - D) Improve the lives of families with problems.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

越多的中国年轻人正对旅游产生兴趣，这是近年来的新趋势。年轻游客数量的不断增加，可以归因于他们迅速提高的收入和探索外部世界的好奇心。随着旅行多了，年轻人在大城市和著名景点花的时间少了，他们反而更为偏远的地方所吸引，有些人甚至选择长途背包旅行。最近调查显示，很多年轻人想要通过旅行体验不同的文化、丰富知识、拓宽视野。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2014 年 12 月英语四级考试真题试卷（2）

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay about a **course that has impressed you most in college**. You should state the reasons and write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) He was ordered to clear the apartment by his mother last time.
B) He has not cleared the apartment since his mother's visit.
C) He has cleared the apartment several times since his mother's visiting.
D) He asked his mother to clear the apartment last time.
2. A) They might as well catch the coming bus.
B) They will also miss the next bus.
C) They might as well take the next bus.
D) They hurry up to catch the coming bus.
3. A) She asked for a sick leave because of neck pain.
B) Mrs. Smith will take over her work for several days.
C) She has to do extra work for a few days.
D) Mrs. Smith was too busy to take over her work.

-
4. A) Change her job.
B) Sell her cafeteria.
C) Plant flowers.
D) Wash dishes.
5. A) He remembered to take the package to the post office.
B) He was told to have something wrong with his mind.
C) He is a deliver man working in the post office.
D) He failed to do what he promised to do.
6. A) The woman has a rule to select horror films.
B) The woman does not like horror films.
C) The woman cares much for horror films.
D) The woman like the film the man mentioned.
7. A) The speakers disagree with each other about love.
B) Love in the woman's eye is happy and sweet.
C) The speakers share a common view on love.
D) Love hurts the man from time to time.
8. A) Preparations for a forum.
B) Preparations for an interview.
C) Preparations for a banquet.
D) Preparations for making chairs.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) England. B) Scandinavia. C) South America. D) Scotland.
10. A) More women will stay at home.
B) More women will run for higher posts.
C) Marriages will be abolished.
D) More women will work outside the family.
11. A) Spending more time improving women's income.
B) Spending more time changing men's attitudes.
C) Spending more time improving marriage quality.
D) Spend more time changing women's attitudes.

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

12. A) In a restaurant.
B) In a meeting room.
C) In an office.
D) In a factory.
13. A) He is a salesman of J.R. Motors.
B) He is the boss of the restaurant.
C) He is the Managing Director of J.R. Motors.
D) He is the managing director of the big factory.
14. A) To get a good export agent.

-
- B) To expand the factory.
 - C) To get a good import agent.
 - D) To design a new product.
15. A) His family background.
- B) His reputation.
 - C) His designing talent.
 - D) His determination.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

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

16. A) How being an identical twin influences one's identity.
B) How twins are born and have the same identity.
C) Why many identical twins make different choices.
D) Why many identical twins don't live near each other.
17. A) They didn't meet each other for 4 months.
B) They grew up in different surroundings.
C) They were separated when they are 39 years old.
D) They all have two wives and two daughters.
18. A) They want to find out the relationship between environment and biology.
B) They want to find out the connection between hobby and personalities.
C) They want to find out the connection between surroundings and personality characteristics.
D) They want to find out the connection between communication and talents.

Passage Two

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

19. A) It isn't one of the cheapest ways of having a holiday.
B) It is the most comfortable ways of spending a holiday.
C) It is the most popular ways of having a holiday.
D) It is an inexpensive way of spending a holiday.
20. A) It is the frame tent for two people.
B) It consists of an inner and an outer tent.
C) It is the kind of the outer tent with a ground sheet.
D) It is comfortable with windows, kitchens and sitting rooms.

-
- 21. A) A ground sheet.
 - B) A bedroom extension.
 - C) A kitchen extension.
 - D) A water-proof sheet.

Passage Three

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

- 22. A) It covers 179 square miles.
- B) It is larger than New York City.
- C) It is located between France and Italy.
- D) It only covers 197 square miles.
- 23. A) Travelers were easy to reach the country.
- B) The living way of the people changed quickly.
- C) It has a small number of farmer population.
- D) It was cut off from the rest of the world.
- 24. A) The investment of tourism from its neighboring countries.
- B) The lowest import fees for tourists cheapest shopping.
- C) The building of roads connecting it with neighboring countries.
- D) The permission to visit so many ancient buildings.
- 25. A) They work in foreign business.
- B) They work in the tourist industry.
- C) They farm and raise sheep.
- D) They work in transportation industry.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Don't take many English courses, they won't help you get a decent job. Sign up for management classes, so you will be ready to join the family business when you graduate. Sound __26__? Many of us have heard suggestions like these __27__ by parents or others close to us. Such comments often seem quite reasonable. Why then? Should suggestions like these be taken with __28__? The reason is they relate to the decisions you should make. You are the one who must 29 their consequences. One of the worst reasons to follow a particular path in life is that other people want you to. Decisions that affect your life should be your decisions. Decisions you make after you've considered various __30__ and chosen the path that suits you best. Making your own decisions does not mean that you should __31__ the suggestions of others. For instance, your parents do have their own unique experiences that may

make their advice helpful and having __32__ in a great deal of your personal history. They may have a clear view of your strength and weaknesses. Still, their views are not necessarily accurate. They may still see you as a child __33__ caring and protection. Or they may see only your strength, or in some unfortunate cases they may __34__ only your flaws and shortcomings. People will always be giving your advice, ultimately though, you have to make your own __35__.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

For decades, Americans have taken for granted the United States' position in the development of new technologies. The innovations (创新) resulted from research and development during World War II and afterwards were __36__ to the prosperity of the nation in the second half of the 20th century. Those innovations, upon which virtually all aspects of __37__ society now depend, were possible because the United States __38__ then the world in mathematics and science education. Today, however, despite increasing demand for workers with strong skills in mathematics and science, the __39__ of degrees awarded in science, math, and engineering are decreasing.

The decline in degree production in what are called the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math) seems to be __40__ related to the comparatively weak performance by U.S. schoolchildren on international assessments of math and science. Many students entering college have weak skills in mathematics. According to the 2005 report of the Business-Higher Education Forum, 22 percent of college freshmen must take remedial (补习的) math __41__. and less than half of the students who plan to major in science or engineering __42__ complete a major in those fields.

The result has been a decrease in the number of American college graduates who have the skills, __43__ in mathematics, to power a workforce that can keep the country at the forefront (前沿) of innovation and maintain its standard of living. With the __44__ performance of American students in math and science has come increased competition from students from other countries that have strongly supported education in these areas. Many more students earn __45__ in the STEM

disciplines in developing countries, especially China, than in the United States.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- A) accelerating B) actually C) closely
D) contemporary E) courses F) critical
G) declining H) degrees I) especially
J) future K) led L) met
M) procedures N) proportions O) spheres

Section B

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

Ban Sugary Drinks that Will Add Fuel to the Obesity War

[A] On a train last Thursday, I sat opposite a man who was so fat he filled more than one seat. He was pale and disfigured and looked sick to death, which he probably was: obesity (肥胖症) leads to many nasty ways of dying. Looking around the carriage, I saw quite a few people like him, including a couple of fatty children with swollen cheeks pressing against their eyes. These people are part of what is without exaggeration an epidemic (流行病) of obesity.

[B] But it is quite unnecessary: there is a simple idea — far from new — that could spare millions of such people a lifetime of chronic (长期的) ill health, and at the same time save the National Health Service (NHS) at least £ 14 billion a year in England and Wales. There would, you might think, be considerable public interest in it. This simple idea is that sugar is as good — or as bad — as poison and should be avoided. It is pure, white and deadly, as Professor John Yudkin described it 40 years ago in a revolutionary book of that name. The subtitle was *How Sugar Is Killing Us*.

[C] In its countless hidden forms, in ready meals, junk food and sweet drinks, sugar leads to addiction (瘾), to hormonal upsets to the appetite, to metabolic (新陈代谢的) malfunctions and obesity and from there to type 2 diabetes (糖尿病) and its many horrible complications. If people really grasped that, they would try to kick the habit, particularly as Britain is the "fat man of Europe". They might even feel driven to support government measures to prevent people from consuming this deadly stuff. Yet so far this idea has met little but resistance.

[D] It is not difficult to imagine the vested interests (既得利益集团) lined up against any sugar control — all the food and drink manufacturers, processors, promoters and

retailers who make such easy pickings out of the magic powers of sugar. Then there are the liberals, with whom I would normally side, who protest that government regulation would be yet another instance of interference in our lives.

[E] That is true, but people should realize that you cannot have a welfare state without an nanny state (保姆国家), to some degree. If we are all to be responsible for one another's health insurance, through socialized medicine, then we are all closely involved in one another's health, including everyone's eating and drinking. That has already been admitted, finally, with smoking. But it has yet to be admitted with overeating, even though one in four adults in this country is obese and that number is predicted to double by the year 2050. Quite apart from anything else, obesity will cripple the NHS.

[F] Recently, though, there have been signs that the medical establishment is trying to sound the alarm. Last month the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges (AMRC) published a report saying that obesity is the greatest public health issue affecting the UK and urging government to do something.

[G] The report offers 10 recommendations, of which the first is imposing a tax of 20 percent on sugary drinks for at least a year, on top of the existing 20 percent value-added tax. That at least would be an excellent start. The amounts of sugar in soft drinks are horrifying, and turn straight to fat. As Professor Terence Stephenson, head of the AMRC, has said, sugary soft drinks are "the ultimate bad food. You are just consuming neat sugar. Your body didn't evolve to handle this kind of thing."

[H] Precisely. The risks of eating too much fat or salt (which are very different) pale into insignificance compared with the harm done by sugar. And it is everywhere.

[I] It is difficult to buy anything in a supermarket, other than plain, unprepared meat, fish or vegetables, that doesn't have a large amount of sugar in it. This has come about because the prevailing scientific views of the 1960s and 1970s ignored the evidence about sugar, and instead saw fat as the really serious risk, both to the heart and other organs, as well as the cause of obesity.

[J] The fashion was to avoid fat. But finding that food with much of its fat removed is not very appetizing, food producers turned to sugar as a magic alternative flavor enhancer, often in the forms of syrups (糖浆) that had recently been developed from corn, and put it generously into most prepared foods and soft drinks.

[K] This stuff is not just fattening. It is addictive. It interferes with the body's metabolism, possibly via the activity of an appetite-controlling hormone. There's plenty of evidence for this, for those who will accept the truth.

[L] Theoretically, people ought to make "healthy choices" and avoid overeating. But sugar additives are not easy to identify and are hard to avoid. So the snacking, over-drinking and over eating that makes people fat is not really their own fault: obesity is in large part something that is being done to them. It should be stopped, or rather the government should stop it.

[M] Going round my local supermarket, I am constantly astonished that it is still legal to sell all the poisons stacked high on the shelves. The problem is that they are worse than useless. They are poisonous. They are known to be addictive. They are known to make people obese. And giving small children sweet drinks or bottles of fake juice all day long is nothing less than child abuse.

[N] Clearly, the sale of such stuff ought to be illegal. I hate to think of yet more government regulation. But a bit of tax on sweet soda and a little more health education, a bit of cooking in schools and banning vending machines (自动售货机) here and there — as suggested try the AMRC report — is not going to achieve very much. Labelling is quite inadequate. What is needed is legislation banning high levels of sugary syrups used in foods and drinks.

[O] In June 2012, the then minister for public health said the government was not scared of the food industry and had not ruled out legislation, because of the costs of obesity to the NHS. However, nothing has happened yet. Why not have another Jammie Dodger biscuit and forget about it.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Avoiding over-consumption of sugar can improve people's health as well as save medical expenses.
47. Laws should be passed to make it illegal to produce overly sweet foods or drinks.
48. Giving small children sweet juices to drink all the time is equal to child abuse.
49. Looking around, the author found obesity quite widespread.
50. The number of obese people is expected to increase quickly in the next few decades.
51. If people really understood the horrible consequences of sugary foods and drinks, they would support government measures against sugar consumption.
52. It would be a very good beginning to improve an additional tax on sugary drinks.
53. The government has not yet taken any action to regulate sugar consumption although it indicated its intention to do so some time ago.
54. Sugar is far more harmful to health than fat and salt.
55. Consumers of sweet foods are not really to blame because they cannot tell what food is sugary.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

New Yorkers are gradually getting used to more pedaling passengers on those blazing blue Citi Bikes. But what about local bike shops? Is Citi Bike rolling up riders at their expense? At Gotham Bikes in Tribeca, manager W. Ben said the shop has seen an increase in its overall sales due to the bike-share program. "It's getting more people on the road," he said. James Ryan, an employee at Danny's Cycles in Gramercy said Citi Bike is a good option for people to ease into biking in a city famed for its traffic jams and aggressive drivers. "They can try out a bike without committing to buying one," he said.

Rentals are not a big part of the business at either Gotham Bikes or Danny's Cycles. But for Frank's Bike Shop, a small business on Grand St., the bike-share program has been bad news. Owner Frank Arroyo said his rental business has decreased by 90% since Citi Bike was rolled out last month. Arroyo's main rental customers are European tourists, who have since been drawn away by Citi Bikes. However, Ben said the bike-share is good for bike sales at his shop. "People have used the bike-share and realized how great it is to bike in the city, then decide that they want something nicer for themselves," he noted.

Christian Farrell of Waterfront Bicycle Shop, on West St. just north of Christopher St., said initially he was concerned about bike-share, though, he admitted, "I was happy to see people on bikes."

Farrell's early concerns were echoed by Andrew Crooks, owner of NYC Velo, at 64 Second Ave. "It seemed like a great idea, but one that would be difficult to implement," Crooks said of Citi Bike. He said he worried about inexperienced riders' lack of awareness of biking rules and strong negative reaction from non-cyclists. However, he said, it's still too early to tell if his business has been impacted. While it's possible bike-share will cause a drop in business, Crooks allowed that the idea is a positive step forward for New York City.

56. What is the author's chief concern about the increasing use of Citi Bikes in New York?

- A) How non-cyclists will respond to it.
- B) Whether local bike shops will suffer.
- C) Whether local bike businesses will oppose it.
- D) How the safety of bike riders can be ensured.

57. What happened to Gotham Bikes as a result of the bike-share program?

- A) It found its bike sales unaffected.
- B) It shifted its business to rentals.

-
- C) It saw its bike sales on the rise.
D) It rented more bikes to tourists.
58. Why is the bike-share program bad news for Frank's Bike Shop?
A) It cannot meet the demand of the bike-share program.
B) Its customers have been drawn away by Citi Bikes.
C) Its bike prices have to be lowered again and again.
D) It has to compete with the city's bike rental shops.

59. Why did Andrew Crooks think that the bike-share program would be difficult to execute?

- A) Inexperienced riders might break biking rules.
B) Conflicts might arise among bike rental shops.
C) Traffic conditions might worsen in the downtown area.
D) There are not enough lanes to accommodate the bikes.

60. What is the general attitude of the local bike shops towards Citi Bike?

- A) Wait and see. B) Negative. C) Indifferent. D) Approving.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Various studies have shown that increased spending on education has not led to measurable improvements in learning. Between 1980 and 2008, staff and teachers at U.S. public schools grew roughly twice as fast as students. Yet students showed no additional learning in achievement tests.

Universities show similar trends of increased administration personnel and costs without greater learning, as documented in Richard Arum and Josipa Roksa's recent book *Academically Adrift: Limited Learning on College Campuses*.

A survey shows that 63% of employers say that recent college graduates don't have the skills they need to succeed and 25% of employers say that entry-level writing skills are lacking.

Some simplistically attribute the decline in our public education system to the drain of the skilled students by private schools, but far more significant events were at work.

Public schools worked well until about the 1970s. In fact, until that time, public schools provided far better education than private ones. It was the underperforming students who were thrown out of public schools and went to private ones.

A prominent reason public schools did well was that many highly qualified women had few options for working outside the house other than being teachers or nurses. They accepted relatively low pay, difficult working conditions, and gave their very best.

Having such a large supply of talented women teachers meant that society could pay less for their services. Women's liberation opened up new professional opportunities for women, and, over time, some of the best left teaching as a career option, bringing about a gradual decline in the quality of schooling.

Also around that time, regulations, government, and unions came to dictate

pay, prevent adjustments, and introduce bureaucratic (官僚的) standard for adjustment. Large education bureaucracies and unions came to dominate the landscape, confusing activity with achievement. Bureaucrats regularly rewrite curriculums, talk nonsense about the theories of education, and require ever more administrators. The end result had been that, after all the spending, students have worse math and reading skills than both their foreign peers and earlier generations spending far less on education — as all the accumulating evidence now documents.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What do we learn from various studies on America's public education?
- A) Achievement tests have failed to truly reflect the quality of teaching.
 - B) Public schools lack the resources to compete with private schools.
 - C) Little improvement in education has resulted from increased spending.
 - D) The number of students has increased much faster than that of teachers.
62. How do some people explain the decline in public education?
- A) Government investment does not meet school's needs.
 - B) Skilled students are moving for private schools.
 - C) Qualified teachers are far from adequately paid.
 - D) Training of students' basic skills is neglected.
63. What was significant contribution to the past glory of public schools?
- A) Well-behaved students.
 - B) Efficient administration.
 - C) Talented women teachers.
 - D) Generous pay for teachers.
64. Why did some of the best women teachers leave teaching?
- A) New career opportunities were made available to them by women's liberation.
 - B) Higher academic requirements made it difficult for them to stay in their jobs.
 - C) They were unhappy with the bureaucratic administration in their schools.
 - D) The heavy teaching loads left them little time and energy for family life.
65. What does the author think is one of the results of government involvement in education?
- A) Increasing emphasis on theories of education.
 - B) Highly standardized teaching methods.
 - C) Students' improved academic performance.
 - D) An ever-growing number of administrators.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

大熊猫 (giant panda) 是一种温顺的动物, 长着独特的黑白皮毛。因其数量极少, 大熊猫已被列为濒危物种。大熊猫对于世界自然基金会(WWF)有着特殊意义。自 1961 年该基金会成立以来, 大熊猫就一直是它的徽标。大熊猫是熊科中最稀有

的成员，主要生活在中国西南部的森林里。目前，世界上大约有 1000 只大熊猫。这些以竹为食的动物正面临许多威胁。因此，确保大熊猫的生存比以往更重要。注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2014 年 12 月英语四级考试真题试卷 (3)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay about a campus activity that has benefited you most. You should state the reasons and write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) She will go purchase the gift herself.
B) The gift should not be too expensive.
C) The man is not good at balancing his budget.
D) They are going to Jane's house-warming party.
2. A) It takes patience to go through the statistics.
B) He has prepared the statistics for the woman.
C) The woman should take a course in statistics.
D) He is quite willing to give the woman a hand.

-
3. A) The man wants to make some change in the scripts.
B) The woman does not take the recording seriously.
C) They cannot begin their recording right away.
D) Page 55 is missing from the woman's scripts.
4. A) A significant event in July.
B) Preparations for a wedding.
C) The date of Carl's wedding.
D) The birthday of Carl's bride.
5. A) The man was in charge of scheduling meetings.
B) The man was absent from the weekly meeting.
C) The woman was annoyed at the man's excuse.
D) The woman forgot to tell the man in advance.
6. A) The woman is a marvelous cook.
B) The man cannot wait for his meal.
C) The woman has just bought an oven.
D) The man has to leave in half an hour.
7. A) Whether the man can keep his job.
B) Where the man got the bad news.
C) What items sell well in the store.
D) How she can best help the man.
8. A) The woman can sign up for a swimming class.
B) He works in the physical education department.
C) The woman has the potential to swim like a fish.
D) He would like to teach the woman how to swim.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He teaches in a law school.
B) He loves classical music.
D) He is a wonderful lecturer.
C) He is a diplomat.
10. A) Went to see a play.
B) Watched a soccer game.
C) Took some photos.
D) Attended a dance.
11. A) She decided to get married in three years.
B) Her mother objected to Eric's flying lessons.
C) She insisted that Eric pursue graduate studies.
D) Her father said she could marry Eric right away.

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

12. A) Editor. B) Teacher. C) Journalist. D) Typist.
13. A) The beautiful Amazon rainforests.

-
- B) A new railway under construction.
C) Big changes in the Amazon valley.
D) Some newly discovered scenic spot.
14. A) In news weeklies.
B) In newspapers' Sunday editions.
C) In a local evening paper.
D) In overseas editions of U.S. magazines.
15. A) To be employed by a newspaper.
B) To become a professional writer.
C) To sell her articles to news service.
D) To get her life story published soon.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

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

16. A) Nodding one's head.
B) Waving one's hand.
C) Holding up the forefinger.
D) Turning the right thumb down.
17. A) Looking away from them.
B) Forming a circle with fingers.
C) Bowing one's head to them.
D) Waving or pointing to them.
18. A) Looking one's superior in the eye.
B) Keeping one's arms folded while talking.
C) Showing the sole of one's foot to a guest.
D) Using a lot of gestures during a conversation.

Passage Two

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

19. A) They had to beg for food after the harvest.
B) They grew wheat and corn on a small farm.
C) They shared a small flat with their relatives.
D) The children walked to school on dirt roads.

-
20. A) Tour Ecuador's Andes Mountains.
B) Earn an annual income of \$2,800.
C) Purchase a plot to build a home on.
D) Send their children to school.
21. A) The achievements of the Trickle Up Program.
B) A new worldwide economic revolution.
C) Different forms of assistance to the needy.
D) The life of poor people in developing countries.

Passage Three

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

22. A) They are highly sensitive to cold.
B) They are vitally important to our life.
C) They are a living part of our body.
D) They are a chief source of our pain.
23. A) It has to be removed in time by a dentist.
B) It is a rare oral disease among old people.
C) It contains many nerves and blood vessels.
D) It is a sticky and colorless film on the teeth.
24. A) It can change into acids causing damage to their outer covering.
B) It greatly reduces their resistance to the attacks of bacteria.
C) It makes their nerves and blood vessels more sensitive to acid food.
D) It combines with food particles to form a film on their surface.
25. A) Food particles.
B) Gum disease.
C) Unhealthy living habits.
D) Chemical erosion.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Stunt people (替身演员) are not movie stars, but they are the hidden heroes of many movies.

They were around long before films. Even Shakespeare may have used them in fight scenes. To be good, a fight scene has to look real. Punches must __26__ enemies' jaws. Sword fights must be fought with __27__ swords. Several actors are usually in a

fight scene. Their moves must be set up so that no one gets hurt. It is almost like planning a dance performance.

If a movie scene is dangerous, stunt people usually __28__ the stars. You may think you see Tom Cruise running along the top of a train. But it is __29__ his stunt double. Stunt people must __30__ the stars they stand in for. Their height and build should be about the same. But when close-ups are needed, the film __31__ the star.

Some stunt people __32__ in certain kinds of scenes. For instance, a stunt woman named Jan Davis does all kinds of jumps. She has leapt from planes and even off the top of a waterfall. Each jump required careful planning and expert __33__.

Yakima Canutt was a famous cowboy stunt man. Among other stunts, he could jump from a second story window onto a horse's back. He __34__ the famous trick of sliding under a moving stagecoach. Canutt also __35__ a new way to make a punch look real. He was the only stunt man ever to get an Oscar.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

One principle of taxation, called the benefit principle, states that people should pay taxes based on the benefits they receive from government services. This principle tries to make public goods similar to __36__ goods. It seems reasonable that a person who often goes to the movies pays more in __37__ for movie tickets than a person who rarely goes. And __38__ a person who gets great benefit from a public good should pay more for it than a person who gets little benefit.

The gasoline tax, for instance, is sometimes __39__ using the benefits principle. In some states, __40__ from the gasoline tax are used to build and maintain roads. Because those who buy gasoline are the same people who use the roads, the gasoline tax might be viewed as a __41__ way to pay this government service.

The benefits principle can also be used to argue that wealthy citizens should

pay

higher taxes than poorer ones, __42__ because the wealthy benefit more from public services. Consider, for example, the benefits of police protection from __43__. Citizens with much to protect get greater benefit from police than those with less to protect. Therefore, according to the benefits principle, the wealthy should __44__ more than the poor to the cost of __45__ the police force. The same argument can be used for many other public services, such as fire protection, national defense, and the court system.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) adapt | B) contribute | C) exerting |
| D) expenses | E) fair | F) justified |
| G) maintaining | H) private | I) provided |
| J) revenues | K) similarly | L) simply |
| M) theft | N) total | O) wealth |

Section B

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

Growing Up Colored

[A] You wouldn't know Piedmont anymore—my Piedmont, I mean—the town in West Virginia where I learned to be a colored boy.

[B] The 1950s in Piedmont was a time to remember, or at least to me. People were always proud to be from Piedmont—lying at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the mighty Potomac. We knew God gave America no more beautiful location. In ever knew colored people anywhere who were crazier about mountains and water, flowers and trees, fishing and hunting. For as long as anyone could remember, we could out hunt, out shoot, and out swim the white boys in the valley.

[C] The social structure of Piedmont was something we knew like the back of our hands. It was an immigrant town; white Piedmont was Italian and Irish, with a handful of wealthy WASPs (盎格鲁撒克逊裔的白人新教徒) on East Hampshire Street, and "ethnic" neighborhoods of working-class people everywhere else, colored and white.

[D] For as long as anyone can remember, Piedmont's character has been completely bound up with the West vaco paper mill: its prosperous past and doubtful future. At first glance, the town is a typical dying mill center. Many once beautiful buildings

stand empty, evidencing a bygone time of spirit and pride. The big houses on East Hampshire Street are no longer proud, as they were when I was a kid.

[E] Like the Italians and the Irish, most of the colored people migrated to Piedmont at the turn of the 20th century to work at the paper mill, which opened in 1888. All the colored men at the paper mill worked on "the platform"—loading paper into trucks until the craft unions were finally integrated in 1968. Loading is what Daddy did every working day of his life. That's what almost every colored grown-up I knew did.

[F] Colored people lived in three neighborhoods that were clearly separated. Welcome to the Colored Zone, a large stretched banner could have said. And it felt good in there, like walking around your house in bare feet and underwear, or snoring right out loud on the couch in front of the TV—enveloped by the comforts of home, the warmth of those you love.

[G] Of course, the colored world was not so much a neighborhood as a condition of existence. And though our own world was seemingly self-contained, it impacted on the white world of Piedmont in almost every direction. Certainly, the borders of our world seemed to be impacted on when some white man or woman showed up where he or she did not belong, such as at the black Legion Hall. Our space was violated when one of them showed up at a dance or a party. The rhythms would be off. The music would sound not quite right: attempts to pat the beat off just so. Everybody would leave early.

[H] Before 1955, most white people were just shadowy presences in our world, vague figures of power like remote bosses at the mill or tellers at the bank. There were exceptions, of course, the white people who would come into our world in ritualized, everyday ways we all understood. Mr. Mail Man, Mr. Insurance Man, Mr. White-and-Chocolate Milk Man, Mr. Landlord Man, Mr. Police Man: we called white people by their trade, like characters in a mystery play. Mr. Insurance Man would come by every other week to collect premiums on college or death policies, sometimes 50 cents or less.

[I] "It's no disgrace to be colored," the black entertainer Bert Williams famously observed early in the century, "but it is awfully inconvenient." For most of my childhood, we couldn't eat in restaurants or sleep in hotels, we couldn't use certain bathrooms or try on clothes in stores. Mama insisted that we dress up when we went to shop. She was carefully dressed when she went to clothing stores, and wore white pads called shields under her arms so her dress or blouse would show no sweat. "We'd like to try this on," she'd say carefully, uttering her words precisely and properly. "We don't buy clothes we can't try on," she'd say when they declined, and we'd walk out in Mama's dignified (有尊严的) manner. She preferred to shop where we had an account and where everyone knew who she was.

[J] At the Cut-Rate Drug Store, no one colored was allowed to sit down at the counter or tables, with one exception: my father. I don't know for certain why Carl Dadisman, the owner, wouldn't stop Daddy from sitting down. But I believe it was in part because Daddy was so light-colored, and in part because, during his shift at the phone company, he picked up orders for food and coffee for the operators. Colored people were supposed to stand at the counter, get their food to go, and leave. Even when Young Doc Bess would set up the basketball team with free Cokes after one of many victories, the colored players had to stand around and drink out of paper cups while the white players and cheerleaders sat down in comfortable chairs and drank out of glasses.

[K] I couldn't have been much older than five or six as I sat with my father at the Cut-Rate one afternoon, enjoying two scoops of caramel ice cream. Mr. Wilson, astony-faced, brooding Irishman, walked by. "Hello, Mr. Wilson," my father said. "Hello, George."

[L] I was genuinely puzzled. Mr. Wilson must have confused my father with somebody else, but who? There weren't any Georges among the colored people in Piedmont. "Why don't you tell him your name, Daddy?" I asked loudly. "Your name isn't George." "He knows my name, boy," my father said after a long pause. "He calls all colored people George."

[M] I knew we wouldn't talk about it again; even at that age, I was given to understand that there were some subjects it didn't do to worry to death about. Now that I have children, I realize that what distressed my father wasn't so much the Mr. Wilsons of the world as the painful obligation to explain the racial facts of life to someone who hadn't quite learned them yet. Maybe Mr. Wilson couldn't hurt my father by calling him George; but I hurt him by asking to know why.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. The author felt as a boy that his life in a separated neighborhood was casual and cozy.
47. There is every sign of decline at the paper mill now.
48. One reason the author's father could sit and eat at the drug store was that he didn't look that dark.
49. Piedmont was a town of immigrants from different parts of the world.
50. In spite of the awful inconveniences caused by racial prejudice, the author's family managed to live a life of dignity.
51. The author later realized he had caused great distress to his father by asking why he was wrongly addressed.
52. The author took pride in being from Piedmont because of its natural beauty.
53. Colored people called white people by the business they did.

-
54. Colored people who lived in Piedmont did heavy manual jobs at the paper mill.
55. The colored people felt uneasy at the presence of the whites in their neighborhood.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Children are a delight. They are our future. But sadly, hiring someone to take care of them while you go to work is getting more expensive by the year.

Earlier this month, it was reported that the cost of enrolling an infant or small kid at a childcare center rose 3% in 2012, faster than the overall cost of living. There are now large strips of the country where daycare for an infant costs more than a tenth of the average married couple's income.

This is not necessarily a new trend, but it is a somewhat puzzling one. The price of professional childcare has been rising since the 1980s. Yet during that time, pay for professional childcare workers has stood still. Actually caregivers make less today, in real terms, than they did in 1990. Considering that labor costs are responsible for up to 80% of a daycare center's expenses, one would expect flat wages to have meant flat prices.

So who's to blame for higher childcare costs?

Childcare is a carefully regulated industry. States lay down rules about how many children each employee is allowed to watch over, the space care centers need per child, and other minute details. And the stricter the regulations, the higher the costs. If it has to hire a caregiver for every two children, it can't really achieve any economies of scale on labor to save money when other expenses go up. In Massachusetts, where childcare centers must hire one teacher for every three infants, the price of care averaged more than \$16,000 per year. In Mississippi, where centers must hire one teacher for every five infants, the price of care averaged less than \$5,000.

Unfortunately, I don't have all the daycare-center regulations handy. But I wouldn't be surprised if as the rules have become more elaborate, prices have risen. The trade off (交换) might be worth it in some cases; after all, the health and safety of children should probably come before cheap service. But certainly, it doesn't seem to be an accident that some of the cheapest daycare available is in the least regulated South.

56. What problem do parents of small kids have to face?
- A) The ever-rising childcare prices.
- B) The budgeting of family expenses.

-
- C) The balance between work and family.
D) The selection of a good daycare center.
57. What does the author feel puzzled about?
A) Why the prices of childcare vary greatly from state to state.
B) Why increased childcare prices have not led to better service.
C) Why childcare workers' pay has not increased with the rising childcare costs.
D) Why there is a severe shortage of childcare professional in a number of states.
58. What prevent childcare centers from saving money?
A) Steady increase in labor costs.
B) Strict government regulations.
C) Lack of support from the state.
D) High administrative expenses.
59. Why is the average cost of childcare in Mississippi much lower than in Massachusetts?
A) The overall quality of service is not as good.
B) Payments for caregivers there are not as high.
C) Living expenses there are comparatively low.
D) Each teacher is allowed to care for more kids.
60. What is the author's view on daycare service?
A) Caregivers should receive regular professional training.
B) Less elaborate rules about childcare might lower costs.
C) It is crucial to strike a balance between quality and costs.
D) It is better for different states to learn from each other.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Alex Pang's amusing new book *The Distraction Addiction* addresses those of us who feel panic without a cellphone or computer. And that, he claims, is pretty much all of us. When we're not online, where we spend four months annually, we're engaged in the stressful work of trying to get online.

The Distraction Addiction is not framed as a self-help book. It's a thoughtful examination of the danger of our computing overdose and a historical overview of how technological advances change consciousness. A "professional futurist", Pang urges an approach which he calls "contemplative (沉思的) computing." He asks that you pay full attention to "how your mind and body interact with computers and how your attention and creativity are influenced by technology."

Pang's first job is to free you from common misconception that doing two things at once allows you to get more done. What is commonly called multitasking is, in fact, switch-tasking, and its harmful effects on productivity are well documented. Pang doesn't advocate returning to a preinternet world. Instead, he asks you to "take a more ecological (生态的) view of your relationships with technologies and look for ways devices or media may be making specific tasks easier or faster but at the same time making your work and life harder."

The Distraction Addiction is particularly fascinating on how technologies have changed certain field of labor—often for the worse. For architects, computer-aided design has become essential but in some ways has cheapened the design process. As one architect puts it, "Architecture is first and foremost about thinking... and drawing is a more productive way of thinking" than computer-aided design. Somewhat less amusing are Pang's solutions for kicking the Internet habit. He recommends the usual behavior-modification approaches, familiar to anyone who has completed a quit-smoking program. Keep logs to study your online profile and decide what you can knock out, download a program like Freedom that locks you out of your browser, or take a "digital Sabbath (安息日)" ; "Unless you're a reporter or emergency-department doctor, you'll discover that your world doesn't fall apart when you go offline."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. Alex Pang's new book is aimed for readers who _____.
- A) find their work online too stressful
 - B) go online mainly for entertainment
 - C) are fearful about using the cellphone or computer
 - D) can hardly tear themselves away from the Internet
62. What does Alex Pang try to do in his new book?
- A) Offer advice on how to use the Internet effectively.
 - B) Warn people of the possible dangers of Internet use.
 - C) Predict the trend of future technological development.
 - D) Examine the influence of technology on the human mind.
63. What is the common view on multitasking?
- A) It enables people to work more efficiently.
 - B) It is in a way quite similar to switch-tasking.
 - C) It makes people's work and life even harder.
 - D) It distracts people's attention from useful work.
64. What does the author think of computer-aided design?
- A) It considerably cuts down the cost of building design.
 - B) It somewhat restrains architects' productive thinking.
 - C) It is indispensable in architects' work process.
 - D) It can free architects from laborious drawing.
65. What is Alex Pang's recommendation for Internet users?
- A) They use the Internet as little as possible.
 - B) They keep a record of their computer use time.
 - C) They exercise self-control over their time online.
 - D) They entertain themselves online on off-days only.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from

Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国的互联网社区是全世界发展最快的,2010年,中国约有4.2亿网民,而且人数还在迅速增长。互联网的日渐流行带来了重大的社会变化。中国网民往往不同于美国网民。美国网民更多的是受实际需要的驱使,用互联网为工具发电子邮件、买卖商品、做研究、规划旅程或付款。中国网民更多是出于社交原因使用互联网,因而更广泛的使用论坛、博客、聊天室等等。

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2014年6月大学英语四级考试真题(第1套)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following topic. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit your hometown, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then

mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) See a doctor about her strained shoulder.
B) Use a ladder to help her reach the tea.
C) Replace the cupboard with a new one.
D) Place the tea on a lower shelf next time.
2. A) At Mary Johnson's. C) In an exhibition hall.
B) At a painter's studio. D) Outside an art gallery.
3. A) The teacher evaluated lacks teaching experience.
B) She does not quite agree with what the man said.
C) The man had better talk with the students himself.
D) New students usually cannot offer a fair evaluation.
4. A) He helped Doris build up the furniture.
B) Doris helped him arrange the furniture.
C) Doris fixed up some of the bookshelves.
D) He was good at assembling bookshelves.
5. A) He doesn't get on with the others. C) He has been taken for a fool.
B) He doesn't feel at ease in the firm. D) He has found a better position.
6. A) They should finish the work as soon as possible.
B) He will continue to work in the garden himself.
C) He is tired of doing gardening on weekends.
D) They can hire a gardener to do the work.
7. A) The man has to get rid of the used furniture.
B) The man's apartment is ready for rent.
C) The furniture is covered with lots of dust.
D) The furniture the man bought is inexpensive.
8. A) The man will give the mechanic a call.
B) The woman is waiting for a call.
C) The woman is doing some repairs.
D) The man knows the mechanic very well.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) She had a job interview to attend.
B) She was busy finishing her project.
C) She had to attend an important meeting.
D) She was in the middle of writing an essay.
10. A) Accompany her roommate to the classroom.

-
- B) Hand in her roommate's application form.
C) Submit her roommate's assignment.
D) Help her roommate with her report.
11. A) Where Dr. Ellis's office is located. C) Directions to the classroom building.
B) When Dr. Ellis leaves his office. D) Dr. Ellis's schedule for the afternoon.

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

12. A) He finds it rather stressful. C) He can handle it quite well.
B) He is thinking of quitting it. D) He has to work extra hours.
13. A) The 6:00 one. C) The 7:00 one.
B) The 6:30 one. D) The 7:30 one.
14. A) It is an awful waste of time.
B) He finds it rather unbearable.
C) The time on the train is enjoyable.
D) It is something difficult to get used to.
15. A) Reading newspapers. C) Listening to the daily news.
B) Chatting with friends. D) Planning the day's work.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

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

16. A) Ignore small details while reading.
B) Read at least several chapters at one sitting.
C) Develop a habit of reading critically.
D) Get key information by reading just once or twice.
17. A) Choose one's own system of marking.
B) Underline the key words and phrases.
C) Make as few marks as possible.
D) Highlight details in a red color.
18. A) By reading the textbooks carefully again.
B) By reviewing only the marked parts.

-
- C) By focusing on the notes in the margins.
 - D) By comparing notes with their classmates.

Passage Two

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

- 19. A) The sleep a person needs varies from day to day.
- B) The amount of sleep for each person is similar.
- C) One can get by with a couple of hours of sleep.
- D) Everybody needs some sleep for survival.
- 20. A) It is a made-up story. C) It is a rare exception.
- B) It is beyond cure. D) It is due to an accident.
- 21. A) His extraordinary physical condition.
- B) His mother's injury just before his birth.
- C) The unique surroundings of his living place.
- D) The rest he got from sitting in a rocking chair.

Passage Three

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

- 22. A) She invested in stocks and shares on Wall Street.
- B) She learned to write for financial newspapers.
- C) She developed a strong interest in finance.
- D) She tenderly looked after her sick mother.
- 23. A) She made a wise investment in real estate.
- B) She sold the restaurant with a substantial profit.
- C) She got 1.5 million dollars from her ex-husband.
- D) She inherited a big fortune from her father.
- 24. A) She was extremely mean with her money.
- B) She was dishonest in business dealings.
- C) She frequently ill-treated her employees.
- D) She abused animals including her pet dog.
- 25. A) She made a big fortune from wise investment.
- B) She built a hospital with her mother's money.
- C) She made huge donations to charities.
- D) She carried on her family's tradition.

Section C

Direction: In the section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time,

you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Among the kinds of social gestures most significant for second-language teachers are those which are __(26)__ in form but different in meaning in the two cultures. For example, a Colombian who wants someone to __(27)__ him often signals with a hand movement in which all the fingers of one hand, cupped, point downward as they move rapidly __(28)__. Speakers of English have a similar gesture through the hand may not be cupped and the fingers may be held more loosely, but for them the gesture means goodbye or go away, quite the __(29)__ of the Colombian gesture. Again, in Colombian, a speaker of English would have to know that when he __(30)__ height he must choose between different gestures depending on whether he is __(31)__ a human being or an animal. If he keeps the palm of the hand __(32)__ the floor, as he would in his own culture when making known the height of a child, for example, he will very likely be greeted by laughter, in Colombia this gesture is __(33)__ for the description of animals. In order to describe human beings he should keep the palm of his hand __(34)__ to the floor. Substitutions of one gesture for the other often create not only humorous but also __(35)__ moment. In both of the examples above, speakers from two different cultures have the same gesture, physically, but its meaning differs sharply.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Many Brazilians cannot read. In 2000, a quarter of those aged 15 and older were functionally illiterate (文盲). Many 36 do not want to. Only one literate adult in three reads books. The 37 Brazilian reads 1.8 non-academic books a year, less than half the figure in Europe and the United States. In a recent survey of reading habits, Brazilians came 27th out of 30 countries. Argentines, their neighbors, 38 18th.

The government and businesses are all struggling in different ways to change this. On March 13 the government 39 a National Plan for Books and Reading. This seeks to boost reading, by founding libraries and financing publishers among other

things.

One discouragement to reading is that books are 40. Most books have small print-runs, pushing up their price.

But Brazilians' indifference to books has deeper roots. Centuries of slavery meant the counties leaders long 41 education. Primary schooling became universal only in the 1990s.

All this me Brazil's book market has the biggest growth 42 in the western world.

But reading is a difficult habit to form. Brazilians bought fewer books in 2004, 89 million, including textbooks 43 by the government, than they did in 1991. Last year the director of Brazil's national library 44. He complained that he had half the librarians he needed and termites (白蚁) had eaten much of the 45. That ought to be a cause for national shame.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) average | B) collection | C) distributed |
| D) exhibition | E) expensive | F) launched |
| G) named | H) neglected | I) normal |
| J) particularly | K) potential | L) quit |
| M) ranked | N) simply | O) treasured |

Section B

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

The Touch-Screen Generation

A) On a chilly day last spring, a few dozen developers of children's apps (应用程序) for phones and tablets (平板电脑) gathered at an old beach resort in Monterey, California, to show off their games. The gathering was organized by Warren Buckleitner, a longtime reviewer of interactive children's media. Buckleitner spent the breaks testing whether his own remote-control helicopter could reach the hall's second story, while various children who had come with their parents looked up in awe (敬畏) and delight. But mostly they looked down, at the iPads and other tablets displayed around the hall like so many open boxes of candy. I walked around and talked with developers, and several quoted a famous saying of Maria Montessori's, "The hands are the instruments of man's intelligence."

B) What, really, would Maria Montessori have made of this scene? The 30 or so children here were not down at the shore poking (戳) their fingers in the sand or running them along stones or picking seashells. Instead they were all inside, alone or in groups of two or three, their faces a few inches from a screen, their hands doing things Montessori surely did not imagine.

C) In 2011, the American Academy of Pediatrics updated its policy on very young children and media. In 1999, the group had discouraged television viewing for children younger than 2, citing research on brain development that showed this age group's critical need for "direct interactions with parents and other significant care givers." The updated report began by acknowledging that things had changed significantly since then. In 2006, 90% of parents said that their children younger than 2 consumed some form of electronic media. Nevertheless, the group took largely the same approach it did in 1999, uniformly discouraging passive media use, on any type of screen, for these kids. (For older children, the academy noted, "high-quality programs" could have "educational benefits.") The 2011 report mentioned "smart cell phone" and "new screen" technologies, but did not address interactive apps. Nor did it bring up the possibility that has likely occurred to those 90% of American parents that some good might come from those little swiping (在电子产品上刷) fingers.

D) I had come to the developers' conference partly because I hoped that this particular set of parents, enthusiastic as they were about interactive media, might help me out of this problem, that they might offer some guiding principle for American parents who are clearly never going to meet the academy's ideals, and at some level do not want to. Perhaps this group would be able to express clearly some benefits of the new technology that the more cautious doctors weren't ready to address.

E) I fell into conversation with a woman who had helped develop Montessori Letter Sounds, an app that teaches preschoolers the Montessori methods of spelling. She was a former Montessori teacher and a mother of four. I myself have three children who are all fans of the touch screen. What games did her kids like to play, I asked, hoping for suggestions I could take home.

"They don't play all that much."

Really? Why not?

"Because I don't allow it. We have a rule of no screen time during the week, unless it's clearly educational."

No screen time? None at all? That seems at the outer edge of restrictive, even by the standards of overcontrolling parents.

"On the weekends, they can play. I give them a limit of half an hour and then stop. Enough."

F) Her answer so surprised me that I decided to ask some of the other developers who were also parents what their domestic ground rules for screen time were. One said only on airplanes and long car rides. Another said Wednesdays and weekends, for half an hour. The most permissive said half an hour a day, which was about my rule at home. At one point I sat with one of the biggest developers of e-book apps for kids, and his family. The small kid was starting to fuss in her high chair, so the mom stuck an iPad in front of her and played a short movie so everyone else could enjoy their lunch. When she saw me watching, she gave me the universal tense look of mothers who feel they are being judged. “At home,” she assured me, “I only let her watch movies in Spanish.”

G) By their reactions, these parents made me understand the problem of our age: as technology becomes almost everywhere in our lives. American parents are becoming more, not less, distrustful of what it might be doing to their children. Technological ability has not, for parents, translated into comfort and ease. On the one hand, parents want their children to swim expertly in the digital stream that they will have to navigate (航行) all their lives; on the other hand, they fear that too much digital media, too early, will sink them. Parents end up treating tablets as precision surgical (外科的) instruments, devices that might perform miracles for their child's IQ and help him win some great robotics competition—but only if they are used just so. Otherwise, their child could end up one of those sad, pale creatures who can't make eye contact and has a girlfriend who lives only in the virtual world.

H) Norman Rockwell, a 20th-century artist, never painted Boy Swiping Finger on Screen, and our own vision of a perfect childhood has never been adjusted to accommodate that now-common scene. Add to that our modern fear that every parenting decision may have lasting consequences - that every minute of enrichment lost or mindless entertainment indulged (放纵的) will add up to some permanent handicap (障碍) in the future—and you have deep guilt and confusion. To date, no body of research has proved that the iPad will make your preschooler smarter or teach her to speak Chinese, or alternatively that it will rust her nervous system the device has been out for only three years, not much more than the time it takes some academics to find funding and gather research subjects. So what is a parent to do?

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

46. The author attended the conference, hoping to find some guiding principles for parenting in the electronic age.

47. American parents are becoming more doubtful about the benefits technology is said to bring to their children.

48. Some experts believe that human intelligence develops by the use of hands.

49. The author found a former Montessori teacher exercising strict control over her

kids, screen time.

50. Research shows interaction with people is key to babies' brain development.

51. So far there has been no scientific proof of the educational benefits of iPads.

52. American parents worry that overuse of tablets will create problems with their kids' interpersonal relationships.

53. The author expected developers of children's apps to specify the benefits of the new technology.

54. The kids at the gathering were more fascinated by the iPads than by the helicopter.

55. The author permits her children to use the screen for at most half an hour a day.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

When young women were found to make only 82 percent of what their male peers do just one year out of college, many were at a loss to explain it.

All the traditional reasons put forward to interpret the pay gap—that women fall behind when they leave the workforce to raise kids, for example, or that they don't seek as many management roles—failed to justify this one. These young women didn't have kids yet. And because they were just one year removed from their undergraduate degrees, few of these women yet had the chance to go after (much less decline) leadership roles.

But there are other reasons why the pay gap remains so persistent. The first is that no matter how many women may be getting college degrees, the university experience is still an unequal one. The second is that our higher education system is not designed to focus on the economic consequences of our students' years on campus.

Now that women are the majority of college students and surpass men in both the number of undergraduate and advanced degrees awarded, one might think the college campus is a pretty equal place. It is not. Studies show that while girls do better than boys in high school, they start to trail off during their college years. They enroll in different kinds of classes, tend to major in less rigorous (非常严格的) subjects, and generally head off with less ambitious plans.

As a result, it's not surprising that even the best educated young women enter the workplace with a slight disadvantage. Their college experience leaves them somewhat confused, still stumbling (栽倒) over the dilemmas their grandmothers'

generation sought to destroy. Are they supposed to be pretty or smart? Strong or sexy (性感的)? All their lives, today's young women have been pushed to embrace both perfection and passion to pursue science and sports, math and theater and do it all as well as they possibly can. No wonder they are not negotiating for higher salaries as soon as they get out of school. They are too exhausted, and too scared of failing.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. Traditionally, it is believed that women earn less than men because_____.
- A) they have failed to take as many rigorous courses
 - B) they do not feel as fit for management roles
 - C) they feel obliged to take care of their kids at home
 - D) they do not exhibit the needed leadership qualities
57. What does the author say about America's higher education system?
- A) It does not offer specific career counseling to women.
 - B) It does not consider its economic impact on graduates.
 - C) It does not take care of women students' special needs.
 - D) It does not encourage women to take rigorous subjects.
58. What does the author say about today's college experience?
- A) It is different for male and female students.
 - B) It is not the same as that of earlier generations.
 - C) It is more exhausting than most women expect.
 - D) It is not so satisfying to many American students.
59. What does the author say about women students in college?
- A) They have no idea how to bring out their best.
 - B) They drop a course when they find it too rigorous.
 - C) They are not as practical as men in choosing courses.
 - D) They don't perform as well as they did in high school.
60. How does the author explain the pay gap between men and women fresh from college?
- A) Women are too worn out to be ambitious.
 - B) Women are not ready to take management roles.
 - C) Women are caught between career and family.
 - D) Women are not good at negotiating salaries.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Reading leadership literature, you'd sometimes think that everyone has the potential to be an effective leader.

I don't believe that to be true. In fact, I see way fewer truly effective leaders than I see people stuck in positions of leadership who are sadly incompetent and

seriously misguided about their own abilities.

Part of the reason this happens is a lack of honest self-assessment by those who aspire to (追求) leadership in the first place.

We've all met the type of individual who simply must take charge. Whether it's a decision-making session, a basketball game, or a family outing, they can't help grabbing the lead dog position and clinging on to it for dear life. They believe they're natural born leaders.

Truth is, they're nothing of the sort. True leaders don't assume that it's their divine (神圣的) right to take charge every time two or more people get together. Quite the opposite. A great leader will assess each situation on its merits, and will only take charge when their position, the situation, and or the needs of the moment demand it.

Many business executives confuse leadership with action. They believe that constant motion somehow generates leadership as a byproduct. Faced with any situation that can't be solved by the sheer force of activity, they generate a dust cloud of impatience. Their one leadership tool is volume: if they think you aren't working as hard as they think you should, their demands become increasingly louder and harsher.

True leaders understand the value of action, of course, but it isn't their only tool. In fact, it isn't ever their primary tool. Great leaders see more than everyone else: answers, solutions, patterns, problems, opportunities. They know it's vitally important to do, but they also know that thinking, understanding, reflection and interpretation are equally important.

If you're too concerned with outcomes to the extent that you manipulate and intimidate others to achieve those outcomes, then you aren't leading at all, you're dictating. A true leader is someone who develops his or her team so that they can and do hit their targets and achieve their goals.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What does the author think of the leaders he knows?

- A) Many of them are used to taking charge.
- B) Few of them are equal to their positions.
- C) Many of them fail to fully develop their potential.
- D) Few of them are familiar with leadership literature.

62. Why are some people eager to grab leadership positions?

- A) They believe they have the natural gift to lead.
- B) They believe in what leadership literature says.
- C) They have proved competent in many situations.
- D) They derive great satisfaction from being leaders.

63. What characterizes a great leader according to the author?

- A) Being able to take prompt action when chances present themselves.
- B) Having a whole-hearted dedication to their divine responsibilities.

-
- C) Having a full understanding of their own merits and weaknesses.
D) Being able to assess the situation carefully before taking charge.
64. How will many business executives respond when their command fails to generate action?
A) They reassess the situation at hand. C) They resort to any tool available.
B) They become impatient and rude. D) They blame their team members.
65. What is the author's advice to leaders?
A) Concentrate on one specific task at a time.
B) Use different tools to achieve different goals.
C) Build up a strong team to achieve their goals.
D) Show determination when faced with tough tasks.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

中国应进一步发展核能，因为核电目前只占其总发电量的 2%。该比例在所有核国家中居第 30 位，几乎是最低的。

2011 年 3 月日本核电站事故后，中国的核能开发停了下来，中止审批新的核电站，并开展全国性的核安全险查。到 2012 年 10 月，审批才又谨慎地恢复。随着技术和安全措施的改进，发生核事故的可能性完全可以降到最低程度。换句话说，核能是可以安全开发和利用的。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2014年6月大学英语四级考试真题(第二套)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following topic. You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit your campus, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then

mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) They came in five different colors.
B) They were good value for money.
C) They were a very good design.
D) They were sold out very quickly.
2. A) Ask her roommate not to speak loudly on the phone.
B) Ask her roommate to make her phone calls outside.
C) Go and find a quieter place to review her lessons.
D) Report her problem to the dorm management.
3. A) The washing machine is totally beyond repair.
B) He will help Wendy prepare her annual report.
C) Wendy should give priority to writing her report.
D) The washing machine should be checked annually.
4. A) The man fell down when removing the painting.
B) The wall will be decorated with a new painting.
C) The woman likes the painting on the wall.
D) The painting is now being reframed.
5. A) It must be missing.
B) It was left in the room.
C) The man took it to the market.
D) She placed it on the dressing table.
6. A) Go to a play.
B) Meet Janet.
C) Book some tickets.
D) Have a get-together.
7. A) One box of books is found missing.
B) Some of the boxes arrived too late.
C) Replacements have to be ordered.
D) Some of the books are damaged.
8. A) The man will pick up Professor Johnson at her office.
B) The man did not expect his paper to be graded so soon.
C) Professor Johnson has given the man a very high grade.
D) Professor Johnson will talk to each student in her office.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) To buy a present for his friend who is getting married.
B) To find out the cost for a complete set of cookware.
C) To see what he could ask his friends to buy for him.
D) To make inquiries about the price of an electric cooker.
10. A) To teach him how to use the kitchenware.
B) To discuss cooking experiences with him.

