

# 大学英语四级考试

## 阅读理解120篇精粹

全国大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组 编

- ★ 北京大学、清华大学原命题、阅卷专家亲自参与编写，讯息权威
- ★ 展现历年试题精华，解析详尽、规避误区，提供最佳的解题思路
- ★ 严格按照最新考试大纲精神编写，精讲精练与模拟实战紧密结合
- ★ 揭示命题原则，总结规律，传授技巧，切实提升综合应试的能力



Listening

Reading

Cloze

Translation

Writing



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## 丛书总序

大学英语考试是一项大规模标准化考试，是一个“标准关联的常模参照测验”。大学英语四、六级考试作为一项全国性的教学考试，由国家教育部高教司主办，分为四级考试(CET-4)和六级考试(CET-6)，每年各举行两次。从2005年1月起，成绩满分为710分，凡考试成绩在220分以上的考生，由国家教育部高教司委托全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发给成绩单。大学英语考试已经得到社会的承认，每年参考人数超过1100万人次，是全球参考人数最多的单次考试，目前已经成为各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一，产生了一定的社会效益。

根据对考试改革进程的要求，2007年1月起全面实施改革后的四级考试，同年6月全面实施改革后的六级考试。

在考试内容和形式上，四、六级考试加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例，增加了快速阅读理解测试，增加了非选择性试题的比例。

在试卷构成上，对四、六级考试进行的改革主要体现在以下方面：

1. 听力理解部分的分值比例从原来的20%提高至35%，增加了长对话听力理解测试，复合式听写由原来的备选题型改为必考题型；

2. 阅读理解部分增加了快速阅读技能测试；

3. 词汇和语法知识不再单独列为考项，而融入了其他各部分试题中进行考核；

4. 增加了句子层面的汉译英测试；

5. 增加了构建型试题的比例，减少了多项选择题的比例。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，了解大学英语四、六级考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度，并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧，提高得分能力，我们根据多年的教学实践经验，倾情奉献了这套《大学英语四、六级辅导丛书》，包括：《710分（新题型）大学英语四级考试历年试题精解》、《710分（新题型）大学英语四级考试标准模拟考场》、《710分（新题型）大学英语四级考试词汇考点详注》、《710分（新题型）大学英语四级考试阅读理解120篇精粹》、《710分（新题型）大学英语四级考试听力高分突破》、《710分（新题型）大学英语四级考试完形填空、翻译与写作高分突破》、《710分（新题型）大学英语六级考试历年试题精解》、《710分（新题型）大学英语六级考试标准模拟考场》、《710分（新题型）大学英语六级考试词汇考点详注》、《710分（新题型）大学英语六级考试阅读理解120篇精粹》、《710分（新题型）大学英语六级考试听力高分突破》、《710分（新题型）大学英语六级考试完形填空、翻译与写作高分突破》，共12本。

这套丛书的特色如下：

### 一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本丛书作者长期从事大学英语四、六级考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作，对大学英语四、六级考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和授课经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。本丛书的出版凝聚着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

### 二、鲜明的创新特色，编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本丛书全面吸收了同类图书的优点，结合作者丰富的辅导经验，博采众长、推陈出新，使丛书结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。

● **阅读理解** 阅读理解是大学英语四、六级考试中的“重中之重”。本书选材系统、全面，具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面，可以让考生系统见证英语阅读理解材料，强化英语背景知识，在阅读理解考

试中轻松取得高分。

●**历年试题精解** 历史是一面镜子，了解过去可以预知未来！通过对历年试题的详细解析，考生可以了解命题原则与规律，掌握考试脉搏。研习历年真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态并赢得高分的最佳捷径。自从实行大学英语四、六级考试以来，也时有真题重现或者与真题极其相似的现象发生，所以对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。循着命题人的思路，我们就可以把握考试的脉搏，明确考试的重点和难点所在。全书精解历年试题，阅读理解文章均有全文翻译，全面体现题型变化，剖析命题规律和出题动态，明示命题原则。