-
- C) To tell him how to prepare delicious dishes.
 - D) To recommend suitable kitchenware to him.
 - 11.A) There are so many different sorts of knives.
 - B) Cooking devices are such practical presents.
 - C) A mixer can save so much time in making cakes.
 - D) Saucepans and frying pans are a must in the kitchen.

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

- 12.A) Some new problems in her work.
- B) Cooperation with an international bank.
- C) Her chance for promotion in the bank.
- D) Her intention to leave her present job.
- 13.A) The World Bank.
- B) Bank of Washington.
- C) A US finance corporation.
- D) An investment bank in New York.
- 14.A) Supervising financial transactions.
- B) Taking charge of public relations.
- C) Making loans to private companies in developing countries.
- D) Offering service to international companies in the United States.
- 15.A) It is a first major step to realizing the woman's dream.
- B) It is an honor for the woman and her present employer.
- C) It is a loss for her current company.
- D) It is really beyond his expectation.

Section B

Passage One

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

- 16.A) Carry out a thorough checkup.
- B) Try to keep the gas tank full.
- C) Keep extra gas in reserve.
- D) Fill up the water tank.
- 17.A) Attempting to leave your car to seek help.
- B) Opening a window a bit to let in fresh air.
- C) Running the engine every now and then.
- D) Keeping the heater on for a long time.
- 18.A) It exhausts you physically.
- B) It makes you fall asleep easily.
- C) It causes you to lose body heat.
- D) It consumes too much oxygen.

Passage Two

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

- 19.A) They are very generous in giving gifts.
- B) They refuse gifts when doing business.
- C) They regard gifts as a token of friendship.
- D) They give gifts only on special occasions.
- 20.A) They enjoy giving gifts to other people.
- B) They spend a lot of time choosing gifts.
- C) They have to follow many specific rules.
- D) They pay attention to the quality of gifts.
- 21.A) Gift-giving plays an important role in human relationships.
- B) We must be aware of cultural differences in giving gifts.
- C) We must learn how to give gifts before going abroad.
- D) Reading extensively makes one a better gift-giver.

Passage Three

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

- 22.A) It reflects American people's view of French politics.
- B) It is first published in Washington and then in Paris.
- C) It explains American politics to the French public.
- D) It is popular among French government officials.
- 23.A) Work on her column.
- B) Do housework at home.
- C) Entertain her guests.
- D) Go shopping downtown.
- 24.A) To report to her newspaper.
- B) To refresh her French.
- C) To visit her parents.
- D) To meet her friends.
- 25.A) She might be recalled to France.
- B) She might change her profession.
- C) She might close her Monday column.
- D) She might be assigned to a new post.

Section C

Direction: In the section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

According to American law, if someone is accused of a crime, he is considered

__26__ until the court proves the person is guilty.

To arrest a person, the police have to be reasonably sure that a crime has been __27__. The police must give the suspect the reasons why they are arresting him and tell him his rights under the law. Then the police take the suspect to the police station, where the name of the person and the __28__ against him are formally listed.

The next step is for the suspect to go before a judge. The judge decides whether the suspect should be kept in jail or __29__. If the suspect has no previous criminal record and the judge feels that he will return to court __30__ run away. He can go free. Otherwise, the suspect must put up bail (保释金). At this time, too, the judge will __31__ a court lawyer to defend the suspect if he can't afford one.

The suspect returns to court a week or two later. A lawyer from the district attorney's office presents a case against the suspect. The attorney may present __32__ as well as witnesses. The judge then decides whether there is enough reason to __33__.

The American justice system is very complex and sometimes operates slowly. However, every step is __34__ to protect the rights of the people. These individual rights are the __35__ of the American government.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Global warming is a trend toward warmer conditions around the world. Part of the warming is natural; we have experienced a 20,000 -year -long warming as the last ice age ended and the ice __36__ away. However, we have already reached temperatures that are in __37__ with other minimum-ice periods, so continued warming is likely not natural. We are __38__ to a predicted worldwide increase in temperatures __39__ between 1°C and 6°C over the next 100 years. The warming will be more __40__ in some areas, less in others, and some places may even cool off. Likewise, the __41__ of this warming will be very different depending on where you are—coastal areas must worry about rising sea levels, while Siberia and northern Canada may become more habitable (宜居的) and __42__ for humans than these areas are now.

The fact remains, however, that it will likely get warmer, on __43__, everywhere. Scientists are in general agreement that the warmer conditions we have been experiencing are at least in part the result of a human-induced global warming trend. Some scientists __44__ that the changes we are seeing fall within the range of random (无规律的) variation—some years are cold, others warm, and we have just had an unremarkable string of warm years__45__—but that is becoming an increasingly rare interpretation in the face of continued and increasing warm conditions.

- A) appealing B) average C)contributing D)dramatic
- E) frequently F) impact
- G) line H) maintain
- I) melted J) persist
- K) rangingL) recently
- M) resolvedN) sensible
- O) shock

Section B

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

[A] Amazon, by far the largest bookseller in the country, reported on May 19 that it is now selling more books in its electronic Kindle format than in the old paper-and-ink format. That is remarkable, considering that the Kindle has only been around for four years. E-books now account for 14 percent of all book sales in the country and are increasing far faster than overall book sales. E-book sales are up 146 percent over last year, while hardback sales increased 6 percent and paperbacks decreased 8 percent.

[B] Does this spell the doom of the physical book? Certainly not immediately, and perhaps not at all. What it does mean is that the book business will go through a transformation in the next decade or so more profound than any it has seen since Gutenberg introduced printing from moveable type in the 1450s.

[C] Physical books will surely become much rarer in the marketplace. Mass market paperbacks, which have been declining for years anyway, will probably disappear, as will hardbacks for mysteries, thrillers, “romance fiction,” etc. Such books, which only rarely end up in permanent collections, either private or public, will probably only be available as e-books within a few years. Hardback and trade paperbacks for “serious” nonfiction and fiction will surely last longer. Perhaps it will become the mark of an author to reckon with that he or she is still published in hard copy.

[D] As for children's books, who knows? Children's books are like dog food in that the purchasers are not the consumers, so the market (and the marketing) is inherently strange.

[E] For clues to the book's future, let's look at some examples of technological change and see what happened to the old technology.

[F] One technology replaces another only because the new technology is better, cheaper, or both. The greater the difference, the sooner and more thoroughly the new technology replaces the old. Printing with moveable type on paper dramatically reduced the cost of producing a book compared with the old-fashioned ones handwritten on vellum, which comes from sheepskin. A Bible—to be sure, a long book—required vellum made from 300 sheepskins and countless man-hours of labor. Before printing arrived, a Bible cost more than a middle-class house. There were perhaps 50,000 books in all of Europe in 1450. By 1500 there were 10 million.

[G] But while printing quickly caused the hand written book to die out, handwriting lingered on (继续存在) well into the 16th century. Very special books are still occasionally produced on vellum, but they are one-of-a-kind show pieces.

[H] Sometimes a new technology doesn't drive the old one out, but only parts of it while forcing the rest to evolve. The movies were widely predicted to drive live theater out of the marketplace, but they didn't, because theater turned out to have qualities movies could not reproduce. Equally, TV was supposed to replace movies but, again, did not.

[I] Movies did, however, fatally impact some parts of live theater. And while TV didn't kill movies, it did kill second-rate pictures, shorts, and cartoons.

[J] Nor did TV kill radio. Comedy and drama shows ("Jack Benny," "Amos and Andy," "The Shadow") all migrated to television. But because you can't drive a car and watch television at the same time, rush hour became radio's prime, while music, talk, and news radio greatly enlarged their audiences. Radio is today a very different business than in the late 1940s and a much larger one.

[K] Sometimes old technology lingers for centuries because of its symbolic power. Mounted cavalry (骑兵) replaced the chariot (二轮战车) on the battlefield around 1000 BC. But chariots maintained their place in parades and triumphs right up until the end of the Roman Empire 1,500 years later. The sword hasn't had a military function for a hundred years, but is still part of an officer's full-dress uniform, precisely because a sword always symbolized "an officer and a gentleman."

[L] Sometimes new technology is a little cranky (不稳定的) at first. Television repairman was a common occupation in the 1950s, for instance. And so the old

technology remains as a backup. Steamships captured the North Atlantic passenger business from sail in the 1840s because of its much greater speed. But steamships didn't lose their sails until the 1880s, because early marine engines had a nasty habit of breaking down. Until ships became large enough (and engines small enough) to mount two engines side by side, they needed to keep sails. (The high cost of steam and the lesser need for speed kept the majority of the world's ocean freight moving by sail until the early years of the 20th century.)

[M] Then there is the fireplace. Central heating was present in every upper-and middle-class home by the second half of the 19th century. But functioning fireplaces remain to this day a powerful selling point in a house or apartment. I suspect the reason is a deep-rooted love of the fire. Fire was one of the earliest major technological advances for humankind, providing heat, protection, and cooked food (which is much easier to eat and digest). Human control of fire goes back far enough (over a million years) that evolution could have produced a genetic leaning towards fire as a central aspect of human life.

[N] Books—especially books the average person could afford—haven't been around long enough to produce evolutionary change in humans. But they have a powerful hold on many people nonetheless, a hold extending far beyond their literary content. At their best, they are works of art and there is a tactile (触觉的) pleasure in books necessarily lost in e-book versions. The ability to quickly thumb through pages is also lost. And a room with books in it induces, at least in some, a feeling not dissimilar to that of a fire in the fireplace on a cold winter's night.

[O] For these reasons I think physical books will have a longer existence as a commercial product than some currently predict. Like swords, books have symbolic power. Like fireplaces, they induce a sense of comfort and warmth. And, perhaps, similar to sails, they make a useful back-up for when the lights go out.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.
47. Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.
48. The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.
49. Contrary to many people's prediction of its death, the film industry survived.
50. Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.
51. Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.
52. The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.
53. A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.
54. Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.

55. A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The question of whether our government should promote science and technology or the liberal arts in higher education isn't an either/or proposition(命题), although the current emphasis on preparing young Americans for STEM (science, technology, engineering, maths) -related fields can make it seem that way.

The latest congressional report acknowledges the critical importance of technical training, but also asserts that the study of the humanities (人文学科)and social sciences must remain central components of America's educational system at all levels. Both are critical to producing citizens who can participate effectively in our democratic society, become innovative (创新的)leaders, and benefit from the spiritual enrichment that the reflection on the great ideas of mankind over time provides.

Parents and students who have invested heavily in higher education worry about graduates' job prospects as technological advances and changes in domestic and global markets transform professions in ways that reduce wages and cut jobs. Under these circumstances, it's natural to look for what may appear to be the most "practical" way out of the problem. "Major in a subject designed to get you a job" seems the obvious answer to some, though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in the humanities characterized as "soft" often, in fact, lead to employment and success in the long run. Indeed, according to surveys, employers have expressed a preference for students who have received a broadly-based education that has taught them to write well, think critically, research creatively, and communicate easily.

Moreover, students should be prepared not just for their first job, but for their 4th and 5th jobs, as there's little reason to doubt that people entering the workforce today will be called upon to play many different roles over the course of their careers. The ones who will do the best in this new environment will be those whose educations have prepared them to be flexible. The ability to draw upon every available tool and insight—picked up from science, arts, and technology—to solve the problems of the future, and take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves, will be helpful to them and the United States.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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56. What does the latest congressional report suggest?
- A) STEM-related subjects help students find jobs in the information society.
 - B) The humanities and STEM subjects should be given equal importance.
 - C) The liberal arts in higher education help enrich students' spiritual life.
 - D) Higher education should be adjusted to the practical needs of society.
57. What is the main concern of students when they choose a major?
- A) Their interest in relevant subjects.
 - B) The academic value of the courses.
 - C) The quality of education to receive.
 - D) Their chances of getting a good job.
58. What does the author say about the so called soft subjects?
- A) They benefit students in their future life.
 - B) They broaden students' range of interests.
 - C) They improve students' communication skills.
 - D) They are essential to students' healthy growth.
59. What kind of job applicants do employers look for?
- A) Those who have a strong sense of responsibility.
 - B) Those who are good at solving practical problems.
 - C) Those who are likely to become innovative leaders.
 - D) Those who have received a well-rounded education.
60. What advice does the author give to college students?
- A) Seize opportunities to tap their potential.
 - B) Try to take a variety of practical courses.
 - C) Prepare themselves for different job options.
 - D) Adopt a flexible approach to solving problems.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Energy independence. It has a nice ring to it. Doesn't it? If you think so, you're not alone, because energy independence has been the dream of American president for decades, and never more so than in the past few years, when the most recent oil price shock has been partly responsible for kicking off the great recession.

"Energy independence" and its rhetorical (修辞的) companion "energy security" are, however, slippery concepts that are rarely thought through. What is it we want independence from, exactly?

Most people would probably say that they want to be independent from imported oil. But there are reasons that we buy all that oil from elsewhere.

The first reason is that we need it to keep our economy running. Yes, there is a trickle (涓涓细流) of biofuel (生物燃料) available, and more may become available, but most biofuels cause economic waste and environmental destruction.

Second, Americans have basically decided that they don't really want to produce all their own oil. They value the environmental quality they preserve over their oil

年就建议设立全民读书日他们强调，人们应当读好书，尤其是经典著作。通过阅读，人们能更好地学会感恩、有责任心和与人合作，而教育的目的正是要培养这些基本素质。阅读对于中小学生尤为重要，假如他们没有在这个关键时期培养阅读的兴趣，以后要养成阅读的习惯就很难了。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

2014年6月大学英语四级考试真题（第3套）

Part I **Writing** **(30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit China, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?

Part II **Listening Comprehension** **(30 minutes)**

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the

centre.

1. A) It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.
B) It was mainly meant for cancer patients.
C) It might appeal more to viewers over 40.
D) It was frequently interrupted by commercials.
2. A) The man is fond of traveling.
B) The woman is a photographer.
C) The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.
D) The man admires the woman's talent in writing.
3. A) The man regrets being absent-minded.
B) The woman saved the man some trouble.
C) The man placed the reading list on a desk.
D) The woman emptied the waste paper basket.
4. A) He quit teaching in June.
B) He has left the army recently.
C) He opened a restaurant near the school.
D) He has taken over his brother's business.
5. A) She seldom reads books from cover to cover.
B) She is interested in reading novels.
C) She read only part of the book.
D) She was eager to know what the book was about.
6. A) She was absent all week owing to sickness.
B) She was seriously injured in a car accident.
C) She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.
D) She had to be away from school to attend to her husband.
7. A) The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.
B) The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.
C) The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.
D) The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.
8. A) The man had a hard time finding a parking space.
B) The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.
C) The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.
D) The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.
B) The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.
C) The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.
D) The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night.
10. A) A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.
B) There was a conference going on in the city.
C) The hotel was undergoing major repairs.

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- D) It was a busy season for holiday-makers.
11. A) It was free of charge on weekends.
B) It had a 15% discount on weekdays.
C) It was offered to frequent guests only.
D) It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.
12. A) Demand compensation from the hotel.
B) Ask for an additional discount.
C) Complain to the hotel manager.
D) Find a cheaper room in another hotel.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) An employee in the city council at Birmingham.
B) Assistant Director of the Admissions Office.
C) Head of the Overseas Students Office.
D) Secretary of Birmingham Medical School.
14. A) Nearly fifty percent are foreigners.
B) About fifteen percent are from Africa.
C) A large majority are from Latin America.
D) A small number are from the Far East.
15. A) She will have more contact with students.
B) It will bring her capability into fuller play.
C) She will be more involved in policy-making.
D) It will be less demanding than her present job.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

16. A) Her parents thrived in the urban environment.
B) Her parents left Chicago to work on a farm.
C) Her parents immigrated to America.
D) Her parents set up an ice-cream store.
17. A) He taught English in Chicago.
B) He was crippled in a car accident.
C) He worked to become an executive.
D) He was born with a limp.
18. A) She was fond of living an isolated life.

-
- B) She was fascinated by American culture.
 - C) She was very generous in offering help.
 - D) She was highly devoted to her family.

Passage Two

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

- 19. A) He suffered a nervous breakdown.
- B) He was wrongly diagnosed.
- C) He was seriously injured.
- D) He developed a strange disease.
- 20. A) He was able to talk again.
- B) He raced to the nursing home.
- C) He could tell red and blue apart.
- D) He could not recognize his wife.
- 21. A) Twenty-nine days.
- B) Two and a half months.
- C) Several minutes.
- D) Fourteen hours.
- 22. A) They welcomed the publicity in the media.
- B) They avoided appearing on television.
- C) They released a video of his progress.
- D) They declined to give details of his condition.

Passage Three

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

- 23. A) For people to share ideas and show farm products.
- B) For officials to educate the farming community.
- C) For farmers to exchange their daily necessities.
- D) For farmers to celebrate their harvests.
- 24. A) By bringing an animal rarely seen on nearby farms.
- B) By bringing a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.
- C) By offering to do volunteer work at the fair.
 - D) By performing a special skill at the entrance.
- 25. A) They contribute to the modernization of American farms.
 - B) They help to increase the state governments' revenue.
 - C) They provide a stage for people to give performances.
 - D) They remind Americans of the importance of agriculture.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time,

you should check what you have written.

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents. Most parents are well meaning, but some of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in __26__ to college, and a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children's difficulties.

For one thing, parents are often not __27__ the kinds of problems their children face. They don't realize that the competition is __28__, that the required standards of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change. __29__ seeing A's and B's on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first __30__ college grades are below that level. At their kindest, they may gently __31__ why John or Mary isn't doing better, whether he or she is trying as hard as he or she should, and so on. At their worst, they may __32__ take their children out of college, or cut off funds.

Sometimes, parents regard their children as __33__ of themselves and natural that they determine what their children do with their lives. In their involvement and __34__ with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each person must develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, who are now young adults, must be the ones __35__ what they do and what they are.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The fact is, the world has been finding less oil than it has been using for more than twenty years now. Not only has demand been __36__, but the oil we have been finding is coming from places that are __37__ to reach. At the same time, more of this newly __38__ oil is of the type that requires a greater investment to __39__. And because demand for this precious resource will grow, according to some, by over 40 percent by 2025, fueling the world's economic __40__ will take a lot more energy from every possible source.

The energy industry needs to get more from existing fields while continuing to search for new __41__. Automakers must continue to improve fuel efficiency and perfect hybrid (混合动力的) vehicles. Technological improvements are needed so that wind, solar and hydrogen can be more __42__ parts of the energy equation. Governments need to formulate energy policies that promote __43__ and

environmentally sound development. Consumers must be willing to pay for some of these solutions, while practicing conservation efforts of their own.

Inaction is not an __44__. So let's work together to balance this equation. We are taking some of the __45__ needed to get started, but we need your help to go the rest of the way.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| A) consequently | B) cultivate | C) declining |
| D) derived | E) difficult | F) discovered |
| G) economically | H) exception | I) feasible |
| J) growth | K) option | L) refine |
| M) reserves | N) soaring | O) steps |

Section B

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

The End of the Book?

A) In 2008, at a German zoo, a gorilla (大猩猩) named Gana gave birth to a male infant, who died after three months. Photographs of Gana, looking stricken and inconsolable (伤心欲绝的), attracted crowds to the zoo. Sad as the scene was, the humans, not Gana, were the only ones crying. The notion that animals can weep has no scientific basis. Years of observations by the biologists Dian Fossey, who observed gorillas, and Jane Goodall, who worked with chimpanzees (黑猩猩), could not prove that animals cry tears from emotion.

B) It's true that many animals shed tears, especially in response to pain. Tears protect the eye by keeping it moist, but crying as an expression of feeling is unique to humans and has played an essential role in human evolution and the development of human cultures.

C) Within two days an infant can imitate sad and happy faces. If an infant does not cry out, it is unlikely to get the attention it needs to survive. Around 3-4 months, the relationship between the human infant and its environment takes on a more organized communicative role, and tearful crying begins to serve interpersonal purposes; the search for comfort and pacification (抚慰). As we get older, crying becomes a tool of social interaction: grief and joy, shame and pride, fear and manipulation.

D) Tears are as universal as laughter, and grief is more complex than joy. But although we all cry, we do so in different ways. Women cry more frequently and intensely than men, especially when exposed to emotional events. Like crying, depression is, around the world, more commonly seen in women than in men. One

explanation might be that women, who despite decades of advances still suffer from economic inequality, discrimination (歧视) and even violence, might have more to cry about. Men not only cry for shorter periods than women, but they also are less inclined to explain their tears, usually shed them more quietly, and tend more frequently to apologize when they cry openly. Men, like women, report crying at the death of a loved one and in response to a moving religious experience. They are more likely than women to cry when their core identities—as providers and protectors, as fathers fighters—are questioned.

E) People who score on personality tests as more sympathetic cry more than those who are more rigid or have more self-control. Frequency of crying varies widely: some shed tears at any novel or movie, others only a handful of times in their lives. Crying in response to stress and conflict in the home, or after emotional trauma (创伤), lasts much longer than tears induced by everyday sadness—which in turn last longer than tears of delight and joy.

F) Sadness is our primary association with crying, but the fact is that people report feeling happier after crying. Surveys estimate that 85% of women and 73% of men report feeling better after shedding tears. Surprisingly, crying is more commonly associated with minor forms of depression than with major depression involving suicidal thoughts.

G) People widely report that crying relieves tension, restores emotional balance and provides “catharsis,” a washing out of bad feelings. The term “catharsis” has religious implications of removing evil and sin; it’s no surprise that religious ceremonies are, around the world, one of the main settings for the release of tears.

H) Crying is a nearly universal sign of grief, though some mourners report that, despite genuine sorrow, they cannot shed tears— sometimes even for years after their loved one has gone. Unlike today, when the privacy of grief is more respected, the public or ceremonial shedding of tears, at the graveside of a spouse or the funeral of a king or queen, was once considered socially or even politically essential.

I) Crying has also served other social purposes. Rousseau wrote in his *Confessions* that while he considered tears the most powerful expression of love, he also just liked to cry over nothing.

J) The association of tears with art has ancient roots. The classic Greek tragedies of the fifth century B.C. were primarily celebrations of gods. Tragedies, like poetry and music, were staged religious events. Even then it was recognized that crying in response to drama brought pleasure.

K) I have argued that there are neurobiological (神经生物方面的) associations linking the arts and mood disorders. When I lecture on crying, I ask my audience to

let me know, by a show of hands, which art forms most move them to tears. About 80% say music, followed closely by novels (74%), but then the figures fall sharply, to 43%, for poetry, and 10-22% for paintings, sculpture and architecture.

L) The physical act of crying is mainly one of breathing in air, which is why we choke up when we weep. This suggests to language scientists that emotional crying evolved before language, perhaps explaining why tears communicate states of mind and feelings that are often so difficult to express in words. Of course, from an evolutionary perspective, recognition of emotion (usually through facial gesture) was essential for survival.

M) The earliest humans arrived several million years ago, but only 150 000 to 200 000 years ago, did cultures, languages, religion, and the arts arise. Along the way, tears became more than a biological necessity to lubricate (润滑) the eye and developed into a sign of intense emotion and a signal of social bonding. The development of self-consciousness and the notion of individual identity, or ego; storytelling about the origins of the world, the creation of humanity and life after death; and the ability to feel others' sadness—all were critical parts of the neurobiological changes that made us human.

N) More recently, we've learned from neuroscience that certain brain circuits (回路) are activated (激活), rapidly and unconsciously, when we see another in emotional distress. In short, our brain evolved circuits to allow us to experience sympathy, which in turn made civilization, and an ethics based on sympathy, possible. So the next time you reach a tissue box, or sob on a friend's shoulder, or shed tears at the movies, stop and reflect on why we cry and what it means to cry. Because ultimately, while we live to cry, we also cry to love.

46. Nowadays people respect the privacy of grief more than in the past.
47. Infants cry to attract attention for survival.
48. There is no scientific evidence as yet that animal can shed tears from emotion.
49. Tears can perform certain communicative function which words cannot.
50. Our ability to experience sympathy is essential to the development of civilization.
51. People are more incline to cry when suffering minor form of depression.
52. Sometimes people cannot cry despite genuine grief.
53. In humans' long history, tears have developed an essential role in social relationships.
54. Men are less likely to give reason for their tears.
55. Crying has long been associated with art.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the

corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Hospitals, hoping to curb medical error, have invested heavily to put computers, smart phones and other devices into the hands of medical staff for instant access to patient data, drug information and case studies.

But like many cures, this solution has come with an unintended side effect: doctors and nurses can be focused on the screen and not the patient, even during moments of critical care. A poll showed that half of medical technicians had admitted texting during a procedure.

This phenomenon has set off an intensifying discussion at hospitals and medical schools about a problem perhaps best described as “distracted doctoring”. In response, some hospitals have begun limiting the use of electronic devices in critical settings, while schools have studied reminding medical students to focus on patients instead of devices.

“You justify carrying the devices around the hospital to do medical records, but you can surf the Internet or do Facebook, and sometimes Facebook is more tempting,” said doctor Peter Papadakos at the university of Rochester Medical Center.

“My gut feeling (本能的感觉) is lives are in danger,” said doctor Dr. Papadakos. “we’re not educating people about the problem, and it's getting worse.”

A survey of 439 medical technicians found that 55 percent of the technicians who monitor bypass machines acknowledged that they had talked on cell phones during heart surgery. Half said they had texted while in surgery. The study concluded, “such distractions have the potential to be disastrous”.

Medical professionals have always faced interruptions from cell phones, and multitasking is simply a fact of life for many medical jobs. What has changed, say doctors, especially younger ones, is that they face increasing pressure to interrupt with their devices.

The pressure stems from a mantra (信条) of modern medicine that patient care must be “data driven,” and informed by the latest, instantly accessible information. By many accounts, the technology has helped reduce medical error by providing instant access to patient data all prescription details.

Dr. Peter Camel, president of the American Medical Association, said technology “offers great potential in health care,” but he added that doctor's first priority should be with the patient.

56. Why do hospitals equip their staff with computers, smart phones and other devices?

- A) To reduce medical error.
- B) To cope with emergencies.
- C) To facilitate administration.
- D) To simplify medical procedures.

57. What does the author refer to by “distracted doctoring”?

-
- A) The disservice done by modern devices to doctors, nurses, as well as patients.
- B) The tendency of medical institutions encouraging the use of modern devices.
- C) The problem of devices preventing doctors from focusing on their working.
- D) The phenomenon of medical staff attending to personal affairs while working.
58. What does Dr. Peter Papadakos worry about?
- A) Medical students are not adequately trained to use modern technology.
- B) Doctors' interaction with their devices may endanger patients' lives.
- C) Doctors are relying too heavily on modern electronic technology.
- D) Pressures on the medical profession may become overwhelming.
59. Why do doctors feel increasing pressure to use modern devices?
- A) Patients trust doctors who use modern technology.
- B) Use of modern devices adds to hospitals' revenues.
- C) Data is given too much importance in patient care.
- D) Patients' data has to be revised from time to time.
60. What is Peter Carmel's advice to doctors?
- A) They follow closely the advances in medical science.
- B) They focus their attention on the patient's condition.
- C) They observe hospital rules and regulations.
- D) They make the best use of modern devices.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

I have closely watched my generation, known as The Millennials, for 29 years now. Joel Stein wrote an extensive piece on Millennials and he remains rather optimistic about our potential.

I hesitate to share his optimism because of a paradox (矛盾的现象) we seem to exhibit, namely, that there are more avenues for us to entertain ourselves than ever before, yet we are more bored than ever before.

Entertainment has never been more varied. We have more cable channels, television shows, and movies than ever before. Internet providers allow instant viewing of almost any movie or television program ever created. Social drinking and partying are also widely available for Millennials. Every generation develops these habits at a certain age, but Millennials seem to be extending this phase of life as they postpone marriage.

Some of this is undoubtedly due to The Great Recession. Millennials are having a difficult time finding jobs; only 47 percent of 16-to-24-year-olds are employed, the smallest share since government started recording data in 1948.

But do Millennials respond to these economic troubles by doing whatever it takes to make ends meet? Hardly. In fact, of the four generations Pew Research has data for, the Millennial generation does not cite work ethic (勤奋工作) as distinctive of itself. Millennials want to save the world, but they sit and wait for that world-changing opportunity to be handed to them. Instead of working 2-3 jobs, launching a business, or doing what it takes to succeed, they retreat. Millennials may be the first

generation to have a lower standard of living than their parents, but with this response to adversity (逆境), perhaps deservedly so.

Much ink has been spilled in management books discussing how to get the most out of these youths in the workplace. Largely, they come to the same conclusion: Millennials are entitled, over-confident, and expect too much too quickly. We should not be surprised. Today's young adults were raised by parents who made sure to boost their self-esteem at every turn, telling them they could achieve whatever they set their minds to, and handing out prizes for sixth place.

61. What does the author of the passage think of Millennials?

- A) They show little interest in entertainment.
- B) They are not confident about their ability.
- C) They enjoy an easy life due to high technology.
- D) They may not have bright prospects for success.

62. How do Millennials feel about their life?

- A) They can hardly do anything about it.
- B) There is little in it to get excited about.
- C) It is not as good as their parents'.
- D) It is full of opportunities for success.

63. In what way are Millennials different from previous generations according to the Pew Research?

- A) They spend less time socializing.
- B) They are indifferent to others.
- C) They do not value hard work.
- D) They are more independent.

64. What should Millennials do according to the author?

- A) Remain optimistic in face of diversity.
- B) Start a business as early as possible.
- C) Make full use of new opportunities.
- D) Take action to change their situation.

65. Why are Millennials over-confident about themselves?

- A) They have been spoiled by their parents.
- B) They can always get whatever they expect.
- C) They are misguided by management books.
- D) They think they are young and energetic.

Part IV
minutes)

Translation

(30

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

为了促进教育公平, 中国已投入 360 亿元, 用于改善农村地区教育设施和中强中西部地区农村义务教育 (compulsory education)。这些资金用于改善教学设施、

购买书籍，使 16 万多所中小学受益。资金还用于购置音乐和绘画器材。现在农村和山区的儿童可以与沿海城市的儿童一样上音乐和绘画课。一些为接受更好教育而转往城市上学的学生如今又回到了本地农村学校就读。

2013 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题（一）

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief account of the impact of the Internet on learning and then explain why education doesn't simply mean learning to obtain information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



"Once I learn how to use Google, isn't that all the education I really need?"

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II**Listening Comprehension****(30 minutes)****Section A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) The woman is now working in a kindergarten.
B) The man will soon start a business of his own.
C) The man would like to be a high school teacher.
D) The woman is going to major in child education.
2. A) The furniture has to be rearranged.
B) The sound equipment has to be set up.
C) The conference room has to be cleaned.
D) The video machine has to be checked.
3. A) She is exhausted. C) She cannot finish work in time.
B) She is near-sighted. D) She cannot go straight home.
4. A) The woman is too particular about food.
B) He would rather have a meal an hour later.
C) The woman should order her food quickly.
D) He usually prefers ice-cream to sandwiches.
5. A) He is not a good mechanic.
B) He doesn't keep his promises.
C) He spends his spare time doing repairs.
D) He is always ready to offer help to others.
6. A) Sam has a big family to support.
B) Sam is not interested in traveling.
C) The pay offered by the travel agency is too low.
D) The work hours in the travel agency are too long.
7. A) International trade.
B) Product development.
C) Financial consulting.
D) Domestic retailing.
8. A) Go on a business trip.
B) Look for a job in Miami.
C) Make a ticket reservation.
D) Take a vacation

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It is located on Route 18. C) It is a beautiful little town.
 B) It has an interesting museum. D) It lies seven miles east of Newton.
10. A) They are in opposite directions. C) They are quite close to each other.
 B) They are fifty-five miles apart. D) They are a long drive from Norwalk.
11. A) They are connected by Route 7. C) They have lots of old houses.
 B) They are crowded with tourists. D) They have many rare plants.

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

12. A) Bring him up to date on the current situation in Milan.
 B) Inform him of the arrangements for his trip in Italy.
 C) Fetch the documents signed by Mr. Gartner.
 D) Accompany Mr. Gartner to the Linate airport
13. A) About 8:30. C) About 5:30.
 B) About 6:30. D) About 4:15.
14. A) Mr. Gartner from Milan. C) The company's sales representative
 B) Gianni Riva at Megastar D) Gavin from the Chamber of Commerce
15. A) Travel agent. C) Secretary.
 B) Business manager. D) Saleswoman

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) She had a desire to help others. C) She needed some overseas
 experience.
 B) She wanted to find out more about it. D) She was interested in farming.
17. A) Carry out a cultural exchange program. C) Learn Portuguese.
 B) Work on an agricultural project. D) Teach English.
18. A) She found it difficult to secure a job in her own country.
 B) She wanted to renew her contact with the Peace Corps.
 C) She was invited to work as an English teacher.
 D) She could not get the country out of her mind.
19. A) By teaching additional English classes.
 B) By writing stories for American newspapers.

-
- C) By working part time for the Peace Corps.
 - D) By doing odd jobs for local institutions.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A) Time spent exercising. C) Time spent on leisure activities.
- B) Time spent working. D) Time spent with friends and family.
- 21. A) Reading. C) Eating out.
- B) Surfing the Web. D) Watching TV.
- 22. A) Driving. C) Going to the pub.
- B) Gardening. D) Visiting friends.

Passage Three

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

- 23. A) The car driver was trying to avoid hitting a rabbit.
- B) The car driver was partly responsible for the accident.
- C) McLaughlin was talking to his manager while driving.
- D) McLaughlin's carelessness resulted in the collision.
- 24. A) He crashed into a car parked there.
- B) He knocked down several mailboxes.
- C) He tore down the company's main gate.
- D) He did serious damage to a loaded truck.
- 25. A) He will lose his job. C) He will be fined heavily.
- B) He will have to pay damages. D) He will receive retraining.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

When Captain Cook asked the chiefs in Tahiti why they always ate __26__, they replied, "Because it is right." If we ask Americans why they eat with knives and forks, or why their men wear pants __27__ skirts, or why they may be married to only one person at a time, we are likely to get __28__ and very uninformative answers: "Because it's right." "Because that's the way it's done." "Because it's the __29__" Or even "I don't know." The reason for these and countless other patterns of social behavior is that they are __30__ by social norms-shared rules or guidelines which prescribe the behavior that is appropriate in a given situation. Norms __31__ how people "ought" to behave under particular circumstances in a particular society. We

conform (遵守) to norms so readily that we are hardly aware they __32__ In fact, we are much more likely to notice __33__ from norms than conformity to them. You would not be surprised if a stranger tried to shake hands when you were introduced, but you might be a little __34__ if they bowed, started to stroke you, or kissed you on both __35__ Yet each of these other forms of greeting is appropriate in other parts of the world. When we visit another society whose norms are different, we quickly become aware that things we do this way, they do that way.

Part III

Reading

Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

What does it take to be a well-trained nurse? The answer used to be two-year associate's or four-year bachelor's degree programs. But as the nursing shortage __36__, a growing number of schools and hospitals are establishing "fast-track programs" that enable college graduates with no nursing __37__ to become registered nurses with only a year or so of __38__ training.

In 1991, there were only 40 fast-track curricula; now there are more than 200. Typical is Columbia University's Entry to Practice program. Students earn their bachelor of science in nursing in a year. Those who stay on for an __39__ two years can earn a master's degree that __40__ them as nurse practitioners (执业护士) or clinical nurse specialists.

Many students are recent __41__; others are career switchers. Rudy Guardron, 32, a 2004 graduate of Columbia's program, was a premedical student in college and then worked for a pharmaceutical (药物的) research company. At Columbia, he was __42__ as a nurse practitioner. "I saw that nurses were in high __43__ and it looked like a really good opportunity," he says' "Also, I didn't want to be in school for that long."

The fast-track trend fills a need, but it's also creating some __44__ between newcomers and veterans. "Nurses that are still at the bedside __45__ these kids with suspicion," says Linda Pellico, who has taught nursing at Yale University for 18 years. "They wonder, how can they do it quicker? The answer is they don't.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

-
- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) additional | F) explores | K) specialized | B) applied | G) graduates |
| L) tension | C) demand | H) operations | M) trained | D) excessive |
| I) promote | N) view | E) experience | J) qualifies | O) worsens |

Section B

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

The rise of the sharing economy

Last night 40 000 people rented accommodation from a service that offers 250 000 rooms in 30 000 cities in 192 countries. They chose their rooms and paid for everything online. But their beds were provided by private individuals, rather than a hotel chain. Hosts and guests were matched up by Airbnb, a firm based in San Francisco. Since its launch in 2008 more than 4 million people have used it—2.5 million of them in 2012 alone. It is the most prominent example of a huge new "sharing economy", in which people rent beds, cars, boats and other assets directly from each other, co-ordinate via the internet.

A) You might think this is no different from running a bed-and-breakfast (家庭旅店), owning a timeshare (分时度假房) or participating in a car pool. But technology has reduced transaction costs, making sharing assets cheaper and easier than ever—and therefore possible on a much larger scale. The big change is the availability of more data about people and things, which allows physical assets to be divided and consumed as services. Before the internet, renting a surfboard, a power tool or a parking space from someone else was feasible, but was usually more trouble than it was worth. Now websites such as Airbnb, Relay Rides and Snap Goods match up owners and renters; smart phones with GPS let people see where the nearest rentable car is parked; social networks provide a way to check up on people and build trust; and online payment systems handle the billing.

What's mine is yours, for a fee

B) Just as peer-to-peer businesses like eBay allow anyone to become a retailer, sharing sites let individuals act as an ad hoc (临时的) taxi service, car-hire firm or boutique hotel (精品酒店) as and when it suits them. Just go online or download an app. The model works for items that are expensive to buy and are widely owned by people who do not make full use of them. Bedrooms and cars are the most obvious examples, but you can also rent camping spaces in Sweden, fields in Australia and washing machines in France. As advocates of the sharing economy like to put it, access trumps (胜过) ownership.

C) Rachel Botsman, the author of a book on the subject, says the consumer peer-to-peer rental market alone is worth \$ 26 billion. Broader definitions of the

sharing economy include peer-to-peer lending or putting a solar panel on your roof and selling power back to the grid (电网). And it is not just individuals; the web makes it easier for companies to rent out spare offices and idle machines, too. But the core of the sharing economy is people renting things from each other.

D) Such "collaborative (合作的) consumption" is a good thing for several reasons. Owners make money from underused assets. Airbnb says hosts in San Francisco who rent out their homes do so for an average of 58 nights a year, making \$ 9 300. Car owners who rent their vehicles to others using RelayRides make an average of \$ 250 a month; some make more than \$ 1 000. Renters, meanwhile, pay less than they would if they bought the item themselves, or turned to a traditional provider such as a hotel or car-hire firm. And there are environmental benefits, too: renting a car when you need it, rather than owning one, means fewer cars are required and fewer resources must be devoted to making them.

E) For sociable souls, meeting new people by staying in their homes is part of the charm. Curmudgeons (低脾气的人) who imagine that every renter is a murderer can still stay at conventional hotels. For others, the web fosters trust. As well as the background checks carried out by platform owners, online reviews and ratings are usually posted by both parties to each transaction, which makes it easy to spot bad drivers, bathrobe-thieves and surfboard-wreckers. By using Facebook and other social networks, participants can check each other out and identify friends (or friends of friends) in common. An Airbnb user had her apartment trashed in 2011. But the remarkable thing is how well the system usually works.

Peering into the future

F) The sharing economy is a little like online shopping, which started in America 15 years ago. At first, people were worried about security. But having made a successful purchase from, say, Amazon, they felt safe buying elsewhere. Similarly, using Airbnb or a car-hire service for the first time encourages people to try other offerings. Next, consider eBay. Having started out as a peer-to-peer marketplace, it is now dominated by professional "power sellers" (many of whom started out as ordinary eBay users). The same may happen with the sharing economy, which also provides new opportunities for enterprise. Some people have bought cars solely to rent them out, for example.

G) Existing rental businesses are getting involved too. Avis, a car-hire firm, has a share in a sharing rival. So do GM and Daimler, two carmakers, in future, companies may develop hybrid (混合的) models, listing excess capacity (whether vehicles, equipment or office space) on peer-to-peer rental sites. In the past, new ways of doing things online have not displaced the old ways entirely. But they have often changed them. Just as internet shopping forced Wal-mart and Tesco to adapt, so online sharing will shake up transport, tourism, equipment-hire and more.

H) The main worry is regulatory uncertainty. Will room-renters be subject to hotel taxes, for example? In Amsterdam officials are using Airbnb listings to track down unlicensed hotels. In some American cities, peer-to-peer taxi services have been banned after lobbying by traditional taxi firms. The danger is that although some rules need to be updated to protect consumers from harm, existing rental

businesses will try to destroy competition. People who rent out rooms should pay tax, of course, but they should not be regulated like a Ritz-Carlton hotel. The lighter rules that typically govern bed-and-breakfasts are more than adequate.

l) The sharing economy is the latest example of the internet's value to consumers. This emerging model is now big and disruptive (颠覆性的) enough for regulators and companies to have woken up to it. That is a sign of its immense potential. It is time to start caring about sharing.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Sharing items such as cars does good to the environment.

47. Airbnb's success clearly illustrates the emergence of a huge sharing economy.

48. The major concern about the sharing economy is how the government regulates it.

49. The most frequently shared items are those expensive to buy but not fully used.

50. The sharing economy has a promising future.

51. Online sharing will change the way business is done in transportation, travel, rentals, etc.

52. Airbnb is a website that enables owners and renters to complete transactions online.

53. The sharing economy is likely to go the way of online shopping.

54. One advantage of sharing is that owners earn money from renting out items not made full use of.

55. Sharing appeals to the sociable in that they can meet new people.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, a growing body of research has shown that our appetite and food intake are influenced by a large number of factors besides our biological need for energy, including our eating environment and our perception of the food in front of us.

Studies have shown, for instance, that eating in front of the TV (or a similar distraction) can increase both hunger and the amount of food consumed. Even simple visual cues, like plate size and lighting, have been shown to affect portion size and consumption.

A new study suggested that our short-term memory also may play a role in appetite. Several hours after a meal, people's hunger levels were predicted not by how much they'd eaten but rather by how much food they'd seen in front of them—in other words, how much they remembered eating.

This disparity (盖弃) suggests the memory of our previous meal may have a bigger influence on our appetite than the actual size of the meal, says Jeffrey M. Brunstrom, a professor of experimental psychology at the University of Bristol.

"Hunger isn't controlled solely by the physical characteristics of a recent meal. We have identified an independent role for memory for that meal," Brunstrom says. "This shows that the relationship between hunger and food intake is more complex than we thought."

These findings echo earlier research that suggests our perception of food can sometimes trick our body's response to the food itself. In a 2011 study, for instance, people who drank the same 350-calorie (卡路里) milkshake on two separate occasions produced different levels of hunger-related hormones (荷尔蒙), depending on whether the shake's label said it contained 620 or 140 calories. Moreover, the participants reported feeling more full when they thought they'd consumed a higher-calorie shake.

What does this mean for our eating habits? Although it hardly seems practical to trick ourselves into eating less, the new findings do highlight the benefits of focusing on our food and avoiding TV and multitasking while eating.

The so-called mindful-eating strategies can fight distractions and help us control our appetite, Brunstrom says.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What is said to be a factor affecting our appetite and food intake?

- A) How we perceive the food we eat. C) When we eat our meals.
B) What ingredients the food contains. D) How fast we eat our meals.

57. What would happen at meal time if you remembered eating a lot in the previous meal?

- A) You would probably be more picky about food.
B) You would not feel like eating the same food.
C) You would have a good appetite.
D) You would not feel so hungry.

58. What do we learn from the 2011 study?

- A) Food labels may mislead consumers in their purchases.
B) Food labels may influence our body's response to food.
C) Hunger levels depend on one's consumption of calories.
D) People tend to take in a lot more calories than necessary.

59. What does Brunstrom suggest we do to control our appetite?

- A) Trick ourselves into eating less. C) Concentrate on food while eating.
B) Choose food with fewer calories. D) Pick dishes of the right size.

60. What is the main idea of the passage?

-
- A) Eating distractions often affect our food digestion.
 - B) Psychological factors influence our hunger levels.
 - C) Our food intake is determined by our biological needs.
 - D) Good eating habits will contribute to our health.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

As a society we might want to rethink the time and money spent on education, so that these resources can benefit a greater percentage of the population. Ideally, both high schools and colleges can prepare individuals for the ever-changing roles that are likely to be expected of them.

High school degrees offer far less in the way of preparation for work than they might, or than many other nations currently offer, creating a growing skills gap in our economy. We encourage students to go on to college whether they are prepared or not, or have a clear sense of purpose or interest, and now have the highest college dropout rate in the world.

We might look to other countries for models of how high schools can offer better training, as well as the development of a work ethic (勤奋工作的美德) and the intellectual skills needed for continued learning and development. I recommend Harvard's 2011 "Pathways to Prosperity" report for more attention to the "forgotten half" (those who do not go on to college) and ideas about how to address this issue.

Simultaneously, the liberal arts become more important than ever. In a knowledge economy where professional roles change rapidly and many college students are preparing for positions that may not even exist yet, the skill set needed is one that prepares them for change and continued learning.

Learning to express ideas well in both writing and speech, knowing how to find information, and knowing how to do research are all-solid background skills for a wide variety of roles, and such training is more important than any particular major in a liberal arts college. We need to continue to value broad preparation in thinking skills that will serve for a lifetime.

Students also need to learn to work independently and to make responsible decisions. The lengthening path to adulthood appears exacerbated (恶化) by parental involvement in the college years. Given the rising investment in college education, parental concern is not surprising, but learning where and when to intervene (干预) will help students take more ownership of the outcomes of these increasingly costly educations.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What kind of education does the author think is ideal?

- A) It benefits the great majority of the general population.
- B) It prepares students to meet the future needs of society.
- C) It encourages students to learn throughout their lives.
- D) It ensures that students' expectations are successfully fulfilled.

62. What does the author say is the problem with present high school education?

-
- A) Ignoring the needs of those who don't go to college.
B) Teaching skills to be used right after graduation only.
C) Giving little attention to those having difficulty learning.
D) Creating the highest dropout rate in the developed world.
63. What characterizes a knowledge economy according to the passage?
A) People have to receive higher education to qualify for a professional position.
B) Students majoring in liberal arts usually have difficulty securing a job.
C) New positions are constantly created that require people to keep learning.
D) Colleges find it hard to teach students how to cope with the changing economy.
64. What does the author think a liberal arts college should focus on?
A) Solid background knowledge in a particular field.
B) Practical skills urgently needed in current society.
C) Basic skills needed for change and lifelong learning.
D) Useful thinking skills for advanced academic research.
65. What suggestion does the author offer to parents?
A) Rethinking the value of higher education.
B) Investing wisely in their children's education.
C) Helping their children to bring their talent into full play.
D) Avoiding too much intervention in their children's education.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

许多人喜欢中餐。在中国，烹饪不仅被视为一种技能，而且也被视为一种艺术。精心准备的中餐既可口又好看。烹饪技艺和配料在中国各地差别很大。但好的烹饪都有一个共同点，总是要考虑到颜色、味道、口感和营养（nutrition）。由于食物对健康至关重要，好的厨师总是努力在谷物、肉类和蔬菜之间取得平衡，所以中餐既味美又健康。

2013年12月大学英语四级考试真题(二)

Part 1 Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief account of the increasing use of the mobile phone in people's life and then explain the consequences of overusing it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



People are crossing the street looking at their cell phones and using walking sticks in order to see.

Part 2 Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which the best answer is. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) Go to a place he has visited. C) Consult a travel agent.
B) Make her own arrangements. D) Join in a package tour.
2. A) They are on a long trip by car. C) They are used to getting up early.
B) They are stuck in a traffic jam. D) They are tired of eating out at night.
3. A) He is a person difficult to deal with. C) He is unwilling to speak in public.
B) He dislikes any formal gathering. D) He often keeps a distance from others.
4. A) Work in another department. C) Recruit graduate students.
B) Pursue further education. D) Take an administrative job.
5. A) He would not be available to start the job in time.
B) He is not quite qualified for the art director position.
C) He would like to leave some more time for himself.
D) He will get his application letter ready before May 1.
6. A) Cleaner. B) Mechanic. C) Porter. D) Salesman.
7. A) Request one or two roommates to do the cleaning.
B) Help Laura with her term paper due this weekend.
C) Get Laura to clean the apartment herself this time.
D) Ask Laura to put off the cleaning until another week.
8. A) A problem caused by the construction.
B) An accident that occurred on the bridge.
C) The building project they are working on,
D) The public transportation conditions, heard.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) To look for a job as a salesperson. C) To place an order for some products.
B) To have a talk with Miss Thompson. D) To complain about a faulty appliance.
10. A) The person in charge is not in the office.
B) The supplies are out of stock for the moment.
C) They failed to reach an agreement on the price.

-
- D) The company is re-cataloguing the items.
11. A) 0743, 12536 extension 15.
B) 0734, 21653 extension 51.
C) 0734, 38750 extension 15.
D) 0743, 62135 extension 51.

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

12. A) Since he found a girlfriend. C) Since he began to exercise regularly.
B) Since he took to heavy smoking. D) Since he started to live on his own.
13. A) He is getting too fat. C) He doesn't eat vegetables.
B) He smokes too much. D) He doesn't look well at all.
14. A) They are overweight for their age. C) They are still in their early twenties.
B) They are respectful to their parents. D) They dislike doing physical exercise.
15. A) To quit smoking. C) To find a girlfriend.
B) To reduce his weight. D) To follow her advice.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They have destroyed several small towns.
B) They will soon spread to San Francisco.
C) They have injured many residents.
D) They are burning out of control.
17. A) They have been hospitalized.
B) They have got skin problems.
C) They were choked by the thick smoke.
D) They were poisoned by the burning chemicals.
18. A) It failed because of a sudden rocket explosion.
B) It has been re-scheduled for a midday takeoff.
C) It has been canceled due to technical problems,
D) It was delayed for eleven hours and thirty minutes.
19. A) They made frequent long-distance calls to each other.
B) They illegally used government computers in New Jersey.
C) They were found to be smarter than computer specialists.
D) They were arrested for stealing government information.

Passage Two

__33__, improved agricultural technology, hybrid (杂交) seeds, __34__ animal breeding, and so on have vastly increased the amount of output a typical farmer can produce. The prices of goods such as meats and grains have fallen sharply relative to the prices of most other goods and services. As agricultural prices have fallen, many households have decreased their total expenses on food. Even though the __35__ of a product purchased generally increases when its price falls, total expenses on it may decline.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

To get a sense of how women have progressed in science, take a quick tour of the physics department at the University of California, Berkeley. This is a storied place, the __36__ of some of the most important discoveries in modern science--- starting with Ernest Lawrence's invention of the cyclotron (回旋加速器) in 1931. A generation ago, female faces were __37__ and, even today, visitors walking through the first floor of LeConte Hall will see a full corridor of exhibits __38__ the many distinguished physicists who made history here, __39__ all of them white males.

But climb up to the third floor and you'll see a __40__ display. There, among the photos of current faculty members and students, are portraits of the __41__ head of the department, Marjorie Shapiro, and four other women whose research __42__ everything from the mechanics of the universe to the smallest particles of matter. A sixth woman was hired just two weeks ago. Although they're still only about 10 percent of the physics faculty, women are clearly a presence here. And the real __43__ may be in the smaller photos to the right: graduate and undergraduate students, about 20 percent of them female. Every year Berkeley sends its fresh female physics PhDs to the country's top universities. That makes Shapiro optimistic, but also __44__ "I believe things are getting better, " she says, "but they're not getting better as __45__ as I would like."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) circumstance | F) different | K) presently |
| B) confidence | G) exposing | L) rare |
| C) covers | H) fast | M) realistic |
| D) current | I) honoring | N) site |
| E) deals | J) hope | O) virtually |

Section B

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

Is College a Worthy Investment?

A) Why are we spending so much money on college? And why are we so unhappy about it? We all seem to agree that a college education is wonderful, and yet strangely we worry when we see families investing so much in this supposedly essential good. Maybe it's time to ask a question that seems almost sacrilegious (大不敬的) : is all this investment in college education really worth it?

B) The answer, I fear, is no. For an increasing number of kids' the extra time and money spent pursuing a college diploma will leave them worse off than they were before they set foot on campus.

C) For my entire adult life, a good education has been the most important thing for middle-class households. My parents spent more educating my sister and me than they spent on their house, and they're not the only ones... and, of course, for an increasing number of families, most of the cost of their house is actually the cost of living in a good school district. Questioning the value of a college education seems a bit like questioning the value of happiness, or fun.

D) The average price of all goods and services has risen about 50 percent. But the price of a college education has nearly doubled in that time. Is the education that today's students are getting twice as good? Are new workers twice as smart? Have they become somehow massively more expensive to educate?

E) Perhaps a bit. Richard Vedder, an Ohio University economics professor, says, 'I look at the data, and I see college costs rising faster than inflation up to the mid-1980s by 1 percent a year. Now I see them rising 3 to 4 percent a year over inflation. What has happened? The federal government has started dropping money out of airplanes.' Aid has increased, subsidized (补贴的) loans have become available, and "the universities have gotten the money." Economist Bryan Caplan, who is writing a book about education, agrees: "It's a giant waste of resources that will continue as long as the subsidies continue."

F) Promotional literature for colleges and student loans often speaks of debt as an "investment in yourself." But an investment is supposed to generate income to pay off the loans. More than half of all recent graduates are unemployed or in jobs that do not require a degree, and the amount of student- loan debt carried by households has increased more than five times since 1999. These graduates were told that a diploma was all they needed to succeed, but it won't even get them out of the spare bedroom at Mom and Dad's. For many, the most visible result of their four years is the loan payments, which now average hundreds of dollars a month on loan balances in the tens of thousands.

G) It's true about the money—sort of. College graduates now make 80 percent more than people who have only a high-school diploma, and though there are no

precise estimates, the wage premium (高出的部分) for an outstanding school seems to be even higher. But that's not true of every student. It's very easy to spend four years majoring in English literature and come out no more employable than you were before you went in. Conversely, chemical engineers straight out of school can easily make almost four times the wages of an entry-level high-school graduate.

H) James Heckman, the Nobel Prize-winning economist, has examined how the returns on education break down for individuals with different backgrounds and levels of ability. "Even with these high prices, you're still finding a high return for individuals who are bright and motivated," he says. On the other hand, "if you're not college ready, then the answer is no, it's not worth it." Experts tend to agree that for the average student, college is still worth it today, but they also agree that the rapid increase in price is eating up more and more of the potential return. For borderline students, tuition (学费) rise can push those returns into negative territory.

I) Everyone seems to agree that the government, and parents, should be rethinking how we invest in higher education—and that employers need to rethink the increasing use of college degrees as crude screening tools for jobs that don't really require college skills. "Employers seeing a surplus of college graduates and looking to fill jobs are just adding that requirement," says Vedder. "In fact, a college degree becomes a job requirement for becoming a bar-tender."

J) We have started to see some change on the finance side. A law passed in 2007 allows many students to cap their loan payment at 10 percent of their income and forgives any balance after 25 years. But of course, that doesn't control the cost of education; it just shifts it to taxpayers. It also encourages graduates to choose lower-paying careers, which reduces the financial return to education still further. "You're subsidizing people to become priests and poets and so forth," says Heckman. "You may think that's a good thing, or you may not." Either way it will be expensive for the government.

K) What might be a lot cheaper is putting more kids to work. Caplan notes that work also builds valuable skills — probably more valuable for kids who don't naturally love sitting in a classroom. Heckman agrees wholeheartedly: "**People are different, and those abilities can be shaped. That's what we've learned, and public policy should recognize that."

L) Heckman would like to see more apprenticeship-style (学徒式) programs, where kids can learn in the workplace—learn not just specific job skills, but the kind of "soft skills, " like getting to work on time and getting along with a team, that are crucial for career success. "It's about having mentors (指导者) and having workplace-based education," he says. "Time and again I've seen examples of this kind of program working.

M) Ah, but how do we get there from here? With better public policy, hopefully, but also by making better individual decisions. "Historically markets have been able to handle these things," says Vedder, "and I think eventually markets will handle this one. If it doesn't improve soon, people are going to wake up and ask, 'Why am I going to college?'"

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Caplan suggests that kids who don't love school go to work.
47. An increasing number of families spend more money on houses in a good school district.
48. Subsidized loans to college students are a huge waste of money, according to one economist.
49. More and more kids find they fare worse with a college diploma.
50. For those who are not prepared for higher education, going to college is not worth it.
51. Over the years the cost of a college education has increased almost by 100%.
52. A law passed recently allows many students to pay no more than one tenth of their income for their college loans.
53. Middle-class Americans have highly valued a good education.
54. More kids should be encouraged to participate in programs where they can learn not only job skills but also social skills.
55. Over fifty percent of recent college graduates remain unemployed or unable to find a suitable job.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

A recent global survey of 2 000 high-net-worth individuals found that 60% were not planning on a traditional retirement. Among US participants, 75% expected to continue working in some capacity even after stepping away from full-time jobs. "Many of these people made their wealth by doing something they're passionate (有激情的) about," says Daniel Egan, head of behavioral finance for Barclays Wealth Americas. "Given the choice, they prefer to continue working." Barclays calls these people "nevertirees".

Unlike many Americans compelled into early retirement by company restrictions, the average nevertiree often has no one forcing his hand. If 106-year-old investor Irving Kahn, head of his own family firm, wants to keep coming to work every day, who's going to stop him? Seventy-eight-year-old Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg's job security is guaranteed in the Constitution.

It may seem that these elderly people are trying to cheat death. In fact, they are. And it's working. Howard Friedman, a professor at UC Riverside, found in his research that those who work hardest and are successful in their careers often live the longest lives. "People are generally being given bad advice to slow down, take it

easy, stop worrying, and retire to Florida, " he says. He described one study participant, still working at the age of 100, who was recently disappointed to see his son retire.

"We're beginning to see a change in how people view retirement, " says George Leeson, co-director of the Institute of Population Ageing at Oxford. Where once retirement was seen as a brief reward after a long struggle through some miserable job, it is now akin (近似) to being cast aside. What Leeson terms "the Warren Buffett effect" is becoming more broadly appealing as individuals come to "view retirement as not simply being linked to economic productivity but also about contribution."

Observers are split on whether this is a wholly good thing. On the one hand, companies and financial firms can benefit from the wisdom of a resilient (坚韧的) chief. On the other, the new generation can find it more difficult to advance—an argument that typically holds little sway to a nevertiree.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What do we learn about the so-called "nevertirees"?
- A) They are passionate about making a fortune.
 - B) They have no choice but to continue working.
 - C) They love what they do and choose not to retire.
 - D) They will not retire unless they are compelled to.
57. What do Irving Kahn and Ruth Bader Ginsburg have in common?
- A) Neither of them is subject to forced retirement.
 - B) Neither of them desires reward for their work.
 - C) Both cling to their positions despite opposition.
 - D) Both are capable of coping with heavy workloads.
58. What is the finding of Howard Friedman's research?
- A) The harder you work, the bigger your fortune will be.
 - B) The earlier you retire, the healthier you will be.
 - C) Elderly people have to slow down to live longer.
 - D) Working at an advanced age lengthens people's life.
59. What is the traditional view of retirement according to the passage?
- A) It means a burden to the younger generation.
 - B) It is a symbol of a mature and civilized society.
 - C) It is a compensation for one's life-long hard work.
 - D) It helps increase a nation's economic productivity.
60. What do critics say about "nevertirees"?
- A) They are an obstacle to a company's development.
 - B) They lack the creativity of the younger generation.
 - C) They cannot work as efficiently as they used to.
 - D) They prevent young people from getting ahead.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

When we talk about Americans barely into adulthood who are saddled with unbearable levels of debt* the conversation is almost always about student loan debt. But there's a growing body of evidence suggesting that today's young adults are also drowning in credit-card debt-and that many of them will take this debt to their graves.

More than 20% overspent their income by more than \$ 100 every single month. Since they haven't built up their credit histories yet, it's a safe bet that these young adults are paying relatively high interest rates on the resulting credit card debt.

Although many young people blame "socializing" as a barrier to saving money, most of them aren't knocking back \$ 20 drinks in trendy (时尚的) lounges. They're struggling with much more daily financial demands.

To a disturbingly large extent, the young and the broke are relying on credit cards to make it until their next payday. This obviously isn't sustainable in the long run, and it's going to put a huge drag on their spending power even after they reach their peak earning years, because they'll still be paying interest on that bottle of orange juice or box of spaghetti (意式面条) they bought a decade earlier.

A new study out of Ohio State University found that young adults are accumulating credit card debt at a more rapid rate than other age groups, and that they're slower at paying it off. "If what we found continues to hold true, we may have more elderly people with substantial financial problems in the future" warns Lucia Dunn, professor of economics at Ohio State. "If our findings persist, we may be faced with a financial crisis among elderly people who can't pay off their credit cards."

Dunn says a lot of these young people are never going to get out from under their credit card debt. "Many people are borrowing on credit cards so heavily that payoff rates at these levels are not sufficient to recover their credit card debt by the end of their life* which could have loss implications for the credit card issuing banks,"

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A) Many young Americans will never be able to pay off their debts.
- B) Credit cards play an increasingly important role in college life.
- C) Credit cards are doing more harm than student loans.
- D) The American credit card system is under criticism.

62. Why do young people have to pay a higher interest on their credit card debt?

- A) They tend to forget about the deadlines.
- B) They haven't developed a credit history.
- C) They are often unable to pay back in time.
- D) They are inexperienced in managing money.

63. What is said to be the consequence of young adults relying on credit cards to make ends meet?

- A) It will place an unnecessary burden on society.
- B) It will give them no motivation to work hard.

-
- C) It will exert psychological pressure on them.
D) It will affect their future spending power.
64. What will happen to young adults if their credit card debt keeps accumulating according to Lucia Dunn?
- A) They will have to pay an increasingly higher interest rate.
B) They may experience a financial crisis in their old age.
C) Their quality of life will be affected.
D) Their credit cards may be cancelled.
65. What does Lucia Dunn think might be a risk for the credit card issuing banks?
- A) They go bankrupt as a result of over-lending.
B) They lose large numbers of their regular clients.
C) Their clients leave their debts unpaid upon death.
D) Their interest rates have to be reduced now and then.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

中国结 (the Chinese knot)最初是由手艺人发明的, 经过数百年不断的改进, 已经成为一种优雅多彩的艺术和工艺。在古代,人们用它来记录事件,但现在主要用于装饰的目的。"结"在中文里意味着爱情、婚姻和团聚。中国结常常作为礼物交换或用作饰品祈求好运和避邪。这种形式的手工艺 (handicraft)代代相传, 现在已经在中国和世界各地越来越受欢迎。

2013 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(三)

Part 1 Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below, You should start your essay with a brief account of the impact of the Internet on the way people communicate and then explain whether electronic communication can replace face-to-face contact, You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



"Dear Andy—How are you? Your mother and I are fine. We both miss you and hope you are doing well. We look forward to seeing you again the next time your computer crashes and you come downstairs for something to eat. Love, Mom and Dad."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part 2 Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) Plan his budget carefully. C) Ask someone else for advice.
B) Give her more information. D) Buy a gift for his girlfriend.
2. A) She'll have some chocolate cake. C) She'll go without dessert.
B) She'll take a look at the menu. D) She'll prepare the dinner.
3. A) The man can speak a foreign language.
B) The woman hopes to improve her English.
C) The woman knows many different languages.
D) The man wishes to visit many more countries.
4. A) Go to the library. C) See Prof. Smith
B) Meet the woman. D) Have a drink in the bar.
5. A) She isn't sure when Prof. Bloom will be back.
B) The man shouldn't be late for his class.
C) The man can come back sometime later.
D) She can pass on the message for the man.
6. A) He has a strange personality. C) His illness is beyond cure.
B) He's got emotional problems. D) His behavior is hard to explain.

-
7. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.
B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.
C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot
D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
8. A) He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.
B) He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.
C) He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.
D) He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) To go boating on the St. Lawrence River.
B) To go sightseeing in Quebec Province.
C) To call on a friend in Quebec City,
D) To attend a wedding in Montreal.
10. A) Study the map of Quebec Province,
B) Find more about Quebec City.
C) Brush up on her French.
D) Learn more about the local customs.
11. A) It's most beautiful in summer.
B) It has many historical buildings.
C) It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.
D) It's the only French-speaking city in Canada.

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

12. A) It was about a little animal. C) It was adapted from a fairy tale
B) It took her six years to write. D) It was about a little girl and her pet.
13. A) She knows how to write best-selling novels.
B) She can earn a lot of money by writing for adults.
C) She is able to win enough support from publishers
D) She can make a living by doing what she likes.
14. A) The characters. C) Her ideas.
B) The readers. D) Her life experiences.
15. A) She doesn't really know where they originated.
B) She mainly drew on stories of ancient saints.
C) They popped out of her childhood dreams.
D) They grew out of her long hours of thinking.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some question. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a

single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

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

16. A) Monitor students' sleep patterns. C) Record students' weekly performance.
B) Help students concentrate in class. D) Ask students to complete a sleep report.
17. A) Declining health. C) Loss of motivation.
B) Lack of attention. D) Improper behavior.
18. A) They should make sure their children are always punctual for school.
B) They should ensure their children grow up in a healthy environment.
C) They should help their children accomplish high-quality work.
D) They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep.

Passage Two

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

19. A) She stopped being a homemaker. C) She became a public figure.
B) She became a famous educator. D) She quit driving altogether
20. A) A motorist's speeding. C) Her lack of driving experience.
B) Her running a stop sign. D) A motorist's failure to concentrate.
21. A) Nervous and unsure of herself. C) Courageous and forceful.
B) Calm and confident of herself. D) Distracted and reluctant.
22. A) More strict training of women drivers.
B) Restrictions on cell phone use while driving.
C) Improved traffic conditions in cities.
D) New regulations to ensure children's safety.

Passage Three

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

23. A) They haven't devoted as much energy to medicine as to space travel.
B) There are too many kinds of cold viruses for them to identify.
C) It is not economical to find a cure for each type of cold,
D) They believe people can recover without treatment.
24. A) They reveal the seriousness of the problem.
B) They indicate how fast the virus spreads.
C) They tell us what kind of medicine to take.
D) They show our body is fighting the virus.
25. A) It actually does more harm than good.
B) It causes damage to some organs of our body.
C) It works better when combined with other remedies.
D) It helps us to recover much sooner.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

You probably have noticed that people express similar ideas in different ways, depending on the situation they are in. This is very __26__. All languages have two general levels of usage: a formal level and an informal level. English is no __27__. The difference in these two levels is the situation in which you use a __28__ level. Formal language is the kind of language you find in textbooks, __29__, and in business letters. You would also use formal English in compositions and __30__ that you write in school. Informal language is used in conversation with colleagues, family members and friends, and when we write __31__ notes or letters to close friends.

Formal language is different from informal language __32__. First, formal language tends to be more polite. What we may find interesting is that it usually takes more words to be polite. For example, I might say to a friend or a family member, "Close the door, please." but to a __33__, I probably would say, "Would you mind closing the door?"

Another difference between formal and informal language is some of the __34__. There are bound to be some words and phrases that __35__ formal language and others that are informal. Let's say that I really like soccer. If I'm talking to my friend, I might say "I'm just crazy about soccer!" But if I were talking to my boss, I would probably say "I really enjoy soccer."

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The mobile phone is a magic device widely used these days. Although it has been nearly 30 years since the first commercial mobile-phone network was launched, advertisers have yet to figure out how to get their __36__ out to mobile-phone users in a big way. There are 2.2 billion cell-phone users worldwide, a __37__ that is growing by about 25% each year. Yet spending on ads carried over cell-phone networks last year __38__ to just \$ 1.5 billion worldwide, a fraction of the \$ 424

billion global ad market.

But as the number of eyeballs glued to __39__ screens multiplies, so too does the mobile phone's value as a pocket billboard (广告牌). Consumers are __40__ using their phones for things other than voice calls, such as text messaging, downloading songs and games, and __41__ the Internet. By 2010, 70 million Asians are expected to be watching videos and TV programs on mobile phones. AH of these activities give advertisers __42__ options for reaching audiences. During soccer's World Cup last summer, for example, Adidas used real-time scores and games to __43__ thousands of fans to a website set up for mobile-phone access. "Our target audience was males aged 17 to 25," says Marcus Spurrell, Adidas regional manager for Asia. "Their mobiles are always on, always in their pocket—you just can't __44__ cell phones as an advertising tool." Mobile-phone marketing has become as __45__ a platform as TV, online or print.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A) accessing | F) characters | K) patiently |
| B) amounted | G) fresh | L) tiny |
| C) approaching | H) ignore | M) total |
| D) attract | I) increasingly | N) violated |
| E) casual | J) messages | O) vital |

Section B

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

A Mess on the Ladder of Success

A) Throughout American history there has almost always been at least one central economic narrative that gave the ambitious or unsatisfied reason to pack up and seek their fortune elsewhere. For the first 300 or so years of European settlement, the story was about moving outward: getting immigrants to the continent and then to the frontier to clear the prairies (大草原), drain the wetlands and build new cities.

B) By the end of the 19th century, as the frontier vanished, the US had a mild panic attack. What would this energetic, enterprising country be without new lands to conquer? Some people, such as Teddy Roosevelt, decided to keep on conquering (Cuba, the Philippines, etc.), but eventually, in industrialization, the US found a new narrative of economic mobility at home. From the 1890s to the 1960s, people moved from farm to city, first in the North and then in the South. In fact, by the 1950s, there was enough prosperity and white-collar work that many began to move to the suburbs. As the population aged, there was also a shift from the cold Rust Belt to the comforts of the Sun Belt. We think of this as an old person's migration, but it created many jobs for the young in construction and health care, not to mention tourism,

retail and restaurants.

C) For the last 20 years--- from the end of the cold war through two burst bubbles in a single decade---the US has been casting about for its next economic narrative. And now it is experiencing another period of panic, which is bad news for much of the workforce but particularly for its youngest members.

D) The US has always been a remarkably mobile country, but new data from the Census Bureau indicate that mobility has reached its lowest level in recorded history. Sure, some people are stuck in homes valued at less than their mortgages (抵押贷款), but many young people—who don't own homes and don't yet have families—are staying put, too. This suggests, among other things, that people aren't packing up for new economic opportunities the way they used to. Rather than dividing the country into the 1 percenters versus (与.....相对) everyone else, the split in our economy is really between two other classes: the mobile and immobile.

E) Part of the problem is that the country's largest industries are in decline. In the past, it was perfectly clear where young people should go for work (Chicago in the 1870s, Detroit in the 1910s, Houston in the 1970s) and, more or less, what they'd be doing when they got there (killing cattle, building cars, selling oil). And these industries were large enough to offer jobs to each class of worker, from unskilled laborer to manager or engineer. Today, the few bright spots in our economy are relatively small (though some promise future growth) and decentralized. There are great jobs in Silicon Valley, in the biotech research capitals of Boston and Raleigh-Durham and in advanced manufacturing plants along the southern I-85 corridor. These companies recruit all over the country and the globe for workers with specific abilities. (You don't need to be the next Mark Zuckerberg, founder of Facebook, to get a job in one of the microhubs (微中心), by the way. But you will almost certainly need at least a B. A. in computer science or a year or two at a technical school.) This newer, select job market is national, and it offers members of the mobile class competitive salaries and higher bargaining power.

F) Many members of the immobile class, on the other hand, live in the America of the gloomy headlines. If you have no specialized skills, there's little reason to uproot to another state and be the last in line for a low-paying job at a new auto plant or a green-energy startup. The surprise in the census (普查) data, however, is that the immobile workforce is not limited to unskilled workers. In fact, many have a college degree.

G) Until now, a B. A. in any subject was a near-guarantee of at least middle-class wages. But today, a quarter of college graduates make less than the typical worker without a bachelor's degree. David Autor, a prominent labor economist at M. I. T., recently told me that a college degree alone is no longer a guarantor of a good job. While graduates from top universities are still likely to get a good job no matter what their major is, he said, graduates from less-famous schools are going to be judged on what they know. To compete for jobs on a national level, they should be armed with the skills that emerging industries need, whether technical or not.

H) Those without such specialized skills—like poetry, or even history, majors — are already competing with their neighbors for the same sorts of second-rate,

poorer-paying local jobs like low-level management or big-box retail sales. And with the low-skilled labor market atomized into thousands of microeconomics, immobile workers are less able to demand better wages or conditions or to acquire valuable skills.

I) So what, exactly, should the ambitious young worker of today be learning? Unfortunately, it's hard to say, since the US doesn't have one clear national project. There are plenty of emerging, smaller industries, but which ones are the most promising? (Nanotechnology's (纳米技术) moment of remarkable growth seems to have been 5 years into the future for something like 20 years now.) It's not clear exactly what skills are most needed or if they will even be valuable in a decade.

J) What is clear is that all sorts of government issues -education, health-insurance portability, worker retraining—are no longer just bonuses to already prosperous lives but existential requirements. It's in all of our interests to make sure that as many people as possible are able to move toward opportunity, and America's ability to invest people and money in exciting new ideas is still greater than that of most other wealthy countries. (As recently as five years ago, US migration was twice the rate of European Union states.) That, at least, is some comfort at a time when our national economy seems to be searching for its next story line.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Unlike in the past, a college degree alone does not guarantee a good job for its holder.

47. The census data is surprising in that college graduates are also among the immobile workforce.

48. New figures released by the government show that Americans today are less mobile than ever before.

49. The migration of old people from cold to warm places made many jobs available to the young.

50. America is better at innovation than most other rich nations.

51. Early American history is one of moving outward.

52. Young people don't know what to learn because it is hard to predict what skills are most needed or valued ten years from now.

53. Computer or other technical skills are needed to get a well-paying job in high-tech or advanced manufacturing.

54. When the frontier vanished about a century ago, America found new economic mobility in industrialization.

55. America today can be divided into two classes: those who move and those who don't.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding

letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

A new study shows a large gender gap on economic policy among the nation's professional economists, a divide similar to the gender divide found in the general public.

"As a group, we are pro-market" says Ann Mari May, co-author of the study and a University of Nebraska economist. "But women are more likely to accept government regulation and involvement in economic activity than our male colleagues."

"It's very puzzling," says free market economist Veronique de Rugy of the Mercatus Center at George Mason University. "Not a day goes by that I don't ask myself why there are so few women economists on the free market side."

A native of France, de Rugy supported government intervention (干预) early in her life but changed her mind after studying economics. "We want many of the same things as liberals—less poverty, more health care—but have radically different ideas on how to achieve it.

Liberal economist Dean Baker, co-founder of the Center for Economic Policy and Research, says male economists have been on the inside of the profession, confirming each other's anti-regulation views. Women, as outsiders, "are more likely to think independently or at least see people outside of the economics profession as forming their peer group," he says.

The gender balance in economics is changing. One-third of economics doctorates (博士学位) now go to women. "More diversity is needed at the table when public policy is discussed," May says.

Economists do agree on some things. Female economists agree with men that Europe has too much regulation and that Wal-mart is good for society. Male economists agree with their female colleagues that military spending is too high.

The genders are most divorced from each other on the question of equality for women. Male economists overwhelmingly think the wage gap between men and women is largely the result of individuals' skills, experience and voluntary choices. Female economists overwhelmingly disagree by a margin of 4-to-1.

The biggest disagreement: 76% of women say faculty opportunities in economics favor men. Male economists point the opposite way: 80% say women are favored or the process is neutral.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What is the finding of the new study?

- A) The gender divide is a big concern of the general public.
- B) Men and women understand economics quite differently.
- C) The gap between male and female economists needs to be closed.
- D) Male and female economists disagree widely on economic policy.

57. What does Ann Mari May say about female economists?

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- A) They are strongly against male domination in the economics profession.
B) They tend to support government intervention in economic activity.
C) They usually play an active role in public policy-making.
D) They are mostly strong advocates of free market economy.
58. What do we learn about economist Veronique de Rugy?
A) She represents most female economists' standpoint.
B) She devotes herself to eliminating women's poverty.
C) Her study of economics changed her view on government's role in economic activities.
D) Her academic background helped her get into the inner circle of the economics profession.
59. What does Ann Mari May imply about public policy-making?
A) More female economists should get involved.
B) It should do justice to female economists' studies.
C) More attention should be paid to women's rights.
D) It should aim at sustainable development.
60. On what issue do male and female economists differ most?
A) Government regulation. C) Military spending.
B) Job creation. D) Gender equality.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

The number of postgraduate students travelling from non-EU countries to study at UK universities has fallen for the first time in 16 years, fuelling fears that the government's immigration crackdown is discouraging thousands of the brightest students from continuing their studies in Britain.

Jo Beall, British Council director of education and society, said the fall would cause alarm among UK vice-chancellors (大学行政主管). "The sector was expecting a decline in growth, but the actual reduction in postgraduate numbers is of real concern as international students make up the majority of numbers in many postgraduate courses and research teams in science, technology, engineering and mathematics."

"Attracting the brightest and most ambitious postgraduate and research students is critical if the UK is to maintain its quality reputation for research," Beall said.

Universities get a third of their tuition (学费) fee revenue from non-EU students. There is growing fear among vice-chancellors that this revenue- as well as the cultural, academic and economic benefit international students bring - is being put at risk.

Tim Westlake, director for the student experience at Manchester University, said students whose families relied on them working in the UK after their studies to gain experience and repay the fees were starting to look elsewhere.

Last month the home secretary, Theresa May, announced that embassy staff

would interview more than 100 000 applicants in an attempt to prevent bogus (假冒的) ones entering the country. She also said immigrants were responsible for pushing up UK house prices. The comments followed the introduction of new limitations on students' right to work during and after their studies.

Beall said: "Government statistics for the first time provide real evidence that the changes to UK visa regulations may have discouraged many students from applying to the UK, and in particular postgraduate students who are so important to the UK's research output. The UK enjoys an excellent reputation around the world for the high quality of our education system, so the government needs to ensure that institutions have all the support they need to attract international students who make a tremendous academic, cultural and economic contribution to the UK."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What has caused the decline of the number of non-EU postgraduates in the UK?

- A) The increase in tuition and fees.
- B) The ever-rising living expenses.
- C) Changed immigration policies.
- D) Universities' tightened budgets.

62. What is UK vice-chancellors' biggest concern?

- A) How to obtain financial support from the government.
- B) How to keep the academic reputation of their institutions.
- C) How to prevent bogus applicants entering their universities.
- D) How to stimulate the creativity of their research teams.

63. Why do UK universities try to attract postgraduate students from outside the EU?

A) A substantial part of their revenue comes from non-EU students' tuition and fees.

B) Non-EU postgraduate students are usually highly motivated.

C) The number of UK postgraduate students has fallen sharply.

D) Some of the postgraduate programmes are specially designed for non-EU students.

64. What were the expectations of some non-EU students' families?

A) Their children could enjoy the UK's cultural benefits.

B) Their children could find well-paying jobs upon their return.

C) Their children could become established academically.

D) Their children could work in the UK after graduation,

65. What does Beall suggest the UK government should do?

A) Allow promising international students to work in research teams.

B) Revise UK visa regulations to accommodate non-EU students.

C) Give universities adequate support to attract non-EU students.

D) Try to address the needs of international students in the UK.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

"你要茶还是要咖啡?"是用餐人常被问到的问题。许多西方人会选咖啡中国人则会选茶。相传,中国的一位帝王于五千多年前发现了茶,并用来治病。在明清(the Ming and Qing Dynasties)期间,茶馆遍布全国。饮茶在6世纪传到日本,但直到17、18世纪才传到欧美。如今,茶是世界上最流行的饮料 (beverage)之一。茶是中国的民族饮品,也是中国传统和文化的重要组成部分。

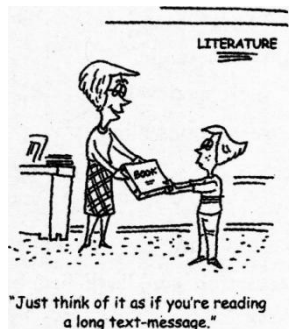
注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2013 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(一)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your

views on the importance of reading literature. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A. The man found himself in a wrong place.
B. The man is the manager's business associate.
C. The woman was putting up a sign on the wall.
D. The woman is the manager's secretary.
2. A. He does not have sufficient data to go on.
B. He is sorry not to have helped the woman.
C. He needs help to interpret the data.
D. He needs more time for the report.
3. A. A friend from New York.
B. A message from Tony.
C. A change in the weather.
D. A postal delivery.
4. A. She does not like psychology.
B. She does not like taking exams.
C. She is not a reliable source of information.
D. She is not available until the end of next week.
5. A. There is no need for the woman to be in a hurry.
B. The woman shouldn't make such a big fuss.
C. The woman's watch is twenty minutes fast.
D. He will help the woman carry the suitcase.

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6. A. She does not believe what her neighbors said.
B. She finds it hard to get along with Mary.
C. Mary and she have a lot in common.
D. Mary is not so easy going as her.
7. A. At an information service.
B. At a car wash point.
C. At a dry cleaner's.
D. At a repair shop.
8. A. The man is already fed up with playing the piano.
B. The piece of music the man played is very popular.
C. The woman came to the concert at the mall's request.
D. The man's unique talents are the envy of many people.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A. He owned a small retail business in Michigan years ago.
B. He worked at the Brownstone Company for several years.
C. He has been working part-time in a school near Detroit.
D. He has taught Spanish for a couple of years at a local school.
10. A. He would rather get a less demanding job.
B. He likes to work in a company close to home.
C. He is eager to find a job with an increased salary.
D. He preform a full-time job with more responsibility.
11. A. Travel.
B. Sports
C. Foreign languages.
D. Computer games.
12. A. what responsibilities he would have.
B. When he is supposed to start work.
C. When he will be informed about his application.
D. What career opportunities her company can offer.

Questions 13 to15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A. She is over 50.
B. She is pregnant.
C. She has just finished her project.
D. She is a good saleswoman.
14. A. He works as a sales manager.
B. He is the CEO of a giant company.
C. He is good at business management.
D. He takes good care of Lisa.
15. A. It is well positioned to compete with the giants.
B. It produces goods popular among local people.

-
- C. It has been losing market share in recent years.
D. It is in urgent need of further development.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A. It is lined with tall trees.
B. It was widened recently.
C. It used to be dirty and disorderly.
D. It has high buildings on both sides.
17. A. They repaved it with rocks.
B. They beautified it with plants.
C. They built public restrooms on it.
D. They set up cooking facilities near it.
18. A. What makes life enjoyable.
B. What a community means.
C. How to work with tools.
D. How to improve health.
19. A. They were encouraged by the city officials' praise.
B. They were obliged to fulfill the signed contract.
C. They wanted to prove they were as capable as boys.
D. They derived happiness from the constructive work

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A. The majority of them find it interesting.
B. The majority of them think it less important than computers.
C. Many of them consider it boring and old-fashioned.
D. Few of them read more than ten books a year.
21. A. Mysteries and detective stories.
B. Novels and stories.
C. History and science books.
D. Books on culture and tradition.
22. A. Listening to music.
B. Watching TV.

-
- C. Reading magazines.
 - D. Playing computer games.

Passage Three

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

- 23. A. Advice on the purchase of cars.
- B. Solutions to global fuel shortage.
- C. Trends for the development of the motor car.
- D. Information about the new green-fuel vehicles.
- 24. A. Huge recharging expenses.
- B. Limited driving range.
- C. The short life of bakeries.
- D. The unaffordable high price.
- 25. A. They can easily switch to natural gas.
- B. They need to be further improved.
- C. They are more cost-effective than vehicles powered by solar energy.
- D. They can match conventional motor cars in performance and safety.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

My favorite TV show? "The Twilight Zone." I __26__ like the episode called "The Printer's Devil." It's about a newspaper editor who's being __27__ out of business by a big newspaper syndicate--you know, a group of papers owned by the same people.

He's about to __28__ when he's tempted by an old man who says his name is Smith: The editor is not only offered \$5'000 to __29__ his newspaper's debts, but this. Smith character also offers his services for free. It turns out that the guy __30__ the printing machine with amazing speed, and soon he's turning out newspapers with shocking __31__. The small paper is successful again. The editor is amazed at how quickly Smith gets his stories--only minutes after they happen--but soon he's __32__ with a contract to sign. Mr. Smith, it seems, is really the devil! The editor is frightened by this news, but he is more frightened by the idea of losing his newspaper, so he agrees to sign. But soon Smith is reporting the news even before it happens--and it's all terrible--one __33__ after another. Anyway, there is a little more to tell. but I don't want to ruin the story for you. I really like these old episodes of "The Twilight Zone" because the stories are fascinating. They are not __34__. But then again, in a way they are, because they __35__ human nature.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

It's the first question parents ask when their child is diagnosed with autism(自闭症). Will his future brothers or sisters have a higher risk of __36__ it, too?

According to the largest study of siblings(兄弟姐妹)in families with autism, the answer is yes. Among 664 children who had at least one older sibling with the developmental disorder, the __37__ risk of autism was nearly 19%__38__ higher than previous sibling-recurrence estimates"that were anywhere from 3% to 10%. Kids with more than one older autistic sibling had an even higher risk of the disorder:32%.

The__39__ suggest that genes play a key role in autism risk. But they also hint that other environmental factors __40__ by siblings, like influences in the womb(子宫), may be important as well.

On the __41__ of the findings, the researchers recommend that doctors closely __42__ younger siblings of autistic children to pick up any early signs of the disorder, __43__ an unusually large head or delayed language development and communication skills. Evidence suggests that early __44__ and diagnosis of autism can help children take advantage of the rapies that can treat some of its __45__.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. Average | B. Basis | C. common |
| D. Consequently | E. Detection | F. developing |
| G. Distributed | H. Dramatically | I. including |
| J. Monitor | K. Rason | L. results |
| M. Shared | N. Symbols | O. symptoms |

Section B

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

School Lunch

A) Ryan moved silently through the lunch line. The cook put a cheeseburger(奶酪汉堡)and an apple-sauce cup on his tray. He grabbed a bottle of milk from the cooler at the end of the line and found a seat in the cafeteria(食堂). Ryan saw that his friend Tyler had brought lunch from home. "What did you bring today, Tyler?"he asked. Tyler pulled his meal out of its brown paper sack. "I've got a ham sandwich, chips, two cupcakes, and a can of soda"Ryan's mouth started to water. "Uh, Tyler,"he said. "If you don't want one of those cupcakes. I'll take it. They sure look good."Tyler handed Ryan his cupcake. "Sure."he said. "I won't eat all this."

Lunch Requirements

B) Is Ryan eating a healthy meal if he eats the school lunch? School lunch supporters say"Yes."Recent studies show that a government approved school lunch has more variety and is more nutritious(有营养的) than most lunches brought from home. It's also lower in fat. The National School Lunch Act requires that school lunches go along with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans developed by the government. Meals must contain a variety of foods with plenty of grains and at least one fruit or vegetable each day. Foods must not contain too much sugar or salt. A hot lunch can contain up to 30%fat, but not more than 10%of its calories(卡路里)should come from saturated(饱和的)fat. In an average week, you should get one third of the daily Recommended Dietary Allowances for protein, iron, calcium(钙), and vitamins A and C from your school lunch.

Dare to Compare

C) Let's compare Ryan's and Tyler's meals to see which is healthier. Ryan's hot lunch(without the cup-cake from his friend)has 577 calories, 25 grams of total fat, and 12 grams of saturated fat. He had one serving of fruit, 26 grams of protein, and 483 milligrams of calcium. Ryan ate more total fat(39%)and saturated fat(19%)than the dietary guidelines recommend. However, schools can still meet the guidelines by having the numbers average out over a week of lunches.

D) Tyler's lunch from home(this includes both cupcakes)had 1,014 calories, 45 grams(40%)of total fat, and 10 grams(9%)of saturated fat. He ate 21 grams of protein and 155 milligrams of calcium, but no fruits or vegetables. Tyler's meal met the saturated fat guidelines, but had too much total fat. Tyler ate more calories and total fat than Ryan did. Ryan ate more protein, calcium, and fruit than Tyler did. Which meal would you say is the healthier choice?

A la Carte Options'

E) Federal standards and most school districts forbid selling food in the cafeteria that competes with the school lunch. Many programs do, however,offer a la carte choices for students who don't want the hot meal. Foods sold a la carte are separate from the main meal and are priced individually. These foods do not have to meet the same nutritional standards as the foods on the hot lunch menu. Neither do the foods sold at a snack-bar or those foods available elsewhere in the school.

F) A study in one Texas school district compared the lunches of fourth graders who did not have food choices with those of fifth graders who could choose either a

standard lunch or select from a snackbar. The fourth graders ate 25% more fruits and vegetables than the fifth graders. Food sold as fundraisers can also have an impact on school lunch. The money raised is important to provide needed funds for many after-class activities. But the meal's overall nutritional quality usually goes down. Many of these foods are high in fat, sugar, or both, and often come in extra-large portions. Fund-fairs rarely sell fruits and vegetables.

Choosing Wisely

G) School food-service programs are trying to please students, and still offer quality, nutritious meals at low cost. That task isn't easy. One school district in New York decided to do something about it. A student advisory board kept the food-service director up-to-date on what the kids wanted. They also worked with school snack-bars to sell smaller servings of chips and candy.

H) You can make healthy meal choices at school even when not-so-healthy choices are available. You can be sure to get a nutritious meal when you pick foods from the Food Guide Pyramid. For example, always drink milk or a calcium-rich juice for lunch. Even chocolate milk is more nutritious than soda or a sports drink. Stay away from snack foods offered a la carte. They may fill you up now, but the ones that contain a lot of fat and sugar will slow you down later. Always eat the fruits and vegetables offered at the meal. They help give you the energy and vitamins you need to get you through the rest of your school day. Some people like to make fun of school lunches, but good nutrition is no laughing matter. Your school's hot lunch is based on the Food Guide Pyramid, so it's full of nutrition. Give it a try. You might be pleasantly surprised.

It's a Team Effort

I) Team Nutrition is a program that gets schools excited about healthy eating. Schools across the nation pick a team leader who develops fun nutrition activities. The leader works with students, teachers, parents, food-service workers, and people from the community. Activities can range from running a school health fair to planting a garden. At the Jordan Community School in Chicago, Illinois, one group of fifth graders showed off their "pizza(比萨饼)garden" in a big, colorful poster showing vegetarian pizzas. The students and food-service staff planted and took care of the vegetables that they would later use as ingredients on their pizzas. The group started growing the plants in the school's cafeteria. Then they moved them outdoors to the students' demonstration garden. This is just one way to get everyone involved in making school lunch healthy and fun.

Team up with your own group and see how creative you can get.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Tyler's home-prepared meal meets the Dietary Guidelines for Americans in terms of saturated fat.

47. The Jordan Community School students eat pizzas with vegetables planted and taken care of in their pizza garden.

48. Recent studies show that government-approved school lunch compares favorably with home-made lunch.

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49. Students are advised to stay away from snack foods offered a la carte because their extra fat and sugar will make them slow down later.
 50. The student advisory board keeps the food-service director up-to-date about students' needs.
 51. Schools can make the nutrition balanced over a week of lunches to meet the dietary guidelines.
 52. According to the National School Lunch Act, school lunches must comply with government-developed dietary guidelines.
 53. Team Nutrition is a program that tries to get everyone involved in making school lunch healthy and fun.
 54. Being high in fat and sugar, the food sold as fund-raisers is lacking in nutritional quality.
 55. The foods provided a la carte in schools are purchased separately.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Libraries are my world. I've been a patron(老主顾)all my life, and for the past nine years I've worked at multiple libraries and archives in and around Detroit. The library as an institution has many roles, but as our country struggles through an economic crisis, I have watched the library where I work evolve into a career and business center, a community gathering place and a bastion(堡垒)for hope.

In the spring of 2007 I got a library internship(实习生的位置)at the Southfield Public Library(SPL), just north of Detroit. Summers at SPL were usually slow, but that year we experienced a library that was as busy as science-fair project week, midterms or tax season. Yet patrons weren't looking for Mosby's Nursing Drug Reference or tax return forms. They were coming for information on growing their small business.

I interpreted people's interest in our business collection as the first step to pursuing their dreams, but these patrons were not motivated by dreams. They were responding to reality, and they were looking for Plan B.

Things worsened in 2008, and in 2009 the economic crisis continues to plague Michigan. Last year, we put up a display with a variety of job resources that we restocked every hour. Each night the library closed, the display was bare. While we normally keep displays up for a week, we kept the job resources display up for months.

Then there's the tightening credit market. People see the writing on the wall and they want to get educated. They can't afford a financial adviser, but checking books out is free. Some of the most popular titles now are Rich Dad, Poor Dad, Think

and Grow Rich, and Suze Orman's 2009 Action Plan.

The economic downturn affects us all. I have had to work long hours and don't get to see much of my boyfriend or experience any kind of social life lately. but I am thankful to be in a position where I can help people overcome this struggle. In Michigan, we haven't lost hope. As long as there are libraries here, there will always be hope.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What change has the current economic crisis brought to the library?
- A. It has opened its age-old archives to the general public.
 - B. It has become a job and business information center.
 - C. It has evolved into a place for business transactions.
 - D. It has had to cut its budget to get through the crisis.
57. What does the author say about the Southfield Public Library in the summer of 2007?
- A. It was overflowing with visitors.
 - B. It launched a science project series.
 - C. It added many books on business to its collection.
 - D. It was full of people seeking information on drugs.
58. What can be inferred from people's strong interest in the library's business collection?
- A. They think it is now time to realize their dreams.
 - B. They find economics helpful in tiding over the crisis.
 - C. They consider it a trend to start their own business.
 - D. They are concerned about the worsening economy.
59. Why were there no more job resources on display by the end of the day?
- A. The library staff could not do the restocking quickly enough.
 - B. People competed with each other for the jobs listed in the ads.
 - C. People were much interested in the job resources on display.
 - D. All the materials on display were free of charge to the jobless.
60. How did the author feel about working in the library?
- A. She felt contented to be in a position to render help.
 - B. She felt pleased to be able to give hope to the jobless.
 - C. She felt rewarded to have gained a lot of experience.
 - D. She felt sorry to miss the social life she used to enjoy.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

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

The pledge is currently worth about \$150 billion, but the programme predicts it

will eventually be worth \$600 billion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Energy tycoon(大亨)Pikeus, who is worth about \$1 billion, said in his Giving Pledge letter. “I've long stated that I enjoy making money, and I enjoy giving it away. I'm not a big fan of inherited wealth. It generally does more harm than good.”
注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What’s the purpose of the programme started by Bill and Melinda Gates and Warren Buffett?

- A. To spread the idea of charity around the world.
- B. To publicise the pains and gains of charity work.
- C. To involve more wealthy people in philanthropy.
- D. To narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.

62. What message does Lorry Lokey intend to convey through his website posting?

- A. His family’s income is far from large.
- B. The spirit of giving runs in his family.
- C. His family suffered during the Great Depression.
- D. The wealth of his family has come the hard way.

63. Why are Buffett and Gates going to meet some wealthiest people in China and India?

- A. To share their experience with the newly rich there.
- B. To publicise their generosity in helping the needy.
- C. To persuade the wealthy people there to join their ranks.
- D. To help the billionaires there see the true value of money.

64. What reason do some people give for declining to sign the pledge?

-
- A. They are unsure if they can meet the public's expectations.
B. They have made plans for disposing of their wealth.
C. They are still undecided whether to give or not.
D. They are reluctant to be the focus of attention.
65. What does energy tycoon Pickens try to say in his Giving Pledge letter?
A. Blessed are those who inherit large fortunes.
B. The more you give, the happier you will be.
C. Leaving a fortune to one's children is unwise.
D. Philanthropy can help free the poor from want.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

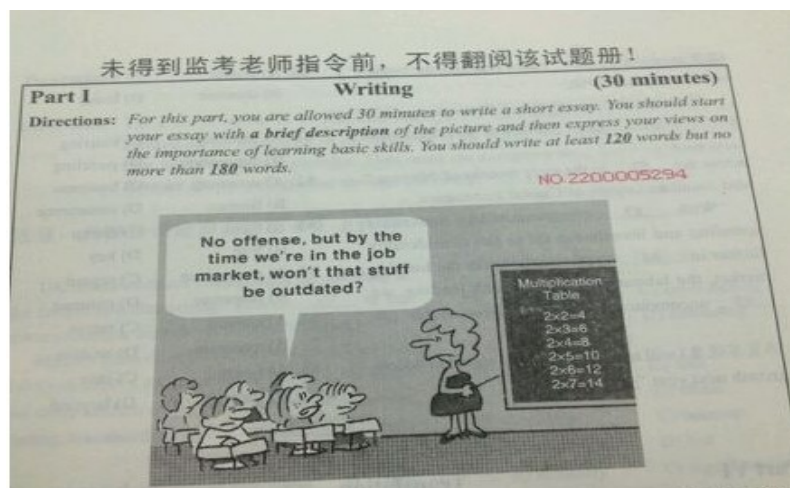
Directions:For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中秋节为每年的盍匝(lunar calendar)八月十五日，是中国仅次于春节的第二大传统节日。这一天是家人团聚的日子，月亮是中秋节庆祝的主题。全家人聚在一起品尝美味的月饼，观赏象征丰裕、和谐和幸运的圆月。中秋节也被认为是一个丰收的节日，因为秋季是收获的季节，各种水果、蔬菜和粮食作物都在此时成熟。许多动人的传说也与中秋'节有关，如“嫦娥奔月”(Chang'e's flight to the moon)。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of learning basic skills. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

- A. Children should be taught to be more careful.
B. Children shouldn't drink so much orange juice.
C. There is no need for the man to make such a fuss.
D. Timmy should learn to do things in the right way.
- A. Fitness training.
B. The new job offer.
C. Computer programming.
D. Directorship of the club.
- A. He needs to buy a new sweater.
B. He has got to save on fuel bills.
C. The fuel price has skyrocketed.
D. The heating system doesn't work.
- A. Committing theft.
B. Taking pictures.

-
- C. Window shopping.
 - D. Posing for the camera.
5. A. She is taking some medicine.
B. She has not seen a doctor yet.
C. She does not trust the man's advice.
D. She has almost recovered from the cough.
6. A. Pamela's report is not finished as scheduled.
B. Pamela has a habit of doing things in a hurry.
C. Pamela is not good at writing research papers.
D. Pamela's mistakes could have been avoided.
7. A. In the left-luggage office.
B. At the hotel reception.
C. In a hotel room.
D. At an airport.
8. A. She was an excellent student at college.
B. She works in the entertainment business.
C. She is fond of telling stories in her speech.
D. She is good at conveying her message.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A. Arranging the woman's appointment with Mr. Romero.
B. Fixing the time for the designer's latest fashion show.
C. Talking about an important gathering on Tuesday.
D. Preparing for the filming on Monday morning.
10. A. Her travel to Japan.
B. The awards ceremony.
C. The proper hairstyle for her new role.
D. When to start the makeup session.
11. A. He is Mr. Romero's agent.
B. He is an entertainment journalist.
C. He is the woman's assistant.
D. He is a famous movie star.

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

12. A. Make an appointment for an interview.
B. Send in an application letter.
C. Fill in an application form.
D. Make a brief self-introduction on the phone.
13. A. Someone having a college degree in advertising.
B. Someone experienced in business management.
C. Someone ready to take on more responsibilities.
D. Someone willing to work beyond regular hours.

-
14. A. Travel opportunities.
B. Handsome pay.
C. Prospects for promotion.
D. Flexible working hours.
15. A. It depends on the working hours.
B. It is about 500 pounds a week.
C. It will be set by the Human Resources.
D. It is to be negotiated.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A. To give customers a wider range of choices.
B. To make shoppers see as many items as possible.
C. To supply as many varieties of goods as it can.
D. To save space for more profitable products.
17. A. On the top shelves.
B. On the bottom shelves.
C. On easily accessible shelves.
D. On clearly marked shelves.
18. A. Many of them buy things on impulse.
B. A few of them are fathers with babies.
C. A majority of them are young couples.
D. Over 60% of them make shopping lists.
19. A. Sales assistants promoting high margin goods.
B. Sales assistants following customers around.
C. Customers competing for good bargains.
D. Customers losing all sense of time.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A. Teaching mathematics at a school.
B. Doing research in an institute.
C. Studying for a college degree.
D. Working in a hi-tech company.

-
21. A. He studied the designs of various clocks.
B. He did experiments on different materials.
C. He bought an alarm clock with a pig face.
D. He asked different people for their opinions.
22. A. Its automatic mechanism.
B. Its manufacturing process.
C. Its way of waking people up.
D. Its funny-looking pig face.

Passage Three

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

23. A. It is often caused by a change of circumstances.
B. It actually doesn't require any special treatment.
C. It usually appears all of a sudden.
D. It generally lasts for several years.
24. A. They cannot mix well with others.
B. They irrationally annoy their friends.
C. They depend heavily on family members.
D. They blame others for ignoring their needs.
25. A. They lack consistent support from peers.
B. They doubt their own popularity.
C. They were born psychologically weak.
D. They focus too much on themselves.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

There was a time when any personal information that was gathered about us was typed on a piece of paper and __26__ in a file cabinet. It could remain there for years and, often __27__, never reach the outside world.

Things have done a complete about-face since then. __28__ the change has been the astonishingly swift development in recent years of the computer. Today, any data that is collected about us in one place or another--and for one reason or another--can be stored in a computer bank. It can then be easily passed to other computer banks. They are owned by __29__ and by private businesses and corporations, lending institutions, direct mailing and telemarketing firms, credit bureaus, credit card companies, and government agencies at the local, state, and __30__ level.

A growing number of Americans are seeing the accumulation and __31__ of computerized data as a frightening invasion of their privacy. Surveys show that the number of the worrying Americans has been __32__ growing over the years as the computer becomes increasingly __33__, easier to operate, and less costly to purchase and __34__.

In 1970, a national survey showed that 37% of the people questioned felt their privacy was being invaded. Seven years later, 47 percent expressed the same worry. A recent survey by a credit bureau reviewed that the number of alarmed citizens had __35__ to 76%.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Walking, if you do it vigorously enough, is the overall best exercise for regular physical activity. It requires no equipment, everyone knows how to do it and it carries the __36__ risk of injury. The human body is designed to walk. You can walk in parks or along a river or in your neighborhood. To get __37__ benefit from walking, aim for 45 minutes a day, an average of five days a week.

Strength training is another important __38__ of physical activity. Its purpose is to build and __39__ bone and muscle mass, both of which shrink with age. In general, you will want to do strength training two or three days a week, __40__ recovery days between sessions.

Finally, flexibility and balance training are __41__ important as the body ages. Aches and pains, are high on the list of complaints in old age. The result of constant muscle tension and stiffness of joints, many of them are __42__, and simple flexibility training can __43__ these by making muscles stronger and keeping joints lubricated (润滑). Some of this you do whenever you stretch. If you watch dogs and cats, you'll get an idea of how natural it is. The general __44__ is simple: whenever the body has been in one position for a while, it is good to __45__ stretch it in an opposite position.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. allowing | B. avoidable | C. briefly |
| D. component | E. determined | F. helping |
| G. increasingly | H. lowest | I. maintain |
| J. maximum | K. prevent | L. principle |
| M. provoke | N. seriously | O. topic |

Section B

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

Can Digital Textbooks Truly Replace the Print Kind?

A. The shortcomings of traditional print edition textbooks are obvious: For starters they're heavy, with the average physics textbook weighing 3.6 pounds. They're also expensive, especially when you factor in the average college student's limited budget, typically costing hundreds of dollars every semester. But the worst part is that print versions of textbooks are constantly undergoing revisions. Many professors require that their students use only the latest versions in the classroom, essentially rendering older texts unusable. For students, it means they're basically stuck with a four pound paperweight that they can't sell back.

B. Which is why digital textbooks, if they live up to their promise, could help ease many of these shortcomings. But till now, they've been something like a mirage (幻影) in the distance, more like a hazy (模糊的) dream than an actual reality. Imagine the promise: Carrying all your textbooks in a 1.3 pound iPad? It sounds almost too good to be true. But there are a few pilot schools already making the transition (过渡) over to digital books. Universities like Cornell and Brown have jumped onboard. And one medical program at the University of California, Irvine, gave their entire class iPads with which to download textbooks just last year.

C. But not all were eager to jump aboard. "People were tired of using the iPad textbook besides using it for reading," says Kalpit Shah, who will be going into his second year at Irvine's medical program this fall. "They weren't using it as a source of communication because they couldn't read or write in it. So a third of the people in my program were using the iPad in class to take notes, the other third were using laptops and the last third were using paper and pencil." The reason it hasn't caught on yet, he tells me, is that the functionality of e-edition textbooks is incredibly limited, and some students just aren't motivated to learn new study behavior.

D. But a new application called Inkling might change all that. The company just released an updated version last week, and it'll be utilized in over 50 undergraduate and graduate classrooms this coming school year. "Digital textbooks are not going to catch on," says Inkling CEO Matt MacInnis as he's giving me a demo (演示) over coffee. "What I mean by that is the current perspective of the digital textbook is it's an exact copy of the print book. There's Course Smart, etc., these guys who take an image of the page and put it on a screen. If that's how we're defining digital textbooks, there's no hope of that becoming a mainstream product." He calls Inkling a platform for publishers to build rich multimedia content from the ground up, with a heavy emphasis on real-world functionality. The traditional textbook merely serves as a skeleton.

E. At first glance Inkling is an impressive experience. After swiping (触击) into the iPad app (应用软件), which you can get for free here, he opens up a few different types of textbooks. Up first is a chemistry book. The boot time is pretty fast, and he navigates through (浏览) a few chapters before swiping into a fully rendered 3D molecule that can be spun around to view its various building blocks. "Publishers give us all of the source media, artwork, videos," he says. "We help them think through how to actually build something for this platform." Next he pulls up a music composition textbook, complete with playable demos. It's a learning experience that attacks you from multiple sensory directions. It's clear why this would be something a music major would love.