●**标准模拟考场** 许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，全书精辟阐明解题思路，全面展现题型变化，将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中，迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为考生全程领航和理性分析，引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时进行查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。

●**词汇考点详注** 全书包括大学英语四、六级考试大纲基本词汇及其衍生词汇。其最大的亮点是将词汇复习与考试紧密结合，将词汇测试题按照词汇的分类进行了详细深入的分析，让考生能进一步巩固对该词的掌握和运用熟练程度，做到记单词与考试紧密结合，对考试内容融会贯通。

●**听力** 全书以大学英语四、六级考试听力重点、难点和疑点为依据，在精研历年真题的基础上，精心组织同步练习试题，相信会对考生有所裨益。全书难易结合，试题与考试真题相当，系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行考查。让考生将重要考点融会贯通，举一反三，为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

●**完形填空、翻译与写作** 在认真研究大学英语四、六级考试历年阅读理解、翻译与写作部分的相关考点以后，编写了符合考试深度的同步辅导与强化训练习题，让考生能见证考查的各种题型，达到熟能生巧的目的。

实践证明，一套好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本套丛书以大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组专家辅导经验的深厚积累，以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神，凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍，向广大考生奉献这套辅导系列，希望考生在考试中能蟾宫折桂，夺得高分！

由于时间仓促，错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者 于北大燕园

# 前言

本书专门为参加全国大学英语四、六级考试的考生编写。改革后的大学英语四、六级考试题型变化很大，题目难度相应增加，这对考生的综合应试能力提出了更高的要求。为此，许多考生感到困惑和茫然，不知道如何利用现有的真题进行复习。为了让广大考生在考场上能轻松应对全国大学英语四级考试的阅读理解难关，我们依据最新考试大纲精神，深入分析了近年来全国大学英语四级考试的命题套路和趋势，倾力推出这本《710分（新题型）大学英语四级考试阅读理解120篇精粹》。

本书的主编都是大学英语四级考试的首席主讲专家，他们经常在全国一线亲自辅导广大考生的考前复习，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威信息，编撰成本书。

阅读理解是英语考试中的“重中之重”，该部分在整个试卷中的分值最高，而且阅读理解能力也是做好其他部分的基础。在复习时，把阅读理解作为考试的切入点可以“一石三鸟”，对于提高考生的整体英语水平具有重要的意义。

本书系统、全面，与考试大纲紧密相关。其编写严格按照考试大纲的要求，突出英语考试的特点。在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间，广泛涉猎，包括社会科学、自然科学等各个领域的知识。具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面，可以让考生系统涉猎英语阅读理解材料，强化英语背景知识，轻松取得阅读理解考试高分。广泛的阅读可以提高考生的阅读理解能力，也可以巩固和提高语言应用能力，达到事半功倍的目的。

编撰此书的初衷就是力求提高考生的应试水平和阅读理解能力，不辜负考生的期望和对知识追求的挚诚。本书从选题策划、编写到完稿历时一年多，几易其稿。

本书的出版得到了北京大学和清华大学部分专家和教授的大力支持，在此表示深深的谢意。

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## 第一部分 基础阅读训练 30 篇

### Text 1

**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.

#### Ten Tips for Saving Money in College

College can be an expensive endeavor, even with scholarships and other kinds of financial aid. It's difficult enough balancing a class schedule—the thought of balancing a check book, on the other hand, can strike fear into the hearts of even the most studious mathematicians. Everything from textbooks, food, transportation, supplies and entertainment—these will all cost you money. There's no getting around it. However, there are easy ways to save. Here are several ways to avoid the constant panic of going broke:

##### Buy Textbooks from Used Bookstores

New textbooks from university bookstores can be very expensive. Brand new editions of chemistry books, for instance, can cost as much as \$300, and that's not including any lab material. However, you can cut costs on reading materials and not starve. Look around for used bookstores. Most college campuses should have several—the prices are heavily discounted, and book conditions are usually good. If you have enough time before classes start, check out the Internet for your books. Even with shipping charges, prices can turn out to be cheaper from online bookstores. And don't forget—some of your friends might have taken a course in the past. Ask around and see if you can borrow from someone.