F. But the most exciting part about Inkling, to me, is its notation (批注) system. Here's how it works: When you purchase a used print book, it comes with its previous owner's highlights and notes in the margins. It uses the experience of someone who already went through the class to help improve your reading (how much you trust each notation is obviously up to you). But with Inkling, you can highlight a piece of content and make notes. Here's where things get interesting, though: If a particularly important passage is highlighted by multiple Inkling users, that information is stored on the cloud and is available for anyone reading the same textbook to come across. That means users have access to notes from not only their classmates and Facebook friends, but anyone who purchased the book across the country. The best comments are then sorted democratically by a voting system, meaning that your social learning experience is shared with the best and brightest thinkers. As a bonus, professors can even chime in (插话) on discussions. They'll be able to answer the questions of students who are in their class directly via the interactive book.

G. Of course, Inkling addresses several of the other shortcomings in traditional print, as well. Textbook versions are constantly updated, motivating publishers by minimizing production costs (the big ones like McGraw-Hill are already onboard). Furthermore, students will be able to purchase sections of the text instead of buying the whole thing, with individual chapters costing as little as \$2.99.

H. There are, however, challenges. "It takes efforts to build each book," MacInnis tells me. And it's clear why. Each interactive textbook is a media-heavy experience built from the ground up, and you can tell that it takes a respectable amount of manpower to put together each one. For now the app is also iPad-exclusive, and though a few of these educational institutions are giving the hardware away for free, for other students who don't have such a luxury it's an added layer of cost--and an expensive one at that.

I. But this much is clear: The traditional textbook model is and has been broken for quite some time. Whether digitally interactive ones like Inkling actually take off or not remains to be seen, and we probably won't have a definite answer for the next few years. However, the solution to any problem begins with a step in a direction. And at least for now, that hazy mirage in the distance? A little more tangible (可触摸的), a little less of a dream.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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46. The updated version of Inkling works as a platform for building multimedia Content.
47. Some students in the medical program at the University of California, Irvine still use paper and pencil in class because they find it troublesome to take notes with an iPad.
48. One of the challenges to build an interactive digital .textbook from the ground up is that it rakes a great .deal of manpower.
49. Though whether digital textbooks will catch on still remain to be seen, the dream has become more tangible.
50. The most interesting part of Inkling's notation system is that one can share his learning experience with the best and brightest thinkers.
51. Students can only buy certain sections of the textbook rather than the whole one, which lessens students' financial burden.
52. The biggest problem with traditional print textbooks is that they are not reused once a new edition comes out.
53. One problem for students to replace traditional textbooks with interactive digital ones is the high cost of the hardware.
54. A few universities have already started to use digital textbooks in certain courses.
55. Inkling CEO explains that the problem with Course Smart's current digital textbooks is that they are no more than print versions put on a screen.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Junk food is everywhere. We're eating way too much .of it. Most of us know what we're doing and .yet we do it anyway.So here's a suggestion offered by two researchers at the Rand Corporation: Why not take a lesson from alcohol control policies and apply them to where food is sold and how it's displayed?

"Many policy measures to control obesity (肥胖症) assume.that people consciously and rationally choose what and how much they eat and .therefore focus on providing information and more access to healthier foods," note the two researchers."In contrast," the researchers continue, "many regulations that don't assume people make rational choices have been successfully applied to control alcohol, a substance like food--of which immoderate consumption leads to serious health problems." The research references studies of people's behavior with food and alcohol and results of alcohol restrictions, and then lists five regulations that the researchers think might be promising if applied to junk foods. Among them: Density

restrictions: licenses to sell alcohol aren't handed out unplanned to all comers but are allotted (分配) based on the number of places in an area that already sell alcohol. These make alcohol less easy to get and reduce the number of psychological cues to drink.

Similarly, the researchers say, being presented with junk food stimulates our desire to eat it. SO why not limit the density of food outlets, particularly ones that sell food rich in empty calories? And why not limit sale of food in places that aren't primarily food stores?

Display and sales restrictions: California has a rule prohibiting alcohol displays near the cash registers in gas stations, and in most places you can't buy alcohol at drive-through facilities. At supermarkets, food companies pay to have their wares in places where they're easily seen. One could remove junk food to the back of the store and ban them from the shelves at checkout lines. The other measures include restricting portion sizes, taxing and prohibiting special price deals for junk foods, and placing warning labels on the products.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What does the author say about junk food?
- A. People should be educated not to eat too much.
 - B. It is widely consumed despite its ill reputation.
 - C. Its temptation is too strong for people to resist.
 - D. It causes more harm than is generally realized.
57. What do the Rand researchers think of many of the policy measures to control obesity?
- A. They should be implemented effectively.
 - B. They provide misleading information.
 - C. They are based on wrong assumptions.
 - D. They help people make rational choices.
58. Why do policymakers of alcohol control place density restrictions?
- A. Few people are able to resist alcohol's temptations.
 - B. There are already too many stores selling alcohol.
 - C. Drinking strong alcohol can cause social problems.
 - D. Easy access leads to customers' over-consumption.
59. What is the purpose of California's rule about alcohol display in gas stations?
- A. To effectively limit the density of alcohol outlets.
 - B. To help drivers to give up the habit of drinking.
 - C. To prevent possible traffic jams in nearby areas.
 - D. To get alcohol out of drivers' immediate sight.
60. What is the general guideline the Rand researchers suggest about junk food control?
- A. Guiding people to make rational choices about food.
 - B. Enhancing people's awareness of their own health.
 - C. Borrowing ideas from alcohol control measures.

D. Resorting to economic, legal and psychological means.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Kodak's decision to file for bankruptcy (破产) protection is a sad, though not unexpected, turning point for a leading American corporation that pioneered consumer photography and dominated the film market for decades, but ultimately failed to adapt to the digital revolution.

Although many attribute Kodak's downfall to "complacency(自满)," that explanation doesn't acknowledge the lengths to which the company went to reinvent itself. Decades ago, Kodak anticipated that digital photography would overtake film--and in fact, Kodak invented the first digital camera 1975--but in a fateful decision, the company chose to shelf its new discovery to focus on its traditional film business.

It wasn't that Kodak was blind to the future, said Rebecca Henderson, a professor at Harvard Business School, but rather that it failed to execute on a strategy to confront it. By the time the company realized its mistake, it was too late. Kodak is an example of a firm that was very much aware that they had to adapt, and spent a lot of money trying to do so, but ultimately failed. Large companies have a difficult time switching to new markets because there is a temptation to put existing assets into the new businesses.

Although Kodak anticipated the inevitable rise of digital photography, its corporate (企业的) culture was too rooted in the successes of the past for it to make the clean break necessary to fully embrace the future. They were a company stuck in time. Their history was so important to them. Now their history has become a liability.

Kodak's downfall over the last several decades was dramatic. In 1976, the company commanded 90% of the market for photographic film and 85% of the market for cameras. But the 1980s brought new competition from Japanese film company Fuji Photo, which undermined Kodak by offering lower prices for film and photo supplies. Kodak's decision not to pursue the role of official film for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics was a major miscalculation. The bid went instead to Fuji, which exploited its sponsorship to win a permanent foothold in the marketplace.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What do we learn about Kodak?

- A. It went bankrupt all of a sudden.
- B. It is approaching its downfall.
- C. It initiated the digital revolution in the film industry.
- D. It is playing the dominant role in the film market.

62. Why does the author mention Kodak's invention of the first digital camera?

- A. To show its early attempt to reinvent itself.
- B. To show its effort to overcome complacency.

-
- C. To show its quick adaptation to the digital revolution.
D. To show its will to compete with Japan's Fuji Photo.
63. Why do large companies have difficulty switching to new markets?
A. They find it costly to give up their existing assets.
B. They tend to be slow in confronting new challenges.
C. They are unwilling to invest in new technology.
D. They are deeply stuck in their glorious past.
64. What does the author say Kodak's history has become?
A. A burden. B. A mirror. C. A joke . D. A challenge.
65. What was Kodak's fatal mistake?
A. Its blind faith in traditional photography.
B. Its failure to see Fuji Photo's emergence.
C. Its refusal to sponsor the 1984 Olympics.
D. Its overconfidence in its corporate culture.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

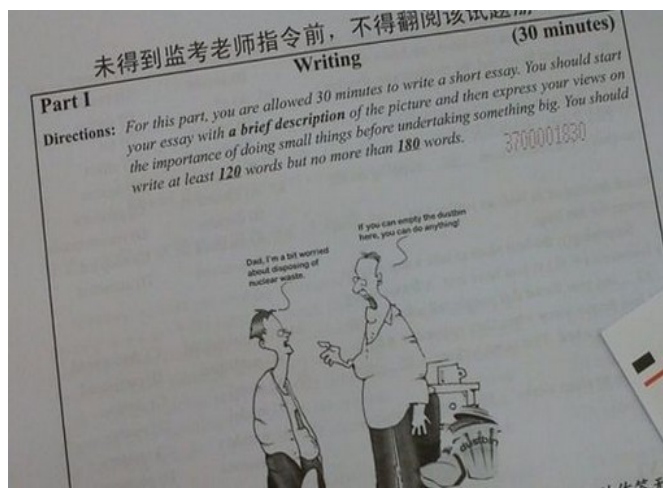
公务员热(craze for civil servant jobs)是指越来越多的人参加政府机构招聘考试(recruitment examinations)的社会现象。据报道,近几年每年的报考人数都超过百万。平均每个岗位有 50-60 名竞争者,最热门的职位能达到 5000: 1。报考公务员的主要是大学毕业生。他们认为公务员工作轻松稳定,收入较高,社会地位也高。另外,就业难问题也是促使他们做出该选择的另一个原因。

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2013 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(三)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of doing small things before undertaking something big. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



对白:

子: Dad, I'm a bit worried about disposing of nuclear waste (处理核废料)

父: If you can empty the dustbin (垃圾筒) here, you can do anything

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes) Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A. The girls got on well with each other.
B. It's understandable that girls don't get along.
C. She was angry with the other young stars.
D. The girls lacked the courage to fight.
2. A. The woman does her own housework.
B. The woman needs a housekeeper.
C. The woman's house is in a mess.
D. The woman works as a housekeeper.

-
3. A. The Edwards are quite well-off.
B. The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.
C. It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.
D. It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
 4. A. The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon.
B. The woman is sensitive to weather changes.
C. The weather forecast was unreliable.
D. The weather turned cold all of a sudden.
 5. A. At a clinic.
B. In a supermarket.
C. At a restaurant.
D. In an ice cream shop.
 6. A. The woman did not feel any danger growing up in the Bronx.
B. The man thinks it was quite safe living in the Bronx district.
C. The woman started working at an early age to support her family.
D. The man doesn't think it safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
 7. A. The man has never seen the woman before.
B. The two speakers work for the same company.
C. The two speakers work on the same floor.
D. The woman is interested in market research.
 8. A. The woman can't tolerate any noise.
B. The man is looking for an apartment.
C. The man has missed his appointment.
D. The woman is going to take a train trip.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A. To make a business report to the woman.
B. To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.
C. To resign from his position in the woman's company.
D. To exchange stock market information with the woman.
10. A. He is head of a small trading company.
B. He works in an international insurance company.
C. He leads a team of brokers in a big company.
D. He is a public relations officer in a small company.
11. A. The woman thinks Mr. Saunders is asking for more than they can offer.
B. Mr. Saunders will share one third of the woman's responsibilities.
C. Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more paid vacations.
D. The woman seems to be satisfied with Mr. Saunders' past experience.

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

12. A. She's worried about the seminar.
B. The man keeps interrupting her.

-
- C. She finds it too hard.
D. She lacks interest in it.
13. A. The lecturers are boring.
B. The course is poorly designed.
C. She prefers Philosophy to English.
D. She enjoys literature more.
14. A. Karen's friend.
B. Karen's parents.
C. Karen's lecturers.
D. Karen herself.
15. A. Changing her major.
B. Spending less of her parents' money.
C. Getting transferred to the English Department.
D. Leaving the university.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A. Rent a grave.
B. Burn the body.
C. Bury the dead near a church.
D. Buy a piece of land for a grave.
17. A. To solve the problem of lack of land.
B. To see whether they have decayed.
C. To follow the Greek religious practice.
D. To move them to a multi-storey graveyard.
18. A. They should be buried lying down.
B. They should be buried standing up.
C. They should be buried after being washed.
D. They should be buried when partially decayed.
19. A. Burning dead bodies to ashes.
B. Storing dead bodies in a remote place.
C. Placing dead bodies in a bone room.
D. Digging up dead bodies after three years.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A. Many foreign tourists visit the United States every year.
B. Americans enjoy eating out with their friends.
C. The United States is a country of immigrants.
D. Americans prefer foreign foods to their own food.
21. A. They can make friends with people from other countries.
B. They can get to know people of other cultures and their lifestyles.
C. They can practice speaking foreign languages there.
D. They can meet with businessmen from all over the world.
22. A. The couple cook the dishes and the children help them.
B. The husband does the cooking and the wife serves as the waitress.
C. The mother does the cooking while the father and children wait on the guests.
D. A hired cook prepares the dishes and the family members serve the guests.

Passage Three

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

23. A. He took them to watch a basketball game.
B. He trained them to play European football.
C. He let them compete in getting balls out of a basket.
D. He taught them to play an exciting new game.
24. A. The players found the basket too high to reach.
B. The players had trouble getting the ball out of the basket.
C. The players had difficulty understanding the complex rules.
D. The players soon found the game boring.
25. A. By removing the bottom of the basket.
B. By lowering the position of the basket.
C. By simplifying the complex rules.
D. By altering the size of the basket.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

For Americans, time is money. They say, "You only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it wisely." The future will not be better than the past or present, as Americans are __26__ to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activities. Thus, Americans __27__ a "well-organized" person, one who has a written list of things to do and a __28__ for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and

__29__ other people's time. They do not waste people's time with conversation or other activity that has no __30__, beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not __31__ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to __32__ something that is simply there around them, not something they can use. One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the States is the __33__ that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In this context the fast food industry can __34__ a clear example of an American cultural product. McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald's restaurants spread around the world, they have been viewed as __35__ of American society and culture, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Just when you had figured out how to manage fat in your diet, researchers are now warning against another common mealtime pitfall (陷阱)-salt.

A study by researchers at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), Stanford University and Columbia University shows that even a __36__ decrease in daily salt intake (摄入) can lead to dramatic health benefits. The authors __37__ an annual drop of as many as 120,000 cases of heart disease, 66,000 __38__ of stroke and 99,000 heart attacks __39__ by high blood pressure after a 3-g-per-day reduction in salt.

The advantages, not surprisingly, were greater for African Americans, who are more likely to __40__ high blood pressure than other ethnic groups, and for the elderly, since blood vessels stiffen with age, which can lead to higher blood pressure.

"Everyone in the U.S. is consuming salt far in __41__ of what is good for them," says lead author Dr. Kirsten Bibbins-Domingo of UCSF. "What we are suggesting is that a population-wide effort to reduce salt intake, even __42__, will have health benefits."

The team conducted a computer-based analysis to determine the __43__ of a 3-g-per-day reduction in salt intake on rates of heart disease and death. They also calculated the cost savings emerging from the amount of disease that would be __44__ because of lower blood pressure. The conclusion: by cutting salt intake nationwide, the U.S. could save \$10 billion to \$24 billion __45__ in health care costs.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A. accidents | B. annually | C. Avoided |
| D. caused | E. considerable | F. develop |
| G. documented | H. Dramatically | I. excess |
| J. impact | K. instances | L. modest |
| M. revised | N. slightly | O. undertake |

Section B

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

Surviving the Recession

A. America's recession began quietly at the end of 2007. Since then it has evolved into a global crisis. Reasonable people may disagree about whom to blame. Financiers who were not as clever as they thought they were? Regulators falling asleep at work? Consumers who borrowed too much? Politicians who thoughtlessly promoted home-ownership for those who could not afford it? All are guilty; and what a mess they have created.

B. Since 2007 America has shed 5 million jobs. More than 15% of the workforce are jobless or underemployed—roughly 25 million workers. The only industries swelling their payrolls are health care, utilities and the federal government. The value of listed shares in American firms collapsed by 57% from its peak in October 2007 to a low in March this year, though it has since bounced back somewhat. Industrial production fell by 12.8% in the year to March, the worst slide since the Second World War. Mark Zandi, an economist at Moody's Economy.com, predicts that the recession will shrink America's economy by 3.5% in total. For most executives, this is the worst business environment they've ever seen.

C. Times are so tough that even bosses are taking pay cuts. Median (中为数的) pay for chief executives of S&P 500 companies fell 6.8% in 2008. The overthrown business giants of Wall Street took the biggest knock, with average pay cuts of 38% and median bonuses of zero. But there was some pain for everyone: median pay for chief executives of nonfinancial firms in the S&P 500 fell by 2.7%. Nearly every business has a sad tale to tell. For example, Arne Sorenson, the president of Marriott hotels, likens the crisis to the downturn that hit his business after September 11th, 2001. When the twin towers fell, Americans stopped travelling. Marriott had its worst quarter ever, with revenues per room falling by 25%. This year, without a terrorist attack, the hotel industry is "putting the same numbers on the board", says Mr Sorenson.

D. The hotel bust (不景气), like most busts, was preceded by a breathtaking boom. Although many other big firms resisted the temptation to over-borrow, developers borrowed heavily and built bigger and fancier hotels as if the whole world were

planning a holiday in Las Vegas. When the bubble burst, demand collapsed. Hotel owners found themselves with a huge number of empty rooms even as a lot of unnecessary new hotels were ready to open.

E. Other industries have suffered even more. Large numbers of builders, property firms and retailers have gone bankrupt. And a disaster has hit Detroit. Last year the American car industry had the capacity to make 17 million vehicles. Sales in 2009 could be barely half of that. The Big Three American carmakers General Motors, Ford and Chrysler--accumulated ruinous costs over the post-war years, such as gold-plated health plans and pensions for workers who retired as young as 48. All three are desperately restructuring. Only Ford may survive in its current form. Hard times breed hard feelings. Few Americans understand what caused the recession. Some are seeking scapegoats (替罪羊). Politicians are happy to take advantage. Bosses have been summoned to Washington to be scolded on live television. The president condemns their greed. Extravagance (奢侈) is out

F. Businessfolk are bending over backwards to avoid seeming extravagant. Meetings at resorts are suddenly unacceptable. Goldman Sachs, an investment bank, cancelled a conference in Las Vegas at the last minute and rebooked it in San Francisco, which cost more but sounded less fun. Anyway, the pain will eventually end. American business will regain its shine. Many firms will die, but the survivors will emerge leaner and stronger than before. The financial sector's share of the economy will shrink, and stay shrunk for years to come. The importance of non-financial firms will accordingly rise, along with their ability to attract the best talent. America will remain the best place on earth to do business, so long as Barack Obama and the Democrats in Congress resist the temptation to interfere too much, and so long as organised labour does not overplay its hand.

G. The crisis will prove hugely disruptive (破坏性的), however. Bad management techniques will be exposed. Necessity will force the swift adoption of more efficient ones. At the same time, technological innovation (创新) will barely pause for breath, and two big political changes seem likely. Mr Obama's plan to curb carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions (排放), though necessary, will be far from cost-free, whatever his sunny speeches on the subject might suggest. The shift to a low-carbon economy will help some firms, hurt others and require every organisation that uses much energy to rethink how it operates. It "is harder to predict how Mr Obama's proposed reforms to the failing health-care system will turn out. If he succeeds in curbing costs--a big if--it would be a huge gain for America. Some businesses will benefit but the vast bulk of the savings will be captured by workers, not their employers.

H. In the next couple of years the businesses that thrive will be those that are tight with costs, careful of debt, cautious with cash flow and extremely attentive to what customers want. They will include plenty of names no one has yet heard of. Times change, and corporations change with them. In 1955 Time's Man of the Year was Harlow Curtice, the boss of GM. His firm was leading America towards "a new economic order", the magazine wrote. Thanks to men like Curtice, "the bonds of scarcity" had been broken and America was rolling "to an all-time high of prosperity". Soon, Americans would need to spend "comparatively little time earning a living".

I. Half a century later GM is a typical example for poor management. In March its chief executive was fired by Time's current Man of the Year, Mr Obama. The government now backs up the domestic car industry, lending it money and overseeing its turnaround plans. With luck, this will be short-lived. But there is a danger that Washington will end up micromanaging not only Detroit but also other parts of the economy. And clever as Mr Obama's advisers are, history suggests they will be bad at this.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Because Harlow Curtice's firm was leading America in creating "a new economic order", he was named by Time magazine as Man of the Year in 1955.

47. The Big Three American carmakers need restructuring to survive because they cannot cope with the ruinous costs accumulated over the post-war years.

48. It is worried that the Obama administration will end up micromanaging America's economy.

49. Obama's plan to limit carbon dioxide emissions will by no means be inexpensive.

50. At the worst time, the total value of listed shares in American firms shrank by 57%.

51. In March, General Motors' chief executive was fired by Mr Obama for poor management.

52. Americans stopped travelling after the 9/11 terrorist attack, which hit the hotel industry hard.

53. The savings from Obama's reform will most benefit the workers rather than the bosses.

54. America's recession is probably the result of a combination of causes.

55. The investment bank Goldman Sachs cancelled a conference in Las Vegas in order to avoid seeming wasteful.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The Gatais used to frown when they received power bills that routinely topped \$200. Last September the couple moved into a 1,500-square-foot home in Premier Gardens, a subdivision of 95 "zero-energy homes" (ZEH) just outside town. Now they're actually eager to see their electricity bills. The grand total over the 10 months they've lived in the three-bedroom house: \$75. For the past two months they haven't paid a cent. ZEH communities are the leading edge of technologies that might someday create houses that produce as much energy as they consume. Premier Gardens is one of a half-dozen subdivisions in California where every home

cuts power consumption by 50%, mostly by using low-power appliances and solar panels.

Aside from the panels on the roof, Premier Gardens looks like a community of conventional homes. But inside, special windows cut power bills by blocking solar heat in summer and retaining indoor warmth in winter.

The rest of the energy savings comes from the solar units. They don't just feed the home they serve. If they generate more power than the home is using, the excess flows into the utility's power grid (电网). The residents are billed by "net metering": they pay for the amount of power they tap off the grid, less the kilowatts (千瓦) they feed into it. If a home generates more power than it uses, the bill is zero. That sounds like a bad deal for the power company, but it's not. Solar homes produce the most power on the hot sunny afternoons when everyone rushes home to turn up the air conditioner. "It helps us lower 'usage at peak power times,'" says solar expert Mike Kee see. "That lets us avoid building costly plants or buying expensive power at peak usage time."

What's not to like? Mostly the costs. The special features can add \$25,000 or more to the purchase price of a house. Tax breaks bring the cost down, especially in California, but in many states ZEHs can be prohibitively expensive. For the consumer, it's a matter of paying now for the hardware to save later on the utilities. he hardware to save later on the utilities.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. Why are the Gatais eager to see their electricity bills now?
- A. They want to see how much they have saved.
 - B. They want to cut down their utility' expenses.
 - C. They want to know if they are able to pay.
 - D. They want to avoid being overcharged.
57. What is special about the ZEH communities?
- A. They have created cutting-edge technologies.
 - B. They aim to be self-sufficient in power supply.
 - C. They are subdivided into haft a dozen sections.
 - D. They are built in harmony with the environment.
58. How are the residents in the ZEH communities billed for electricity use?
- A. They are only charged for the amount of power they consume on rainy days.
 - B. They needn't pay a single cent for their power consumption on sunny days.
 - C. They only pay for the excess power that flows into the utility's power grid.
 - D. They pay for the electricity from the grid less their home-generated power.
59. What does the "net metering" practice mean to the power company?
- A. More pressure at peak time.
 - B. Less profits in the short term.
 - C. Increased electricity output.
 - D. Reduced operational costs.
60. The author believes that buying a house in a ZEH community _____
- A. is but a dream for average consumers

-
- B. gives the owner substantial tax benefits
 - C. is a worthy investment in the long run
 - D. contributes to environmental protection

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Romantic love has clear evolutionary roots but our views about what makes an ideal romantic relationship can be swayed by the society we live in. So says psychologist Maureen O'Sullivan from the University of San Francisco. She suggests that humans have always tried to strengthen the pair-bond to maximise (使最大化) reproductive success.

Many societies throughout history and around the world today have cultivated strong pressures to stay married. In those where ties to family and community are strong, lifelong marriages can be promoted by practices such as the cultural prohibition of divorce and arranged marriages that are seen as a contract between two families, not just two individuals. In modern western societies, however, the focus on individuality and independence means that people are less concerned about conforming to (遵守) the dictates of family and culture. In the absence of societal pressures to maintain pair-bonds, O'Sullivan suggests that romantic love has increasingly come to be seen as the factor that should determine who we stay with and for how long. "That's why historically we see an increase in romantic love as a basis for forming long-term relationships," she says.

According to O'Sullivan culture also shapes the sorts of feelings we expect to have, and actually do experience, when in love. Although the negative emotions associated with romantic love—fear of loss, disappointment and jealousy—are fairly consistent across cultures, the positive feelings can vary. "If you ask Japanese students to list the positive attributes they expect in a romantic partner, they rate highly things like loyalty, commitment and devotion," says O'Sullivan. "If you ask American college women, they expect everything under the sun: in addition to being committed, partners have to be amusing, funny and a friend."

We judge a potential partner according to our specific cultural expectations about what romantic love should feel like. If you believe that you have found true romance, and your culture tells you that this is what a long-term relationship should be based on, there is less need to rely on social or family pressures to keep couples together, O'Sullivan argues.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What does the author say about people's views of an ideal romantic relationship?
- A. They vary from culture to culture.
 - B. They ensure the reproductive success.
 - C. They reflect the evolutionary process.
 - D. They are influenced by psychologists.
62. We can infer from the passage that strong family and community ties _____.

-
- A. largely rely on marriage contracts
B. can contribute to stable marriages
C. often run counter to romantic love
D. make divorces virtually unacceptable
63. Without social pressures to keep pair-bonds, romantic love _____.
A. will be a substitute for marriage in human relationships
B. plays a key role in maintaining long-term relationships
C. is likely to replace the dictates of family and society
D. is a way to develop individuality and independence
64. O'Sullivan believes that when people from different cultures fall in love _____.
A. they expect different things from their partner
B. they tend to exaggerate each other's positive qualities
C. they often fail to see each other's negative qualities
D. they lay more emphasis on commitment and devotion
65. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
A. cultural differences often tear apart a family built on romantic love
B. marriages are hard to sustain without social or family pressures
C. romantic love is becoming increasingly important in family relationships
D. romantic love tends to yield where family or social pressures are strong

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

中国长城是中国古代为抵御敌人的侵袭而修筑的伟大工程。它位于中国北部，全长约 8851.8 公里。它始建于 2000 多年前的春秋时期(Spring and Autumn Period.)，秦始皇统一中国之后联成万里长城。汉、明两代(the Han and Ming Dynasties)又曾大规模修筑，因此它是世界上修建时间最长的一项古代工程。长城是人类文明史上最伟大的建筑工程之一，被列为世界八大奇迹之一和世界文化遗产(heritage)。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2012 年 12 月全国大学英语四级考试真题

Part I
minutes)

Writing

(30

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上，请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Direction: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Education Pays** based on the statistics provided in the chart below (Weekly earnings of 2010). Please write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words.

Education: A Worthy Investment

Weekly earnings in 2010(\$)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Education Pays

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

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

Should Sugar Be Regulated like Alcohol and Tobacco?

Sugar poses enough health risks that it should be considered a controlled substance just like alcohol and tobacco, argue a team of researchers from the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF).

In an opinion piece called "The *Toxic* (毒性的) Truth About Sugar" published Feb.1 in *Nature*, Robert Lustig, Laura Schmidt and Claire Brindis argue that it's wrong to consider sugar just "empty calories." They write: "There is nothing empty about these calories. A growing body of scientific evidence is showing that *fructose* (果糖)

can trigger processes that lead to liver toxicity and a host of other chronic diseases. A little is not a problem, but a lot kills — slowly.”

Almost everyone’s heard of — or personally experienced — the well-known sugar high, so perhaps the comparison between sugar and alcohol or tobacco shouldn’t come as a surprise. But it’s doubtful that Americans will look favorably upon regulating their favorite vice. We’re a nation that’s sweet on sugar: the average U.S. adult downs 22 teaspoons of sugar a day, according to the American Heart Association, and surveys have found that teens swallow 34 teaspoons.

To counter our consumption, the authors advocate taxing sugary foods and controlling sales to kids under 17. Already, 17% of U.S. children and teens are *obese* (肥胖), and across the world the sugar *intake* (摄入) has increased three times in the past 50 years. The increase has helped create a global obesity plague that contributes to 35 million annual deaths worldwide from noninfectious diseases including cancer, heart disease and diabetes. Linda Matzigkeit, a senior vice president at Children’s Healthcare, said “We have to do something about this or our country is in danger. It’s not good if your state has the second-highest obesity rate. Obese children turn into obese adults.”

“There are good calories and bad calories, just as there are good fats and bad fats, good *amino acids* (氨基酸) and bad amino acids,” Lustig, director of the Weight Assessment for Teen and Child Health program at UCSF, said in a statement. “But sugar is toxic beyond its calories.”

The food industry tries to imply that “a calorie is a calorie is a calorie,” says Kelly Brownell, director of the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at Yale University. “But this and other research suggests there is something different about sugar,” says Brownell.

The UCSF report emphasizes the *metabolic* (新陈代谢) effects of sugar. Excess sugar can alter metabolism, raise blood pressure, affect the signaling of hormones and damage the liver — outcomes that sound suspiciously similar to what can happen after a person drinks too much alcohol. Schmidt, co-chair of UCSF’s Community Engagement and Health Policy program, noted on CNN: “When you think about it, this actually makes a lot of sense. Alcohol, after all, is simply made from sugar. Where does vodka come from? Sugar.”

But there are also other areas of impact that researchers have investigated: the effect of sugar on the brain and how liquid calories are interpreted differently by the body than solids. Research has suggested that sugar activates the same reward pathways in the brain as traditional drugs of abuse like morphine or heroin. No one is claiming the effect of sugar is quite that strong, but, says Brownell, “it helps confirm what people tell you sometimes, that they hunger for sugar and have withdrawal symptoms when they stop eating it.”

There’s also something particularly tricky about sugary drinks. “When calories come in liquids, the body doesn’t feel as full,” says Brownell. “People are getting more of their calories than ever before from sugared drinks.”

Other countries, including France, Greece and Denmark, impose soda taxes, and the concept is being considered in at least 20 U.S. cities and states. Last summer,

Philadelphia came close to passing a 2-cents-per-ounce soda tax. The Rudd Center has been a strong advocate of a more modest 1-cent-per-ounce tax. But at least one study, from 2010, has raised doubts that soda taxes would result in significant weight loss: apparently people who are determined to eat — and drink — unhealthily will find ways to do it. Teens — no surprise — are good at finding ways to get the things they can't have, so state policies banning all sugar-sweetened drinks from public schools and providing only water, milk or 100% fruit juices haven't had the intended effect of steering kids away from drinking sugared drinks: the average teen consumes about 300 calories per day — that's nearly 15% of his daily calories — in sweetened drinks, and the food and drink industry is only too happy to feed this need.

Ultimately, regulating sugar will prove particularly tricky because it goes beyond health concerns; sugar, for so many people, is love. A plate of cut-up vegetables just doesn't pack the same emotional punch as a cupcake and not an apple as an after-school treat today. We don't do that regularly — it's the first time this school year, actually — and that's what made it special. As a society, could we ever reach the point where we'd think apples — not a cupcake — are something to get excited over? Says Brindis, one of the report's authors and director of UCSF's Philip R. Lee Institute for Health Policy Studies: "We recognize that there are cultural and celebratory aspects of sugar. Changing these patterns is very complicated."

For *inroads* (进展) to be made, say the authors in their statement, people have to be better educated about the hazards of sugar and agree that something's got to change:

Many of the *interventions* (干预) that have reduced alcohol and tobacco consumption can be models for addressing the sugar problem, such as imposing special sales taxes, controlling access, and tightening licensing requirements on *vending machines* (自动售货机) and snack-bars sell high sugar products in schools and workplaces.

"We're not talking prohibition," Schmidt said. "We're not advocating a major imposition of the government into people's lives. We're talking about gentle ways to make sugar consumption slightly less convenient, thereby moving people away from the concentrated does. What we want is to actually increase people's choices by making foods that aren't loaded with sugar comparatively easier and cheaper to get."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. Why do some researchers think sugar should be considered "a controlled substance"?

- [A] It contains nothing but empty calories.
- [B] It is as harmful as morphine and heroin.
- [C] It works the same way as alcohol and tobacco in the human body.
- [D] Excessive intake of sugar results in liver toxicity and various diseases.

2. What might be Americans' attitude towards government regulation of sugar

consumption?

- [A] Enthusiastic. [B] Indifferent. [C] Disapproving. [D] Supportive.
3. What is a consequence of excessive sugar intake worldwide?
- [A] It contributes to 35 million noninfectious disease-related deaths a year.
[B] It has increased the death toll nearly three times in the past 50 years.
[C] It contributes to the rise of prices of sugar and sugary foods.
[D] It has increased the global obesity rate to some 17 percent.
4. The food industry tries to relieve the public worry about sugar intake by suggesting that .
- [A] sugar is no more than a source of energy
[B] sugar is not harmful like alcohol or tobacco
[C] the hazard of sugar to the body is exaggerated
[D] the consumption of sugar is easily controllable
5. According to Brownell, liquid sugar .
- [A] is especially attractive to young children
[B] is much easier and quicker to absorb than solid sugar
[C] effectively stimulates people's appetite
[D] increases your calorie intake without your knowing it
6. What does the author think of the practice of imposing sugar taxes?
- [A] It will harm the food and drink industry.
[B] It is unlikely to yield the intended effect.
[C] It is likely to alter people's eating habits.
[D] It can steer kids away from sugar foods.
7. Regulating sugar will prove tricky because .
- [A] people consume sugar in large quantities
[B] nothing has been found to replace sugar
[C] sugar may convey a sense of love
[D] many foods will become tasteless
8. In order to reduce sugar consumption, education should be conducted to raise people's awareness of its _____ .
9. To address the sugar problem, the author suggests that the licensing requirements on vending machines and snack-bars selling high sugar products be _____ .
10. A gentle way to steer people away from sugar is to make inexpensive, low-sugar foods _____ .

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the

four choices marked A),B),C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡 2**上作答。

11. [A] He needs another week for the painting.
[B] The painting was completed just in time.
[C] The building won't open until next week.
[D] His artistic work has been well received.
12. [A] Go camping. [B] Rent a tent.
[C] Decorate his house. [D] organize a party.
13. [A] She talked with Mr. Wright on the phone.
[B] She is about to call Mr. Wright's secretary.
[C] She will see Mr. Wright at lunch time.
[D] She failed to reach Mr. Wright.
14. [A] He is actually very hardworking.
[B] He has difficulty finishing his project.
[C] He needs to spend more time in the lab.
[D] He seldom tells the truth about himself.
15. [A] Rules restricting smoking. [B] Ways to quit smoking.
[C] Smokers' health problems. [D] Hazards of passive smoking.
16. [A] He is out of town all morning. [B] He is tied up in family matters.
[C] He has been writing a report. [D] He has got meetings to attend.
17. [A] He is not easy-going. [B] He is the speakers' boss.
[C] He is not at home this weekend. [D] He seldom invites people to his home.
18. [A] Take a break. [B] Refuel his car.
[C] Ask the way. [D] Have a cup of coffee.

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

19. [A] They are as good as historical films. [B] They give youngsters a thrill .
[C] They have greatly improved. [D] They are better than comics on film.
20. [A] The effects were very good. [B] The acting was just so-so.
[C] The plot was too complicated. [D] The characters were lifelike.
21. [A] They triumphed ultimately over evil in the battle.
[B] They played the same role in *War of the Worlds*.
[C] They are popular figures among young people.
[D] They are two leading characters in the film.

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

22. [A] It is scheduled on Thursday night. [B] It is supposed to last nine weeks.
[C] It takes place once a week. [D] It usually starts at six.

-
23. [A] To make good use of her spare time in the evening.
[B] To meet the requirements of her in-service training.
[C] To improve her driving skills as quickly as possible.
[D] To get some basic knowledge about car maintenance.
24. [A] Participate in group discussions. [B] Take turns to make presentations.
[C] Listen to the teacher's explanation. [D] Answer the teacher's questions.
25. [A] Most of them are female. [B] Some have a part-time job.
[C] They plan to buy a new car. [D] A few of them are old chaps.

Section B

Direction: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. [A] She is not good at making friends. [B] She is not well off.
[C] She enjoys company. [D] She likes to go to concerts alone.
27. [A] Their similar social status. [B] Their interdependence.
[C] Their common interest. [D] Their identical character.
28. [A] Invite Pat to a live concert. [B] Buy some gifts for Pat's kids.
[C] Help take care of Pat's kids. [D] Pay for Pat's season tickets.
29. [A] It can develop between people with a big different in income.
[B] It can be maintained among people of different age groups.
[C] It cannot last long without similar family background.
[D] It cannot be sustained when friends move far apart.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. [A] Priority of students' academic achievements.
[B] Equal education opportunities to all children.
[C] Social equality between teachers and students.
[D] Respect for students' individuality.
31. [A] Efficient. [B] Complicated.
[C] Lengthy. [D] Democratic.
32. [A] To help them acquire hands-on experience.
[B] To try to cut down its operational expenses.

-
- [C] To provide part-time jobs for needy students.
[D] To enable them to learn to take responsibility.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. [A] The best way to work through a finger maze.
[B] Individual doing better in front of an audience.
[C] Researchers having contributed greatly to psychology.
[D] Improvements on the classification of human behavior.
34. [A] When you feel encouraged by the audience.
[B] When you try to figure out a confusing game.
[C] When you already know how to do something.
[D] When you compete with other people in a group.
35. [A] Practicing constantly. [B] Working by oneself.
[C] Learning by doing. [D] Using proven methods.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blank, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上作答。

American today have different eating habits than they had in the past. There is a wide __(36)__ of food available. They have a broader __(37)__ of *nutrition* (营养), so they buy more fresh fruit and __(38)__ than ever before. At the same time, Americans __(39)__ increasing quantities of sweets and sodas.

Statistics show that the way people live __(40)the way they eat. American lifestyles have changed. There are now growing numbers of people who live alone, __(41)__ parents and children, and double-income families. These changing lifestyles are __(42)__ for the increasing number of people who must __(43)__ meals or sometimes simply go without them. Many Americans have less time than ever before to spend preparing food. (44) _____. Moreover, Americans eat out nearly four times a week on average.

It is easy to study the amounts and kinds of food that people consume. (45)_____

. This information not only tells us what people eating, but also tells us about the changes in attitudes and tastes. (46)

. Instead, chicken, turkey and fish have become more popular. Sales of these foods have greatly increased in recent years.

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

Section A

Direction: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the blank is identified by a letter. Please make the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the center. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

When Carly Fiorina became Hewlett-Packard's first female chief executive officer, the existence of her househusband, Frank Fiorina, who had retired early from AT&T to support her career, was a *mini-sensation* (小轰动); now this arrangement isn't __47__ at all. Seven of the 18 women who are __48__ CEOs, of Fortune 500 companies — including Xerox's Ursula Burns and PepsiCo's Indra Nooyi — have, or at some point have had, a stay-at-home husband. So do scores of __49__ UUU CEOs of smaller companies and women in other senior executive jobs.

This role change is __50__ more and more as women edge past men at work. Women now __51__ a majority of jobs in the U.S., including 51.4 percent of managerial and professional __52__, according to U.S. Census Bureau data. Some 23 percent of wives now earn more than their husband. And this earnings trend is more dramatic among younger people. Women 30 and under make more money, on __53__, than their male *counterparts* (年龄相当的人) in many large cities in the U.S.

During the recent __54__, three men lost their jobs for every woman. Many unemployed fathers have ended up caring for their children full-time while their wives are the __55__ wage earners. The number of men in the U.S. who __56__ care of children under age five increased to 32 percent in 2010 from 19 percent in 1998, according to Census figures.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) appealing	I) occupations
B) average	J) occurring
C) conflict	K) positions
D) currently	L) primary
E) elementary	M) recession
F) ensure	N) regularly

G) female	O) unusual
H) fill	

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.

I've worked in the factories surrounding my hometown every summer since I graduated from high school, but making the *transition* (转变) between school and full-time blue-collar work during the break never gets any easier. For a student like me who considers any class before noon to be uncivilized, getting to a factory by 6 o'clock each morning is torture. My friends never seem to understand why I'm so relieved to be back at school or that my summer vacation has been anything but a vacation.

There're few people as self-confident as a college student who has never been out in the real world. People my age always seem to overestimate the value of their time and knowledge. In fact, all the classes did not prepare me for my battles with the machine I ran in the plant, which would jam whenever I absent-mindedly put in a part backward or upside down.

The most stressful thing about blue-collar life is knowing your job could disappear overnight. Issues like *downsizing* (裁员) and overseas relocation had always seemed distant to me until my co-workers told me that the until I was working in would shut down within six months and move to Mexico, where people would work for 60 cents and hour.

After working 12-hour shifts in a factory, the other options have become only too clear. When I'm back at the university, skipping classes and turning in lazy re-writes seems too irresponsible after seeing what I would be doing without school. All the advice and public-service announcements about the value of an education that used to sound stale now ring true.

These lessons I'm learning, however valuable, are always *tinged* (带有) with sense of guilt. Many people pass their lives in the places I briefly work, spending 30 years where I spend only two months at a time. "This job pays well, but it's hell on the body," said one co-worker. "Study hard and keep reading," she added.

My experiences in the factories have inspired me to make the most of my college years before I enter the real world for good.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. How did the author look back on his summer days while at college?

-
- [A] They brought him nothing but torture.
[B] They were no holiday for him at all.
[C] They were a relief from his hard work at school.
[D] They offered him a chance to know more people.
58. What does the author say about college students?
[A] They expect too much from the real world.
[B] They have little interest in blue-collar life.
[C] They think too highly of themselves.
[D] They are confident of their future.
59. What, according to the author, is most frustrating for blue-collar workers?
[A] They do not get decent pay. [B] They do not have job security.
[C] They have to work 12-hour shifts. [D] They have to move from place to place.
60. In what important way has the author's work experience changed him?
[A] He learned to be more practical.
[B] He acquired a sense of urgency.
[C] He came to respect blue-collar workers.
[D] He came to appreciate his college education.
61. Why does the author feel somewhat guilty?
[A] He realizes there is a great divide between his life and that of blue-collar workers.
[B] He looks down upon the mechanical work at the assembly life.
[C] He has not done much to help his co-workers at the factory.
[D] He has stayed at school just for the purpose of escaping from the real world.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Are people suffering from *gadget* (小器具) overload? Are they exhausted by the consumer equivalent of the brain fatigue — information overload — that is caused by constant updates of devices and online media?

Underwriters Laboratories issued a report last week that found 48% of consumers “feel high-tech manufacturers bring new products to market faster than people need them.”

There are two possible explanations. The first, obvious one is that the pace of *innovation* (创新) is too fast for consumers. The second, less obvious one is that, innovation is too slow. That is the new offerings companies are pushing out the door every six months or so are me-too products or ones with just a couple of new features. Marketing schedules, not product innovation, are driving the *corporate* (公司的) train. Manufacturers in American valued “spend to market” more than in other countries, the report found.

Sara Greenstein, Underwriters Laboratories' chief strategy officer, offered her interpretation of the survey results, “Innovation is too fast only if corners are cut.”

For the high-tech sector, there are a few other interesting finding. Consumers are less concerned about safety in high-tech products than categories like fresh and

processed food. But their top safety concerns are emissions and wireless radio waves. Many people, it seems, are uneasy living in a thickening cloud of radio waves from mobile phone towers and the gadgets they communicate with.

A finding that was a bit surprising is that to consumers, the inner parts of high-tech devices do apparently matter. Some 55% of consumers, according to the report, said they are “more” concerned about high-tech components come from than where the product was assembled.”

The report doesn’t really say how that information would affect consumer buying decisions. It could be complicated. Manufacturing companies on average rely on more than 35 contract suppliers around the world to create a single product. That number would be higher for a smartphone or laptop.

But maybe some sort of supply-chain labeling showing where parts come from in a product? “We’re working on it,” Ms. Greenstein said.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. What is the finding in Underwriters Laboratories’ report about many consumers?
- [A] They are exhausted by the information overload.
 - [B] They are tired of the constant updating of devices.
 - [C] They feel products are updated faster than needed.
 - [D] They have difficulty following high-tech innovations.
63. What does the author mean by “me-too products”?
- [A] Products with on substantial difference.
 - [B] Products tailored to individual users.
 - [C] Products everyone is eager to possess.
 - [D] Products companies compete a make.
64. What do American businesses give priority to when marketing their products?
- [A] The constant updating of their technology.
 - [B] The speed of putting them on the market.
 - [C] The quality of their new products.
 - [D] The pace of product innovation.
65. What is the consumers’ chief concern about high-tech products?
- [A] User-friendliness.
 - [B] Product quality.
 - [C] Place of assembly.
 - [D] Radio emissions.
66. Why does the author suggest supply-chain labeling?
- [A] It guarantees the safe shipping of products.
 - [B] It promotes the competitiveness of the supplier.
 - [C] Consumers care about where components are made.
 - [D] Consumers tend to buy products they are familiar with.

Part V
minutes)

Cloze

(15

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A),B),C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should

choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Try to imagine what it is like to live without electricity. It is boring, __67__ one thing — no television, on MP3 player, no video games. And you feel __68__ and disconnected as well — no computer, no Internet, no mobile phone. You can read books, of course — __69__ at night you won't have light, other than the *flicker* (闪烁) of firewood. And about that firewood — you or someone in your family had to __70__ it during the day, taking you away from more __71__ work or schooling, and in more parts of the world, exposing you __72__ danger. That same firewood is used to cook dinner, __73__ smoke that can turn the air inside your home far more __74__ than that breathed in an industrial city. You may lack access to modern drugs __75__ the nearest hospital does not have continuous __76__ to keep the medicine refrigerated. You are __77__ poor and the lack of electricity helps to __78__ that you'll stay that way.

That is life for the 1.3 billion people around that __79__ who lack access to the

grid (电网). It is a __80__ problem of the developing world and the countryside — more than 95% of __81__ Without electricity are either in

sub-Saharan Africa or developing Asia, and 84% live in rural areas. __82__ it hasn't gotten the attention that __83__ problems like HIV/AIDS and water shortage have __84__ in recent years, lack of power remains a major UUU __85__ UUU to any progress in the world's development.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 67. [A] about | [B] with |
| [C] as | [D] for |
| 68. [A] lonely | [B] tedious |
| [C] ignored | [D] tough |
| 69. [A] so | [B] but |
| [C] since | [D] if |
| 70. [A] transfer | [B] select |

“Lacking access to electricity UUU
86 UUU health, well-being and
income,” says Fatih Birol, the chief
economist of the International Energy
Agency. “It’s a problem the world has to
pay attention to.”

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| [C] productive | D] extensive |
| 72. [A] to | [B] of |
| [C] amid | [D] under |
| 73. [A] seeking out | [B] giving up |
| [C] throwing off | [D] carrying away |
| 74. [A] harmful | [B] aggressive |
| [C] visible | [D] allergic |
| 75. [A] although | [B] whereas |
| [C] while | [D] because |
| 76. [A] strength | [B] power |
| [C] source | [D] force |
| 77. [A] desperately | [B] oddly |
| [C] marvelously | [D] vastly |
| 78. [A] engage | [B] insist |
| [C] ensure | [D] induce |
| 79. [A] continent | [B] location |
| [C] territory | [D] planet |
| 80. [A] solemn | [B] severe |
| [C] compound | [D] comparable |
| 81. [A] that | [B] which |
| [C] those | [D] ones |
| 82. [A] Unless | [B] Though |
| [C] Until | [D] Before |
| 83. [A] global | [B] fashionable |
| [C] grand | [D] famous |
| 84. [A] commanded | [B] withdrawn |
| [C] offered | [D] received |
| 85. [A] solution | [B] target |
| [C] obstacle | [D] retreat |
| 86. [A] interrupts | [B] affects |
| [C] halts | [D] suspends |

Part VI
minutes)

Translation

(5

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

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡 2**上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. David turned away and walked quickly down the street,
(完全无视她的存在).

88. It is man's intellect (才使他区别于其他高等动物).

89. I read the book last week, but now it is _____ (哪儿也找不到了).

90. Hardly had John finished his introductory remark _____ (他就被听众打断了).

91. If the reaction were to take place, _____ (巨大的能量就会被释放出来).

2012 年 6 月英语四级考试真题试卷

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

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

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

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上

On Excessive Packaging

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

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

Small Schools Rising

This year's list of the top 100 high schools shows that today, those with fewer students are flourishing.

Fifty years ago, they were the latest thing in educational reform: big, modern, suburban high schools with students counted in the thousands. As baby boomers(二战后婴儿潮时期出生的人) came of high-school age, big schools promised economic efficiency, a greater choice of courses, and, of course, better football teams. Only years later did we understand the trade-offs this involved: the creation of excessive bureaucracies(官僚机构), the difficulty of forging personal connections between teachers and students. SAT scores began dropping in 1963; today, on average, 30% of students do not complete high school in four years, a figure that rises to 50% in

poor urban neighborhoods. While the emphasis on teaching to higher, test-driven standards as set in No Child Left Behind resulted in significantly better performance in elementary (and some middle) schools, high schools for a variety of reasons seemed to have made little progress.

Size isn't everything, but it does matter, and the past decade has seen a noticeable countertrend toward smaller schools. This has been due, in part, to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which has invested \$1.8 billion in American high schools, helping to open about 1000 small schools—most of them with about 400 kids each, with an average enrollment of only 150 per grade. About 500 more are on the drawing board. Districts all over the country are taking notice, along with mayors in cities like New York, Chicago and San Diego. The movement includes independent public charter schools, such as No.1 BASIS in Tucson, with only 120 high-schoolers and 18 graduates this year. It embraces districtsanctioned magnet schools, such as the Talented and Gifted School, with 198 students, and the Science and Engineering Magnet, with 383, which share a building in Dallas, as well as the City Honors School in Buffalo, N. Y., which grew out of volunteer evening seminars for students. And it includes alternative schools with students selected by lottery(抽签), such as H-B Woodlawn in Arlington, Va. And most noticeable of all, there is the phenomenon of large urban and suburban high schools that have split up into smaller units of a few hundred, generally housed in the same grounds that once boasted thousands of students all marching to the same band.

Hillsdale High School in San Mateo, Calif., is one of those, ranking No. 423—among the top 2% in the country—on Newsweek's annual ranking of America's top high schools. The success of small schools is apparent in the listings. Ten years ago, when the first Newsweek list based on college-level test participation was published, only three of the top 100 schools had graduating classes smaller than 100 students. This year there are 22. Nearly 250 schools on the full Newsweek list of the top 5% of schools nationally had fewer than 200 graduates in 2007.

Although many of Hillsdale's students came from wealthy households, by the late 1990s average test scores were sliding and it had earned the unaffectionate nickname (绰号) "Hillsjail". Jeff Gilbert, a Hillsdale teacher who became principal last year, remembers sitting with other teachers watching students file out of a graduation ceremony and asking one another in astonishment, "How did that student graduate?"

So in 2003 Hillsdale remade itself into three "houses", romantically named Florence, Marrakech and Kyoto. Each of the 300 arriving ninth graders are randomly(随机地) assigned to one of the houses, where they will keep the same four core subject teachers for two years, before moving on to another for 11th and 12th grades. The closeness this system cultivates is reinforced by the institution of "advisory" classes. Teachers meet with students in groups of 25, five mornings a week, for open-ended discussions of everything from homework problems to bad Saturday-night dates. The advisers also meet with students privately and stay in touch with parents, so they are deeply invested in the students' success. "We're constantly talking about one another's advisees," says English teacher Chris Crockett.

"If you hear that yours isn't doing well in math, or see them sitting outside the dean's office, it's like a personal failure." Along with the new structure came a more demanding academic program; the percentage of freshmen taking biology jumped from 17 to 95. "It was rough for some, but by senior year, two-thirds have moved up to physics," says Gilbert. "Our kids are coming to school in part because they know there are adults here who know them and care for them." But not all schools show advances after downsizing, and it remains to be seen whether smaller schools will be a cure-all solution.

The Newsweek list of top US high schools was made this year, as in years past, according to a single metric, the proportion of students taking college-level exams. Over the years this system has come in for its share of criticism for its simplicity. But that is also its strength: it's easy for readers to understand, and to do the arithmetic for their own schools if they'd like.

Ranking schools is always controversial, and this year a group of 38 superintendents(地区教育主管) from five states wrote to ask that their schools be excluded from the calculation. "It is impossible to know which high schools are 'the best' in the nation," their letter read, in part. "Determining whether different schools do or don't offer a high quality of education requires a look at many different measures, including students' overall academic accomplishments and their subsequent performance in college, and taking into consideration the unique needs of their communities."

In the end, the superintendents agreed to provide the data we sought, which is, after all, public information. There is, in our view, no real dispute here: we are all seeking the same thing, which is schools that better serve our children and our nation by encouraging students to tackle tough subjects under the guidance of gifted teachers. And if we keep working toward that goal, someday, perhaps, a list won't be necessary.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. Fifty years ago, big, modern, suburban high schools were established in the hope of _____.

- A)ensuring no child is left behind
 - B)increasing economic efficiency
 - C)improving students' performance on SAT
 - D)providing good education for baby boomers
2. What happened as a result of setting up big schools?
- A)Students focused more on test scores.
 - B)Administration became centralized.
 - C)Teachers' workload increased.
 - D)Students' performance declined.

3. What is said about the schools funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation?

- A)They are often located in poor neighborhoods.

-
- B) They are popular with high-achieving students.
C) They are usually magnet schools.
D) They are mostly small in size.
4. What is most noticeable about the current trend in high school education?
A) Many schools compete for the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation funds.
B) A great variety of schools have sprung up in urban and suburban areas.
C) Students have to meet higher academic standards.
D) Some large schools have split up into smaller ones.
5. Newsweek ranked high schools according to _____.
A) the size and number of their graduating classes
B) their students' academic achievement
C) their college-level test participation
D) the number of their students admitted to college
6. What can we learn about Hillsdale's students in the late 1990s?
A) They were made to study hard like prisoners.
B) Their school performance was getting worse.
C) Most of them did not have any sense of discipline.
D) They called each other by unaffectionate nicknames.
7. According to Jeff Gilbert, the "advisory" classes at Hillsdale were set up so that students could _____.
A) maintain closer relationships with their teachers
B) experience a great deal of pleasure in learning
C) tell their teachers what they did on weekends
D) tackle the demanding biology and physics courses
8. _____ is still considered a strength of Newsweek's school ranking system in spite of the criticism it receives.
9. According to the 38 superintendents, to rank schools scientifically, it is necessary to use _____.
10. To better serve the children and our nation, schools should hire gifted teachers and encourage students to take _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) Trying to sketch a map. B) Cleaning the kitchen.
C) Painting the dining room. D) Discussing a house plan.
12. A) She is very fussy about what she eats.
B) She often eats in a French restaurant.
C) She usually takes a snack in the KFC.
D) She is tired of the food in the canteen.
13. A) Talking loudly on the telephone. B) Preparing for an oral examination.
C) Listening to some loud music. D) Practicing for a speech contest.
14. A) The man's jeans and T-shirts are stylish.
B) The man should buy himself a new suit.
C) The man can dress casually for the occasion.
D) The man has left a good impression on her family.
15. A) 100% cotton pants in dark blue. B) Grey pants made from pure cotton.
C) Fashionable pants in bright colors. D) Something to match her brown pants.
16. A) Its price. B) Its comfort. C) Its location. D) Its facilities.
17. A) Adopt a child. B) Look for a new job. C) Travel overseas. D) Take a photo.
18. A) It is a good bargain. B) It is quite healthy.
C) It is new on the menu. D) It is a routine offer.

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

19. A) Having her bicycle repaired. B) Conducting a market survey.
C) Lecturing on business management. D) Hosting an evening TV program.
20. A) He worked as a salesman. B) He coached in a racing club.
C) He repaired bicycles. D) He served as a consultant.
21. A) He found it more profitable. B) He wanted to be his own boss.
C) He didn't want to start from scratch. D) He didn't want to be in too much debt.
22. A) They are all the man's friends. B) They work five days a week.
C) They are paid by the hour. D) They all enjoy gambling.

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

23. A) It has gradually given way to service industry.
B) It remains a major part of industrial activity.
C) It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.
D) It has a history as long as paper processing.
24. A) Lack of resources. B) Shortage of funding.
C) Transport problems. D) Poor management.
25. A) Competition from rival companies. B) Product promotion campaigns.
C) Possible locations for a new factory. D) Measures to create job opportunities.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) They shared many extracurricular activities.
B) They had known each other since childhood.
C) They shared mutual friends in school.
D) They had many interests in common.
27. A) At a local club. B) At the boarding school.
C) At Joe's house. D) At the sports center.
28. A) Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.
B) One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect.
C) It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends.
D) Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain.

Passage Two

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

29. A) In his building's parking lot. B) Near the entrance of a park.
C) At a street corner. D) At a parking meter.
30. A) It had been stolen by someone.
B) It had been moved to the next block.
C) It had been parked at a wrong place.
D) It had been taken by the police.
31. A) In a neighboring town. B) In the city garage.
C) At the Greenville center. D) At a public parking lot.

Passage Three

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

32. A) Creativity as shown in arts. B) Famous creative individuals.
C) A major scientific discovery. D) The mysteriousness of creativity.
33. A) It is the source of all artistic work. B) It starts soon after we are born.
C) It is something people all engage in. D) It helps people acquire knowledge.
34. A) Natural curiosity. B) Critical thinking.
C) Logical reasoning. D) Creative imagination.
35. A) It is part of everyday life. B) It is a unique human trait.

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- C) It is yet to be fully understood. D) It is beyond ordinary people.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Students have been complaining more and more about stolen property. Radios, cell phones, bicycles, pocket __36__, and books have all been reported stolen. Are there enough campus police to do the job?

There are 20 officers in the Campus Security Division. Their job is to __37__ crime, accidents, lost and found __ (38) __, and traffic problems on campus. More than half of their time is spent directing traffic and writing parking tickets. __ (39) __ prom __ (40) __ is important, but it is their smallest job.

Dealing with crime takes up the rest of their time. Very __ (41) __ do any violent crimes actually __ (42) __. In the last five years there have been no __ (43) __, seven robberies and about 60 other violent attacks, most of these involving fights at parties. On the other hand, (44) _____, which usually involves breaking windows or lights or writing on walls. The thefts are not the carefully planned burglaries (入室盗窃) that you see in movies. (45) _____.

Do we really need more police? Hiring more campus police would cost money, possibly making our tuition go up again. (46) _____.

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

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

One in six. Believe it or not, that's the number of Americans who struggle with hunger. To make tomorrow a little better, Feeding America, the nation's largest

__47__ hunger-relief organization, has chosen September as Hunger Action Month. As part of its 30 Ways in 30 Days program, it's asking __48__ across the country to help the more than 200 food banks and 61 000 agencies in its network provide low-income individuals and families with the fuel they need to __49__.

It's the kind of work that's done every day at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in San Antonio. People who __50__ at its front door on the first and third Thursdays of each month aren't looking for God—they're there for something to eat. St. Andrew's runs a food pantry(食品室) that __51__ the city and several of the __52__ towns. Janet Drane is its manager.

In the wake of the __53__, the number of families in need of food assistance began to grow. It is __54__ that 49 million Americans are unsure of where they will find their next meal. What's most surprising is that 36% of them live in __55__ where at least one adult is working. "It used to be that one job was all you needed," says St. Andrew's Drane. "The people we see now have three or four parttime jobs and they're still right on the edge __56__."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A) accumulate | F) financially | K) reported |
| B) circling | G) formally | L) reviewed |
| C) communities | H) gather | M) serves |
| D) competition | I) households | N) surrounding |
| E) domestic | J) recession | O) survive |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

In times of economic crisis, Americans turn to their families for support. If the Great Depression is any guide, we may see a drop in our skyhigh divorce rate. But this won't necessarily represent an increase in happy marriages. In the long run, the Depression weakened American families, and the current crisis will probably do the same.

We tend to think of the Depression as a time when families pulled together to survive huge job losses. By 1932, when nearly one-quarter of the workforce was unemployed, the divorce rate had declined by around 25% from 1929. But this doesn't mean people were suddenly happier with their marriages. Rather, with incomes decreasing and insecure jobs, unhappy couples often couldn't afford to divorce. They feared neither spouse could manage alone.

Today, given the job losses of the past year, fewer unhappy couples will risk

starting separate households. Furthermore, the housing market meltdown will make it more difficult for them to finance their separations by selling their homes.

After financial disasters family members also tend to do whatever they can to help each other and their communities. A 1940 book, *The Unemployed Man and His Family*, described a family in which the husband initially reacted to losing his job "with tireless search for work". He was always active, looking for odd jobs to do.

The problem is that such an impulse is hard to sustain. Across the country, many similar families were unable to maintain the initial boost in morale(士气). For some, the hardships of life without steady work eventually overwhelmed their attempts to keep their families together. The divorce rate rose again during the rest of the decade as the recovery took hold.

Millions of American families may now be in the initial stage of their responses to the current crisis, working together and supporting one another through the early months of unemployment.

Today's economic crisis could well generate a similar number of couples whose relationships have been irreparably(无法弥补地) ruined. So it's only when the economy is healthy again that we'll begin to see just how many broken families have been created.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答

57. In the initial stage, the current economic crisis is likely to _____.
- A) tear many troubled families apart
 - B) bring about a drop in the divorce rate
 - C) cause a lot of conflicts in the family
 - D) contribute to enduring family ties
58. In the Great Depression many unhappy couples chose to stick together because _____.
- A) starting a new family would be hard
 - B) they wanted to better protect their kids
 - C) living separately would be too costly
 - D) they expected things would turn better
59. In addition to job losses, what stands in the way of unhappy couples getting a divorce?
- A) A sense of insecurity.
 - B) Mounting family debts.
 - C) Difficulty in getting a loan.
 - D) Falling housing prices.
60. What will the current economic crisis eventually do to some married couples?
- A) It will force them to pull their efforts together.
 - B) It will undermine their mutual understanding.
 - C) It will irreparably damage their relationship.
 - D) It will help strengthen their emotional bonds.
61. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A) A stable family is the best protection against poverty.
 - B) Money is the foundation of many a happy marriage.
 - C) Few couples can stand the test of economic hardships.

-
- D) The economic recovery will see a higher divorce rate.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

People are being lured(引诱) onto Facebook with the promise of a fun, free service, without realizing they're paying for it by giving up loads of personal information. Facebook then attempts to make money by selling their data to advertisers that want to send targeted messages.

Most Facebook users don't realize this is happening. Even if they know what the company is up to, they still have no idea what they're paying for Facebook, because people don't really know what their personal data is worth.

The biggest problem, however, is that the company keeps changing the rules. Early on, you could keep everything private. That was the great thing about Facebook—you could create your own little private network. Last year, the company changed its privacy rules so that many things—your city, your photo, your friends' names—were set, by default(默认), to be shared with everyone on the Internet.

According to Facebook's vice-president Elliot Schrage, the company is simply making changes to improve its service, and if people don't share information, they have a "less satisfying experience."

Some critics think this is more about Facebook looking to make more money. Its original business model, which involved selling ads and putting them at the side of the page, totally failed. Who wants to look at ads when they're online connecting with their friends?

The privacy issue has already landed Facebook in hot water in Washington. In April, Senator Charles Schumer called on Facebook to change its privacy policy. He also urged the Federal Trade Commission to set guidelines for social-networking sites. "I think the senator rightly communicated that we had not been clear about what the new products were and how people could choose to use them or not to use them," Schrage admits.

I suspect that whatever Facebook has done so far to invade our privacy, it's only the beginning. Which is why I'm considering deactivating(撤销) my account. Facebook is a handy site, but I'm upset by the idea that my information is in the hands of people I don't trust. That's too high a price to pay.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. What do we learn about Facebook from the first paragraph?
- A) It is a website that sends messages to targeted users.
 - B) It makes money by putting on advertisements.
 - C) It provides loads of information to its users.
 - D) It profits by selling its users' personal data.
63. What does the author say about most Facebook users?
- A) They care very little about their personal information.
 - B) They are reluctant to give up their personal information.
 - C) They don't know their personal data enriches Facebook.

- D) They don't identify themselves when using the website.
64. Why does Facebook make changes to its rules according to Elliot Schrage?
- A) To conform to the Federal guidelines.
 B) To improve its users' connectivity.
 C) To render better service to its users.
 D) To expand its scope of business.
65. What does Senator Charles Schumer advocate?
- A) Setting guidelines for advertising on websites.
 B) Formulating regulations for social-networking sites.
 C) Banning the sharing of users' personal information.
 D) Removing ads from all social-networking sites.
66. Why does the author plan to cancel his Facebook account?
- A) He finds many of its users untrustworthy.
 B) He is upset by its frequent rule changes.
 C) He doesn't want his personal data abused.
 D) He is dissatisfied with its current service.

Part V	Cloze	(15 minutes)
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Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Because conflict and disagreements are part of all close relationships, couples need to learn strategies for managing conflict in a healthy and constructive way. Some couples just __67__ and deny the presence of any conflict in a relationship. __68__, denying the existence of conflict results in couples __69__ to solve their problems at early __70__, which can then lead to even greater problems later __71__. Not surprisingly, expressing anger and disagreement leads to lower marital(婚姻的) satisfaction at the beginning. However, this pattern of behavior __72__ increases in marital satisfaction over time. Research suggests that working __73__ conflicts is an important predictor of marital satisfaction.

So, what can you do to manage conflict in your own relationships? First, try to understand the other person's point of view __74__ put yourself in his or her place. People who are __75__ to what their partner thinks and feels __76__ greater relationship satisfaction. For example, researchers found that among people in dating relationships __77__ marriages, those who can adopt their partner's perspective show more positive __78__, more relationship-enhancing attributes, and more constructive responses __79__ conflict.

Second, because conflict and disagreements are an __80__ part of close relationships, people need to be able to apologize to their partner for wrongdoings and __81__ forgiveness from their partner for their own acts. Apologies minimize conflict, lead to forgiveness, and serve to restore relationship closeness. In line __82__ this view, spouses who are more forgiving show higher marital __83__ over

time. Interestingly, apologizing can even have __84__ health benefits. For example, when people reflect on hurtful __85__ and grudges(怨恨), they show negative physiological(生理的) effects, including 86 heart rate and blood pressure, compared to when they reflect on sympathetic perspective-taking and forgiving.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

67. A) resolve B) regret C) avoid D) abandon
68. A) Therefore B) However C) Moreover D) Besides
69. A) trying B) striving C) declining D) failing
70. A) ages B) years C) stages D) intervals
71. A) on B) by C) off D) away
72. A) predicts B) prescribes C) protests D) proves
73. A) through B) amid C) among D) round
74. A) so B) and C) but D) while
75. A) superior B) sensitive C) exclusive D) efficient
76. A) expose B) exploit C) explore D) experience
77. A) as long as B) as well as C) as far as D) as soon as
78. A) psychology B) minds C) emotions D) affection
79. A) at B) against C) toward D) to
80. A) inevitable B) essential C) absolute D) obvious
81. A) achieve B) inquire C) require D) receive
82. A) with B) over C) up D) of
83. A) identity B) charity C) capability D) quality
84. A) creative B) positive C) objective D) competitive
85. A) memories B) prospects C) concepts D) outlooks
86. A) toughened B) increased C) added D) strengthened

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. Those flowers looked as if they _____ (好长时间没有浇水了)
88. Fred bought a car last week. It is _____ (比我的车便宜一千英镑)
89. This TV program is quite boring. We might _____ (不妨听听音乐)
90. He left his office in a hurry, with _____ (灯亮着，门开着)
91. The famous novel is said to _____ (已经被译成多种语言)

2011 年 12 月英语四级考试真题试卷

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

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

Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上

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

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

Why Integrity Matters

What Is Integrity?

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

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

Risky Business

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

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

"But Everybody Does It"

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

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

Evaluating Risks

To decide whether a risk is worth taking, you must examine the consequences, in the future as well as right now, negative as well as positive, and to others as well as to yourself. Those who take risks they later regret usually focus on immediate benefits and simply haven't considered what might go wrong. The consequences of getting caught are serious and may include a "0" on a test or assignment, an "F" in the class, suspension (暂令停学) or dismissal from school and a ruined reputation. In fact, when you break a rule or law, you lose control over your life and give others the power to impose punishment that you have no control over. This is an extremely vulnerable (脆弱的) position. There may be some matters of life and death or highest principle, which might justify such a risk, but there aren't many things that fall in this category.

Getting Away with it - Or Not

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

Worst of all, a cheater who doesn't get caught the first time usually cheats again, not only because he/she is farther behind, but also because it seems "easier."

This slippery slope of eroding ethics and bigger risks leads only to disaster. Eventually, the cheater gets caught, and the later he/she gets caught, the worse the consequences.

Cheating Hurts Other, Too

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

Why Integrity Marten

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

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

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

- _____.
- A) sticks to them in their daily life
 - B) makes them known to others
 - C) understands their true values
 - D) sees that others also follow them

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

- A) It helps to create team spirit
- B) It facilitates communication
- C) It is the basis of mutual trust
- D) It inspires mutual respect

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

- A. To ensure we make responsible choices.

11. A) Read the notice on the window. C) Get a new bus schedule.
 B) Go and ask the staff. D) Board the bus to Cleveland.
12. A) He was looking forward to seeing the giraffes.
 B) He enjoyed watching the animal performance.
 C) He got home too late to see the TV special.
 D) He fell asleep in the middle of the TV program.
13. A) She wants to take the most direct way. C) She is worried about missing her flight.
 B) She may be late for the football game. D) She is currently caught in a traffic jam.
14. A) At a restaurant. C) At a clinic.
 B) In a fish shop. D) On a fishing boat.
15. A) He is an experienced sales manager. C) He is a close friend of the woman.
 B) He is being interviewed for a job. D) He is good at answering tricky questions.
16. A) The man should consider his privacy first.
 B) The man will choose a low-rent apartment.
 C) The man is not certain if he can find a quieter place.
 D) The man is unlikely to move out of the dormitory.
17. A) The woman is going to make her topic more focused.
 B) The man and woman are working on a joint project.
 C) One should choose a broad topic for a research paper.
 D) It took a lot of time to get the man on the right track.
18. A) They went camping this time last year.
 B) They didn't quite enjoy their last picnic.
 C) They learned to cooperate under harsh conditions.
 D) They weren't experienced in organizing picnics.

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

19. A) He likes Sweden better than England. C) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.
 B) He prefers hot weather to cold weather. D) He visits London nearly every winter.
20. A) The bad weather. C) The cold houses.
 B) The gloomy winter. D) The long night.
21. A) Delightful. C) Depressing.
 B) Painful. D) Refreshing.
22. A) They often stay up late reading. C) They like to go camping in summer.
 B) They work hard and play hard. D) They try to earn more and spend more.

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

23. A) English literature. C) French.
 B) Management. D) Public Administration.
24. A) English teaching. C) Careers guidance.
 B) Staff training. D) Psychological counselling.
25. A) Its generous scholarships. C) Its well-designed courses.
 B) Its worldwide fame. D) Its pleasant environment.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) Characteristics of Japanese artists. C) The art of Japanese brush painting.
 B) Some features of Japanese culture. D) The uniqueness of Japanese art.
27. A) To calm themselves down. C) To show their impatience.
 B) To enhance concentration. D) To signal lack of interest.
28. A) How listeners in different cultures show respect.
 B) How speakers can win approval from the audience.
 C) How speakers can misunderstand the audience.
 D) How different Western and Eastern art forms are.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Directing personnel evaluation. C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.
 B) Buying and maintaining equipment. D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.
30. A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire. C) Two of his workers were injured at work.
 B) The training program he ran was a failure. D) Two of his employees committed theft.
31. A) A better relationship with his boss. C) A better-paying job in another company.
 B) Advancement to a higher position. D) Improvement in the company's management.
32. A) She has more self-confidence than Chris.
 B) She works with Chris in the same division.
 C) She has more management experience than Chris.
 D) She is competing with Chris for the new job.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) They help us see the important values of a culture.
 B) They guide us in handling human relationships.
 C) They help us express ourselves more effectively.
 D) They are an infinite source of human knowledge.
34. A) Their wording may become different. C) Their origins can no longer be traced.
 B) The values they reflect may change. D) They may be misinterpreted occasionally.
35. A) Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.
 B) Some proverbs are assuming more and more importance.
 C) Old proverbs are constantly replaced by new ones.
 D) Certain values have always been central to a culture.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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

As I was growing up, (44) _____
 “Make your own way”, “Stand on your own two feet”, or my mother’s favorite remark when I was face-to-face with consequences of some action: “Now that you’ve made your bed, lie on it!” Total independence is a dominant theme in our culture. I imagine that (45) _____
 _____ . But the teaching was shaped by our cultural images, and instead I grew up believing that I was supposed to be totally “independent” and consequently became very reluctant to ask for help.

(46) _____

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

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before

making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

With the world's population estimated to grow from six to nine billion by 2050, researchers, businesses and governments are already dealing with the impact this increase will have on everything from food and water to infrastructure (基础设施) and jobs. Underling all this __47__ will be the demand for energy, which is expected to double over the next 40 years.

Finding the resources to meet this demand in a __48__ sustainable way is the cornerstone (基石) of our nation's energy security, and will be one of the major __49__ of the 21st century. Alternative forms of energy- bio-fuels, wind and solar, to name a few are __50__ being funded and developed, and will play a growing __51__ in the world's energy supply. But experts say that even when __52__, alternative energy sources will likely meet only about 30% of the world's energy needs by 2050.

For example, even with __53__ investments, such as the \$93 million for wind energy development __54__ in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, important alternative energy sources such as wind and bio-fuelsm __55__ only about 1% of the market today.

Energy and sustainability experts say the answer to our future energy needs will likely come from a lot of __56__ both traditional and alternative.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) stable	I) exactly
B) solutions	J) consist
C) significant	K) comprise
D) role	L) competitions
E) progress	M) combined
F) marvelous	N) challenges
G) included	O) certainly
H) growth	

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答

57. The author believes that a single-sex school would ____ .
- A) force boys to hide their emotions to be "real men"
 - B) help to cultivate masculine aggressiveness in boys
 - C) encourage boys to express their emotions more freely
 - D) naturally reinforce in boys the traditional image of a man
58. It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys ____ .
- A) Perform relatively better
 - B) grow up more healthily
 - C) behave more responsibly
 - D) receive a better education
59. What does Tony Little say about the British education system?
- A) It fails more boys than girls academically.

-
- B) It focuses more on mixed school education.
C) It fails to give boys the attention they need.
D) It places more pressure on boys than on girls.
60. According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is _____.
- A) teaching can be tailored to suit the characteristics of boys
B) boys can focus on their lessons without being distracted
C) boys can choose to learn whatever they are interested in
D) teaching can be designed to promote boys' team spirit
61. Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report?
- A) They enjoy being in charge. C) They have sharper vision.
B) They conform to stereotypes. D) They are violent and sexist.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. What does the author say about vacationing?

- A) People enjoy it all the more during a recession.
 B) Few people can afford it without working hard.
 C) It makes all the hard work worthwhile.
 D) It is the chief cause of family disputes.
63. What does the author mean by saying "money is known ... to bring a relationship to its knees"(Line 1, Para. 2)?
 A) Money is considered to be the root of all evils.
 B) Some people sacrifice their dignity for money.
 C) Few people can resist the temptation of money.
 D) Disputes over money may ruin a relationship.
64. The YouGov poll of 2, 000 people indicates that in a recession _____ .
 A) conflicts between couples tend to rise
 B) it is more expensive for couples to split up
 C) couples show more concern for each other
 D) divorce and separation rates increase
65. What does Kim Stephenson believe?
 A) Money is often a symbol of a person's status.
 B) Money means a great deal to both men and women.
 C) Men and women spend money on different things.
 D) Men and women view money in different ways.
66. The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should _____ .
 A) put their money together instead of keeping it separately
 B) make efforts to reach agreement on their family budgets
 C) discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship
 D) avoid arguing about money matters to remain romantic

Part V	Cloze	(15 minutes)
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Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Employers fear they will be unable to recruit students with the skills they need as the economic recovery kicks in, a new survey __67__.

Nearly half of the organizations told researchers they were already struggling to find __68__ with skills in science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM). __69__ even more companies expect to experience __70__ of employees with STEM skills in the next three years.

The Confederation of British Industry __71__ 694 businesses and organizations across the public and __72__ sectors, which together employ 2.4 million people.

Half are __73__ they will not be able to fill graduate posts in the coming years, while a third said they would not be able to __74__ enough employees with the right A-level skills.

"__75__ we move further role recovery and businesses plan __76__ growth, the demand for people with high-quality skills and qualifications will __77__." said Richard Lambert, Director General, CBI. "Firms say it is already hard to find people with the right __78__ or engineering skills. The new government must make it a top __79__ to encourage more young people to study science-related __80__."

The survey found that young people would improve their job prospects __81__ they studied business, maths, English and physics or chemistry at A-level. The A-levels that employers __82__ least are psychology and sociology. And while many employers don't insist on a __83__ degree subject. A third prefer to hire those with a STEM-related subject.

The research __84__ worries about the lack of progress in improving basic skills in the UK __85__. Half of the employer expressed worries about employees' basic literacy and numeracy (计算) skills, while the biggest problem is with IT skills, __86__ two-thirds reported concerns.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 67. A) submits | C) launches | B) reveals | D) generates |
| 68. A) audience | C) partners | B) officials | D) staff |
| 69. A) while | C) for | B) because | D) although |
| 70. A) exits | C) absences | B) shortages | D) departures |
| 71. A) surveyed | C) exposed | B) searched | D) exploited |
| 72. A) collective | C) personal | B) private | D) civil |
| 73. A) confronted | C) concerned | B) conformed | D) confused |
| 74. A) bind | C) transfer | B) attain | D) recruit |
| 75. A) Lest | C) Before | B) Unless | D) As |
| 76. A) with | C) on | B) for | D) by |
| 77. A) dominate | C) enforce | B) stretch | D) intensify |
| 78. A) creative | C) narrative | B) technical | D) physical |
| 79. A) priority | C) challenge | B) option | D) judgment |
| 80. A) procedures | C) thoughts | B) academics | D) subjects |
| 81. A) until | C) whereas | B) since | D) if |
| 82. A) rate | C) order | B) discuss | D) observe |
| 83. A) typical | C) positive | B) particular | D) general |
| 84. A) highlighted | C) focused | B) prescribed | D) touched |
| 85. A) masses | C) faculty | B) workforce | D) communities |
| 86. A) what | C) where | B) whom | D) why |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答，只需写出译文部分。

-
87. Charity groups organized various activities to _____ (为地震幸存者筹款)。
88. Linda _____ (不可能收到我的电子邮件): otherwise, she would have replied.
89. It's my mother _____ (一直在鼓励我不要灰心) when I have difficulties in my studies.
90. The publishing house has to _____ (考虑这部小说的受欢迎程度)。
91. It is absolutely wrong to _____ (仅仅以金钱来定义幸福)。

2011年6月英语四级考试真题试卷

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

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

1. 现在网上购物已成为一种时尚
2. 网上购物有很多好处,但也有不少问题
3. 我的建议...

注意: 此部分试题在答题卡 1 上

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

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

British Cuisine: the Best of Old and New

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

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

"The past 15 years or so have been a noticeable period of improvement for food in England," the English chef says, citing the trend in British cuisine for better ingredients, preparation and cooking methods, and more appealing presentation. Chef such as Delia Smith, Nigel Slater, Jamie Oliver and Gordon Ramsay made the

public realise that cooking – and eating – didn't have to be a boring thing. And now, most of the British public is familiar even with the extremes of Heston Blumenthal's molecular gastronomy, a form of cooking that employs scientific methods to create the perfect dish.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chefs agree that diners in Hong Kong are embracing the modern British trend. Some restaurants are modifying the recipes(菜谱)of British dishes to breathe new life into the classics, while other are using better quality ingredients but remaining true to British traditional and tastes. Tamlyn is in the second camp. "We select our food very particular. We use US beef, New Zealand lamb and for our custards(牛奶蛋糊) we use Bird's Custard Powder," Tamlyn says. "Some restaurants go for custard made fresh with eggs, sugar and cream, but British custard is different, and we stay true to that."

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

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

producing. It has excellent organic farms, beautifully crafted cheeses, high-quality meats.”

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

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

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

“We use a lot of ingredients that people wouldn't perhaps associate as British, but are presented in a British way. Bell peppers stuffed with couscous, alongside ratatouille, is a very popular dish.” Although the ingredients may not strike diners as being traditional, they can be found in dishes across Britain.

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

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

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. What is British food generally known for?
 - A) Its unique flavor.
 - B) Its bad taste.
 - C) Its special cooking methods.
 - D) Its organic ingredients.
2. The Second World War led to _____ in Britain.
 - A) an inadequate supply of food
 - B) a decrease of grain production
 - C) an increase in food import
 - D) a change in people's eating habits
3. Why couldn't Britain compete with some of its neighboring countries in terms of

-
- food in the post-war decades?
- A) Its food lacked variety.
 - B) Its people cared more for quantity.
 - C) It was short of well-trained chefs.
 - D) It didn't have flavorful food ingredients.
4. With culinary improvement in recent years, London's restaurants are now able to appeal to the tastes of ____.
- A) most young people
 - B) elderly British diners
 - C) all kinds of overseas visitors
 - D) upper-class customers
5. What do Hong Kong diners welcome, according to Welsh executive chef David Tamlyn?
- A) Authentic classic cuisine.
 - B) Locally produced ingredients.
 - C) New ideas and presentations.
 - D) The return of home-style dishes.
6. While using quality ingredients, David Tamlyn insists that the dishes should ____.
- A) benefit people's health
 - B) look beautiful and inviting
 - C) be offered at reasonable prices
 - D) maintain British traditional tastes
7. Why does Neil Tomes say he loves food ingredients from Britain?
- A) They appeal to people from all over the world.
 - B) They are produced on excellent organic farms.
 - C) They are processed in a scientific way.
 - D) They come in a great variety.
8. Tamlyn says that besides importing ingredients from Britain once a week, his restaurant also buys vegetables from _____.
9. The Phoenix in Mid-Levels may not use British ingredients, but presents its dishes _____.
10. Yorkshire Pudding is a restaurant which will bring full dishes to the table but offer plates to those diners who would like to _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) He is careless about his appearance.
B) He is ashamed of his present condition.
C) He changes jobs frequently.
D) He shaves every other day.
12. A) Jane may be caught in a traffic jam.
B) Jane should have started a little earlier.
C) He knows what sort of person Jane is.
D) He is irritated at having to wait for Jane.
13. A) Training for the Mid-Atlantic Championships.
B) Making preparations for a trans-Atlantic trip.
C) Collecting information about baseball games.
D) Analyzing their rivals' on-field performance.
14. A) He had a narrow escape in a car accident.
B) He is hospitalized for a serious injury.
C) He lost his mother two weeks ago.
D) He has been having a hard time.
15. A) The woman has known the speaker for a long time.
B) The man had difficulty understanding the lecture.
C) The man is making a fuss about nothing.
D) The woman thinks highly of the speaker.
16. A) He has difficulty making sense of logic.
B) Statistics and logic are both challenging subjects.
C) The woman should seek help from the tutoring service.
D) Tutoring services are very popular with students.
17. A) Her overcoat is as stylish as Jill's.
B) Jill missed her class last week.
C) Jill wore the overcoat last week.
D) She is in the same class as the man.
18. A) A computer game.
B) An imaginary situation.
C) An exciting experience.
D) A vacation by the sea.

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

19. A) Beautiful scenery in the countryside.
B) Dangers of cross-country skiing.
C) Pain and pleasure in sports.
D) A sport he participates in.
20. A) He can't find good examples to illustrate his point.
B) He can't find a peaceful place to do the assignment.
C) He doesn't know how to describe the beautiful country scenery.
D) He can't decide whether to include the effort part of skiing.

-
21. A) New ideas come up as you write.
B) Much time is spent on collecting data.
C) A lot of effort is made in vain.
D) The writer's point of view often changes.

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

22. A) Journalist of a local newspaper.
B) Director of evening radio programs.
C) Producer of television commercials.
D) Hostess of the weekly "Business World".
23. A) He ran three restaurants with his wife's help.
B) He and his wife did everything by themselves.
C) He worked both as a cook and a waiter.
D) He hired a cook and two local waitresses.
24. A) He hardly needs to do any advertising nowadays.
B) He advertises a lot on radio and in newspapers.
C) He spends huge sums on TV commercials every year.
D) He hires children to distribute ads in shopping centers.
25. A) The restaurant location.
B) The restaurant atmosphere.
C) The food variety.
D) The food price.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) Its protection is often neglected by children.
B) It cannot be fully restored once damaged.
C) There are many false notions about it.
D) There are various ways to protect it.
27. A) It may make the wearer feel tired.
B) It will gradually weaken the eyes of adults.
C) It can lead to the loss of vision in children.
D) It can permanently change the eye structure.
28. A) It can never be done with high technology.

-
- B) It is the best way to restore damaged eyesight.
 - C) It is a major achievement in eye surgery.
 - D) It can only be partly accomplished now.

Passage Two

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

- 29. A) They think they should follow the current trend.
 - B) Nursing homes are well-equipped and convenient.
 - C) Adult day-care centers are easily accessible.
 - D) They have jobs and other commitments.
- 30. A) They don't want to use up all their life savings.
 - B) They fear they will regret it afterwards.
 - C) They would like to spend more time with them.
 - D) They don't want to see their husbands poorly treated.
- 31. A) Provide professional standard care.
 - B) Be frank and seek help from others.
 - C) Be affectionate and cooperative.
 - D) Make use of community facilities.

Passage Three

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

- 32. A) Health and safety conditions in the workplace.
 - B) Rights and responsibilities of company employees.
 - C) Common complaints made by office workers.
 - D) Conflicts between labor and management.
- 33. A) Replace its out-dated equipment.
 - B) Improve the welfare of affected workers.
 - C) Follow the government regulations strictly.
 - D) Provide extra health compensation.
- 34. A) They requested to transfer to a safer department.
 - B) They quit work to protect their unborn babies.
 - C) They sought help from union representatives.
 - D) They wanted to work shorter hours.
- 35. A) To show how they love winter sports.
 - B) To attract the attention from the media.
 - C) To protect against the poor working conditions.
 - D) To protect themselves against the cold weather.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in

the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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

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

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

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

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

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

While elderly people -47- to sleep for fewer hours than they did when they were younger, this has a(n) -48- effect on their brain's performance and they would benefit from getting more, according to research.

Sean Drummond, a psychiatrist (心理医生) at the University of California, San Diego, said that older people are more likely to suffer from broken sleep, while younger people are better at sleeping -49- straight through the night.

More sleep in old age, however, is -50- with better health, and most older people would feel better and more -51- if they slept for longer periods, he said.

"The ability to sleep in one chunk (整块时间) overnight goes down as we age but the amount of sleep we need to -52- well does not change," Dr Drummond told the American Association for the Advancement of Science conference in San Diego.

"It's -53- a myth that older people need less sleep. The more healthy an older adult is, the more they sleep like they did when they were -54- . Our data suggests that older adults would benefit from -55- to get as much sleep as they did in their 30s. That's -56- from person to person, but the amount of sleep we had at 35 is probably the same amount we need at 75."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

In a New York Times article, Sam Roakye—the only black student on his

freshman year floor—said that “if you’re surrounded by whites, you have something to prove.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答

57. What can we learn from some recent studies?

- A) Conflicts between studies of different races are unavoidable.
- B) Students of different races are prejudiced against each other.
- C) Interracial lodging does more harm than good.
- D) Interracial lodging may have diverse outcomes.

58. What does Sam Boakye’s remark mean?

- A) White students tend to look down upon their black peers.
- B) Black students can compete with their white peers academically.
- C) Black students feel somewhat embarrassed among white peers during the freshman year.
- D) Being surrounded by white peers motivates a black student to work harder to succeed.

59. What does the Indians Univerisity study show?

- A) Interracial roommates are more likely to fall out.
- B) Few white students like sharing a room with a black peer.

-
- C) Roommates of different races just don't get along.
D) Assigning students' lodging randomly is not a good policy.
60. What does Alec Webley consider to be the "definition of integration"?
- A) Students of different races are required to share room.
B) Interracial lodging is arranged by the school for freshmen.
C) Lodging is assigned to students of different races without exception.
D) The school randomly assigns roommates without regard to race.
61. What does Grace Kao say about interracial lodging?
- A) It is unscientific to make generalizations about it without further study.
B) Schools should be cautious when making decisions about student lodging.
C) Students' racial background should be considered before lodging is assigned.
D) Experienced resident advisors should be assigned to handle the problems.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

Along with the deaths, the report said that the lives of 325 million people, primarily in poor countries, were being seriously affected by climate change. It projected that the number would double by 2030.

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

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

In a press release describing the report, Mr. Annan stressed the need for the negotiations to focus on increasing the flow of money from rich to poor regions to help reduce their vulnerability to climate hazards, while still curbing the emissions of

the heat-trapping gases. More than 90% of the human and economic losses from climate change are occurring in poor countries, according to the report.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. What is the finding of the Global Humanitarian Forum?
- A) Global temperatures affect the rate of economic development.
 - B) Rates of death from illness have risen due to global warming.
 - C) Malnutrition has caused serious health problems in poor countries.
 - D) Economic trends have to do with population and natural disasters.
63. What do we learn about the Forum's report from the passage?
- A) It was challenged by some climate and risk experts.
 - B) It aroused a lot of interest in the scientific circles.
 - C) It was warmly received by environmentalists.
 - D) It caused a big stir in developing countries.
64. What does Dr. Pielke say about the Forum's report?
- A) Its statistics look embarrassing.
 - B) It is invalid in terms of methodology.
 - C) It deserves our closest attention.
 - D) Its conclusion is purposely exaggerated.
65. What is Soren Andreasen's view of the report?
- A) Its conclusions are based on carefully collected data.
 - B) It is vulnerable to criticism if the statistics are closely examined.
 - C) It will give rise to heated discussions at the Copenhagen conference.
 - D) Its rough estimates are meant to draw the attention of world leaders.
66. What does Kofi Annan say should be the focus of the Copenhagen conference?
- A) How rich and poor regions can share responsibility in curbing global warming.
 - B) How human and economic losses from climate change can be reduced.
 - C) How emissions of heat-trapping gases can be reduced on a global scale.
 - D) How rich countries can better help poor regions reduce climate hazards.

Part V	Cloze	(15 minutes)
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Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

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

Smart eating goes beyond analyzing every bite of food you lift -67- your mouth. "In the past we used to believe that -68- amounts of individual nutrients (营养物) were the -69- to good health," says Linda Van Horn, chair of the American Heart Association's Nutrition Committee. "But now we have a -70- understanding of

healthy eating and the kinds of food necessary to -71- not only heart disease but disease -72- general,” she adds.

Scientists now -73- on the broader picture of the balance of food eaten -74- several days or a week -75- than on the number of milligrams (毫克) of this or that -76- at each meal. Fruits, vegetables and whole grains, for example, provide nutrients and plant-based compounds -77- for good health. “The more we learn, the more -78- we are by the wealth of essential substances they -79- ,” Van Horn continues, “and how they -80- with each other to keep us healthy.”

You’ll automatically be -81- the right heart-healthy track if vegetables, fruits and whole grains make -82- three quarters of the food on your dinner plate. -83- in the restaurant one quarter with lean meat or chicken, fish or eggs.

The foods you choose to eat as well as those you choose to -84- clearly contribute to your well-being. Without a -85- , each of the small decisions you make in this realm can make a big -86- on your health in the years to come.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 67. A) between | C) inside | B) through | D) to |
| 68. A) serious | C) special | B) splendid | D) separate |
| 69. A) key | C) lead | B) point | D) center |
| 70. A) strict | C) typical | B) different | D) natural |
| 71. A) rescue | C) forbid | B) prevent | D) offend |
| 72. A) in | C) for | B) upon | D) by |
| 73. A) turn | C) focus | B) put | D) carry |
| 74. A) over | C) with | B) along | D) beyond |
| 75. A) other | C) rather | B) better | D) sooner |
| 76. A) conveyed | C) entered | B) consumed | D) exhausted |
| 77. A) vital | C) valid | B) initial | D) radical |
| 78. A) disturbed | C) amazed | B) depressed | D) amused |
| 79. A) retain | C) attain | B) contain | D) maintain |
| 80. A) interfere | C) reckon | B) interact | D) rest |
| 81. A) at | C) on | B) of | D) within |
| 82. A) out | C) off | B) into | D) up |
| 83. A) Engage | C) Insert | B) Fill | D) Pack |
| 84. A) delete | C) avoid | B) hinder | D) spoil |
| 85. A) notion | C) reason | B) hesitation | D) doubt |
| 86. A) outcome | C) impact | B) function | D) commitment |

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. The university authorities did not approve the regulation, _____ (也没

有解释为什么).

88. Jane is tired of dealing with customer complaints and wishes that she _____ (能被分配做另一项工作).
89. John rescued the drowning child _____ (冒着自己生命危险).
90. George called his boss from the airport but it _____ (接电话的却是他的助手).
91. Although he was interested in philosophy, _____ (他的父亲说服他) majoring in law.

2010 年 12 月英语四级考试真题试卷

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

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

1. 目前不少父母为孩子包办一切
2. 为了让孩子独立, 父母应该...

How Should Parents Help Children to Be Independent?

注意: 此部分试题在答题卡 1 上

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

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

A Grassroots Remedy

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

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

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

A study in Sweden indicated that kindergarten children who could play in a natural environment had less illness and greater physical ability than children used

only to a normal playground. A US study suggested that when a school gave children access to a natural environment, academic levels were raised across the entire school.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Five ways to find harmony with the natural world

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

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

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

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. What is the author's profound belief?
[A] People instinctively seek nature in different ways.
[B] People should spend most of their lives in the wild.
[C] People have quite different perceptions of nature.
[D] People must make more efforts to study nature.
2. What does the author say people prefer for their children nowadays?
[A] Personal freedom.
[B] Things that are natural.
[C] Urban surroundings.
[D] Things that are purchased.
3. What does a study in Sweden show?
[A] The natural environment can help children learn better.
[B] More access to nature makes children less likely to fall ill.
[C] A good playground helps kids develop their physical abilities.
[D] Natural views can prevent children from developing ADHD.
4. Children who have chances to explore natural areas _____.
[A] tend to develop a strong love for science
[B] are more likely to fantasise about wildlife
[C] tend to be physically tougher in adulthood
[D] are less likely to be involved in bullying
5. What does the author suggest we do to help children with ADHD?
[A] Find more effective drugs for them.
[B] Provide more green spaces for them.
[C] Place them under more personal care.
[D] Engage them in more meaningful activities.

-
6. In what way do elderly people benefit from their contact with nature?
[A] They look on life optimistically. [C] They are able to live longer.
[B] They enjoy a life of better quality. [D] They become good-humoured.
7. Dr William Bird suggests in his study that _____.
[A] humanity and nature are complementary to each other
[B] wild places may induce impulsive behaviour in people
[C] access to nature contributes to the reduction of violence
[D] it takes a long time to restore nature once damaged
8. It is extremely harmful to think that humanity and the natural world can be _____.
9. The author believes that we would not be so civilised without _____.
10. The five suggestions the author gives at the end of the passage are meant to encourage people to seek _____ with the natural world.

Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) The man should visit the museums. C) The beach resort is a good choice.
B) She can't stand the hot weather. D) She enjoys staying in Washington.
12. A) Her new responsibilities in the company.
B) What her job prospects are.
C) What the customers' feedback is.
D) The director's opinion of her work.
13. A) Combine her training with dieting.
B) Repeat the training every three days.
C) Avoid excessive physical training.
D) Include weightlifting in the program.
14. A) When she will return home.
B) Whether she can go by herself.
C) Whether she can travel by air.
D) When she will completely recover.
15. A) The woman knows how to deal with the police.
B) The woman had been fined many times before.

-
- C) The woman had violated traffic regulations.
D) The woman is good at finding excuses.
16. A) Switch off the refrigerator for a while.
B) Have someone repair the refrigerator.
C) Ask the man to fix the refrigerator.
D) Buy a refrigerator of better quality.
17. A) He owns a piece of land in the downtown area.
B) He has got enough money to buy a house.
C) He can finally do what he has dreamed of.
D) He is moving into a bigger apartment.
18. A) She is black and blue all over.
B) She has to go to see a doctor.
C) She stayed away from work for a few days.
D) She got hurt in an accident yesterday.

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

19. A) She was a bank manager.
B) She was a victim of the robbery.
C) She was a defence lawyer.
D) She was a witness to the crime.
20. A) A tall man with dark hair and a moustache.
B) A youth with a distinguishing mark on his face.
C) A thirty-year-old guy wearing a light sweater.
D) A medium-sized young man carrying a gun.
21. A) Identify the suspect from pictures. C) Have her photo taken for their files.
B) Go upstairs to sign some document. D) Verify the record of what she had said.

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

22. A) By reading a newspaper ad. C) By listening to the morning news.
B) By seeing a commercial on TV. D) By calling an employment service.
23. A) She could improve her foreign languages.
B) She could work close to her family.
C) She could travel overseas frequently.
D) She could use her previous experiences.
24. A) Taking management courses. C) Working as a secretary.
B) Teaching English at a university. D) Studying for a degree in French.
25. A) Prepare for an interview in a couple of days.
B) Read the advertisement again for more details.
C) Send in a written application as soon as possible.
D) Get to know the candidates on the short list.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) They cannot see the firefighters because of the smoke.
B) They do not realize the danger they are in.
C) They cannot hear the firefighters for the noise.
D) They mistake the firefighters for monsters.
27. A) He travels all over America to help put out fires.
B) He often teaches children what to do during a fire.
C) He teaches Spanish in a San Francisco community.
D) He provides oxygen masks to children free of charge.
28. A) He saved the life of his brother choking on food.
B) He rescued a student from a big fire.
C) He is very good at public speaking.
D) He gives informative talks to young children.
29. A) Firefighters play an important role in America.
B) Kids should learn not to be afraid of monsters.
C) Carelessness can result in tragedies.
D) Informative speeches can save lives.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) To satisfy the needs of their family.
B) To fully realize their potential.
C) To make money for early retirement.
D) To gain a sense of their personal worth.
31. A) They may have to continue to work in old age.
B) They may regret the time they wasted.
C) They may have nobody to depend on in the future.
D) They may have fewer job opportunities.
32. A) Making wise use of your time.
B) Enjoying yourself while you can.
C) Saving as much as you can.
D) Working hard and playing hard.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Hardworking students being accused of cheating.
B) Boy students being often treated as law-breakers.
C) Innocent people being suspected groundlessly.
D) Junior employees being made to work overtime.
34. A) Forbidding students to take food out of the restaurant.
B) Requesting customers to pay before taking the food.
C) Asking customers to leave their bags on the counters.
D) Allowing only two students to enter at a time.
35. A) He was taken to the manager. C) He was asked to leave.
B) He was closely watched. D) He was overcharged.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Writing keeps us in touch with other people. We write to communicate with relatives and friends. We write to (36) _____ our family histories so our children and grandchildren can learn and (37) _____ their heritage (传统). With computers and Internet connections in so many (38) _____, colleges, business, people e-mailing friends and relatives all the time—or talking to them in writing in online (39) _____ rooms. It is cheaper than calling long distance, and a lot more (40) _____ than waiting until Sunday for the telephone (41) _____ to drop. Students are e-mailing their professors to (42) _____ and discuss their classroom assignments and to (43) _____ them. They are e-mailing classmates to discuss and collaborate (合作) on homework. (44) _____.

Despite the growing importance of computers, however, there will always be a place and need for the personal letter. (45) _____. No matter what the content of the message, its real point is, “I want you to know that I care about you.” (46) _____, but only in the success of human relationships.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

What determines the kind of person you are? What factors make you more or less bold, intelligent, or able to read a map? All of these are influenced by the interaction of your genes and the environment in which you were 47. The study of how genes and environment interact to influence 48 activity is known as behavioral genetics. Behavioral genetics has made important 49 to the biological revolution, providing information about the extent to which biology influences mind, brain and behavior.

Any research that suggests that 50 to perform certain behaviors are based in biology is controversial. Who wants to be told that there are limitations to what you can 51 based on something that is beyond your control, such as your genes? It is easy to accept that genes control physical characteristics such as sex, race and eye color. But can genes also determine whether people will get divorced, how 52 they are, or what career they are likely to choose? A concern of psychological scientists is the 53 to which all of these characteristics are influenced by nature and nurture(养育), by genetic makeup and the environment. Increasingly, science 54 that genes lay the groundwork for many human traits. From this perspective, people are born 55 like undeveloped photographs: The image is already captured, but the way it 56 appears can vary based on the development process. However, the basic picture is there from the beginning.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) abilities | I) extent |
| B) achieve | J) indicates |
| C) appeal | K) proceeds |
| D) complaints | L) psychological |
| E) contributions | M) raised |
| F) displayed | N) smart |
| G) essentially | O) standard |
| H) eventually | |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

It is pretty much a one-way street. While it may be common for university researchers to try their luck in the commercial world, there is very little traffic in the opposite direction. Pay has always been the biggest deterrent, as people with families often feel they cannot afford the drop in salary when moving to a university job. For some industrial scientists, however, the attractions of academia (学术界) outweigh any financial considerations.

Helen Lee took a 70% cut in salary when she moved from a senior post in Abbott Laboratories to a medical department at the University of Cambridge. Her main reason for returning to academia mid-career was to take advantage of the greater freedom to choose research questions. Some areas of inquiry have few prospects of a commercial return, and Lee's is one of them.

The impact of a salary cut is probably less severe for a scientist in the early stages of a career. Guy Grant, now a research associate at the Unilever Centre for Molecular Informatics at the University of Cambridge, spent two years working for a pharmaceutical (制药的) company before returning to university as a post-doctoral researcher. He took a 30% salary cut but felt it worthwhile for the greater intellectual opportunities.

Higher up the ladder, where a pay cut is usually more significant, the demand for scientists with a wealth of experience in industry is forcing universities to make the transition (转换) to academia more attractive, according to Lee. Industrial scientists tend to receive training that academics do not, such as how to build a multidisciplinary team, manage budgets and negotiate contracts. They are also well placed to bring something extra to the teaching side of an academic role that will help students get a job when they graduate, says Lee, perhaps experience in manufacturing practice or product development. "Only a small number of undergraduates will continue in an academic career. So someone leaving university who already has the skills needed to work in an industrial lab has far more potential in the job market than someone who has spent all their time on a narrow research project."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答

57. By "a one-way street" (Line 1, Para. 1), the author means _____.
- A) university researchers know little about the commercial world
 - B) there is little exchange between industry and academia

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- C) few industrial scientists would quit to work in a university
D) few university professors are willing to do industrial research
58. The word “deterrent” (Line 2, Para. 1) most probably refers to something that ____.
- A) keeps someone from taking action C) attracts people’s attention
B) helps to move the traffic D) brings someone a financial burden
59. What was Helen Lee’s major consideration when she changed her job in the middle of her career?
- A) Flexible work hours. C) Her preference for the lifestyle on campus.
B) Her research interests. D) Prospects of academic accomplishments.
60. Guy Grant chose to work as a researcher at Cambridge in order to ____.
- A) do financially more rewarding work
B) raise his status in the academic world
C) enrich his experience in medical research
D) exploit better intellectual opportunities
61. What contribution can industrial scientists make when they come to teach in a university?
- A) Increase its graduates’ competitiveness in the job market.
B) Develop its students’ potential in research.
C) Help it to obtain financial support from industry.
D) Gear its research towards practical applications.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Being sociable looks like a good way to add years to your life. Relationships with family, friends, neighbours, even pets, will all do the trick, but the biggest longevity (长寿) boost seems to come from marriage or an equivalent relationship. The effect was first noted in 1858 by William Farr, who wrote that widows and widowers (鳏夫) were at a much higher risk of dying than their married peers. Studies since then suggest that marriage could add as much as seven years to a man’s life and two to a woman’s. The effect holds for all causes of death, whether illness, accident or self-harm.

Even if the odds are stacked against you, marriage can more than compensate. Linda Waite of the University of Chicago has found that a married older man with heart disease can expect to live nearly four years longer than an unmarried man with a healthy heart. Likewise, a married man who smokes more than a pack a day is likely to live as long as a divorced man who doesn’t smoke. There’s a flip side, however, as partners are more likely to become ill or die in the couple of years following their spouse’s death, and caring for a spouse with mental disorder can leave you with some of the same severe problems. Even so, the odds favour marriage. In a 30-year study of more than 10,000 people, Nicholas Christakis of Harvard Medical School describes how all kinds of social networks have similar effects.

So how does it work? The effects are complex, affected by socio-economic factors, health-service provision, emotional support and other more physiological (生理的) mechanisms. For example, social contact can boost development of the brain and immune system, leading to better health and less chance of depression later in life. People in supportive relationships may handle stress better. Then there are the psychological benefits of a supportive partner.

A life partner, children and good friends are all recommended if you aim to live to 100. The ultimate social network is still being mapped out, but Christakis says: "People are interconnected, so their health is interconnected."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. William Farr's study and other studies show that _____.
- A) social life provides an effective cure for illness
 - B) being sociable helps improve one's quality of life
 - C) women benefit more than men from marriage
 - D) marriage contributes a great deal to longevity
63. Linda Waite's studies support the idea that _____.
- A) older men should quit smoking to stay healthy
 - B) marriage can help make up for ill health
 - C) the married are happier than the unmarried
 - D) unmarried people are likely to suffer in later life
64. It can be inferred from the context that the "flip side" (Line 4, Para. 2) refers to _____.
- A) the disadvantages of being married
 - B) the emotional problems arising from marriage
 - C) the responsibility of taking care of one's family
 - D) the consequence of a broken marriage
65. What does the author say about social networks?
- A) They have effects similar to those of a marriage.
 - B) They help develop people's community spirit.
 - C) They provide timely support for those in need.
 - D) They help relieve people of their life's burdens.
66. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A) It's important that we develop a social network when young.
 - B) To stay healthy, one should have a proper social network.
 - C) Getting a divorce means risking a reduced life span.
 - D) We should share our social networks with each other.

Part V	Cloze	(15 minutes)
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Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the*

centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Over half the world's people now live in cities. The latest "Global Report on Human Settlements" says a significant change took place last year. The report __67__ this week from U.N. Habitat, a United Nations agency.

A century ago, __68__ than five percent of all people lived in cities. __69__ the middle of this century it could be seventy percent, or __70__ six and a half billion people.

Already three-fourths of people in __71__ countries live in cities. Now most urban population __72__ is in the developing world.