##### Seek Alternative Transportation

Instead of driving to class and spending money on gas, parking passes and possible tickets, look into a local bus or subway system. If the system is run by your university, you'll probably be able to ride for free with a student ID. If a transportation system doesn't exist (or the existing one isn't safe or reliable), try to work out class schedules with friends and carpool. If you're close enough, walk or bike to class and get some much-needed exercise.

##### Choose the Right Meal Plan

Campus meal plans vary depending on the university—food quality, how often you eat, how much you eat, and location are all factors. A meal plan can be a good deal, however, so do a little research and see if it's worth it. Grab a brochure; ask meal plan veterans; anything to get a little taste. Some universities offer off-campus meal plans, too. These usually involve deals with food chains, so make sure the plan is appealing to you. If you decide to skip out on a meal plan, it's possible to eat enough and eat healthy on

your own budget. Cut out coupons, buy in bulk and sign up for a shopper's discount card. Be creative and plan dinners with roommates and friends instead of going to more expensive restaurants.

### Set Up a Student Checking Account

Banks usually cater to college students by offering free checking and savings accounts, allowing you to avoid fees on withdrawal (取款), fund transfers or the minimum amount allowed in the account. Make sure online banking is an option, as this makes it easier to follow your activity. Keep track of your account—over-drafting (透支) will only cost you more in fees. So, do what it takes to stay out of the red as much as possible.

### Get Organized

It might seem like a hassle, but saving receipts of everything you purchase—from small items such as a candy bar or a CD, to big-ticket items like a new computer—is a great way to monitor your spending habits. Try it out for a month. When your thirty days are up, add up all of your expenses and see where your money went. You'd be surprised at how easy it is to cut back on unnecessary spending.

### Be Creative with Your Leisure Time

Everyone needs to unwind after studying, and college campuses typically offer all sorts of opportunities—movie theaters, bars, cafes, arts centres, parks, downtown shopping centres, et cetera. Ask if any of these places offer student discounts. You can also think of alternative ways to have a good time. If you make the right choices and use a bit of creativity, you can have fun and save money at the same time. Plan a picnic in the park; make dinner for a date instead of going to a fancy restaurant; go for a bike ride around town; play Frisbee golf on campus. Any of these activities cost a fraction of the typical college experience and can be more fun.

### Find a Job

If you can fit it into your busy class schedule, a part-time job is a great way to bring in some extra income and give you some more flexibility with your spending. Waiting tables or delivering food can bring in great tips, and college-town restaurants are almost always looking for new help. A great way to earn some money and get some studying done is to work at your university's library. It's not a very demanding job and is usually quiet, so you can read for class and get paid at the same time.

### Get the Right Cell Phone Plan

It's difficult to get by without a cell phone today, but with a little research you can find an affordable plan that fits your needs. If they're up for it, join a family cell phone plan with your parents. It's usually much cheaper for everyone involved than having separate plans. If you're on your own, check out websites that offer side-by-side comparison charts of different cell phone plans. You should also avoid text messaging. Before you know it, you could rack up hundreds of dollars worth of texts when you could have communicated the same information for much less. Remember, phone companies charge both the sender and receiver of text messages, so let your friends know if you don't want them to text you five times every class. Send out e-mails or use free networking websites like Myspace or Facebook.

### Smart Apartment Living

If you're not living in the dorms, split the rent with a few roommates. When thinking about appliances, see if your apartment complex provides a refrigerator, a washer and dryer, a microwave, and other handy accessories. If your parents or friends have any old appliances lying around, ask them if they'd be willing to part with them. Electricity, water and heating bills can be costly, so do your best to



conserve—turn off lights when you're not in the room, use as little water as possible by taking fast showers and use heat sparingly.