Urbanization can __73__ to social and economic progress, but also put -74- on cities to provide housing and __75__. The new report says almost two hundred thousand people move __76__ cities and towns each day. It says worsening inequalities, __77__ by social divisions and differences in __78__, could result in violence and crime __79__ cities plan better.

Another issue is urban sprawl (无序扩展的城区). This is where cities __80__ quickly into rural areas, sometimes -81- a much faster rate than urban population growth.

Sprawl is __82__ in the United States. Americans move a lot. In a recent study, Art Hall at the University of Kansas found that people are moving away from the __83__ cities to smaller ones. He sees a __84__ toward "de-urbanization" across the nation.

__85__ urban economies still provide many __86__ that rural areas do not.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 67. A) came on | C) came over | B) came off | D) came out |
| 68. A) more | C) less | B) other | D) rather |
| 69. A) By | C) Along | B) Through | D) To |
| 70. A) really | C) ever | B) barely | D) almost |
| 71. A) flourishing | C) thriving | B) developed | D) fertile |
| 72. A) extension | C) raise | B) addition | D) growth |
| 73. A) keep | C) lead | B) turn | D) refer |
| 74. A) pressure | C) restraint | B) load | D) weight |
| 75. A) surroundings | C) concerns | B) communities | D) services |
| 76. A) onto | C) around | B) into | D) upon |
| 77. A) pulled | C) drawn | B) driven | D) pressed |
| 78. A) situation | C) treasure | B) wealth | D) category |
| 79. A) when | C) unless | B) if | D) whereas |
| 80. A) expand | C) invade | B) split | D) enlarge |
| 81. A) in | C) with | B) beyond | D) at |
| 82. A) common | C) ordinary | B) conventional | D) frequent |

-
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 83. A) essential | C) primitive | B) prior | D) major |
| 84. A) trend | C) direction | B) style | D) path |
| 85. A) Then | C) For | B) But | D) While |
| 86. A) abilities | C) possibilities | B) qualities | D) realities |

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. _____ (为了确保他参加会议), I called him up in advance.
88. The magnificent museum _____ (据说建成于) about a hundred years ago.
89. There would be no life on earth _____ (没有地球独特的环境).
90. _____ (给游客印象最深的) was the friendliness and warmth of the local people.
91. They requested that _____ (我借的书还回图书馆) by next Friday.

2010 年 6 月英语四级考试真题试卷

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

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

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

Due Attention Should Be Given To Spelling

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上

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

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

Caught in the Web

A few month ago, it wasn't unusual for 47-year-old Carla Toebe to spend 15 hours per day online. She'd wake up early, turn on her laptop and chat on Internet dating sites and instant-messaging programs - leaving her bed for only brief intervals. Her household bills piled up, along with the dishes and dirty laundry, but it took near-constant complaints from her four daughters before she realized she had a problem.

"I was starting to feel like my whole world was falling apart - kind of slipping into a depression," said Carla. "I knew that if I didn't get off the dating sites, I'd just keep going," detaching (使脱离) herself further from the outside world.

Toebe's conclusion: She felt like she was "addicted" to the Internet. She's not alone.

Concern about excessive Internet use isn't new. As far back as 1995, articles in medical journals and the establishment of a Pennsylvania treatment center for overusers generated interest in the subject. There's still no consensus on how much time online constitutes too much or whether addiction is possible.

But as reliance on the Web grows, there are signs that the question is getting more serious attention: Last month, a study published in *CNS Spectrums* claimed to be the first large-scale look at excessive Internet use. The American Psychiatric Association may consider listing Internet addiction in the next edition of its diagnostic manual. And scores of online discussion boards have popped up on which people discuss negative experiences tied to too much time on the Web.

"There's no question that there're people who're seriously in trouble because they're overdoing their Internet involvement," said psychiatrist (精神科医生) Ivan Goldberg. Goldberg calls the problem a disorder rather than a true addiction.

Jonathan Bishop, a researcher in Wales specializing in online communities, is more skeptical. "The Internet is an environment," he said. "You can't be addicted to the environment." Bishop describes the problem as simply a matter of priorities, which can be solved by encouraging people to prioritize other life goals and plans in place of time spent online.

The new *CNS Spectrums* study was based on results of a nationwide telephone survey of more than 2,500 adults. Like the 2005 survey, this one was conducted by Stanford University researchers. About 6% of respondents reported that "their relationships suffered because of excessive Internet use." About 9% attempted to conceal "nonessential Internet use," and nearly 4% reported feeling "preoccupied by the Internet when offline."

About 8% said they used the Internet as a way to escape problems, and almost 14% reported they "found it hard to stay away from the Internet for several days at a time."

"The Internet problem is still in its infancy," said Elias Aboujaoude, a Stanford professor. No single online activity is to blame for excessive use, he said. "They're online in chat rooms, checking e-mail, or writing blogs. [The problem is] not limited to porn (色情) or gambling" websites.

Excessive Internet use should be defined not by the number of hours spent online but "in terms of losses," said Maressa Orzack, a Harvard University professor. "If it's a loss [where] you're not getting to work, and family relationships are breaking down as a result, then it's too much."

Since the early 1990s, several clinics have been established in the U. S. to treat heavy Internet

users. They include the Center for Internet Addiction Recovery and the Center for Internet Behavior.

The website for Orzack's center lists the following among the psychological symptoms of computer addiction:

- Having a sense of well-being (幸福) or excitement while at the computer.
- Longing for more and more time at the computer.
- Neglect of family and friends.
- Feeling empty, depressed or irritable when not at the computer.
- Lying to employers and family about activities.
- Inability to stop the activity.
- Problems with school or job.

Physical symptoms listed include dry eyes, backaches, skipping meals, poor personal hygiene (卫生) and sleep disturbances.

People who struggle with excessive Internet use maybe depressed or have other mood disorders, Orzack said. When she discusses Internet habits with her patients, they often report that being online offers a "sense of belonging, and escape, excitement[and]fun," she said. "Some people say relief...because they find themselves so relaxed."

Some parts of the Internet seem to draw people in more than others. Internet gamers spend countless hours competing in games against people from all over the world. One such game, called World of Warcraft, is cited on many sites by posters complaining of a "gaming addiction."

Andrew Heidrich, an education network administrator from Sacramento, plays World of Warcraft for about tow to four hours every other night, but that's nothing compared with the 40 to 60 hours a week he spent playing online games when he was in college. He cut back only after a full-scale family intervention (干预), in which relatives told him he'd gained weight.

"There's this whole culture of competition that sucks people in" with online gaming, said Heidrich, now a father of two. "People do it at the expense of everything that was a constant in their lives." Heidrich now visits websites that discuss gaming addiction regularly "to remind myself to keep my love for online games in check."

Toebe also regularly visits a site where posters discuss Internet overuse. In August, when she first realized she had a problem, she posted a message on a Yahoo Internet addiction group with the subject line: "I have an Internet Addiction."

"I'm self-employed and need the Internet for my work, but I'm failing to accomplish my work, to take care of my home, to give attention to my children," she

wrote in a message sent to the group. "I have no money or insurance to get professional help; I can't even pay my mortgage (抵押贷款) and face losing everything."

Since then, Toebe said, she has kept her promise to herself to cut back on her Internet use. "I have a boyfriend now, and I'm not interested in online dating," she said by phone last week. "It's a lot better now."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. What eventually made Carla Toebe realize she was spending too much time on the Internet?
 - A) Her daughter's repeated complaints.
 - B) Fatigue resulting from lack of sleep.
 - C) The poorly managed state of her house.
 - D) The high financial costs adding up.
2. What does the author say about excessive Internet use?
 - A) People should be warned of its harmful consequences.
 - B) It has become virtually inevitable.
 - C) It has been somewhat exaggerated.
 - D) People haven't yet reached agreement on its definition.
3. Jonathan Bishop believes that the Internet overuse problem can be solved if people .
 - A) try to improve the Internet environment
 - B) become aware of its serious consequences
 - C) can realize what is important in life
 - D) can reach a consensus on its definition
4. According to Professor Maressa Orzack, Internet use would be considered excessive if .
 - A) it seriously affected family relationships
 - B) one visited porn websites frequently
 - C) too much time was spent in chat rooms
 - D) people got involved in online gambling
5. According to Orzack, people who struggle with heavy reliance on the Internet may feel .
 - A) discouraged
 - B) pressured
 - C) depressed
 - D) puzzled
6. Why did Andre Heidrich cut back online gaming?
 - A) He had lost a lot of money.
 - B) His family had intervened.
 - C) He had offended his relatives.
 - D) His career had been ruined.
7. Andrew Heidrich now visits websites that discuss online gaming addiction to .

-
- A) improve his online gaming skills
 - B) curb his desire for online gaming
 - C) show how good he is at online gaming
 - D) exchange online gaming experience
8. In one of the messages she posted on a website, Toebe admitted that she_____.
9. Excessive Internet use had rendered Toebe so poor that she couldn't afford to seek_____.
10. Now that she's got a boyfriend, Toebe is no longer crazy about_____.

Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.
B) He has difficulty understanding the book.
C) He cannot get access to the assigned book.
D) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.
12. A) She will drive the man to the supermarket.
B) The man should buy a car of his own.
C) The man needn't go shopping every week.
D) She can pick the man up at the grocery store.
13. A) Get more food and drinks.
B) Ask his friend to come over.
C) Tidy up the place.
D) Hold a party.
14. A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
B) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.
C) The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.
D) The woman should contact John Smith first.
15. A) He understands the woman's feelings.
B) He has gone through a similar experience.
C) The woman should have gone on the field trip.
D) The teacher is just following the regulations.
16. A) She will meet the man halfway.
B) She will ask David to talk less.

-
- C) She is sorry the man will not come.
D) She has to invite David to he party.
17. A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.
B) Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.
C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.
D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.
18. A) Check their computer files.
B) Make some computations.
C) Study a computer program.
D) Assemble a computer.

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

19. A) It allows him to make a lot of friends.
B) It requires him to work long hours.
C) It enables him to apply theory to practice.
D) It helps him understand people better.
20. A) It is intellectually challenging.
B) It requires him to do washing-up all the time.
C) It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.
D) It demands physical endurance and patience.
21. A) In a hospital.
B) At a coffee shop.
C) At a laundry.
D) In a hotel.
22. A) Getting along well with colleagues.
B) Paying attention to every detail.
C) Planning everything in advance.
D) Knowing the needs of customers.

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

23. A) The pocket money British children get.
B) The annual inflation rate in Britain.
C) The things British children spend money on.
D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.
24. A) It enables children to live better.
B) It goes down during economic recession.
C) It often rises higher than inflation.
D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.
25. A) Save up for their future education.
B) Pay for small personal things.
C) Buy their own shoes and socks.
D) Make donations when necessary.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) District managers.
 B) Regular customers.
 C) Sales directors.
 D) Senior clerks.
27. A) The support provided by the regular clients.
 B) The initiative shown by the sales representatives.
 C) The urgency of implementing the company's plans.
 D) The important part played by district managers.
28. A) Some of them were political-minded.
 B) Fifty percent of them were female.
 C) One third of them were senior managers.
 D) Most of them were rather conservative.
29. A) He used too many quotations.
 B) He was not gender sensitive.
 C) He did not keep to the point.
 D) He spent too much time on details.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) State your problem to the head waiter.
 B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.
 C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.
 D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.
31. A) Your problem may not be understood correctly.
 B) You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.
 C) Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.
 D) You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.
32. A) Demand a prompt response.
 B) Provide all the details.
 C) Send it by express mail.

D) Stick to the point.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Fashion designer
 B) Architect.
 C) City planner.
 D) Engineer.
34. A) Do some volunteer work.
 B) Get a well-paid part-time job.
 C) Work flexible hours.
 D) Go back to her previous post.
35. A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.
 B) It will add to the family's financial burden.
 C) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.
 D) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more (36) _____, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and (37) _____ things out, more confident, resourceful (机敏的), persistent and (38) _____ than he will ever be again in his schooling - or, unless he is very (39) _____ and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and (40) _____ with the world and people around him, and without any school-type (41) _____ instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and (42) _____ than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the (43) _____ of language. He has discovered it - babies don't even know that language exists - and (44) _____. He has done it by exploring, by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, (45) _____ until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, (46) _____, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

When we think of green buildings, we tend to think of new ones - the kind of high-tech, solar-paneled masterpieces that make the covers of architecture magazines. But the U. S. has more than 100 million existing homes, and it would be 47 wasteful to tear them all down and 48 them with greener versions. An enormous amount of energy and resources went into the construction of those houses. And it would take an average of 65 years for the 49 carbon emissions from a new energy-efficient home to make up for the resources lost by destroying an old one. So in the broadest 50, the greenest home is the one that has already been built. But at the same time, nearly half of U. S. carbon emissions come from heating, cooling and 51 our homes, offices and other buildings. "You can't deal with climate change without dealing with existing buildings," says Richard Moe, the president of the National Trust.

With some 52, the oldest homes tend to be the least energy-efficient. Houses built before 1939 use about 50% more energy per square foot than those built after 2000, mainly due to the tiny cracks and gaps that 53 over time and let in more outside air.

Fortunately, there are a 54 number of relatively simple changes that can green older homes, from 55 ones like Lincoln's Cottage to your own postwar home. And efficiency upgrades (升级) can save more than just the earth; they can help 56 property owners from rising power costs.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A) accommodations | I) protect |
| B) clumsy | J) reduced |
| C) doubtful | K) replace |
| D) exceptions | L) sense |
| E) expand | M) shifted |
| F) historic | N) supplying |
| G) incredibly | O) vast |
| H) powering | |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

Modern airplanes have two black boxes: a voice recorder, which tracks pilots' conversations, and a flight-data recorder, which monitors fuel levels, engine noises and other operating functions that help investigators reconstruct the aircraft's final moments. Placed in an insulated (隔绝的) case and surrounded by a quarter-inch-thick panels of stainless steel, the boxes can withstand massive force and temperatures up to 2,000°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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答

57. What does the author say about the black box?
- A) It ensures the normal functioning of an airplane.
 - B) The idea for its design comes from a comic book.

-
- C) Its ability to ward off disasters is incredible.
D) It is an indispensable device on an airplane.
58. What information could be found from the black box on the Yemeni airliner?
A) Data for analyzing the cause of the crash.
B) The total number of passengers on board.
C) The scene of the crash and extent of the damage.
D) Homing signals sent by the pilot before the crash.
59. Why was the black box redesigned in 1965?
A) New materials became available by that time.
B) Too much space was needed for its installation.
C) The early models often got damaged in the crash.
D) The early models didn't provide the needed data.
60. Why did the Federal Aviation Authority require the black boxes be painted orange or yellow?
A) To distinguish them from the colour of the plane.
B) To caution people to handle them with care.
C) To make them easily identifiable.
D) To conform to international standards.
61. What do we know about the black boxes from Air France Flight 447?
A) There is still a good chance of their being recovered.
B) There is an urgent need for them to be reconstructed.
C) They have stopped sending homing signals.
D) They were destroyed somewhere near Brazil.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

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

Researchers in Canada just published a study in the journal *Psychological Science* that says trying to get people to think more positively can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply highlight how unhappy they are.

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

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

Those with low self-esteem didn't feel better after the forced self-affirmation. In fact, their moods turned significantly darker than those of members of the control group, who weren't urged to think positive thoughts.

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. What do we learn from the first paragraph about the self-help industry?
- A) It is a highly profitable industry.
 - B) It is based on the concept of positive thinking.
 - C) It was established by Norman Vincent Peale.
 - D) It has yielded positive results.
63. What is the finding of the Canadian researchers?
- A) Encouraging positive thinking may do more harm than good.
 - B) There can be no simple therapy for psychological problems.
 - C) Unhappy people cannot think positively.
 - D) The power of positive thinking is limited.
64. What does the author mean by "... you're just underlining his faults" (Line 4, Para. 3)?
- A) You are not taking his mistakes seriously enough.
 - B) You are pointing out the errors he has committed.
 - C) You are emphasizing the fact that he is not intelligent.
 - D) You are trying to make him feel better about his faults.
65. What do we learn from the experiment of Wood, Lee and Perunovic?
- A) It is important for people to continually boost their self-esteem.
 - B) Self-affirmation can bring a positive change to one's mood.
 - C) Forcing a person to think positive thoughts may lower their self-esteem.
 - D) People with low self-esteem seldom write down their true feelings.
66. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
- A) The effects of positive thinking vary from person to person.
 - B) Meditation may prove to be a good form of psychotherapy.
 - C) Different people tend to have different ways of thinking.
 - D) People can avoid making mistakes through meditation.

Part V	Cloze	(15 minutes)
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Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are

four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

The term e-commerce refers to all commercial transactions conducted over the Internet, including transactions conducted over the Internet, including transactions by consumers and business-to-business transactions. Conceptually, e-commerce does not —__67__ from well-known commercial offerings such as banking by phone, "mail order" catalogs, or sending a purchase order to a supplier __68__ fax. Ecommerce follows the same model __69__ in other business transactions; the difference __70__ in the details.

To a consumer, the most visible form of e-commerce consists __71__ online ordering. A customer begins with a catalog of possible items, __72__ an item, arranges a form of payment, and __73__ an order. Instead of a physical catalog, e-commerce arranges for catalog to be __74__ on the Internet. Instead of sending an order on paper or by telephone, e-commerce arranges for orders to be send __75__ a computer network. Finally, instead of sending a paper representation of payment such as a check, e-commerce __76__ one to send payment information electronically.

In the decade __77__ 1993, e-commerce grew from an __78__ novelty(新奇事物) to a mainstream business influence. In 1993, few __79__ had a web page, and __80__ a handful allowed one to order products or services online. The years __81__, both large and small businesses had web pages, and most __82__ users with the opportunity to place an order. __83__, many banks added online access, __84__ online banking and bill paying became __85__. More importantly, the value of goods and services __86__ over the Internet grew dramatically after 1997.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 67. A) distract | B) descend | C) differ | D) derive |
| 68. A) with | B) via | C) from | D) off |
| 69. A) appeared | B) used | C) resorted | D) served |
| 70. A) situates | B) lies | C) roots | D) locates |
| 71. A) on | B) of | C) for | D) to |
| 72. A) reflects | B) detects | C) protects | D) selects |
| 73. A) sends in | B) puts out | C) stands for | D) carries away |
| 74. A) visible | B) responsible | C) feasible | D) sensible |
| 75. A) beside | B) over | C) beyond | D) up |
| 76. A) appeals | B) admits | C) advocates | D) allows |
| 77. A) after | B) behind | C) until | D) toward |
| 78. A) optional | B) invalid | C) occasional | D) insignificant |
| 79. A) communities | B) corps | C) corporations | D) compounds |

80. A) largely B) slightly C) solely D) only
 81. A) lately B) later C) late D) latter
 82. A) offered B) convinced C) equipped D) provided
 83. A) Instead B) Nevertheless C) However D) Besides
 84. A) and B) or C) but D) though
 85. A) different B) flexible C) widespread D) productive
 86. A) acquired B) adapted C) practiced D) proceeded

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. Because of the noise outside, Nancy had great difficulty _____ (集中注意力在实验上).
 88. The manager never laughed; neither _____ (她也从来没有发过脾气).
 89. We look forward to _____ (被邀请出席开幕式).
 90. It is suggested that the air conditioner _____ (要安装在窗户旁).
 91. The 16-year-old girl decided to travel abroad on her own despite _____ (她父母的强烈反对).

2009 年 12 月全国大学英语四级考试试卷

Part I	Writing	(30 minutes)
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Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of *Creating a Green Campus*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 建设绿色校园很重要
2. 绿色校园不仅指绿色的环境.....
3. 为了建设绿色校园，我们应该.....

Creating a Green Campus

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

Colleges taking another look at value of merit-based aid

Good grades and high tests scores still matter-a lot-to many colleges as they award financial aid.

But with low-income students projected to make up an ever-larger share of the college-bound population in coming years, some schools are re-examining whether that aid, typically known as "merit aid", is the most effective use of precious institutional dollars.

George Washington University in Washington, D.C., for example, said last week that it would cut the value of its average merit scholarships by about one-third and reduce the number of recipients(接受者), pouring the savings, about \$2.5 million, into need-based aid. Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa., made a similar decision three years ago.

Now, Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y., says it will phase out merit scholarships altogether. No current merit-aid recipients will lose their scholarships, but need-based aid alone will be awarded beginning with students entering in fall 2008.

Not all colleges offer merit aid; generally, the more selective a school, the less likely it is to do so. Harvard and Princeton, for example, offer generous need-based packages, but many families who don't meet need eligibility(资格)have been willing to pay whatever they must for a big-name school.

For small regional colleges that struggle just to fill seats, merit aid can be an important revenue-builder because many recipients still pay enough tuition dollars over and above the scholarship amount to keep the institution running.

But for rankings-conscious schools in between, merit aid has served primarily as a tool to recruit top students and to improve their academic profits. "They're trying to buy students," says Skidmore College economist Sandy Baum.

Studies show merit aid also tends to benefit disproportionately students who could afford to enroll without it.

"As we look to the future, we see a more pressing need to invest in need-based aid," says Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hamilton, which has offered merit scholarships for 10 years. During that time, it rose in US News & World Report's ranking of the best liberal arts colleges, from 25 to 17.

Merit aid, which benefited about 75 students a year, or about 4% of its student body, at a cost of about \$ 1 million a year, "served us well," Inzer says, but "to be discounting the price for families that don't need financial aid doesn't feel right any more."

Need-based aid remains by far the largest share of all student aid, which includes state, federal and institutional grants. But merit aid, offered primarily by schools and states, is growing faster, both overall and at the institutional level.

Between 1995-96 and 2003-04, institutional merit aid alone increased 212%, compared with 47% for need-based grants. At least 15 states also offer merit aid, typically in a bid to enroll top students in the state's public institutions.

But in recent years, a growing chorus(异口同声)of critics has begun pressuring schools to drop the practice. Recent decisions by Hamilton and others may be "a sign that people are starting to realize that there's this destructive competition going on," says Baum, co-author of a recent College Report that raises concerns about the role of institutional aid not based on need.

David Laird, president of the Minnesota Private College Council, says many of his schools would like to reduce their merit aid but fear that in doing so, they would lose top students to their competitors.

"No one can take one-sided action," says Laird, who is exploring whether to seek an exemption(豁免)from federal anti-trust laws so member colleges can discuss how they could jointly reduce merit aid, "This is a merry-go-round that's going very fast, and none of the institutions believe they can sustain the risks of trying to break away by themselves."

A complicating factor is that merit aid has become so popular with middle-income families, who don't qualify for need-based aid, that many have come to depend on it. And, as tuitions continue to increase, the line between merit and need blurs.

That's one reason Allegheny College doesn't plan to drop merit aid entirely.

"We still believe in rewarding superior achievements and know that these top students truly value the scholarship," says Scott Friedhoff, Allegheny's vice president for enrollment.

Emory University in Atlanta, which boasts a \$4.7 billion endowment(捐赠), meanwhile, is taking another approach. This year, it announced it would eliminate loans for needy students and cap them for middle-income families. At the same time, it would expand its 28-year-old merit program.

"Yeah, we're playing the merit game," acknowledges Tom Lancaster, associate dean for undergraduate education. But it has its strong point, too, he says. "The fact of the matter is, it's not just about the lowest-income people. It's the average American middle-class family who's being priced out of the market."

*A few words about merit-based aid:

Merit-based aid is aid offered to students who achieve excellence in a given area, and is generally known as academic, athletic and artistic merit scholarships.

Academic merit scholarships are based on students' grades, GPA and overall academic performance during high school. They are typically meant for students going straight to college right after high school. However, there are scholarships for current college students with exceptional grades as well. These merit scholarships usually help students pay tuition bills, and they can be renewed each year as long as the recipients continue to qualify. In some cases, students may need to be recommended by their school or a teacher as part of the qualification process.

Athletic merit scholarships are meant for students that excel(突出)in sports of any kind, from football to track and field events. Recommendation for these

scholarships is required, since exceptional athletic performance has to be recognized by a coach or a referee(裁判). Applicants need to send in a tape containing their best performance.

Artistic merit scholarships require that applicants excel in a given artistic area. This generally includes any creative field such as art, design, fashion, music, dance or writing. Applying for artistic merit scholarships usually requires that students submit a portfolio(选辑)of some sort, whether that includes a collection of artwork, a recording of a musical performance or a video of them dancing.

1. With more and more low-income students pursuing higher education, a number of colleges are _____.
 - A) offering students more merit-based aid
 - B) revising their financial aid policies
 - C) increasing the amount of financial aid
 - D) changing their admission processes
2. What did Allegheny College in Meadville do three years ago?
 - A) It tried to implement a novel financial aid program.
 - B) It added \$ 2.5 million to its need-based aid program.
 - C) It phased out its merit-based scholarships altogether.
 - D) It cuts its merit-based aid to help the needy students.
3. The chief purpose of rankings-conscious colleges in offering merit aid is to _____.
 - A) improve teaching quality
 - B) boost their enrollments
 - C) attract good students
 - D) increase their revenues
4. Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hamilton, believes _____.
 - A) it doesn't pay to spend \$ 1 million a year to raise its ranking
 - B) it gives students motivation to award academic achievements
 - C) it's illogical to use so much money on only 4% of its students
 - D) it's not right to give aid to those who can afford the tuition
5. In recent years, merit-based aid has increased much faster than need-based aid due to _____.
 - A) more government funding to colleges
 - B) fierce competition among institutions
 - C) the increasing number of top students
 - D) schools' improved financial situations
6. What is the attitude of many private colleges toward merit aid, according to David Laird?
 - A) They would like to see it reduced.
 - B) They regard it as a necessary evil.
 - C) They think it does more harm than good.
 - D) They consider it unfair to middle-class families.
7. Why doesn't Allegheny College plan to drop merit aid entirely?
 - A) Raising tuitions have made college unaffordable for middle-class families.
 - B) With rising incomes, fewer students are applying for need-based aid.
 - C) Many students from middle-income families have come to rely on it.

- D) Rising incomes have disqualified many students for need-based aid.
8. Annual renewal of academic merit scholarships depends on whether the recipients remain _____.
 9. Applicants for athletic merit scholarships need a recommendation from a coach or a referee who _____ their exceptional athletic performance.
 10. Applicants for artistic merit scholarships must produce evidence to show their _____ in a particular artistic field.

Part III	Listening Comprehension	(35 minutes)
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Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which the best answer is. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 11 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

11. A) Get some small change. B) Find a shopping center.
C) Cash a check at a bank. D) Find a parking meter.
12. A) Shopping with his son. B) Buying a gift for a child.
C) Promoting a new product. D) Bargaining with a salesgirl.
13. A) Taking photographs. B) Enhancing images.
C) Mending cameras. D) Painting pictures.
14. A) He moved to Baltimore when he was young.
B) He can provide little useful information.
C) He will show the woman around Baltimore.
D) He will ask someone else to help the woman.
15. A) He is rather disappointed. B) He is highly ambitious.
C) He can't face up to the situation D) He knows his own limitation.
16. A) She must have paid a lot for gym.
B) She is known to have a terrific figure.
C) Her gym exercise has yielded good results.
D) Her effort to keep fit is really praiseworthy.
17. A) Female students are unfit for studying physics.
B) He can serve as the woman's tutor.
C) Physics is an important course at school.
D) The professor's suggestion is constructive.
18. A) Indifferent. B) Doubtful. C) Pleased. D) Surprised.

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

19. A) He prefers the smaller evening classes.
B) He has signed up for a day course.
C) He has to work during the day.
D) He finds the evening course cheaper.
20. A) Learn a computer language. B) Learn data processing.
C) Buy some computer software. D) Buy a few coursebooks.
21. A) Thursday evening, from 7:00 to 9:45.
B) From September 1 to New Year's eve.
C) Every Monday, lasting for 12 weeks.
D) Three hours a week, 45 hours in total.
22. A) What to bring for registration. B) Where to attend the class.
C) How he can get to Frost Hall. D) Whether he can use a check.

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

23. A) A training coach. B) A trading adviser.
C) A professional manager. D) A financial trader.
24. A) He can save on living expenses. B) He considers cooking creative.
C) He can enjoy healthier food. D) He thinks take-away is tasteless.
25. A) It is something inevitable. B) It is frustrating sometimes.
C) It takes patience to manage. D) It can be a good thing.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

26. A) There were no planets without moons.
B) There was no air or water on Jupiter.
C) Life was not possible in outer space.
D) The mystery of life could not be resolved.
27. A) It has a number of active volcanoes.
B) It has an atmosphere like the earth's.
C) It has a large ocean under its surface.
D) It has deep caves several miles long.
28. A) Light is not an essential element to it.

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- B) Life can form in very hot temperatures.
 - C) Every form of life undergoes evolution.
 - D) Oxygen is not needed for some life forms.

Passage Two

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

- 29.
 - A) Whether they should take the child home.
 - B) What Dr. Mayer's instructions exactly were.
 - C) Who should take care of the child at home.
 - D) When the child would completely recover.
- 30.
 - A) She encourages them to ask questions when in doubt.
 - B) She makes them write down all her instructions.
 - C) She has them act out what they are to do at home.
 - D) She asks them to repeat what they are supposed to do.
- 31.
 - A) It lacks the stability of the printed word.
 - B) It contains many grammatical errors.
 - C) It is heavily dependent on the context.
 - D) It facilitates interpersonal communication.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32.
 - A) Job security.
 - B) Good labour relations.
 - C) Challenging work.
 - D) Attractive wages and benefits.
- 33.
 - A) Many tedious jobs continue to be done manually.
 - B) More and more unskilled workers will lose jobs.
 - C) Computers will change the nature of many jobs.
 - D) Boring jobs will gradually be made enjoyable.
- 34.
 - A) Offer them chances of promotion.
 - B) Improve their working conditions.
 - C) Encourage them to compete with each other.
 - D) Give them responsibilities as part of a team.
- 35.
 - A) They will not bring real benefits to the staff.
 - B) They concern a small number of people only.
 - C) They are arbitrarily set by the administrators.
 - D) They are beyond the control of ordinary workers.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can

either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In the humanities, authors write to inform you in many ways. These methods can be (36) _____ into three types of informational writing: factual, descriptive, and process.

Factual writing provides (37) _____ information on an author, composer, or artist or on a type of music, literature, or art. Examples of factual writing include notes on a book jacket or (38) _____ cover and longer pieces, such as an article describing a style of music which you might read in a music (39) _____ course. This kind of writing provides a (40) _____ for your study of the humanities.

As its name (41) _____, descriptive writing simply describes, or provides an (42) _____ of, a piece of music, art, or literature. For example, descriptive writing might list the colors an artist used in a painting or the (43) _____ a composer included in a musical composition, so as to make pictures or sounds in the reader's mind by calling up specific details of the work. (44) _____.

Process writing explains a series of actions that bring about a result. (45) _____. This kind of writing is often found in art, where understanding how an art has created a certain effect is important. (46) _____.

Part IV	Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)	(25 minutes)
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Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

In families with two working parents, fathers may have more impact on a child's language development than mothers, a new study suggests.

Researchers 47 92 families from 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, level of education and child care arrangements. Overall, it was a group of well-class families, with married parents both living in the home.

When the children were 2, researchers videotaped them at home in free-play sessions with both parents, 48 all of their speech. The study will appear in the November issue of The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology.

The scientists measured the 49 number of utterance (话语) of the parents, the number of different words they used, the complexity of their sentences and

other __50__ of their speech. On average, fathers spoke less than mothers did, but they did not differ in the length of utterances or proportion of questions asked.

Finally, the researchers __51__ the children's speech at age 3, using a standardized language test. The only predictors of high scores on the test were the mother's level of education, the __52__ of child care and the number of different words the father used.

The researchers are __53__ why the father's speech, and not the mother's, had an effect.

"It's well __54__ that the mother's language does have an impact," said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study. It could be that the high-functioning mothers in the study had __55__ had a strong influence on their children's speech development, Ms. Pancsofar said, "or it may be that mothers are __56__ in a way we didn't measure in the study."

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) already | B) analyzed |
| C) aspects | D) characters |
| E) contributing | F) describing |
| G) established | H) quality |
| I) quoted | J) recording |
| K) recruited | L) total |
| M) unconscious | N) unsure |
| O) yet | |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Throughout this long, tense election, everyone has focused on the presidential candidates and how they'll change America. Rightly so, but selfishly, I'm more fascinated by Michelle Obama and what she might be able to do, not just for this country, but for me as an African-American woman. As the potential First Lady, she would have the world's attention. And that means that for the first time people will have a chance to get up close and personal with the type of African-American woman they so rarely see.

Usually, the lives of black women go largely unexamined. The prevailing theory seems to be that we're all hot-tempered single mothers who can't keep a man. Even in the world of make-believe, black women still can't escape the stereotype of being eye-rolling, oversexed females raised by our never-married, alcoholic (酗酒的) mothers.

These images have helped define the way all women are viewed, including Michelle Obama. Before she ever gets the chance to commit to a cause, charity or

foundation as First Lady, her most urgent and perhaps most complicated duty may be simple to be herself.

It won't be easy. Because few mainstream publications have done in-depth features on regular African-American women, little is known about who we are, what we think and what we face on a regular basis. For better or worse, Michelle will represent us all.

Just as she will have her critics, she will also have millions of fans who usually have little interest in the First Lady. Many African-American blogs have written about what they'd like to see Michelle bring to the White House—mainly showing the world that a black woman can support her man and raise a strong black family. Michelle will have to work to please everyone—an impossible task. But for many African-American women like me, just a little of her poise (沉着), confidence and intelligence will go a long way in changing an image that's been around for far too long.

57. Why does Michelle Obama hold a strong fascination for the author?
- A) She serves as a role model for African women.
 - B) She possesses many admirable qualities becoming a First Lady.
 - C) She will present to the world a new image of African-American women.
 - D) She will pay closer attention to the interests of African-American women.
58. What is the common stereotype of African-American women according to the author?
- A) They are victims of violence.
 - B) They are of an inferior violence.
 - C) They use quite a lot of body language.
 - D) They live on charity and social welfare.
59. What do many African-Americans write about in their blogs?
- A) Whether Michelle can live up to the high expectations of her fans.
 - B) How Michelle should behave as a public figure.
 - C) How proud they are to have a black woman in the White House.
 - D) What Michelle should do as wife and mother in the White House.
60. What does the author say about Michelle Obama as a First Lady?
- A) However many fans she has, she should remain modest,
 - B) She shouldn't disappoint the African-American community.
 - C) However hard she tries, she can't expect to please everybody.
 - D) She will give priority to African-American women's concerns.
61. What do many African-American women hope Michelle Obama will do?
- A) Help change the prevailing view about black women.
 - B) Help her husband in the task of changing America.
 - C) Outshine previous First Lady.
 - D) Fully display her fine qualities.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

When next year's crop of high-school graduates arrive at Oxford University in the fall of 2009, they'll be joined by a new face; Andrew Hamilton, the 55-year-old provost (教务长) of Yale, who'll become Oxford's vice-chancellor—a position equivalent to university president in America.

Hamilton isn't the only educator crossing the Atlantic. Schools in France, Egypt, Singapore, etc, have also recently made top-level hires from abroad. Higher education has become a big and competitive business nowadays, and like so many businesses, it's gone global. Yet the talent flow isn't universal. High-level personnel tend to head in only one direction: outward from America.

The chief reason is that American schools don't tend to seriously consider looking abroad. For example, when the board of the University of Colorado searched for a new president, it wanted a leader familiar with the state government, a major source of the university's budget. "We didn't do any global consideration," says Patricia Hayes, the board's chair. The board ultimately picked Bruce Benson, a 69-year-old Colorado businessman and political activist (活动家) who is likely to do well in the main task of modern university presidents: fund-raising. Fund-raising is a distinctively American thing, since U.S. schools rely heavily on donations. The fund-raising ability is largely a product of experience and necessity.

Many European universities, meanwhile, are still mostly dependent on government funding. But government support has failed to keep pace with rising student number. The decline in government support has made funding-raising an increasing necessary ability among administrators and has hiring committees hungry for Americans.

In the past few years, prominent schools around the world have joined the trend. In 2003, when Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard, another former Yale provost, as its vice-chancellor, the university publicly stressed that in her previous job she had overseen "a major strengthening of Yale's financial position."

Of course, fund-raising isn't the only skill outsiders offer. The globalization of education means more universities will be seeking heads with international experience of some kind of promote international programs and attract a global student body. Foreigners can offer a fresh perspective on established practices.

62. What is the current trend in higher education discussed in the passage?
- A) Institutions worldwide are hiring administrators from the U.S.
 - B) A lot of political activists are being recruited as administrators.
 - C) American universities are enrolling more international students.
 - D) University presidents are paying more attention to funding-raising.
63. What is the chief consideration of American universities when hiring top-level administrators?
- A) The political correctness.
 - B) Their ability to raise funds.
 - C) Their fame in academic circles.
 - D) Their administrative experience.
64. What do we learn about European universities from the passage?
- A) The tuitions they charge have been rising considerably.
 - B) Their operation is under strict government supervision.
 - C) They are strengthening their position by globalization.

- D) Most of their revenues come from the government.
65. Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard as its vice-chancellor chiefly because _____.
 A) she was known to be good at raising money
 B) she could help strengthen its ties with Yale
 C) she knew how to attract students overseas
 D) she had boosted Yale's academic status
66. In what way do top-level administrators from abroad contribute to university development?
 A) They can enhance the university's image.
 B) They will bring with them more international faculty.
 C) They will view a lot of things from a new perspective.
 D) They can set up new academic disciplines.

Part V	Cloze	(15 minutes)
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Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Older people must be given more chances to learn if they are to contribute to society rather than be a financial burden, according to a new study on population published recently.

The current people approach which 67 on younger people and on skills for employment is not 68 to meet the challenges of demographic (人口结构的) change, it says. Only 1% of the education budget is 69 spent on the oldest third of the population.

The 70 include the fact that most people can expect to spend a third of their lives in 71 , that there are now more people over 59 than under 16 and that 11.3 million people are 72 state pension age.

" 73 needs to continue throughout life. Our historic concentration of policy attention and resources 74 young people cannot meet the new 75 ," says the report's author, Professor Stephen McNair.

The major 76 of our education budget is spent on people below the age of 25. 77 people are changing their jobs, 78 , partners and lifestyles more often than 79 , they need opportunities to learn at every age 80 , some people are starting new careers in their 50s and later.

People need opportunities to make a "midlife review" to 81 to the later stage of employed life, and to plan for the transition (过渡) 82 retirement, which may now happen 83 at any point from 50 to over 90, says McNair.

And there should be more money 84 to support people in establishing a 85 of identity and finding constructive 86 for the "third age", the 20 or more years they

will spend in healthy retired life.

67. A) operates B) focuses C) counts D) depends
68. A) superior B) regular C) essential D) adequate
69. A) currently B) barely C) anxiously D) heavily
70. A) regulations B) obstacles C) challenges D) guidelines
71. A) enjoyment B) retirement C) stability D) inability
72. A) over B) after C) across D) beside
73. A) Identifying B) Learning C) Instructing D) Practicing
74. A) at B) by C) in D) on
75. A) desires B) realms C) needs D) intentions
76. A) measure B) ratio C) area D) portion
77. A) When B) Until C) Whether D) Before
78. A) neighbors B) moods C) homes D) minds
79. A) age B) ever C) previously D) formerly
80. A) For example B) By contrast C) In particular D) On average
81. A) transform B) yield C) adjust D) suit
82. A) within B) from C) beyond D) to
83. A) unfairly B) unpredictably C) instantly D) indirectly
84. A) reliable B) considerable C) available D) feasible
85. A) sense B) conscience C) project D) definition
86. A) ranks B) assets C) ideals D) roles

Part VI	Translation	(5 minutes)
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Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

87. You would not have failed if you _____ (按照我的指令去做).
88. Despite the hardship he encountered, Mark never _____ (放弃对知识的追求).
89. Scientists agree that it will be a long time _____ (我们找到治愈癌症的方法).
90. Production has to be increased considerably to _____ (与消费者不断增长的需求保持同步).
91. The more exercise you take, _____ (你越不大可能得感冒).

2009年6月全国大学英语四级考试 —— 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?

Free admission to museums

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

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

How Do You See Diversity?

As a manager, Tiffany is responsible for interviewing applicants for some of the positions with her company .During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact. She was puzzled and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise.

He had a perfect resume and gave good responses to her questions, but the fact that he never looked her in the eye said “untrustworthy,” so she decided to offer the job to her second choice.

“It wasn’t until I attended a diversity workshop that I realized the person we passed over was the perfect person,” Tiffany confesses. What she hadn’t known at the time of the interview was that the candidate’s “different” behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding . He was an Asian-American raised in a household where respect for those in authority was shown by averting(避开) your eyes.

“I was just thrown off by the lack of ye contact; not realizing it was cultural,” Tiffany says. “I missed out ,but will not miss that opportunity again.”

Many of us have had similar encounters with behaviors we perceive as different. As the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse, it is

becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumptions .

Hire Advantage

At a time when hiring qualified people is becoming more difficult ,employers who can eliminate invalid biases(偏爱) from the process have a distinct advantage .My company, Mindsets LLC ,helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots . A real estate recruiter we worked with illustrates the positive difference such training can make.

“During my Mindsets coaching session ,I was taught how to recruit a diversified workforce. I recruited people from different cultures and skill sets .The agents were able to utilize their full potential and experiences to build up the company .When the real estate market began to change, it was because we had a diverse agent pool that we were able to stay in the real estate market much longer than others in the same profession.”

Blinded by Gender

Dale is an account executive who attended one of my workshops on supervising a diverse workforce. “Through one of the sessions, I discovered my personal bias,” he recalls. “I learned I had not been looking at a person as a whole person, and being open to differences.” In his case, the blindness was not about culture but rather gender .

“I had a management position open in my department; and the two finalists were a man and a woman. Had I not attended this workshop, I would have automatically assumed the man was the best candidate because the position required quite a bit of extensive travel. My reasoning would have been that even though both candidates were great and could have been successful in the position, I assumed the woman would have wanted to be home with her children and not travel.” Dale’s assumptions are another example of the well-intentioned but incorrect thinking that limits an organization’s ability to tap into the full potential of a diverse workforce.

“I learned from the class that instead of imposing my gender biases into the situation, I needed to present the full range of duties, responsibilities and expectations to all candidates and allow them to make an informed decision.” Dale credits the workshop, “because it helped me make decisions based on fairness.”

Year of the Know-It-All

Doug is another supervisor who attended one of my workshops .He recalls a major lesson learned from his own employee.

“One of my most embarrassing moments was when I had a Chinese-American employee put in a request to take time off to celebrate Chinese New Year . In my ignorance, I assumed he had his dates wrong, as the first of January had just passed . When I advised him of this, I gave him a long talking-to about turning in requests early with the proper dates.

“He patiently waited , then when I was done , he said he would like Chinese New Year did not begin January first , and that Chinese New Year ,which is tied to the lunar cycle ,is one of the most celebrated holidays on the Chinese calendar .

Needless to say , I felt very embarrassed in assuming he had his dates mixed up . But I learned a great deal about assumptions, and that the timing of holidays varies considerably from culture to culture .

“Attending the diversity workshop helped me realize how much I could learn by simply asking questions and creating dialogues with my employees, rather than making assumptions and trying to be a know-it-all,” Doug admits. “The biggest thing I took away from the workshop is learning how to be more ‘inclusive’ to differences.”

A better Bottom Line

An open mind about diversity not only improves organizations internally, it is profitable as well. These comments from a customer service representative show how an inclusive attitude can improve sales.”Most of my customers speak English as a second language. One of the best things my company has done is to contract with a language service that offers translations over the phone. It wasn’t until my boss received Mindsets’ training that she was able to understand how important inclusiveness was to customer service. As result, our customer base has increased.”

Once we start to see people as individuals. and discard the stereotypes , we can move positively toward inclusiveness for everyone . Diversity is about coming together and taking advantage of our differences and similarities. It is about building better communities and organizations that enhance us as individuals and reinforce our shared humanity.

When we begin to question our assumptions and challenge what we think we have learned from our past , from the media, peers , family , friends , etc , we begin to realize that some of our conclusions are *flawed*(有缺陷的) or contrary to our fundamental values. We need to train our-selves to think differently, shift our mindsets and realize that diversity opens doors for all of us ,creating opportunities in organizations and communities that benefit everyone .

1. What bothered Tiffany during an interview with her candidate?
 - A) He just wouldn’t look her in the eye.
 - B) He was slow in answering her questions.
 - C) His answers to some of her questions were irrelevant.
 - D) His answers to some of her questions were irrelevant .
2. Tiffany’s misjudgment about the candidate stemmed from _____.
 - A) Racial stereotypes. C) Racial stereotypes.
 - B) Invalid personal bias D) Emphasis on physical appearance
3. What is becoming essential in the course of economic globalization according to the author?
 - A) Hiring qualified technical and management personnel.
 - B) Increasing understanding of people of other cultures.
 - C) Constantly updating knowledge and equipment.
 - D) Expanding domestic and international markets.
4. What kind of organization is Mindsets LLC?
 - A) A real estate agency. C) A cultural exchange organization.
 - B) A personnel training company. D) A hi-tech company
5. After one of the workshops, account executive Dale realized that _____.

-
- A) He had hired the wrong person.
B) He could have done more for his company.
C) He had not managed his workforce well.
D) He must get rid of his gender bias.
6. What did Dale think of Mindsets LLC's workshop?
A) It was well-intentioned but poorly conducted.
B) It tapped into the executives' full potential.
C) It helped him make fair decisions.
D) It met participants' diverse needs.
7. How did Doug, a supervisor, respond to a Chinese-American employee's request for leave?
A) He told him to get the dates right. C) He flatly turned it down
B) He demanded an explanation. D) He readily approved it.
8. Doug felt _____ when he realized that his assumption was wrong.
9. After attending Mindsets' workshops, the participants came to know the importance of _____ to their business.
10. When we view people as individuals and get rid of stereotypes , we can achieve diversity and benefit from the _____ between us.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 Minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said .Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once .After each question there will be a pause . During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A),B),C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

11. A) She expected more people at her party.
B) She enjoys entertaining small children.
C) She threw a surprise party for her friend
D) She has always enjoyed great popularity.
12. A) They are not used to living in a cold place.
B) They feel lucky to live in Florida.
C) They are going to have a holiday.
D) They have not booked their air tickets yet.
13. A) He was pleased to get the medal. C) He used to be a firefighter.
B) He was very courageous. D) He was accused of causing a fire.
14. A) Make a profitable investment. C) Get parts for the machine from Japan.
B) Buy a new washing machine D) Have the old washing machine fixed.
15. A) He is pleased with his exciting new job.
B) He finds the huge workload unbearable.
C) He finds his office much too big for him.
D) He is not so excited about his new position.
16. A) The woman is going to hold a big party tomorrow.
B) The man has no idea what the right thing to do is.

-
- C) The woman doesn't know how to get to the party.
D) The man offers to drive the woman to the party.
17. A) Drawing up a business plan. C) Finalizing a contract.
 B) Discussing a term paper. D) Reviewing a co-authored article.
18. A) She ordered some paper. C) She chatted online with a friend
 B) She had the printer repaired. D) She filled in an application form

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

19. A) His health is getting worse. C) His past life upsets him a good deal.
 B) He can no longer work at sea. D) He has not got the expected pension.
20. A) She passed away years ago. C) She has been working at a clinic.
 B) She used to work as a model. D) She has been seriously ill for years.
21. A) She has made lots of money as a doctor.
 B) She is going to take care of her old dad.
 C) She has never got on with her father.
 D) She is kind and generous by nature.
22. A) He dines out with his wife every weekend.
 B) He is excellent but looks had-tempered.
 C) He does not care about his appearance.
 D) He is not quite popular with his patients.

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

23. A) The man has sent the order to the woman by mistake
 B) Some of the telephone systems don't work properly
 C) Some of the packs do not contain any manuals.
 D) The quality of the goods is not up to the standard.
24. A) Send a service engineer to do the repairs.
 B) Consult her boss about the best solution.
 C) Pass the man's order to the right person.
 D) The quality of the goods is not up to the standard.
25. A) Ideal. C) Partial
 B) Temporary D) Creative

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages .At the end of each passage .You will hear some questions. Boss the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A),B),C) and D). Then the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

26. A) It is entertaining. C) It takes lots of time.
 B) It is a costly hobby. D) It requires training.
27. A) They can harm nearby plants. C) They fight each other for food.
 B) They may catch some disease. D) They may pollute the environment.
28. A) Place the food on warmer spots. C) Avoid using any contaminated food.

-
- B) Use prepared feed mixtures only. D) Continue the feeding till it gets warm.

Passage Two

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

29. A) He will betray even his best friends.
B) He is able to make up good excuses.
C) He will lie whenever he wants.
D) He tries to achieve his goal at any cost
30. A) She made him apologize C) She broke up with him.
B) She readily forgave him D) She refused to answer his calls.
31. A) Buy her a new set of tires. C) Lend her his batteries.
B) Help clean her apartment. D) Move furniture for her.

Passage Three

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

32. A) The atmosphere they live in is rather unreal.
B) Their parents put too much pressure on them.
C) It's hard for them to get along with other kids.
D) They have to live in the shadow of their parents.
33. A) He always boasts about his rich father.
B) He will grow up to be good for nothing.
C) He has too much to know the value of things.
D) He is too young to manage his inherited property.
34. A) She wants Amanda to get professional care.
B) She has no experience in raising children.
C) She wants to show off her wealth.
D) She has no time to do it herself.
35. A) The lifestyle depicted in Hollywood movies.
B) The worship of money, beauty and pleasure.
C) The attention the media focuses on them.
D) The pursuing of perfection in performance.

Section C

Directions : *In this section , you will hear a passage three times .When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea . When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written .*

Around 120 years ago, Ebbinghaus began his study of memory. He(36)_____on studying how quickly the human mind can remember (37)_____.

One result of his research is known as the total time hypothesis(假设), which simply means the amount you learn (38)_____ on the time you spend trying to learn it . This can be taken as our first rule of learning.

Although it is usually true that studying for four hours is better than studying for one, there is still the question of how we should use the four hours. For example, is it better to study for four hours (39)_____ or to study for one hour a day for four days in a (40)_____?. The answer, as you may have (41)_____, is that it is better to spread out the study times. This (42)_____, through which we can learn more (43)_____.by dividing our practice time, is known as the distribution of practice effect. Thus, (44)

But we're not finished yet. We haven't considered how we should study over very short periods of time. (45)

_____.Should you look at the same word in rapid succession, or look at the word and then have some delay before you look at it again?(46)

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

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Every year in the first week of my English class, some students inform me that writhing is too hard. They never write, unless assignments __47__ it. They find the writing process __48__ and difficult.

How awful to be able to speak in a language but not to write in it- __49__ English, with its rich vocabulary. Being able to speak but not write is like living in an __50__ mansion(豪宅) and never leaving one small room . When I meet students who think they can't write, I know as a teacher my __51__ is to show them the rest of the rooms. My task is to build fluency while providing the opportunity inherent in any writing activity to __52__ the moral and emotional development of my students. One great way to do this is by having students write in a journal in class every day.

Writing ability is like strength training. Writing needs to be done __53__, just like exercise ; just as muscles grow stronger with exercise , writing skills improve quickly with writing practice. I often see a rise in student confidence and __54__ after only a few weeks of journal writing .

Expressing oneself in writing is one of the most important skills I teach to strengthen the whole student. When my students practice journal writing, they are

practicing for their future academic, political, and __55__ lives. They build skills so that some day they might write a great novel, a piece of sorely needed legislation, or the perfect love letter. Every day that they write in their journals puts them a step __56__ to fluency , *eloquence* (雄辩), and command of language .

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) closer | I) painful |
| B) daily | J) performance |
| C) emotional | K) profession |
| D) enhance | L) remarkably |
| E) enormous | M) require |
| F) especially | N) sensitive |
| G) hinder | O) urge |
| H) mission | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The January fashion show, called FutureFashion, 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.

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 and what your customers are used to," 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.

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.

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.

57. What is said about FutureFashion?
- A) It inspired many leading designers to start going green.
 - 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.
 - 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.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

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 .

The method relies on measuring how chemical variations in drinking water show up in people’s hair.

“You’re what you eat and drink, and that’s recorded in you hair,” said Thure Cerling, a geologist at the University of Utah.

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.

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.

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.

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.

They were able to accurately place the hair samples in broad regions roughly corresponding to the movement of rain systems.

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

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.”

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Kimiyuki Suda should be a perfect customer for Japan's car-makers. He's a young, successful executive at an Internet-services company in Tokyo and has plenty of disposable 67. He used to own Toyota's Hilux Surf, a sport utility vehicle. But now he uses 68 subways and trains. "It's not inconvenient at all," he says 69, "having a car is so 20th century."

Suda reflects a worrisome 70 in Japan; the automobile is losing its emotional appeal, 71 among the young, who prefer to spend their money on the latest electronic devices. 72 mini-cars and luxury foreign brands are still popular, everything in between is 73. Last year sales fell 6.7 percent, 7.6 percent 74 you don't count the mini-car market. There have been 75 one-year drops in other nations: sales in Germany fell 9 percent in 2007 76 a tax increase. But experts say Japan is 77 in that sales have been decreasing steadily 78 time. Since 1990, yearly new-car sales have fallen from 7.8 million to 5.4 million units in 2007.

Alarmed by this state of 79, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) 80 a comprehensive study of the market in 2006. It found that a 81 wealth gap, *demographic* (人口结构的) changes and 82 lack of interest in cars led Japanese to hold their 83 longer, replace their cars with smaller ones 84 give up car ownership altogether. JAMA

85 a further sales decline of 1.2 percent this year. Some experts believe that if the

67. A) profit C) income
 B) payment D) budget
68. A) mostly C) occasionally
 B) partially D) rarely
69. A) Therefore C) Otherwise
 B) Besides D) Consequently
70. A) drift C) current
 B) tide D) trend
71. A) remarkably C) specially
 B) essentially D) particularly
72. A) While C) When
 B) Because D) Since
73. A) surging C) slipping
 B) stretching D) shaking
74. A) unless C) as
 B) if D) after
75. A) lower C) broader
 B) slighter D) larger
76. A) liable to C) thanks to
 B) in terms of D) in view of
77. A) unique C) mysterious
 B) similar D) strange
78. A) over C) on
 B) against D) behind
79. A) mess C) growth
 B) boom D) decay
80. A) proceeded C) launched
 B) relieved D) revised
81. A) quickening C) strengthening
 B) widening D) lengthening
82. A) average C) abundant
 B) massive D) general
83. A) labels C) vehicles
 B) cycles D) devices
84. A) or C) but
 B) until D) then
85. A) concludes C) reckons
 B) predicts D) prescribes

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. Soon after he transferred to the new school , Ali found that he had _____ (很难跟上班里的同学) in math and English.
88. If she had returned an hour earlier , Mary _____ (就不会被大雨淋湿了).
89. It is said that those who are stressed or working overtime are (更有可能增加体重).
90. _____ (很多人所没有意识到的) is that Simon is a lover of sports. and football in particular.
91. The study shows that the poor functioning of the human body is (与缺乏锻炼密切相关)

2008 年 12 月全国大学英语四级考试

Part I Writing (30 minute)

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

怎样改善学生的心理健康

1. 学生心理健康的重要性
2. 学校应该怎样做
3. 学生自己应该怎样做

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

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For question 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

That's enough, kids

It was a lovely day at the park and Stella Bianchi was enjoying the sunshine with her two children when a young boy, aged about four, approached her two-year-old son and pushed him to the ground.

"I'd watched him for a little while and my son was the fourth or fifth child he'd shoved," she says. "I went over to them, picked up my son, turned to the boy and said, firmly, 'No, we don't push.'" What happened next was unexpected.

"The boy's mother ran toward me from across the park," Stella says, "I thought she was coming over to apologize, but instead she started shouting at me for disciplining her child. All I did was let him know his behavior was unacceptable. Was I supposed to sit back while her kid did whatever he wanted, hurting other children in the process?"

Getting your own children to play nice is difficult enough. Dealing with other people's children has become a minefield.

In my house, jumping on the sofa is not allowed. In my sister's house it's encouraged. For her, it's about kids being kids: "If you can't do it at three, when can you do it?"

Each of these philosophies is valid and, it has to be said, my son loves visiting his aunt's house. But I find myself saying "no" a lot when her kids are over at mine. That's OK between sisters but becomes dangerous territory when you're talking to the children of friends or acquaintances.

"Kids aren't all raised the same," agrees Professor Naomi White of Monash University. "But there is still an idea that they're the property of the parent. We see our children as an extension of ourselves, so if you're saying that my child is behaving inappropriately, then that's somehow a criticism of me."

In those circumstances, it's difficult to know whether to approach the child directly or the parent first. There are two schools of thought.

"I'd go to the child first," says Andrew Fuller, author of *Tricky Kids*. Usually a quiet reminder that 'we don't do that here' is enough. Kids have finely tuned antennae (直觉) for how to behave in different settings."

He points out bringing it up with the parent first may make them feel neglectful, which could cause problems. Of course, approaching the child first can bring its own headaches, too.

This is why White recommends that you approach the parents first. Raise your concerns with the parents if they're there and ask them to deal with it," she says.

Asked how to approach a parent in this situation, psychologist Meredith Fuller answers: "Explain your needs as well as stressing the importance of the friendship. Preface your remarks with something like: 'I know you'll think I'm silly but in my house I don't want...'"

When it comes to situations where you're caring for another child, white is straightforward: "common sense must prevail. If things don't go well, then have a chat."

There're a couple of new grey areas. Physical punishment, once accepted from any adult, is no longer appropriate. "A new set of considerations has come to the fore as part of the debate about how we handle children."

For Andrew Fuller, the child-centric nature of our society has affected everyone: "The rules are different now from when today's parents were growing up," he says, "Adults are scared of saying: 'don't swear', or asking a child to stand up on a bus. They're worried that there will be conflict if they point these things out – either from older children, or their parents."

He sees it as a loss of the sense of common public good and public courtesy (礼貌), and says that adults suffer from it as much as child.

Meredith Fuller agrees: "A code of conduct is hard to create when you're living in a world in which everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, and a world in which nice people are perceived to finish last."

"it's about what I'm doing and what I need," Andrew Fuller says. "the days when a kid came home from school and said, 'I got into trouble'. And dad said, 'you probably deserved it'. Are over. Now the parents are charging up to the school to have a go at teachers."

This jumping to our children's defense is part of what fuels the "walking on eggshells" feeling that surrounds our dealings with other people's children. You know that if you remonstrate(劝诫) with the child, you're going to have to deal with the parent. it's admirable to be protective of our kids, but is it good?

"Children have to learn to negotiate the world on their own, within reasonable boundaries," White says. "I suspect that it's only certain sectors of the population doing the running to the school –better –educated parents are probably more likely to be too involved."

White believes our notions of a more child-centred, it's a way of talking about treating our children like commodities(商品). We're centred on them but in ways that reflect positively on us. We treat them as objects whose appearance and achievements are something we can be proud of, rather than serve the best interests of the children."

One way over-worked, under-resourced parents show commitment to their children is to leap to their defence. Back at the park, Bianchi's intervention(干预) on her son's behalf ended in an undignified exchange of insulting words with the other boy's mother.

As Bianchi approached the park bench where she'd been sitting, other mums

came up to her and congratulated her on taking a stand. "Apparently the boy had a longstanding reputation for bad behaviour and his mum for even worse behaviour if he was challenged."

Andrew Fuller doesn't believe that we should be afraid of dealing with other people's kids. "look at kids that aren't your own as a potential minefield," he says. He recommends that we don't stay silent over inappropriate behaviour, particularly with regular visitors.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. What did Stella Bianchi expect the young boy's mother to do when she talked to him?
A) make an apology B) come over to intervene
C) discipline her own boy D) take her own boy away
2. What does the author say about dealing with other people's children?
A) it's important not to hurt them in any way
B) it's no use trying to stop their wrongdoing
C) it's advisable to treat them as one's own kids
D) it's possible for one to get into lots of trouble
3. According to professor Naomi white of Monash university, when one's kids are criticized, their parents will probably feel
A) discouraged B) hurt
C) puzzled D) overwhelmed
4. What should one do when seeing other people's kids misbehave according to Andrew fuller?
A) talk to them directly in a mild way
B) complain to their parents politely
C) simply leave them alone
D) punish them lightly
5. Due to the child-centric nature of our society,
A) parents are worried when their kids swear at them
B) people think it improper to criticize kids in public
C) people are reluctant to point out our kids' wrongdoings
D) many conflicts arise between parents and their kids
6. In a world where everyone is exhausted from over work and lack of sleep, .
A) it's easy for people to become impatient
B) it's difficult to create a code of conduct
C) it's important to be friendly to everybody
D) it's hard for people to admire each other
7. How did people use to respond when their kids got into trouble at school?
A) they'd question the teachers B) they'd charge up to the school
C) they'd tell the kids to clam down D) They'd put the blame on their kids
8. Professor white believes that the notions of a more child-centred society should be _____.
9. According to professor white, today's parents treat their children as something

they _____.

10. Andrew Fuller suggests that, when kids behave inappropriately, people should not _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) Only true friendship can last long.
B) Letter writing is going out of style.
C) She keeps in regular touch with her classmates.
D) She has lost contact with most of her old friends.
12. A) A painter. C) A porter.
B) A mechanic. D) A carpenter.
13. A) Look for a place near her office. C) Make inquiries elsewhere.
B) Find a new job down the street. D) Rent the \$600 apartment.
14. A) He prefers to wear jeans with a larger waist.
B) He has been extremely busy recently.
C) He has gained some weight lately.
D) He enjoyed going shopping with Jane yesterday.
15. A) The woman possesses a natural for art.
B) Women have a better artistic taste than men.
C) He isn't good at abstract thinking.
D) He doesn't like abstract paintings.
16. A) She couldn't have left her notebook in the library.
B) she may have put her notebook amid the journals.
C) she should have made careful notes while doing reading.
D) she shouldn't have read his notes without his knowing it.
17. A) she wants to get some sleep C) she has a literature class to attend
B) she needs time to write a paper D) she is troubled by her sleep problem
18. A) He is confident he will get the job.
B) His chance of getting the job is slim.
C) It isn't easy to find a qualified sales manager.
D) The interview didn't go as well as he expected.

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

19. A) He can manage his time more flexibly.

-
- D)He holds a master’s degree in criminology
- 28 A)To coordinate work among police departments
B)To get police officers closer to the local people
C)To help the residents in times of emergency
D)To enable the police to take prompt action
- 29 A)Popular B)discouraging C)effective D)controversial

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30 A)people differ greatly in their ability to communicate
B)there are numerous languages in existence
C)Most public languages are inherently vague
D)Big gaps exist between private and public languages
- 31 A)it is a sign of human intelligence
B)it improves with constant practice
C)it is something we are born with
D)it varies from person to person
- 32 A)how private languages are developed
B)how different languages are related
C)how people create their languages
D)how children learn to use language

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33 A)she was a tailor
B)she was an engineer
C)she was an educator
D)she was a public speaker
34. A)Basing them on science-fiction movies.
B) Including interesting examples in them
C) Adjusting them to different audiences
D) Focusing on the latest progress in space science
35. A) Whether spacemen carry weapons
B) How spacesuits protect spacemen
C) How NASA trains its spacemen
D) What spacemen eat and drink

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks

numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Crime is increasing world wide. There is every reason to believe the (36)____ will continue through the next few decades.

Crime rates have always been high in multicultural, industrialized societies such as the United States, but a new (37)____ has appeared on the world(38)____ rapidly rising crime rates in nations that previously reported few(39)____. Street crimes such as robbery, rape (40)____ and auto theft are clearly rising(41)____ in eastern European countries such as Hungary and in western European nations such as the united Kingdom.

What is driving this crime (42)____? There are no simple answers. Still, there are certain conditions(43) _____ with rising crime increasing heterogeneity (混杂) of populations, greater cultural pluralism, higher immigration, democratization of government,(44) _____

These conditions are increasingly observable around the world. For instance, cultures that were previously isolated and homogeneous(同种类的) ,such as Japan, Denmark and Greece (45)_____

Multiculturalism can be a rewarding, enriching experience, but it can also lead to a clash of values. Heterogeneity in societies will be the rule in the twenty-first century, and (46)_____

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

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

A bookless life is an incomplete life. Books influence the depth and breadth of life. They meet the natural __47__ for freedom, for expression, for creativity and beauty of life. Learners, therefore, must have books, and the right type of book, for the satisfaction of their need. Readers turn __48__ to books because their curiosity concerning all manners of things, their eagerness to share in the experiences of others and their need to __49__ from their own limited environment lead them to find in books food for the mind and the spirit. Through their reading they find a deeper significance to life as books acquaint them with life in the world as it was and it is now. They are presented with a __50__ of human experiences and come to

__51__ other ways of thought and living. And while __52__ their own relationships and responses to life , the readers often find that the __53 __ in their stories are going through similar adjustments, which help to clarify and give significance to their own.

Books provide __54A__ material for readers’ imagination to grow. Imagination is a valuable quality and a motivating power, and stimulates achievement. While enriching their imagination, books __55 __their outlook, develop a fact-finding attitude and train them to use leisure __56__. The social and educational significance of the readers’ books cannot be overestimated in an academic library.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. Abundant | B. Characters |
| C. Communicating | D. Completely |
| E. Derive | F. Desire |
| G. Diversity | H. Escape |
| I. Establishing | J. Narrow |
| K. Naturally | L. Personnel |
| M. Properly | N. Respect |
| O. Widen | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

If you are a male and you are reading this ,congratulations: you are a survivor .According to statistics .you are more than twice as likely to die of skin cancer than a woman ,and nine times more likely to die of AIDS. Assuming you make it to the end of your natural term, about 78 years for men in Australia, you will die on average five years before a woman.

There are many reasons for this-typically, men take more risks than woman and are more likely to drink and smoke but perhaps more importantly, men don’t go to the doctor.

“Men aren’t seeing doctors as often as they should, ” says Dr. Gullotta, “This is particularly so for the over-40s,when diseases tend to strike.”

Gullotta says a healthy man should visit the doctor every year or two. For those over 45,it should be at least once a year.

Two months ago Gullotta saw a 50-year-old ma who had delayed doing anything about his smoker’s cough for a year.

“When I finally saw him it had already spread and he has since died from lung cancer” he says, “Earlier detection and treatment may not have cured him, but it

would have prolonged this life”

According to a recent survey, 95% of women aged between 15 and early 40s see a doctor once a year, compared to 70% of men in the same age group.

“A lot of men think they are invincible (不可战胜的)” Gullotta says “They only come in when a friend drops dead on the golf course and they think” Geez, if it could happen to him.

Then there is the ostrich approach,” some men are scared of what might be there and would rather not know, ” says Dr. Ross Cartmill.

“Most men get their cars serviced more regularly than they service their bodies,” Cartmill says .He believes most diseases that commonly affect men could be addressed by preventive check-ups

Regular check-ups for men would inevitably place strain on the public purse, Cartmill says.” But prevention is cheaper in the long run than having to treat the diseases. Besides, the ultimate cost is far greater: it is called premature death.”

57. Why does the author congratulate his male readers at the beginning of the passage?

- A. They are more likely to survive serious diseases today.
- B. Their average life span has been considerably extended.
- C. They have lived long enough to read this article.
- D. They are sure to enjoy a longer and happier live.

58. What does the author state is the most important reason men die five years earlier on average than women?

- A. men drink and smoke much more than women
- B. men don't seek medical care as often as women
- C. men aren't as cautious as women in face of danger
- D. men are more likely to suffer from fatal diseases

59. Which of the following best completes the sentence “Geez, if it could happen to him,...”(line2,para,8)?

- A. it could happen to me, too
- B. I should avoid playing golf
- C. I should consider myself lucky
- D. it would be a big misfortune

60. What does Dr. Ross Cartmill mean by “the ostrich approach”(line q para.9)

- A. a casual attitude towards one's health conditions
- B. a new therapy for certain psychological problems
- C. refusal to get medical treatment for fear of the pain involved
- D. unwillingness to find out about one's disease because of fear

61. What does Cartmill say about regular check-ups for men?

- A.They may increase public expenses
- B.They will save money in the long run
- C.They may cause psychological strains on men
- D.They will enable men to live as long as women

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

High-quality customer service is preached(宣扬) by many ,but actually keeping customers happy is easier said than done

Shoppers seldom complain to the manager or owner of a retail store, but instead will alert their friends, relatives, co-workers, strangers-and anyone who will listen.

Store managers are often the last to hear complaints, and often find out only when their regular customers decide t frequent their competitors, according to a study jointly conducted by Verde group and Wharton school

“Storytelling hurts retailers and entertains consumers,” said Paula Courtney, President of the Verde group.” the store loses the customer, but the shopper must also find a replacement.”

On average, every unhappy customer will complain to at least four other, and will no longer visit the specific store for every dissatisfied customer, a store will lose up to three more due to negative reviews. The resulting “snowball effect” can be disastrous to retailers.

According to the research, shoppers who purchased clothing encountered the most problems. ranked second and third were grocery and electronics customers.

The most common complaints include filled parking lots, cluttered (塞满了的) shelves, overloaded racks, out-of-stock items, long check-out lines, and rude salespeople.

During peak shopping hours, some retailers solved the parking problems by getting moonlighting local police to work as parking attendants. Some hired flag wavers to direct customers to empty parking spaces. This guidance climinated the need for customers to circle the parking lot endlessly, and avoided confrontation between those eyeing the same parking space.

Retailers can relieve the headaches by redesigning store layouts, pre-stocking sales items, hiring speedy and experienced cashiers, and having sales representatives on hand to answer questions.

Most importantly, salespeople should be diplomatic and polite with angry customers.

“Retailers who’re responsive and friendly are more likely to smooth over issues than those who aren’t so friendly.” said Professor Stephen Hoch. “Maybe something as simple as a greeter at the store entrance would help.”

Customers can also improve future shopping experiences by filing complaints to the retailer, instead of complaining to the rest of the world. Retailers are hard-pressed to improve when they have no idea what is wrong.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. Why are store managers often the last to hear complaints?

A Most customers won’t bother to complain even if they have had unhappy experiences.

B Customers would rather relate their unhappy experiences to people around them.

-
- C Few customers believe the service will be improved.
D Customers have no easy access to store managers.
63. What does Paula Courtney imply by saying “ ... the shopper must also find a replacement” (Line 2, Para. 4)?
- A New customers are bound to replace old ones.
B It is not likely the shopper can find the same products in other stores.
C Most stores provide the same
D Not complaining to the manager causes the shopper some trouble too.
64. Shop owners often hire moonlighting police as parking attendants so that shoppers_____
- A can stay longer browsing in the store
B won't have trouble parking their cars
C won't have any worries about security
D can find their cars easily after shopping
65. What contributes most to smoothing over issues with customers?
- A Manners of the salespeople
B Hiring of efficient employees
C Huge supply of goods for sale
D Design of the store layout.
66. To achieve better shopping experiences, customers are advised to _____.
- A exert pressure on stores to improve their service
B settle their disputes with stores in a diplomatic way
C voice their dissatisfaction to store managers directly
D shop around and make comparisons between stores

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

playing organized sports is such a common experience in the United States that many children and teenagers take them for granted. This is especially true __67__ children from families and communities that have the resources needed to organize and __68__ sports programs and make sure that there is easy __69__ to participation opportunities. Children in low-income families and poor communities are __70__ likely to take organized youth sports for granted because they often __71__ the resources needed to pay for participation __72__, equipment, and transportation to practices and games __73__ their communities do not have resources to build and __74__ sports fields and facilities.

Organized youth sports __75__ appeared during the early 20th century in the United States and other wealthy nations. They were originally developed __76__ some educators and developmental experts __77__ that the behavior and character

of children were __78__ influenced by their social surrounding and everyday experiences. This __79__ many people to believe that if you could organize the experiences of children in __80__ ways, you could influence the kinds of adults that those children would become.

This belief that the social __81__ influenced a person's overall development was very __82__ to people interested in progress and reform in the United States __83__ the beginning of the 20th century. It caused them to think about __84__ they might control the experiences of children to __85__ responsible and productive adults. They believed strongly that democracy depended on responsibility and that a __86__ capitalist economy depended on the productivity of worker.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 67. A. among | B. within | C. on | D. towards |
| 68. A. spread | B. speed | C. spur | D. sponsor |
| 69. A. access | B. entrance | C. chance | D. route |
| 70. A. little | B. less | C. more | D. much |
| 71. A. shrink | B. tighten | C. limit | D. lack |
| 72. A. bill | B. accounts | C. fees | D. fare |
| 73. A. so | B. as | C. and | D. but |
| 74. A. maintain | B. sustain | C. contain | D. entertain |
| 75. A. last | B. first | C. later | D. finally |
| 76. A. before | B. while | C. until | D. when |
| 77. A. realized | B. recalled | C. expected | D. exhibited |
| 78. A. specifically | B. excessively | C. strongly | D. exactly |
| 79. A. moved | B. conducted | C. put | D. led |
| 80. A. precise | B. precious | C. particular | D. peculiar |
| 81. A. engagement | B. environment | C. state | D. status |
| 82. A. encouraging | B. disappointing | C. upsetting | D. surprising |
| 83. A. for | B. with | C. over | D. at |
| 84. A. what | B. how | C. whatever | D. however |
| 85. A. multiply | B. manufacture | C. produce | D. provide |
| 86. A. growing | B. breeding | C. raising | D. flying |

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. Medical researchers are painfully aware that there are many problems _____ (他们至今还没有答案)
88. What _____ (大多数父母所关心的) is providing the best education possible for their children.
89. You'd better take a sweater with you _____ (以防天气变冷)
90. Through the project, many people have received training and _____ (决定自己创业)
91. The anti-virus agent was not known until _____ (直到一

名医生偶然发现了它)

2008 年 6 月全国大学英语四级考试试卷

Part I Writing (30 minute)

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

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

1. 娱乐活动多种多样
2. 娱乐活动可能使人们受益，也可能有危害性
3. 作为大学生，我的看法。

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

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For question 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Media Selection for Advertisements

After determining the target audience for a product or service, advertising agencies must select the appropriate media for the advertisement. We discuss here the major types of media used in advertising. We focus our attention on seven types of advertising: television, newspapers, radio, magazines, out-of-home. Internet, and direct mail.

Television

Television is an attractive medium for advertising because it delivers mass audiences to advertisers. When you consider that nearly three out of four Americans have seen the game show *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?* you can understand the power of television to communicate with a large audience. When advertisers create a brand, for example, they want to impress consumers with the brand and its image.

Television provides an ideal vehicle for this type of communication. But television is an expensive medium, and not all advertisers can afford to use it.

Television's influence on advertising is fourfold. First, narrowcasting means that television channels are seen by an increasingly narrow segment of the audience. The Golf Channel, for instance,

is watched by people who play golf. Home and Garden Television is seen by those interested in household improvement projects. Thus, audiences are smaller and more homogeneous(具有共同特点的) than they have been in the past. Second, there is an increase in the number of television channels available to viewers, and thus, advertisers. This has also resulted in an increase in the sheer number of advertisements to which audiences are exposed. Third, digital recording devices allow audience members more control over which commercials they watch. Fourth, control over programming is being passed from the networks to local cable operators and satellite programmers.

Newspaper?

After television, the medium attracting the next largest annual ad revenue is newspapers. The New York Times, which reaches a national audience, accounts for \$1 billion in ad revenue annually, it has increased its national circulation (发行量) by 40% and is now available for home delivery in many cities. Locally, newspapers are the largest advertising medium.

Newspapers are a less expensive advertising medium than television and provide a way for advertisers to communicate a longer, more detailed message to their audience than they can through 48 hours, meaning newspapers are also a quick way of getting the message out. Newspapers are often the most important form of news for a local community, and they develop a high degree of loyalty from local readers.

Radio

Advertising on radio continues to grow. Radio is often used in conjunction with outdoor bill-boards (广告牌) and the Internet to reach even more customers than television. Advertisers are likely to use radio because it is a less expensive medium than television, which means advertisers can afford to repeat their ads often. Internet companies are also turning to radio advertising. Radio provides a way for advertisers to communicate with audience members at all times of the day. Consumers listen to radio on their way to school or work, at work, on the way home, and in the evening hours.

Two major changes—satellite and Internet radio—will force radio advertisers to adapt their methods. Both of these radio forms allow listeners to tune in stations that are more distant than the

local stations they could receive in the past. As a result, radio will increasingly attract target audiences who live many miles apart.

Magazines

Newsweeklies, women's titles, and business magazines have all seen increases in advertising because they attract the high-end market, magazines are popular with advertisers because of the narrow market that they deliver. A broadcast medium

such as network television attracts all types of audience members, but magazine audiences are more homogeneous, if you read sports illustrated, for example, you have much in common with the magazine's other readers. Advertisers see magazines as an efficient way of reaching target audience members.

Advertiser using the print media-magazines and newspapers-will need to adapt to two main changes. First, the internet will bring larger audiences to local newspapers, these second. Advertisers will have to understand how to use an increasing number of magazines for their target audiences. Although some magazines will maintain national audiences, a large number of magazines will entertain narrower audiences.

Out-of-home advertising

Out-of-home advertising. Also called place-based advertising, has become an increasingly effective way of reaching consumers, who are more active than ever before. Many consumers today do not sit at home and watch television. Using billboards, newsstands, and bus shelters for advertising is an effective way of reaching these on-the-go consumers. More consumers travel longer distances to and from work, which also makes out-of-home advertising effective, technology has changed the nature of the billboard business, making it a more effective medium than in the past.

Using digital printing, billboard companies can print a billboard in 2 hours, compared with 6 days previously. This allows advertisers more variety in the types of messages they create because they.

Can change their messages more quickly.

Internet

As consumers become more comfortable with online shopping, advertisers will seek to reach this market As consumers get more of their news and information from the Internet, the ability of television and radio to get the word out to consumers will decrease. The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that audience members remember.

Internet advertising will play a more prominent role in organizations' advertising in the near future. Internet audiences tend to be quite homogeneous, but small. Advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach these audiences and will have to adapt their persuasive strategies to the online medium as well.

Direct mail

A final advertising medium is direct mail, which uses mailings to consumers to communicate a client's message Direct mail includes newsletters. postcards and special promotions. Direct mail is an effective way to build relationships with consumers. For many businesses. direct mail is the most effective form of advertising.

1. Television is an attractive advertising medium in that_____.
A) it has large audiences
B) it appeals to housewives
C) it helps build up a company's reputation
D) it is affordable to most advertisers
2. With the increase in the number of TV channels_____.
A) the cost of TV advertising has decreased

-
- B) the number of TV viewers has increased
C) advertisers' interest in other media has decreased
D) the number of TV ads people can see has increased
3. Compared with television, newspapers as an advertising medium _____.
- A) earn a larger annual ad revenue B) convey more detailed messages
C) use more production techniques D) get messages out more effectively
4. Advertising on radio continues to grow because _____.
- A) more local radio stations have been set up
B) modern technology makes it more entertaining
C) it provides easy access to consumers
D) it has been revolutionized by Internet radio.
5. Magazines are seen by advertisers as an efficient way to _____.
- A) reach target audiences
B) modern technology makes it more entertaining
C) appeal to educated people.
D) convey all kinds of messages
6. Out-of-home advertising has become more effective because _____.
- A) billboards can be replaced within two hours
B) consumers travel more now ever before
C) such ads have been made much more attractive
D) the pace of urban life is much faster nowadays
7. The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that are _____.
- A) quick to update B) pleasant to look at
C) easy to remember D) convenient to access
8. Internet advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach audiences that tend to be _____.
9. Direct mail is an effective form of advertising for businesses to develop _____.
10. This passage discusses how advertisers select _____ for advertisements.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) Give his ankle a good rest.
B) Treat his injury immediately.

organization

24. A) having a good knowledge of its customs.
B) knowing some key people in tourism.
C) having been to the country before.
D) being able to speak Japanese.
25. A) it will bring her potential into full play. B) it will involve lots of train travel.
C) it will enable her to improve her Chinese. D) it will give her more chances to visit Japan.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) The lack of time
B) The quality of life.
C) The frustrations at work.
D) The pressure on working families.
27. A) They were just as busy as people of today.
B) They saw the importance of collective efforts.
C) They didn't complain as much as modern man.
D) They lived a hard life by hunting and gathering.
28. A) To look for creative ideas of awarding employees.
B) To explore strategies for lowering production costs.
C) To seek new approaches to dealing with complaints.
D) To find effective ways to give employees flexibility.

Passage Two

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

29. A) family violence.
B) his children's efforts.
C) her father's disloyalty.
D) his second wife's positive influence.
30. A) his advanced age.
B) his children's efforts.
C) his improved financial condition.
D) his second wife's positive influence.
31. A) love is blind.
B) love breeds love.
C) divorce often has disastrous consequences.
D) happiness is hard to find in blended families.

Passage Three

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

32. A) it was located in a park
B) its owner died of a heart attack
C) it went bankrupt all of sudden.
D) its potted plants were for lease only.
33. A)planting some trees in the greenhouse
B)writing a want ad to a local newspaper
C)putting up a going out of business sign
D)helping a customer select some purchases
34. A)opening an offive in the new office park
B)keeping better relations with her company
C)developing fresh business opportunities
D)building a big greenhouse of his own
35. A)owning the greenhouse one day
B)securing a job at the office park
C)cultivating more potted plants.
D)finding customers out of town

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

We're now witnessing the emergence of an advanced economy based on information and knowledge. Physical (36)___, raw materials, and capital are no longer the key(37) ___ in the creation of wealth. Now, the (38) ___ raw material in our economy is knowledge. Tomorrow's wealth depends on the development and exchange of knowledge. And (39) ___ entering the workforce offer their knowledge, not their muscles. Knowledge workers get paid for their education and their ability to learn. Knowledge workers (40)___ in mind work. They deal with symbols: words,(41) ___ and data.

What does all this mean for you? As a future knowledge worker, you can expect to be (42) ___ , processing, as well as exchanging information. (43)___, three out of four jobs involve some form of mind work, and that number will increase sharply in the future. Management and employees alike (44)___ .

In the new world of work, you can look forward to being in constant training (45)___ . You can also expect to be taking greater control of your career. Gone are the nine-five jobs. lifetime security, predictable promotions, and even the

conventional workplace, as you are familiar with. (46)____, and don't wait for someone to "empower" you. You have to empower yourself.

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

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Some years ago I was offered a writing assignment that would require three months of travel through Europe. I had been abroad a couple of times, but I could hardly __47__ to know my way around the continent. Moreover, my knowledge of foreign languages was __48__ to a little college French.

I hesitated. How would I, unable to speak the language, __49__ unfamiliar with local geography or transportation systems, set up __50__ and do research? It seemed impossible, and with considerable __51__ I sat down to write a letter begging off. Halfway through, a thought ran through my mind: you can't learn if you don't try. So I accepted the assignment.

There were some bad __52__. But by the time I had finished the trip I was an experienced traveler. And ever since. I have never hesitated to head for even the most remote of places. Without guides or even __53__ bookings. Confident that somehow I will manage.

The point is that the new, the different, is almost by definition __54__. but each time you try something. You learn. And as the learning plies up. The world opens to you.

I've learned to ski at 40, and flown up the Rhine river in a __55__. And I know I'll go to doing such things. It's not because I'm braver or more daring than others. I'm not. But I'll accept anxiety as another name for challenge and I believe I can __56__ wonders.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. accomplish | I. manufacture |
| B. advanced | J. moments |
| C. balloon | K. news |
| D. claim | L. reduced |
| E. constantly | M. regret |
| F. declare | N. scary |
| G. interviews | O. totally |
| H. limited | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Global warming may or may not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but- regardless of whether it is or isn't - we won't do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

A1 Gore calls global warming an "inconvenient truth," as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we don't know enough to relieve global warming, and - without major technological breakthroughs - we can't do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO₂) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world's poor to their present

Poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they're "doing something." Consider the Kyoto Protocol (京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn't. But it hasn't reduced CO₂ emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many signatories (签字国) didn't adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008-2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking our dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really an engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don't solve the engineering problem, we're helpless.

57. What is said about global warming in the first paragraph?

- A) It may not prove an environmental crisis at all.
- B) It is an issue requiring worldwide commitments.
- C) Serious steps have been taken to avoid or stop it.
- D) Very little will be done to bring it under control.

58. According to the author's understanding, what is A1 Gore's view on global

warming?

- A) It is a reality both people and politicians are unaware of.
- B) It is a phenomenon that causes us many inconveniences.
- C) It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognized.
- D) It is an area we actually have little knowledge about.

59. Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of ____.

- A) economic growth
- B) wasteful use of energy
- C) the widening gap between the rich and poor
- D) the rapid advances of science and technology

60. The author believes that, since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, ____.

- A) politicians have started to do something to better the situation
- B) few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use
- C) reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming
- D) international cooperation has contributed to solving environmental

problems

61. What is the message the author intends to convey?

- A) Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.
- B) The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.
- C) The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.
- D) People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

Passage Two

Question 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Someday a stranger will read your e-mail without your permission or scan the Website you've visited. Or perhaps someone will casually glance through your credit card purchases or cell phone bills to find out your shopping preferences or calling habits.

In fact, it's likely some of these things have already happened to you. Who would watch you without your permission? It might be a spouse, a girl friend, a marketing company, a boss, a cop or a criminal. Whoever it is, they will see you in a way you never intended to be seen - the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked.

Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, that it's important to reveal yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times. But few boundaries remain. The digital bread crumbs(碎屑) you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like. In some cases, a simple Google search can reveal what you think. Like it or not, increasingly we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret.

The key question is: Does that matter?

For many Americans, the answer apparently is "no."

When opinion polls ask Americans about privacy, most say they are concerned about losing it. A survey found an overwhelming pessimism about privacy, with 60

percent of respondents saying they feel their privacy is "slipping away, and that bothers me."

But people say one thing and do another. Only a tiny fraction of Americans change any behaviors in an effort to preserve their privacy. Few people turn down a discount at tollbooths(收费站) to avoid using the EZ-Pass system that can track automobile movements. And few turn down supermarket loyalty cards. Privacy economist Alessandro Acquisti has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off coupon(优惠券)。

But privacy does matter - at least sometimes. It's like health: When you have it, you don't notice it. Only when it's gone do you wish you'd done more to protect it.

62. What does the author mean by saying "the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked" (Lines 3-4, Para. 2)?

- A) People's personal information is easily accessed without their knowledge.
- B) In the 21st century people try every means to look into others' secrets.
- C) People tend to be more frank with each other in the information age.
- D) Criminals are easily caught on the spot with advanced technology.

63. What would psychologists advise on the relationships between friends?

- A) Friends should open their hearts to each other.
- B) Friends should always be faithful to each other.
- C) There should be a distance even between friends.
- D) There should be fewer disputes between friends.

64. Why does the author say "we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret" (Line 5, para. 3)?

- A) Modern society has finally evolved into an open society.
- B) People leave traces around when using modern technology.
- C) There are always people who are curious about others' affairs.
- D) Many search engines profit by revealing people's identities.

65. What do most Americans do with regard to privacy protection?

- A) They change behaviors that might disclose their identity.
- B) They use various loyalty cards for business transactions.
- C) They rely most and more on electronic devices.
- D) They talk a lot but hardly do anything about it.

66. According to the passage, privacy is like health in that ____.

- A) people will make every effort to keep it.
- B) its importance is rarely understood
- C) it is something that can easily be lost
- D) people don't cherish it until they lose it

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Universities are institutions that teach a wide variety of subjects at advanced levels. They also carry out research work aimed __67__ extending man's knowledge of these subjects. The emphasis given to each of these functions __68__ from university to university, according to the views of the people in __69__ and according to the resources available. The smaller and newer universities do not __70__ the staff or equipment to carry out the __71__ research projects possible in larger institutions. __72__ most experts agree that some research activity is __73__ to keep the staff and their students in __74__ with the latest developments in their subjects.

Most students attend a university mainly to __75__ the knowledge needed for their chosen __76__. Educationists believe that this aim should not be the __77__ one. Universities have always aimed to produce men and women __78__ judgment and wisdom as well as knowledge. For this reason, they __79__ students to meet others with differing __80__ and to read widely to __81__ their understanding in many fields of study. __82__ a secondary school course, a student should be interested enough in a subject to enjoy gaining knowledge for its own __83__. He should be prepared to __84__ sacrifices to study his chosen __85__ in depth. He should have an ambition to make some __86__ contribution to man's knowledge.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 67. A) at | B) by | C) to | D) in |
| 68. A) turns | B) ranges | C) moves | D) varies |
| 69. A) prospect | B) place | C) control | D) favor |
| 70. A) occupy | B) possess | C) involve | D) spare |
| 71. A) maximum | B) medium | C) virtual | D) vast |
| 72. A) But | B) As | C) While | D) For |
| 73. A) natural | B) essential | C) functional | D) optional |
| 74. A) coordination | B) accordance | C) touch | D) grasp |
| 75. A) acquire | B) accept | C) endure | D) ensure |
| 76. A) procession | B) profession | C) possession | D) preference |
| 77. A) typical | B) true | C) mere | D) only |
| 78. A) with | B) under | C) on | D) through |
| 79. A) prompt | B) provoke | C) encourage | D) anticipate |
| 80. A) histories | B) expressions | C) interests | D) curiosities |
| 81. A) broaden | B) lengthen | C) enforce | D) specify |
| 82. A) Amid | B) Over | C) After | D) Upon |
| 83. A) object | B) effect | C) course | D) sake |
| 84. A) take | B) suffer | C) make | D) pay |
| 85. A) field | B) target | C) scope | D) goal |
| 86. A) radical | B) meaningful | C) truthful | D) initial |

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. Our efforts will pay off if the results of the research _____. (能应用于新技术的开发)

88. I can't boot my computer now. Something _____ (一定出了毛病) with its operating system.

89. Leaving one's job, _____ (无论是什么工作), is a difficult change, even for those who look forward to retiring.

90. _____ (与我成长的地方相比), this town is more prosperous and exciting.

91. _____ (直到他完成使命) did he realize that he was seriously ill.

2007 年 12 月全国大学英语四级考试 —— 试卷

Part I Writing (30 minute)

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

- 各学校开了各种各样的选修课
- 学生选课有不同的原因
- 就我而言

What Electives To Choose

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

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

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For question 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Universities Branch Out

As never before in their long history, universities have become instruments of national competition as well as instruments of peace. They are the place of the

scientific discoveries that move economies forward, and the primary means of educating the talent required to obtain and maintain competitive advantage. But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.

In response to the same forces that have driven the world economy, universities have become more self-consciously global: seeking students from around the world who represent the entire range of cultures and values, sending their own students abroad to prepare them for global careers, offering course of study that address the challenges of an interconnected world and collaborative (合作的) research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.

Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders. Over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004. Most travel from one developed nation to another, but the flow from developing to developed countries is growing rapidly. The reverse flow, from developed to developing countries, is on the rise, too. Today foreign students earn 30 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and 38 percent of those in the United Kingdom. And the number crossing borders for undergraduate study is growing as well, to 8 percent of the undergraduates at America's best institutions and 10 percent of all undergraduates in the U.K. In the United States, 20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born, and in China many newly hired faculty members at the top research universities received their graduate education abroad.

Universities are also encouraging students to spend some of their undergraduate years in another country. In Europe, more than 140,000 students participate in the Erasmus program each year, taking courses for credit in one of 2,200 participating institutions across the continent. And in the United States, institutions are helping place students in the summer internships (实习) abroad to prepare them for global careers. Yale and Harvard have led the way, offering every undergraduate at least one international study or internship opportunity—and providing the financial resources to make it possible.

Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. One new trend involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research center focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai center has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory seminars with scientists from both campuses. The arrangement benefits both countries; Xu's Yale lab is more productive, thanks to the lower costs of conducting research in China, and Chinese graduate students, postdoctors and faculty get on-the-job training from a world-class scientist and his U.S. team.

As a result of its strength in science, the United States has consistently led the world in the commercialization of major new technologies, from the mainframe

computer and the integrated circuit of the 1960s to the Internet infrastructure (基础设施) and applications software of the 1990s. the link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University, and Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard. Around the world, governments have encouraged copying of this model, perhaps most successfully in Cambridge, England, where Microsoft and scores of other leading software and biotechnology companies have set up shop around the university.

For all its success, the United States remains deeply hesitant about sustaining the research- university model. Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady. The budget of the National Institutes of Health doubled between 1998 and 2003, but has risen more slowly than inflation since then. Support for the physical sciences and engineering barely kept pace with inflation during that same period. The attempt to make up lost ground is welcome, but the nation would be better served by steady, predictable increases in science funding at the rate of long-term GDP growth, which is on the order of inflation plus 3 percent per year.

American politicians have great difficulty recognizing that admitting more foreign students can greatly promote the national interest by increasing international understanding. Adjusted for inflation, public funding for international exchanges and foreign-language study is well below the levels of 40 years ago, in the wake of September 11, changes in the visa process caused a dramatic decline in the number of foreign students seeking admission to U.S. universities, and a corresponding surge in enrollments in Australia, Singapore and the U.K. Objections from American university and the business leaders led to improvements in the process and reversal of the decline, but the United States is still seen by many as unwelcoming to international students.

Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation's well-being through their scientific research, but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home. They fail to grasp that welcoming foreign students to the United States has two important positive effects: first, the very best of them stay in the States and— like immigrants throughout history—strengthen the nation; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most cherished (珍视) values when they return home. Or at least they understand them better. In America as elsewhere, few instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting peace and stability as welcoming international university students.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

1. From the first paragraph we know that present-day universities have become _____.

- A) more popularized than ever before B) in-service training organizations
C) a powerful force for global integration D) more and more research-oriented

-
2. Over the past decades, the enrollment of overseas students has increased _____.
- A) at an annual rate of 8 percent B) at an annual rate of 3.9 percent
C) by 800,000 D) by 2.5 million
3. In the United States, how many of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born?
- A) 38% B) 10% C) 30% D) 20%
4. How do Yale and Harvard prepare their undergraduates for global careers?
- A) They give them chances for international study or internship.
B) They arrange for them to participate in the Erasmus program.
C) They offer them various courses in international politics.
D) They organize a series of seminars on world economy.
5. An example illustrating the general trend of universities' globalization is _____.
- A) Yale's establishing branch campuses throughout the world
B) Yale's student exchange program with European institutions
C) Yale's helping Chinese universities to launch research projects
D) Yale's collaboration with Fudan University on genetic research.
6. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?
- A) It is known to be the birthplace of Microsoft Company.
B) It was intentionally created by Stanford University.
C) It is where the Internet infrastructure was built up.
D) It houses many companies spun off from MIT and Harvard.
7. What is said about the U.S. federal funding for research?
- A) It has increased by 3 percent. B) It doubled between 1998 and 2003.
C) It has been unsteady for years. D) It has been more than sufficient.
8. The dramatic decline in the enrollment of foreign students in the U.S. after September 11 was caused by _____.
9. Many Americans fear that American competitiveness may be threatened by foreign students who will _____.
10. The policy of welcoming foreign students can benefit the U.S. in that the very best of them will stay and _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) She used to be in poor health. B) She didn't do well at high school.

-
- C) She was popular among boys. D) She was somewhat overweight.
12. A) At the airport. B) At the hotel reception.
C) In a restaurant. D) In a booking office.
13. A) Having confidence in her son. B) Telling her son not to worry.
C) Teaching her son by herself. D) Asking the teacher for extra help.
14. A) Have a short break. B) Take two weeks off.
C) Go on vacation with the man. D) Continue her work outdoors.
15. A) He is taking care of his twin brother. B) He is worried about Rod's health.
C) He has been in perfect condition. D) He has been feeling ill all week.
16. A) She bought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.
B) She sold all her furniture before she moved house.
C) She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement.
D) She still keeps some old furniture in her new house.
17. A) The woman forgot leading the book to the man.
B) The woman doesn't find the book useful any more.
C) The woman doesn't seem to know what the book is about.
D) The woman wondered why the man didn't return the book.
18. A) Most of the man's friends are athletes.
B) The man doesn't look like a sportsman.
C) Few people share the woman's opinion.
D) The woman doubts the man's athletic ability.

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

19. A) She is afraid that she has lost it.
B) She is going to get it at the airport.
C) She has packed it in one of her bags.
D) she has probably left it in a taxi.
20. A) It will cost her a lot.
B) It will last one week.
C) It ends in winter.
D) It depends on the weather.
21. A) There is a lot of stuff to pack.
B) There might be a traffic jam.
C) The plane is taking off soon.
D) The taxi is waiting for them.
22. A) At home.
B) In the man's car.
C) By the side of a taxi.
D) At the airport.

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

23. A) She is thirsty for promotion.

-
- B) She is tired of her present work.
 - C) She wants a much higher salary.
 - D) She wants to save travel expenses.
24. A) Language instructor.
- B) Environmental engineer.
 - C) Translator.
 - D) Travel agent.
25. A) Devotion and work efficiency.
- B) Lively personality and inquiring mind.
 - C) Communication skills and team spirit.
 - D) Education and experience.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) They want children to keep them company.
- B) They want to enrich their life experience.
 - C) They need looking after in their old age.
 - D) They care a lot about children.
27. A) Their birth parents often try to conceal their birth information.
- B) They are usually adopted from distant places.
 - C) Their birth information is usually kept secret.
 - D) Their adoptive parents don't want them to know their birth parents.
28. A) They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents.
- B) They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.
 - C) They generally hold bad feelings towards their birth parents.
 - D) They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search.
29. A) Adoption has much to do with love.
- B) Understanding is the key to successful adoption.
 - C) Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas.
 - D) Early adoption makes for closer parent-child relationship.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) He suffered from mental illness.

-
- B) He bought The Washington Post.
C) He was once a reporter for a major newspaper.
D) He turned a failing newspaper into a success.
31. A) She committed suicide because of her mental disorder.
B) She got her first job as a teacher at the University of Chicago.
C) She was the first woman to lead a big U.S. publishing company.
D) She took over her father's position when he died.
32. A) Katharine had exerted an important influence on the world.
B) People came to see the role of women in the business world.
C) American media would be quite different without Katharine.
D) Katharine played a major part in reshaping Americans' mind.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) It'll allow them to receive free medical treatment.
B) It'll prevent the doctors from overcharging them.
C) It'll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.
D) It'll protect them from possible financial crises.
34. A) They may not be able to receive timely medical treatment.
B) They can only visit doctors who speak their native languages.
C) They have to go through very complicated application procedures.
D) They can't immediately get back the money paid for their medical cost.
35. A) They must send the receipts to the insurance company promptly.
B) They have to pay a much higher price to get an insurance policy.
C) They needn't pay the entire medical bill at once.
D) They don't have to pay for the medical services.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

More and more of the world's population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is (36) _____. Between 1920 and 1960 big cities in developed countries (37) _____ two and a half times in size, but in other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size.

The (38) _____ size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very (39) _____ signs of trouble in the (40) _____ of percentages of people living in towns and percentages of people working in industry. During the nineteenth century cities grew as a result of the growth of industry. In Europe the (41) _____ of people living in cities was always smaller than that of the (42) _____ working in factories. Now, however, the (43) _____ is almost always true in the newly industrialised world: (44) _____

Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot pay for their growth; (45) _____. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies or other facilities. (46) _____, a growth in the number of hopeless and despairing parents and starving children.

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

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

As war spreads to many corners of the globe, children sadly have been drawn into the center of conflicts. In Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Colombia, however, groups of children have been taking part in peace education __47__. The children, after learning to resolve conflicts, took on the __48__ of peacemakers. The Children's Movement for Peace in Colombia was even nominated (提名) for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998. groups of children __49__ as peacemakers studied human rights and poverty issues in Colombia, eventually forming a group with five other schools in Bogota known as The Schools of Peace.

The classroom __50__ opportunities for children to replace angry, violent behaviors with __51__, peaceful ones. It is in the classroom that caring and respect for each person empowers children to take a step __52__ toward becoming peacemakers. Fortunately, educators have access to many online resources that are __53__ useful when helping children along the path to peace. The Young Peacemakers Club, started in 1992, provides a Website with resources for teachers and __54__ on starting a Kindness Campaign. The World Centers of Compassion for Children International call attention to children's rights and how to help the __55__ of war. Starting a Peacemakers' Club is a praiseworthy venture for a class and one that could spread to other classrooms and ideally affect the culture of the __56__ school.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) victims	I) forward
B) technology	J) especially
C) role	K) entire
D) respectively	L) cooperative
E) projects	M) comprehensive
F) offers	N) assuming
G) information	O) acting
H) images	

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

In this age of Internet chat, videogames and reality television, there is no shortage of mindless activities to keep a child occupied. Yet, despite the competition, my 8-year-old daughter Rebecca wants to spend her leisure time writing short stories. She wants to enter one of her stories into a writing contest, a competition she won last year.

As a writer I know about winning contests, and about losing them. I know what it is like to work hard on a story only to receive a rejection slip from the publisher. I also know the pressure of trying to live up to a reputation created by previous victories. What if she doesn't win the contest again? That's the strange thing about being a parent. So many of our own past scars and dashed hopes can surface.

A revelation (启示) came last week when I asked her, "Don't you want to win again?" "No," she replied, "I just want to tell the story of an angel going to first grade."

I had just spent weeks correcting her stories as she spontaneously (自发地) told them. Telling myself that I was merely an experienced writer guiding the young writer across the hall, I offered suggestions for characters, conflicts and endings for her tales. The story about a fearful angel starting first grade was quickly "guided" by me into the tale of a little girl with a wild imagination taking her first music lesson. I had turned her contest into my contest without even realizing it.

Staying back and giving kids space to grow is not as easy as it looks. Because I know very little about farm animals who use tools or angels who go to first grade, I had to accept the fact that I was co-opting (借用) my daughter's experience.

While stepping back was difficult for me, it was certainly a good first step that I will quickly follow with more steps, putting myself far enough a way to give her room but close enough to help if asked. All the while I will be reminding myself that children need room to experiment, grow and find their own voices.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. What do we learn from the first paragraph?
- A) A lot of distractions compete for children's time nowadays.
 - B) Children do find lots of fun in many mindless activities.
 - C) Rebecca is much too occupied to enjoy her leisure time.
 - D) Rebecca draws on a lot of online materials for her writing.
58. What did the author say about her own writing experience?
- A) She was constantly under pressure of writing more.
 - B) Most of her stories had been rejected by publishers.
 - C) She did not quite live up to her reputation as a writer.
 - D) Her way to success was full of pains and frustrations.
59. Why did Rebecca want to enter this year's writing contest?
- A) She had won a prize in the previous contest.
 - B) She wanted to share her stories with readers.
 - C) She was sure of winning with her mother's help.
 - D) She believed she possessed real talent for writing.
60. The author took great pains to refine her daughter's stories because _____.
- A) she wanted to help Rebecca realize her dreams of becoming a writer
 - B) she was afraid Rebecca's imagination might run wild while writing
 - C) she did not want to disappoint Rebecca who needed her help so much
 - D) she believed she had the knowledge and experience to offer guidance
61. What's the author's advice for parents?
- A) Children should be given every chance to voice their opinions.
 - B) Parents should keep an eye on the activities their kids engage in.
 - C) Children should be allowed freedom to grow through experience.
 - D) A writing career, though attractive, is not for every child to pursue.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

By almost any measure, there is a boom in Internet-based instruction. In just a few years, 34 percent of American universities have begun offering some form of distance learning (DL), and among the larger schools, it's close to 90 percent. If you doubt the popularity of the trend, you probably haven't heard of the University of Phoenix. It grants degrees entirely on the basis of online instruction. It enrolls 90,000 students, a statistic used to support its claim to be the largest private university in the country.

While the kinds of instruction offered in these programs will differ, DL usually signifies a course in which the instructors post syllabi (课程大纲), reading assignment, and schedules on Websites, and students send in their assignments by e-mail. Generally speaking, face-to-face communication with an instructor is minimized or eliminated altogether.

The attraction for students might at first seem obvious. Primarily, there's the convenience promised by courses on the Net: you can do the work, as they say, in

your pajamas (睡衣). But figures indicate that the reduced effort results in a reduced commitment to the course. While dropout rate for all freshmen at American universities is around 20 percent, the rate for online students is 35 percent. Students themselves seem to understand the weaknesses inherent in the setup. In a survey conducted for eCornell, the DL division of Cornell University, less than a third of the respondents expected the quality of the online course to be as good as the classroom course.

Clearly, from the schools' perspective, there's a lot of money to be saved. Although some of the more ambitious programs require new investments in servers and networks to support collaborative software, most DL courses can run on existing or minimally upgraded (升级) systems. The more students who enroll in a course but don't come to campus, the more school saves on keeping the lights on in the classrooms, paying doorkeepers, and maintaining parking lots. And, while there's evidence that instructors must work harder to run a DL course for a variety of reasons, they won't be paid any more, and might well be paid less.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. What is the most striking feature of the University of Phoenix?
- A) It boasts the largest number of students on campus.
 - B) All its courses are offered online.
 - C) Its online courses are of the best quality.
 - D) Anyone taking its online courses is sure to get a degree.
63. According to the passage, distance learning is basically characterized by _____.
- A) a minimum or total absence of face-to-face instruction
 - B) a considerable flexibility in its academic requirements
 - C) the great diversity of students' academic backgrounds
 - D) the casual relationship between students and professors
64. Many students take Internet-based courses mainly because they can _____.
- A) save a great deal on traveling and boarding expenses
 - B) select courses from various colleges and universities
 - C) work on the required courses whenever and wherever
 - D) earn their academic degrees with much less effort
65. What accounts for the high drop-out rates for online students?
- A) There is no mechanism to ensure that they make the required effort.
 - B) There is no strict control over the academic standards of the courses.
 - C) The evaluation system used by online universities is inherently weak.
 - D) Lack of classroom interaction reduces the effectiveness of instruction.
66. According to the passage, universities show great enthusiasm for DL programs for the purpose of _____.
- A) building up their reputation
 - B) upgrading their teaching facilities
 - C) providing convenience for students
 - D) cutting down on their expenses

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

One factor that can influence consumers is their mood state. Mood may be defined __67__ a temporary and mild positive or negative feeling that is generalized and not tied __68__ any particular circumstance. Moods should be __69__ from emotions which are usually more intense, __70__ to specific circumstances, and often conscious. __71__ one sense, the effect of a consumer's mood can be thought of in __72__ the same way as can our reactions to the __73__ of our friends—when our friends are happy and “up”, that tends to influence us positively, __74__ when they are “down”, that can have a __75__ impact on us. Similarly, consumers operating under a __76__ mood state tend to react to stimuli (刺激因素) in a direction __77__ with that mood state. Thus, for example, we should expect to see __78__ in a positive mood state evaluate products in more of a __79__ manner than they would when not in such a state. __80__, mood states appear capable of __81__ a consumer's memory.

Moods appear to be __82__ influenced by marketing techniques. For example, the rhythm, pitch, and __83__ of music has been shown to influence behavior such as the __84__ of time spent in supermarkets or __85__ to purchase products. In addition, advertising can influence consumers' moods which, in __86__, are capable of influencing consumer' reactions to products.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 67. A) with | B) about | C) as | D) by |
| 68. A) up | B) to | C) under | D) over |
| 69. A) divided | B) derived | C) descended | D) distinguished |
| 70. A) referred | B) related | C) attached | D) associated |
| 71. A) In | B) On | C) By | D) Of |
| 72. A) thus | B) still | C) much | D) even |
| 73. A) behavior | B) gesture | C) signal | D) view |
| 74. A) for | B) provided | C) unless | D) but |
| 75. A) relative | B) negative | C) sensitive | D) decisive |
| 76. A) fixed | B) granted | C) given | D) driven |
| 77. A) insistent | B) resistant | C) persistent | D) consistent |
| 78. A) retailers | B) consumers | C) businessmen | D) manufacturers |
| 79. A) casual | B) serious | C) favorable | D) critical |
| 80. A) Moreover | B) However | C) Nevertheless | D) Otherwise |
| 81. A) lifting | B) raising | C) cultivating | D) enhancing |
| 82. A) rarely | B) readily | C) currently | D) cautiously |
| 83. A) volume | B) speed | C) step | D) band |
| 84. A) extent | B) scope | C) amount | D) range |
| 85. A) capacities | B) facilities | C) intentions | D) reflections |

86. A) turn

B) depth

C) total

D) detail

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. _____ (多亏了一系列的新发明), doctors and treat this disease successfully.

88. In my sixties, one change I notice is that _____ (我比以前更容易累了).

89. I am going to pursue this course, _____ (无论我要付出什么样的牺牲).

90. I would prefer shopping online to shopping in a department store because _____ (它更加方便和省时).

91. Many Americans live on credit, and their quality of life _____ (是用他们能够借到多少来衡量的), not how much they can earn.

2006 年 12 月全国大学英语四级考试 —— 试卷

Part I Writing (30 minute)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

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. 许多人喜欢在除夕夜看春节晚会
2. 但有些人提出取消春节晚会
3. 我的看法

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

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minute to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for **YES**)

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for **NO**)

if statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for **NOT GIVEN**)

if the information is not given in the passage.

For question 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Six Secrets of High-Energy People

There's an energy crisis in America, and it has nothing to do with fossil fuels. Millions of us get up each morning already weary over the day holds. "I just can't get started," people say. But it's not physical energy that most of us lack. Sure, we could all use extra sleep and a better diet. But in truth, people are healthier today than at any time in history. I can almost guarantee that if you long for more energy, the problem is not with your body.

What you're seeking is not physical energy. It's emotional energy. Yet, sad to say, life sometimes seems designed to exhaust our supply. We work too hard. We have family obligations. We encounter emergencies and personal crises. No wonder so many of us suffer from emotional fatigue, a kind of utter exhaustion of the spirit.

And yet we all know people who are filled with joy, despite the unpleasant circumstances of their lives. Even as a child, I observed people who were poor, or disabled, or ill, but who nonetheless faced life with optimism and vigor. Consider Laura Hillenbrand, who despite an extremely weak body, wrote the best-seller *Seabiscuit*. Hillenbrand barely had enough physical energy to drag herself out of bed to write. But she was fueled by having a story she wanted to share. It was emotional energy that helped her succeed.

Unlike physical energy, which is finite and diminishes with age, emotional energy is unlimited and has nothing to do with genes or upbringing. So how do you get it? You can't simply tell yourself to be positive. You must take action. Here are six practical strategies that work.

1. Do something new.

Very little that's new occurs in our lives. The impact of this sameness on our emotional energy is gradual, but huge: It's like a tire with a slow leak. You don't notice it at first, but eventually you'll get a flat. It's up to you to plug the leak—even though there are always a dozen reasons to stay stuck in your dull routines of life. That's where Maura, 36, a waitress, found herself a year ago.

Fortunately, Maura had a lifeline—a group of women friends who meet regularly to discuss their lives. Their lively discussions spurred Maura to make small but nevertheless life altering changes. She joined a gym in the next town. She changed her look with a short haircut and new black T-shirts. Eventually, Maura gathered the courage to quit her job and start her own business.

Here's a challenge: If it's something you wouldn't ordinarily do, do it. Try a dish you've never eaten. Listen to music you'd ordinarily tune out. You'll discover these small things add to your emotional energy.

2. Reclaim life's meaning.

So many of my patients tell me that their lives used to have meaning, but that somewhere along the line things went stale.

The first step in solving this meaning shortage is to figure out what you really care about, and then do something about it. A case in point is Ivy, 57, a pioneer in investment banking. "I mistakenly believed that all the money I made would mean something," she says. "But I feel lost, like a 22-year-old wondering what to do with her life." Ivy's solution? She started a program that shows Wall Streeters how to

donate time and money to poor children. In the process, Ivy filled her life with meaning.

3. Put yourself in the fun zone.

Most of us grown-ups are seriously fun-deprived. High-energy people have the same day-to-day work as the rest of us, but they manage to find something enjoyable in every situation. A real estate broker I know keeps herself amused on the job by mentally redecorating the houses she shows to clients. “I love imagining what even the most run-down house could look like with a little tender loving care,” she says. “It’s a challenge—and the least desirable properties are usually the most fun.”

We all define fun differently, of course, but I can guarantee this: If you put just a bit of it into your day, your energy will increase quickly.

4. Bid farewell to guilt and regret.

Everyone’s past is filled with regrets that still cause pain. But from an emotional energy point of view, they are dead weights that keep us from moving forward. While they can’t merely be willed away, I do recommend you remind yourself that whatever happened is in the past, and nothing can change that. Holding on to the memory only allows the damage to continue into the present.

5. Make up your mind.

Say you’ve been thinking about cutting your hair short. Will it look stylish—or too extreme?

You endlessly think it over. Having the decision hanging over your head is a huge energy drain.

Every time you can’t decide, you burden yourself with alternatives. Quit thinking that you have to make the right decision; instead, make a choice and don’t look back.

6. Give to get.

Emotional energy has a kind of magical quality; the more you give, the more you get back. This is the difference between emotional and physical energy. With the latter, you have to get it to be able to give it. With the former, however, you get it by giving it.

Start by asking everyone you meet, “How are you?” as if you really want to know, then listen to the reply. Be the one who hears. Most of us also need to smile more often. If you don’t smile at the person you love first thing in the morning, you’re sucking energy out of your relationship. Finally, help another person—and make the help real, concrete. Give a *massage* (按摩) to someone you love, or cook her dinner. Then, expand the circle to work. Try asking yourself what you’d do if your goal were to be helpful rather than efficient.

After all, if it’s true that what goes around comes around, why not make sure that what’s circulating around you is the good stuff?

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. The energy crisis in America discussed here mainly refers to a shortage of fossil fuels.
2. People these days tend to lack physical energy.
3. Laura Hillenbrand is an example cited to show how emotional energy can

-
- contribute to one's success in life.
4. The author believes emotional energy is inherited and genetically determined.
 5. Even small changes people make in their lives can help increase their emotional energy.
 6. Ivy filled her life with meaning by launching a program to help poor children.
 7. The real-estate broker the author knows is talented in home redecoration.
 8. People holding on to sad memories of the past will find it difficult to _____.
 9. When it comes to decision-making, one should make a quick choice without _____.
 10. Emotional energy is in a way different from physical energy in that the more you give, _____.

Part III Listing Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分答题在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) Plan his budget carefully.
B) Give her more information.
C) Ask someone else for advice.
D) Buy a gift for his girlfriend.
12. A) She'll have some chocolate cake.
B) She'll take a look at the menu.
C) She'll go without dessert.
D) She'll prepare the dinner.
13. A) The man can speak a foreign language.
B) The woman hopes to improve her English.
C) The woman knows many different languages.
D) The man wishes to visit many more countries.
14. A) Go to the library.
B) Meet the woman.
C) See Professor Smith.
D) Have a drink in the bar.
15. A) She isn't sure when Professor Bloom will be back.
B) The man shouldn't be late for his class.
C) The man can come back sometime later.
D) She can pass on the message for the man.
16. A) He has a strange personality.
B) He's got emotional problems.
C) His illness is beyond cure.

-
- D) His behavior is hard to explain.
17. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.
B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.
C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.
D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
18. A) He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.
B) He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.
C) He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.
D) He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

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

19. A) To go boating on the St. Lawrence River.
B) To go sightseeing in Quebec Province.
C) To call on a friend in Quebec City.
D) To attend a wedding in Montreal.
20. A) Study the map of Quebec Province.
B) Find more about Quebec Province.
C) Brush up on her French.
D) Learn more about the local customs.
21. A) It's most beautiful in summer.
B) It has many historical buildings.
C) It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.
D) It's the only French-speaking city in Canada.

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

22. A) It was about a little animal.
B) It took her six years to write.
C) It was adapted from a fairy tale.
D) It was about a little girl and her pet.
23. A) She knows how to write best-selling novels.
B) She can earn a lot of money by writing for adults.
C) She is able to win enough support from publishers.
D) She can make a living by doing what she likes.
24. A) The characters.
B) The readers.
C) Her ideas.
D) Her life experiences.
25. A) She doesn't really know where they originated.
B) She mainly drew on stories of ancient saints.
C) They popped out of her childhood dreams.
D) They grew out of her long hours of thinking.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be

*spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

26. A) Monitor students' sleep patterns.
B) Help students concentrate in class.
C) Record students' weekly performance.
D) Ask students to complete a sleep report.
27. A) Declining health.
B) Lack of attention.
C) Loss of motivation.
D) Improper behavior.
28. A) They should make sure their children are always punctual for school.
B) They should ensure their children grow up in a healthy environment.
C) They should help their children accomplish high-quality work.
D) They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep.

Passage Two

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

29. A) She stopped being a homemaker.
B) She became a famous educator.
C) She became a public figure.
D) She quit driving altogether.
30. A) A motorist's speeding.
B) Her running a stop sign.
C) Her lack of driving experience.
D) A motorist's failure to concentrate.
31. A) Nervous and unsure of herself.
B) Calm and confident of herself.
C) Courageous and forceful.
D) Distracted and reluctant.
32. A) More strict training of women drivers.
B) Restrictions on cell phone use while driving.
C) Improved traffic conditions in cities.
D) New regulations to ensure children's safety.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) They haven't devoted as much energy to medicine as to space travel.
B) There are too many kinds of cold viruses for them to identify.
C) It is not economical to find a cure for each type of cold.
D) They believe people can recover without treatment.
34. A) They reveal the seriousness of the problem.

-
- B) They indicate how fast the virus spreads.
C) They tell us what kind of medicine to take.
D) They show our body is fighting the virus.
35. A) It actually does more harm than good.
B) It causes damage to some organs of our body.
C) It works better when combined with other remedies.
D) It helps us to recover much sooner.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。

You probably have noticed that people express similar ideas in different ways depending on the situation they are in. This is very (36) _____. All languages have two general levels of (37) _____: a formal level and an informal level. English is no (38) _____. The difference in these two levels is the situation in which you use a (39) _____ level. Formal language is the kind of language you find in textbooks, (40) _____ books and in business letters. You would also use formal English in compositions and (41) _____ that you write in school. Informal language is used in conversation with (42) _____, family members and friends, and when we write (43) _____ notes or letters to close friends.

Formal language is different from informal language in several ways. First, formal language tends to be more polite. (44) _____. For example, I might say to a friend or a family member "Close the door, please," (45) _____.

Another difference between formal and informal language is some of the vocabulary. (46) _____. Let's say that I really like soccer. If I am talking to my friend I might say "I am just crazy about soccer!" But if I were talking to my boss, I would probably say "I really enjoy soccer."

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

Section A

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

of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

The flood of women into the job market boosted economic growth and changed U.S. society in many ways. Many in-home jobs that used to be done __47__ by women—ranging from family shopping to preparing meals to doing __48__ work—still need to be done by someone. Husbands and children now do some of these jobs, a __49__ that has changed the target market for many products. Or a working woman may face a crushing “poverty of time” and look for help elsewhere, creating opportunities for producers of frozen meals, child care centers, dry cleaners, financial services, and the like.

Although there is still a big wage __50__ between men and women, the income working women __51__ gives them new independence and buying power. For example, women now __52__ about half of all cars. Not long ago, many cars dealers __53__ women shoppers by ignoring them or suggesting that they come back with their husbands. Now car companies have realized that women are __54__ customers. It’s interesting that some leading Japanese car dealers were the first to __55__ pay attention to women customers. In Japan, fewer women have jobs or buy cars—the Japanese society is still very much male-oriented. Perhaps it was the __56__ contrast with Japanese society that prompted American firms to pay more attention to women buyers.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答

A) scale	I) potential
B) retailed	J) gap
C) generate	K) voluntary
D) extreme	L) excessive
E) technically	M) insulted
F) affordable	N) purchase
G) situation	O) primarily
H) really	

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Reaching new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water, which is harvested from icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

Arthur von Wiesenberger, who carries the title Water Master, is one of the few water critics in North America. As a boy, he spent time in the larger cities of Italy,

France and Switzerland, where bottled water is consumed daily. Even then, he kept a water journal, noting the brands he liked best. “My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water,” He says.

But is plain tap water all that bad? Not at all. In fact, New York’s municipal water for more than a century was called the champagne of tap water and until recently considered among the best in the world in terms of both taste and purity. Similarly, a magazine in England found that tap water from the Thames River tasted better than several leading brands of bottled water that were 400 times more expensive.

Nevertheless, soft-drink companies view bottled water as the next battle-ground for market share—this despite the fact that over 25 percent of bottled water comes from tap water: PepsiCo’s Aquafina and Coca-Cola’s Dasani are both purified tap water rather than spring water.

As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs *salivate* (垂涎) over the profits. A restaurant’s typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled water it’s often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier brands aren’t available in stores, most diners don’t notice or care.

As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell bottled water. According to an article in *The Street Journal*, some of the more shameless tactics include placing attractive bottles on the table for a visual sell, listing brands on the menu without prices, and pouring bottled water without even asking the diners if they want it.

Regardless of how it’s sold, the popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health, our wish to appear cultivated, and even a longing for lost purity.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. What do we know about Iceberg Water from the passage?
- A) It is a kind of iced water.
 - B) It is just plain tap water.
 - C) It is a kind of bottled water.
 - D) It is a kind of mineral water.
58. By saying “My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water” (Line 4 Para. 2), von Wiesenberger wants to convey the message that _____.
- A) plain tap water is certainly unfit for drinking
 - B) bottled water is clearly superior to tap water
 - C) bottled water often appeals more to dogs taste
 - D) dogs can usually detect a fine difference in taste
59. The “fancier brands” (Line 3 Para. 5) refers to _____.
- A) tap water from the Thames River
 - B) famous wines not sold in ordinary stores
 - C) PepsiCo’s Aquafina and Coca-Cola’s Dasani
 - D) expensive bottled water with impressive names
60. Why are some restaurants turning up the pressure to sell bottled water?
- A) Bottled water brings in huge profits.

-
- B) Competition from the wine industry is intense.
 - C) Most diners find bottled water affordable.
 - D) Bottled water satisfied diners' desire to fashionable.
61. According to passage, why is bottled water so popular?
- A) It is much cheaper than wine.
 - B) It is considered healthier.
 - C) It appeals to more cultivated people.
 - D) It is more widely promoted in the market.

Passage Two

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease—especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise. The line of thought involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very *nutritious* (有营养的) foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts, but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.

The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely “not ill” and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body’s special needs. Both types have simply been called “well.” In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms “well” and “wellness” only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise, and they make a point of monitoring their body’s condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well take active responsibility for all matters related to their health. Even people who have a physical disease or *handicap* (缺陷) may be “well,” in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. “Wellness” may perhaps best be viewed not as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can strive for. People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

62. Today medical care is placing more stress on _____.
- A) keeping people in a healthy physical condition
 - B) monitoring patients' body functions
 - C) removing people's bad living habits
 - D) ensuring people's psychological well-being
63. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that _____.
- A) good health is more than not being ill
 - B) drinking, even if not to excess, could be harmful
 - C) regular health checks are essential to keeping fit

-
- D) prevention is more difficult than cure
64. Traditionally, a person is considered “well” if he _____.
- A) does not have any unhealthy living habits
 - B) does not have any physical handicaps
 - C) is able to handle his daily routines
 - D) is free from any kind of disease
65. According to the author, the true meaning of “wellness” is for people _____.
- A) to best satisfy their body’s special needs
 - B) to strive to maintain the best possible health
 - C) to meet the strictest standards of bodily health
 - D) to keep a proper balance between work and leisure
66. According to what the author advocates, which of the following groups of people would be considered healthy?
- A) People who have strong muscles as well as slim figures.
 - B) People who are not presently experiencing any symptoms of disease.
 - C) People who try to be as possible, regardless of their limitations.
 - D) People who can recover from illness even without seeking medical care.

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

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

Language is the most astonishing behavior in the animal kingdom. It is the species-typical behavior that sets humans completely __67__ from all other animals. Language is a means of communication, __68__ it is much more than that. Many animals can __69__. The dance of the honeybee communicates the location of flowers __70__ other members of the *hive* (蜂群). But human language permits communication about anything, __71__ things like *unicorn* (独角兽) that have never existed. The key __72__ in the fact that the units of meaning, words, can be __73__ together in different ways, according to __74__, to communicate different meanings.

Language is the most important learning we do. Nothing __75__ humans so much as our ability to communicate abstract thoughts, __76__ about the universe, the mind, love, dreams, or ordering a drink. It is an immensely complex __77__ that we take for granted. Indeed, we are not aware of most __78__ of our speech and understanding. Consider what happens when one person is speaking to __79__. The speaker has to translate thoughts into __80__ language. Brain imaging studies suggest that the time from thoughts to the __81__ of speech is extremely fast, only 0.04 seconds! The listener must hear the sounds to __82__ out what the speaker means. He must use the sounds of speech to __83__ the words spoken, understand the pattern of __84__ of the words (sentences), and finally __85__ the meaning. This takes somewhat longer, a minimum of about 0.5 seconds. But __86__ started, it is of

course a continuous process.

67. A) apart B) off C) up D) down
68. A) so B) but C) or D) for
69. A) transfer B) transmit C) convey D) communicate
70. A) to B) from C) over D) on
71. A) only B) almost C) even D) just
72. A) stays B) situates C) hides D) lies
73. A) stuck B) strung C) rung D) consisted
74. A) rules B) scales C) laws D) standards
75. A) combines B) contains C) defines D) declares
76. A) what B) whether C) while D) if
77. A) prospect B) progress C) process D) produce
78. A) aspects B) abstracts C) angles D) assumptions
79. A) anybody B) another C) other D) everybody
80. A) body B) gesture C) written D) spoken
81. A) growing B) fixing C) beginning D) building
82. A) put B) take C) draw D) figure
83. A) identify B) locate C) reveal D) discover
84. A) performance B) organization C) design D) layout
85. A) prescribe B) justify C) utter D) interpret
86. A) since B) after C) once D) until

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. Specialists in intercultural studies say that it is not easy to _____ (适应不同文化中的生活).
88. Since my childhood I have found that _____ (没有什么比读书对我更有吸引力).
89. The victim _____ (本来会有机会活下来) if he had been taken to hospital in time.
90. Some psychologists claim that people _____ (出门在外时可能会感到孤独).
91. The nation's population continues to rise _____ (以每年 1200 万人的速度).

Part I Writing (30 minute)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

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. 有些大学允许学生自由选择某些课程的任课教师
2. 学生选择教师时所考虑的主要因素
3. 学生自选任课教师的益处和可能产生的问题

On Students Selecting Lecturers

Part II Reading comprehension (skimming and scanning) (15 minute)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minute to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For question 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Highways

Early in the 20th century, most of the streets and roads in the U.S. were made of dirt, brick, and cedar wood blocks. Built for horse, carriage, and foot traffic, they were usually poorly cared for and too narrow to *accommodate* (容纳) automobiles.

With the increase in auto production, private *turnpike* (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs. During World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, after serving in the U.S. army's first transcontinental motor *convoy* (车队), he noted: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land."

It would take another war before the federal government would act on a national highway system. During World War II, a tremendous increase in trucks and new roads were required. The war demonstrated how critical highways were to the

defense effort. Thirteen per cent of defense plants received all their supplies by truck, and almost all other plants shipped more than half of their products by vehicle. The war also revealed that local control of highways had led to a confusing variety of design standards. Even federal and state highways did not follow basic standards. Some states allowed trucks up to 36,000 pounds, while others restricted anything over 7,000 pounds.

A government study recommended a national highway system of 33,920 miles, and congress soon passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, which called for strict, centrally controlled design criteria.

The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1956 and has been hailed as one of the greatest public works projects of the century. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridge, and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Consider the many geographic features of the country: mountains, steep grades, wetlands, rivers, deserts and plains. Variables included the slope of the land, the ability of the pavement to support the load, the intensity of road use, and the nature of the underlying soil. Urban areas were another problem. Innovative designs of roadways, tunnels, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges that could run through or bypass urban areas soon began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.

Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U.S., and the U.S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians, or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U.S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).

By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in term of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.

The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

By the end of the century there was an immense network of paved roads, residential streets, expressways, and freeways built to support millions of vehicles. The highway system was officially renamed for Eisenhower to honor his vision and leadership. The year construction began he said: "Together, the united forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name

we bear—United States. Without them, we would be a mere alliance of many separate parts.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. National standards for paved roads were in place by 1921.
2. General Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways made more sense than the two-lane highways of America.
3. It was in the 1950s that the American government finally took action to build a national highway system.
4. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
5. In spite of safety considerations, the death rate on interstate highways is still higher than that of other American roads.
6. The interstate highway system provides access between major military installations in America.
7. Service stations, motels and restaurants promoted the development of the interstate highway system.
8. The greatest benefit brought about by the interstate system was _____.
9. Trucks using the interstate highways deliver more than _____.
10. The interstate system was renamed after Eisenhower in recognition of _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分答题在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) The girls got on well with each other.
B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.
C) She was angry with the other young stars.
D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.
12. A) The woman does her own housework.
B) The woman needs a housekeeper.
C) The woman's house is in a mess.
D) The woman works as a housekeeper.
13. A) The Edwards are quite well-off.
B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
14. A) The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon.

-
- B) The woman is sensitive to weather changes.
 - C) The weather forecast was unreliable.
 - D) The weather turned cold all of a sudden.
15. A) At a clinic.
B) In a supermarket.
C) At a restaurant.
D) In an ice cream shop.
16. A) The woman did not feel any danger growing up in the Bronx.
B) The man thinks it was quite safe living in the Bronx district.
C) The woman started working at an early age to support her family.
D) The man doesn't think it safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
17. A) The man has never seen the woman before.
B) The two speakers work for the same company.
C) The two speakers work on the same floor.
D) The woman is interested in market research.
18. A) The woman can't tolerate any noise.
B) The man is looking for an apartment.
C) The man has missed his appointment.
D) The woman is going to take a train trip.

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

19. A) To make a business report to the woman.
B) To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.
C) To resign from his position in the woman's company.
D) To exchange stock market information with the woman.
20. A) He is head of a small trading company.
B) He works in an international insurance company.
C) He leads a team of brokers in a big company.
D) He is a public relations officer in a small company.
21. A) The woman thinks Mr. Saunders is asking for more than they can offer.
B) Mr. Saunders will share one third of the woman's responsibilities.
C) Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more paid vacations.
D) The woman seems to be satisfied with Mr. Saunders' past experience.

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

22. A) She's worried about the seminar.
B) The man keeps interrupting her.
C) She finds it too hard.
D) She lacks interest in it.
23. A) The lecturers are boring.
B) The course is poorly designed.
C) She prefers Philosophy to English.

-
- D) She enjoys literature more.
24. A) Karen's friend.
B) Karen's parents.
C) Karen's lecturers.
D) Karen's herself.
25. A) Changing her major.
B) Spending less of her parents' money.
C) Getting transferred to the English Department.
D) Leaving the university.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

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

26. A) Rent a grave.
B) Burn the body.
C) Bury the dead near a church.
D) Buy a piece of land for a grave.
27. A) To solve the problem of lack of land.
B) To see whether they have decayed.
C) To follow the Greek religious practice.
D) To move them to a multi-storey graveyard.
28. A) They should be buried lying down.
B) They should be buried standing up.
C) They should be buried after being washed.
D) They should be buried when partially decayed.
29. A) Burning dead bodies to ashes.
B) Storing dead bodies in a remote place.
C) Placing dead bodies in a bone room.
D) Digging up dead bodies after three years.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Many foreign tourist visit the Unite States every year.
B) Americans enjoy eating out with their friends.
C) The United States is a country of immigrants.

-
- D) Americans prefer foreign foods to their own food.
31. A) They can make friends with people from other countries.
B) They can get to know people of other cultures and their lifestyles.
C) They can practise speaking foreign languages there.
D) They can meet with businessmen from all over the world.
32. A) The couple cook the dishes and the children help them.
B) The husband does the cooking and the wife serves as the waitress.
C) The mother does the cooking while the father and children serving the guests.
D) A hired cook prepares the dishes and the family members serve the guests.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) He took them to watch a basketball game.
B) He trained them to play European football.
C) He let them compete in getting balls out of a basket.
D) He taught them to play an exciting new game.
34. A) The players found the basket too high to reach.
B) The players had trouble getting the ball out of the basket.
C) The players had difficulty understanding the complex rules.
D) The players soon found the game boring.
35. A) By removing the bottom of the basket.
B) By lowering the position of the basket.
C) By simplifying the complex rules.
D) By altering the size of the basket.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。

For Americans, time is money. They say, "you only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it wisely." The (36) _____ will not be better than the past or present, as American are (37) _____ to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activity. Thus Americans (38) _____ a "well-organized" person, one who has a written list of thins to do and a (39) _____ for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and is (40) _____ of other people's time. They do not (41) _____ people's time with conversation or other activity that has no (42)

_____ beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not (43) _____ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as (44) _____. One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the states is the notion that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In the contest (45) _____, McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald's restaurants (46) _____, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

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

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

El Nino is name given to the mysterious and often unpredictable change in the climate of the world. This strange __47__ happens every five to eight years. It starts in the Pacific Ocean and is thought to be caused by a failure in the *trade winds* (信风), which affects the ocean currents driven by these winds. As the trade winds lessen in __48__, the ocean temperatures rise, causing the Peru current flowing in from the east to warm up by as much as 5°C.

The warming of the ocean has far-reaching effects. The hot, *humid* (潮湿的) air over the ocean causes severe __49__ thunderstorms. The rainfall is increased across South America. __50__ floods to Peru. In the West pacific, there are droughts affecting Australia and Indonesia. So while some parts of the world prepare for heavy rains and floods, other parts face drought, poor crops and __51__.

El Nino usually lasts for about 18 months. The 1982-83 El Nino brought the most __52__ weather in modern history. Its effect was worldwide and it left more than 2,000 people dead and caused over eight billion pounds __53__ of damage. The 1990 El Nino lasted until June 1995. Scientists __54__ this to be the longest El Nino for 2,000 years.

Nowadays, weather experts are able to forecast when an El Nino will __55__, but they are still not __56__ sure what leads to it or what affects how strong it will be.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) estimate	I) completely
B) strength	J) destructive
C) deliberately	K) starvation
D) notify	L) bringing
E) tropical	M) exhaustion
F) phenomenon	N) worth
G) stable	O) strike
H) attraction	

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communication media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded—and can come back to *haunt* (困扰) you—appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 per cent of emails, 21 per cent of instant messages, 27 per cent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 per cent of phone calls.

His results to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the *detachment* (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practised at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message or phone call, say—than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are *spontaneous* (脱口而出的) responses to an unexpected demand, such

as: “Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But, given his result, work assessment where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. Hancock’s study focuses on _____.
- A) the consequences of lying in various communications media
 - B) the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
 - C) people are less likely to lie in instant messages
 - D) people’s honesty levels across a range of communications media
58. Hancock’s research finding surprised those who believed that _____.
- A) people are less likely to lie in instant messages
 - B) people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
 - C) people are most likely to lie in email communication
 - D) people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations
59. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?
- A) They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
 - B) They believe that honesty is the best policy.
 - C) They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
 - D) They are most practised at those forms of communication.
60. According to Hancock the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because _____.
- A) salesmen can talk directly to their customers
 - B) salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
 - C) salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy
 - D) salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively
61. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications
 - B) more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees
 - C) suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
 - D) email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

In a country that defines itself by ideals, not by shared blood, who should be allowed to come work and live here? In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks these questions have never seemed more pressing.

On Dec. 11, 2001, as part of the effort to increase homeland security, federal and local authorities in 14 states staged “Operation Safe Travel”—raids on airports to arrest employees with false *identification* (身份证明). In Salt Lake City there were 69 arrests. But those captured were anything but terrorists, most of them illegal

immigrants from Central or South America. Authorities said the undocumented workers' illegal status made them open to *blackmail* (讹诈) by terrorists.

Many immigrants in Salt Lake City were angered by the arrests and said they felt as if they were being treated like disposable goods.

Mayor Anderson said those feelings were justified to a certain extent. "We're saying we want you to work in these places, we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are, and then when it's convenient for us, or when we can try to make a point in terms of national security, especially after Sept. 11, then you're disposable. There are whole families being uprooted for all of the wrong reasons," Anderson said.

If Sept. 11 had never happened, the airport workers would not have been arrested and could have gone on quietly living in America, probably indefinitely. Ana Castro, a manager at a Ben & Jerry's ice cream shop at the airport had been working 10 years with the same false Social Security card when she was arrested in the December airport raid. Now she and her family are living under the threat of *deportation* (驱逐出境). Castro's case is currently waiting to be settled. While she awaits the outcome, the government has granted her permission to work here and she has returned to her job at Ben & Jerry's.

62. According to the author, the United States claims to be a nation _____.
- A) composed of people having different values
 - B) encouraging individual pursuits
 - C) sharing common interests
 - D) founded on shared ideals
63. How did the immigrants in Salt Lake City feel about "Operation Safe Travel"?
- A) Guilty.
 - B) Offended.
 - C) Disappointed.
 - D) Discouraged.
64. Undocumented workers became the target of "Operation Safe Travel" because _____.
- A) evidence was found that they were potential terrorists
 - B) most of them worked at airports under threat of terrorists
 - C) terrorists might take advantage of their illegal status
 - D) they were reportedly helping hide terrorists around the airport
65. By saying "... we're going to look the other way in terms of what our laws are" (Line 2, Para. 4), Mayor Anderson means "_____".
- A) we will turn a blind eye to your illegal status
 - B) we will examine the laws in a different way
 - C) there are other ways of enforcing the law
 - D) the existing laws must not be ignored
66. What do we learn about Ana Castro from the last paragraph?
- A) She will be deported sooner or later.
 - B) She is allowed to stay permanently.
 - C) Her case has been dropped.

D) Her fate remains uncertain.

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

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

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and waits __67__ you to be in your lightest phase of sleep __68__ rousing you. Its makers say that should __69__ you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass __70__ a sequence of sleep states—light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—that __71__ approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake can __72__ how you feel later, and may __73__ have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being roused during a light phase __74__ you are more likely to wake up energetic.

SleepSmart __75__ the distinct pattern of brain waves __76__ during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped __77__ *electrodes* (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures the electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the __78__ way as some machines used for medical and research __79__, and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You __80__ the clock with the latest time at __81__ you want to be wakened, and it __82__ *duly* (适时地) wakes you during the last light sleep phase before that.

The __83__ was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island __84__ a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test. “ __85__ sleep-deprived people ourselves, we started thinking of __86__ to do about it,” says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 67. A) beside | B) near | C) for | D) around |
| 68. A) upon | B) before | C) towards | D) till |
| 69. A) ensure | B) assure | C) require | D) request |
| 70. A) through | B) into | C) about | D) on |
| 71. A) reveals | B) reverses | C) resumes | D) repeats |
| 72. A) effect | B) affect | C) reflect | D) perfect |
| 73. A) already | B) ever | C) never | D) even |
| 74. A) means | B) marks | C) says | D) dictates |
| 75. A) removes | B) relieves | C) records | D) recalls |
| 76. A) proceeded | B) produced | C) pronounced | D) progressed |
| 77. A) by | B) of | C) with | D) over |

78. A) familiar B) similar C) identical D) same
 79. A) findings B) prospects C) proposals D) purposes
 80. A) prompt B) program C) plug D) plan
 81. A) where B) this C) which D) that
 82. A) then B) also C) almost D) yet
 83. A) claim B) conclusion C) concept D) explanation
 84. A) once B) after C) since D) while
 85. A) Besides B) Despite C) To D) As
 86. A) what B) how C) whether D) when

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

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

87. Having spent some time in the city, he had no trouble _____ (找到去历史博物馆的路).
 88. _____ (为了挣钱供我上学), Mother often takes on more work than is good for her.
 89. The professor required that _____ (我们交研究报告).
 90. The more you explain, _____ (我愈糊涂).

2006年6月17日全国大学英语四级考试 —— 试卷

密封条由考生亲自启封

注意事项

一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和试卷二上。将本试卷代号划在答题纸上。

二、试卷一、答题纸和试卷二均不得带出考场。考试结束，监考人员收卷后考生才可离开。

三、仔细读懂题目的说明。

四、在90分钟内做完试卷一上的Part I至Part III和试卷二上的Part IV 90分钟后，监考人员收取答题纸和试卷一，然后考生再做试卷二上的作文题。作文题答题时间为30分钟。全部考试时间为120分钟，不得拖延时间。

五、多项选择题的答案一定要划在答题纸上，凡是写在试卷上的答案一律无效。试卷二上的题目答案直接写在试卷二上。

六、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案；如多选，则该题无分。选定答案后，用HB浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确的方法是：[A] [B] [C] [D]。

使用其它符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度，浓度要盖过字母底色。

七、如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

八、在考试过程中要注意对自己的答案保密，若被他人抄袭，一经发现，后果自负。

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once: After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office. B) In the waiting room. C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This conversation is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer ~~[A]~~ [B] [C] [D]

1. A) They went a long way to attend the party.
B) They didn't think much of the food and drinks.
C) They knew none of the other guests at the party.
D) They enjoyed the party better than the other guests.
2. A) To the bookstore. B) To the dentist's.
C) To the market. D) To the post office.
3. A) Dr. Andrews has been promoted for his thoroughness.
B) She disagrees with Dr. Andrews on many occasions.
C) Dr. Andrews used to keep his patients waiting.
D) She dislikes Dr. Andrews as much as the new physician.
4. A) Tom is usually talkative. B) Tom has a very bad temper.
C) Tom has dozens of things to attend to. D) Tom is disliked by his colleagues.
5. A) To pick up the woman from the library.
B) To make a copy of the schedule for his friend.
C) To find out more about the topic for the seminar.
D) To get the seminar schedule for the woman.
6. A) The woman has to get the textbooks in other ways.
B) The woman has sold her used textbooks to the bookstore.

-
- C) The man is going to buy his textbooks from a bookstore.
D) The man doesn't want to sell his textbooks to the woman.
7. A) Attend a conference. B) Give a speech.
C) Meet his lawyer. D) Make a business trip.
8. A) Jessie always says what she thinks.
B) Jessie seems to have a lot on her mind.
C) Jessie is wrong to find fault with her boss.
D) Jessie should know the marketing director better.
9. A) Helen is talkative. B) Helen is active.
C) Helen is sociable. D) Helen is quiet.
10. A) Jimmy will regret marrying a Frenchwoman.
B) Jimmy is rich enough to buy a big house.
C) Jimmy is not serious in making decisions.
D) Jimmy's words are often not reliable.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It can be used by farmers to protect large buildings.
B) It was brought to the northern USA by Asian farmers.
C) It has done more harm than good in the southern USA.
D) It was introduced into the USA to kill harmful weeds.
12. A) People will have to rely on kudzu for a living.
B) They will soon be overgrown with kudzu.
C) They will become too hard to plough.
D) People will find it hard to protect the soil.
13. A) The farmers there have brought it under control.
B) The factories there have found a good use for it.
C) The climate there is unfavorable to its growth.
D) The soil there is not so suitable for the plant.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) A business corporation.
B) The universe as a whole.
C) A society of legal professionals.

and the opportunity to learn a second language.

When applying for a job, one usually has to submit a resume or curriculum vitae (CV). The two terms generally mean the same thing: a one-or two-page document describing one's educational qualifications and professional experience. However, guidelines for preparing a resume are constantly changing. The best advice is to find out what is appropriate regarding the *corporate* (公司) culture, the country culture, and the culture of the person making the hiring decision. The challenge will be to embrace two or more cultures in one document. The following list is a good place to start.

- "Educational requirements differ from country to country. In almost every case of 'cross-border' job hunting, just stating the title of your degree will not be an adequate description. Provide the reader with details about your studies and any related experience."

- Pay attention to the resume format you use—chronological or reverse-chronological order. Chronological order means listing your 'oldest' work experience first. Reverse-chronological order means listing your current or most recent experience first. Most countries have preferences about which format is most acceptable. If you find no specific guidelines, the general preference is for the reverse-chronological format."

- If you are submitting your resume in English, find out if the *recipient* (收件人) uses British English or American English because there are variations between the two versions. For example, university education is often referred to as 'tertiary education' in the United Kingdom, but this term is almost never used in the United States. A reader who is unfamiliar with these variations may assume that your resume contains errors.

21. Companies are hiring more foreign employees because _____.
 - A) they find foreign employees are usually more talented
 - B) they need original ideas from employees hired overseas
 - C) they want to expand their business beyond home borders
 - D) they have difficulty finding qualified personnel at home
22. The author believes that an individual who applies to work overseas _____.
 - A) is usually creative and full of initiative
 - B) aims to improve his foreign language skills
 - C) is dissatisfied with his own life at home
 - D) seeks either his own or his children's development
23. When it comes to resume writing, it is best to _____.
 - A) take cultural factors into consideration
 - B) learn about the company's hiring process
 - C) follow appropriate guidelines for job hunting
 - D) know the employer's personal likes and dislikes
24. When writing about qualifications, applicants are advised to _____.
 - A) stress their academic potential to impress the decision maker
 - B) give the title of the university degree they have earned at home
 - C) provide a detailed description of their study and work experiences

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- D) highlight their keen interest in pursuing a 'cross-border' career
25. According to the author's last piece of advice, the applicants should be aware of _____.
- A) the different educational systems in the US and the UK
 - B) the differences between the varieties of English
 - C) the recipient's preference with regard to the format
 - D) the distinctive features of American and British cultures

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Passage Two

Educating girls quite possibly yields a higher rate of return than any other investment available in the developing world. Women's education may be unusual territory for economists, but enhancing women's contribution to development is actually as much an economic as a social issue. And economics, with its emphasis on *incentives* (激励), provides guideposts that point to an explanation for why so many girls are deprived of an education.

Parents in low-income countries fail to invest in their daughters because they do not expect them to make an economic contribution to the family: girls grow up only to marry into somebody else's family and bear children. Girls are thus seen as less valuable than boys and are kept at home to do housework while their brothers are sent to school—the *prophecy* (预言) becomes self-fulfilling, trapping women in a vicious *circle* (恶性循环) of neglect.

An educated mother, on the other hand, has greater earning abilities outside the home and faces an entirely different set of choices. She is likely to have fewer but healthier children and can insist on the development of all her children, ensuring that her daughters are given a fair chance. The education of her daughters then makes it much more likely that the next generation of girls, as well as of boys, will be educated and healthy. The vicious circle is thus transformed into a virtuous circle.

Few will dispute that educating women has great social benefits. But it has enormous economic advantages as well. Most obviously, there is the direct effect of education on the wages of female workers. Wages rise by 10 to 20 per cent for each additional year of schooling. Such big returns are impressive by the standard of other available investments, but they are just the beginning. Educating women also has a significant impact on health practices, including family planning.

26. The author argues that educating girls in developing countries is _____.
- A) troublesome
 - B) labor-saving
 - C) rewarding
 - D) expensive
27. By saying "... the prophecy becomes self-fulfilling..." (Lines 45, Para. 2). the author means that _____.
- A) girls will turn out to be less valuable than boys
 - B) girls will be capable of realizing their own dreams
 - C) girls will eventually find their goals in life beyond reach
 - D) girls will be increasingly discontented with their life at home
28. The author believes that a vicious circle can turn into a virtuous circle when

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- _____.
- A) women care more about education
 - B) girls can gain equal access to education
 - C) a family has fewer but healthier children
 - D) parents can afford their daughters' education
29. What does the author say about women's education?
- A) It deserves greater attention than other social issues.
 - B) It is now given top priority in many developing countries.
 - C) It will yield greater returns than other known investments.
 - D) It has aroused the interest of a growing number of economists.
30. The passage mainly discusses _____.
- A) unequal treatment of boys and girls in developing countries
 - B) the potential earning power of well-educated women
 - C) the major contributions of educated women to society
 - D) the economic and social benefits of educating women

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Speeding off in a stolen car, the thief thinks he has got a great catch. But he is in for an unwelcome surprise. The car is fitted with a remote *immobiliser* (锁止器), and a radio signal from a control centre miles away will ensure that once the thief switches the engine off, he will not be able to start it again.

The idea goes like this. A control box fitted to the car contains a mini-cellphone, a micro-processor and memory, and a *GPS* (全球定位系统) satellite positioning receiver. If the car is stolen, a coded cellphone signal will tell the control centre to block the vehicle's engine management system and prevent the engine being restarted.

In the UK, a set of technical fixes is already making life harder for car thieves. 'The pattern of vehicle crime has changed,' says Martyn Randall, a security expert. He says it would only take him a few minutes to teach a person how to steal a car, using a bare minimum of tools. But only if the car is more than 10 years old.

Modern cars are far tougher to steal, as their engine management computer won't allow them to start unless they receive a unique ID code beamed out by the *ignition* (点火) key. In the UK, technologies like this have helped achieve a 31% drop in vehicle-related crime since 1997.

But determined criminals are still managing to find other ways to steal cars, often by getting bold of the owner's keys. And key theft is responsible for 40% of the thefts of vehicles fitted with a tracking system.

If the car travels 100 metres without the driver confirming their ID, the system will send a signal to an operations centre that it has been stolen. The hundred metres minimum avoids false alarms due to inaccuracies in the GPS signal.

Staff at the centre will then contact the owner to confirm that the car really is missing, and keep police informed of the vehicle's movements via the car's GPS unit.

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31. What's the function of the remote immobilizer fitted to a car?
- A) To help the police make a surprise attack on the car thief.
 - B) To allow the car to lock automatically when stolen.
 - C) To prevent the car thief from restarting it once it stops.
 - D) To prevent car theft by sending a radio signal to the car owner.
32. By saying "The pattern of vehicle crime has changed" (Lines 1-2. Para. 3), Martyn Randall suggests that _____.
- A) it takes a longer time for the car thief to do the stealing
 - B) self-prepared tools are no longer enough for car theft
 - C) the thief has to make use of computer technology
 - D) the thief has lost interest in stealing cars over 10 years old
33. What is essential in making a modern car tougher to steal?
- A) A coded ignition key.
 - B) A unique ID card.
 - C) A special cellphone signal.
 - D) A GPS satellite positioning receiver.
34. Why does the tracking system set a 100-metre minimum before sending an alarm to the operations centre?
- A) To leave time for the operations centre to give an alarm.
 - B) To keep police informed of the car's movements.
 - C) To give the driver time to contact the operations centre.
 - D) To allow for possible errors in the GPS system.
35. What will the operations centre do first after receiving an alarm?
- A) Start the tracking system.
 - B) Contact the car owner.
 - C) Block the car engine.
 - D) Locate the missing car.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Psychiatrists (精神病专家) who work with older parents say that maturity can be an asset in child rearing—older parents are more thoughtful, use less physical discipline and spend more time with their children. But raising kids takes money and energy. Many older parents find themselves balancing their limited financial resources, declining energy and failing health against the growing demands of an active child. Dying and leaving young children is probably the older parents' biggest, and often unspoken, fear. Having late-life children, says an economics professor, often means parents, particularly fathers, "end up retiring much later." For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream.

Henry Metcalf, a 54-year-old journalist, knows it takes money to raise kids. But he's also worried that his energy will give out first. Sure, he can still ride bikes with his athletic fifth grader, but he's learned that young at heart doesn't mean young. Lately he's been taking afternoon *naps* (午睡) to keep up his energy. "My body is aging," says Metcalf. "You can't get away from that."

Often, older parents hear the ticking of another kind of biological clock.

Therapists who work with middle-aged and older parents say fears about aging are nothing to laugh at. “They worry they’ll be mistaken for grandparents, or that they’ll need help getting up out of those little chairs in nursery school,” says Joann Galst, a New York psychologist. But at the core of those little fears there is often a much bigger one: “that they won’t be alive long enough to support and protect their child,” she says.

Many late-life parents, though, say their children came at just the right time. After marrying late and undergoing years of *fertility* (受孕) treatment, Marilyn Nolen and her husband, Randy, had twins. “We both wanted children,” says Marilyn, who was 55 when she gave birth. The twins have given the couple what they desired for years, “a sense of family.” Kids of older dads are often smarter, happier and more sociable because their fathers are more involved in their lives. “The dads are older, more mature,” says Dr. Silber, “and more ready to focus on parenting.”

36. Why do psychiatrists regard maturity as an asset in child rearing?
- A) Older parents are often better prepared financially.
 - B) Older parents can take better care of their children.
 - C) Older parents are usually more experienced in bringing up their children.
 - D) Older parents can better balance their resources against children’s demands.
37. What does the author mean by saying “For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream” (Lines 7-8, Para. 1)?
- A) They are reluctant to retire when they reach their retirement age.
 - B) They can’t obtain the retirement benefits they have dreamed of.
 - C) They can’t get full pension unless they work some extra years.
 - D) They have to go on working beyond their retirement age.
38. The author gives the example of Henry Metcalf to show that _____.
- A) older parents should exercise more to keep up with their athletic children
 - B) many people are young in spirit despite their advanced age
 - C) older parents tend to be concerned about their aging bodies
 - D) taking afternoon naps is a good way to maintain energy
39. What’s the biggest fear of older parents according to New York psychologist Joan Galst?
- A) Approaching of death.
 - B) Slowing down of their pace of life.
 - C) Being laughed at by other people.
 - D) Being mistaken for grandparents.
40. What do we learn about Marilyn and Randy Nolen?
- A) They thought they were an example of successful fertility treatment.
 - B) Not until they reached middle age did they think of having children.
 - C) Not until they had the twins did they feel they had formed a family.
 - D) They believed that children born of older parents would be smarter.

Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose ONE

answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the Corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. People's expectations about the future may have more influence on their sense of well-being than their _____ state does.
A) current B) initial C) modern D) primitive
42. After working all day, he was so tired that he was in no _____ to go to the party with us.
A) taste B) mood C) sense D) emotion
43. There is already _____ clear to show that plants and animals are being affected by climate change.
A) witness B) certification C) identity D) evidence
44. Many women still feel that they are being _____ by a male culture, particularly in the professional services sector.
A) held back B) held forth C) held on D) held out
45. The findings paint a unique picture of the shopping habits of customers, plus their motivation and _____.
A) privileges B) possibilities C) possessions D) preferences
46. It's good to know that quite a few popular English expressions actually _____ from the Bible.
A) acquire B) obtain C) derive D) result
47. Tom, did it ever _____ to you that you would be punished for cheating on exams?
A) happen B) occur C) reflect D) strike
48. In the U.S. 88 percent of smokers had started before they were 18, despite the fact that it is _____ to sell cigarettes to anyone under that age.
A) liable B) liberal C) irrational D) illegal
49. According to the key witnesses, a peculiarly big nose is the criminal's most memorable facial _____.
A) feature B) hint C) spot D) signature
50. Brazil's constitution _____ the military use of nuclear energy.
A) withdraws B) forbids C) interrupts D) objects
51. Some people argue that the death _____ does not necessarily reduce the number of murders.
A) plot B) practice C) penalty D) pattern
52. Many personnel managers say it is getting harder and harder to _____ honest applicants from the growing number of dishonest ones.
A) distinguish B) disguise C) dissolve D) discount
53. A study shows that students living in non-smoking dorms are less likely to _____ the habit of smoking.
A) make up B) turn up C) draw up D) pickup
54. Almost all job applicants are determined to leave a good _____ on a potential employer.

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- A) illusion B) reputation C) impression D) reflection
55. A special feature of education at MIT is the opportunity for students and faculty to _____ together in research activities.
A) specialize B) participate C) consist D) involve
56. Although they lost their jobs, savings and unemployment benefits allow the couple to _____ their comfortable home.
A) come in for B) catch up with C) look forward to D) hold on to
57. Although many experts agree that more children are overweight, there is debate over the best ways to _____ the problem.
A) relate B) tackle C) file D) attach
58. An important factor in determining how well you perform in an examination is the _____ of your mind.
A) state B) case C) situation D) circumstance
59. Research shows that there is no _____ relationship between how much a person earns and whether he feels good about life.
A) successive B) subsequent C) significant D) sincere
60. Sadly, as spending on private gardens has _____, spending on public parks has generally declined.
A) heightened B) lifted C) flown D) soared
61. Lung cancer, like some other cancers, often doesn't produce _____ until it is too late and has spread beyond the chest to the brain, liver or bones.
A) trails B) therapies C) symptoms D) symbols
62. With the increasing unemployment rate, workers who are 50 to 60 years old are usually the first to be _____.
A) laid off B) laid aside C) laid out D) laid up
63. The physical differences between men and women can be _____ directly to our basic roles as hunters and child-bearers.
A) pursued B) traced C) switched D) followed
64. It is clear that the dog has a much greater _____ of its brain devoted to smell than is the case with humans.
A) composition B) compound C) percent D) proportion
65. American college students are increasingly _____ with credit card debt and the consequences can be rather serious.
A) boosted B) burdened C) discharged D) dominated
66. Numerous studies already link the first meal of the day to better classroom _____.
A) performance B) function C) behavior D) display
67. The most successful post-career athletes are those who can take the identity and fife skills the learned in sports and _____ them to another area of life.
A) utilize B) employ C) apply D) exert
68. The technological advances made it possible for the middle classes to enjoy what had once been _____ only to the very rich.
A) manageable B) measurable C) acceptable D)

affordable

69. Being out of work, lane can no longer _____ friends to dinners and movies as she used to.
A) urge B) treat C) appeal D) compel
70. _____ by the superstars on television, the young athletes trained hard and played intensely.
A) Imitated B) Imposed C) Insured D) Inspired

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

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

The part of the environmental movement that draws my firm's attention is the design of cities' buildings and products. When we designed America's first so-called "green" office building in New York two decades __71__, we felt very alone. But today, thousands of people come to green building conferences, and the __72__ that buildings can be good for people and the environment will be increasingly influential in years to __73__.

Back in 1984 we discovered that most manufactured products for decoration weren't designed for __74__ use. The "energy-efficient" sealed commercial buildings constructed after the 1970s energy crisis __75__ indoor air quality problems caused by materials such as paint, wall covering and carpet. So far 20 years, we've been focusing on these materials __76__ to the molecules, looking for ways to make them __77__ for people and the planet.

Home builders can now use materials-such as paints that release significantly __78__ amounts of organic compounds-that don't __79__ the quality of the air, water, or soil. Ultimately, __80__, our basic design strategy is focused not simply on being "less bad" but on creating __81__ healthful materials that can be either safely returned to the soil __82__ reused by industry again and again. As a matter of __83__, the world's largest carpet manufacturer has already __84__ a carpet that is fully and safely *recyclable* (可循环用的).

Look at it this way: No one __85__ out to create a building that destroys the planet. But our current industrial systems are __86__ causing these conditions, whether we like it or not. So __87__ of simply trying to reduce the damage, we are __88__ a positive approach. We're giving people high-quality, healthful products and an opportunity to make choices that have a __89__ effect on the world. It's not just the building industry, either. __90__ cities are taking these environmentally positive approaches to design, planning and building. Portland, Seattle and Boston have said they want to be green cities. Chicago wants to be the greenest city in the world.

71. A) ago B) off C) before D) away
72. A) practice B) outlook C) idea D) scheme

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73. A) go B) come C) arrive D) continue
74. A) indoor B) inward C) relevant D) flexible
75. A) displayed B) discovered C) exhibited D) revealed
76. A) back B) down C) next D) near
77. A) comfortable B) cautious C) safe D) stable
78. A) reduced B) revised C) descended D) delayed
79. A) deny B) depress C) dissolve D) destroy
80. A) besides B) however C) anyhow D) anyway
81. A) partially B) exactly C) completely D) superficially
82. A) or B) and C) but D) nor
83. A) interest B) fact C) principle D) course
84. A) sketched B) constructed C) researched D) developed
85. A) starts B) pulls C) looks D) makes
86. A) basically B) originally C) traditionally D) inevitably
87. A) because B) out C) instead D) regardless
88. A) adjusting B) admitting C) adopting D) adapting
89. A) functional B) beneficial C) precious D) sensible
90. A) Entire B) Total C) Full D) Complete

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a poster recruiting volunteers. You should write at Least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 校学生会将组织一次暑假志愿者活动，现招募志愿者
2. 本次志愿者活动的目的、活动安排等
3. 报名条件及联系方式