### Look Out for Scholarships

If you're applying for college right now or thinking about transferring to another school, it doesn't hurt to do some research on various types of financial aid provided by the school. Aside from the obvious chunk of cash you'll save in the long run, several scholarships offer all sorts of perks (补贴) and benefits—semester stipends, group trips, special access to useful resources, et cetera. If you're already enrolled but haven't received any aid, keep trying! If your grades are good and, you show you mean business, many scholarship programs give you the opportunity to apply each semester.

- According to the passage, which at the following is NOT necessary for college students to buy since they cost too much money?
  - Reference books.
  - Brand new textbooks.
  - Reading materials.
  - New editions.
- If no transportation system exists in a university, to save money on transportation, the college students should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - drive to class and spend money on gas
  - ride for free with a student ID
  - work out class schedules with friends
  - walk or bike to class
- Which of the following can make college students eat enough and eat healthy on their own budget?
  - To grab a brochure.
  - To asking meal plan veterans.
  - Not to stick on a meal plan.
  - To have shopper's discount card.
- A college student should notice his or her account because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - banks offer free checking and saving accounts
  - banks allow a student to avoid fees on withdrawals
  - it is easier to follow your activity
  - over-drafting will cost more in fees
- The purpose of encouraging students to collect receipts of every purchase is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - help them avoid unnecessary fees
  - monitor their spending habits
  - add up all expenses
  - see where their money went
- If a college student doesn't want to spend money on typical campus leisure, how to have fun and at the same time to save money?
  - Unwind after studying.
  - Ask if the place offers student discount.
  - Create some activities.
  - Go to a fancy restaurant.
- Why working at a university's library is better than waiting tables or delivering food?
  - College student can earn more money.
  - College student can bring in great tips.
  - College student can help others.
  - College student can read for class and meanwhile get paid.
- To communicate the same information, sending out e-mail or using free networking web sites is much cheaper than \_\_\_\_\_.
  - calling friends or family
  - posting on social media
  - visiting a website
  - using a mobile app
- A good way to save apartment living bills is to ask whether your parents or friends want to give you their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - apartment
  - car
  - phone
  - computer
- College students with good academic achievements and poor financial background have chances to apply for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - scholarships
  - loans
  - grants
  - stipends

### 1. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考查分析判断能力。见第二段第二、三句“Brand new editions of chemistry books, for instance, can cost as much as \$300, and that's not including any lab material. However, you can cut costs

on reading materials and not starve.”通过这句话可知, 崭新版本的化学课本会花掉你 300 美元, 那还不包括任何实验用的教材。但是, 你可以在买阅读材料上削减开支而且不必饿肚子。据此判断, 答案是 B。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考查分析判断能力。见第三段第三句 “If a transportation system doesn’t exist (or the existing one isn’t safe or reliable), try to work out class schedules with friends and carpool.” 通过这句话可知, 如果那里无车可乘 (或现有的车存在安全问题或不可靠), 那就和朋友们组织起来制定班级行车表, 合伙用车。据此判断, 答案是 C。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考查分析判断能力。见第四段第六句 “If you decide to skip out on a meal plan, it’s possible to eat enough and eat healthy on your own budget.” 通过这句话可知, 如果你决定放弃校方提供的餐饮计划, 也可以花自己的钱, 在预算范围内吃饱吃好。据此判断, 答案是 C。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考查分析判断能力。见第五段第三句 “Keep track of your account—over-drafting (透支) will only cost you more in fees.” 通过这句话可知, 要及时了解自己的账户余额——因为透支只会使你花更多的钱。据此判断, 答案是 D。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考查分析判断能力。见第六段首句 “It might seem like a hassle, but saving receipts of everything you purchase—from small items such as a candy bar or a CD, to big-ticket items like a new computer—is a great way to monitor your spending habits.” 通过这句话可知, 这看上去似乎很麻烦, 但是, 保存所有开销的数据是监控你的开销习惯的一个很好方式。据此判断, 答案是 B。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考查分析判断能力。依据第七段第四句 “If you make the right choices and use a bit of creativity, you can have fun and save money at the same time.” 和第七段最后一句 “Any of these activities cost a fraction of the typical college experience and can be more fun.” 通过这两段话可知, 如果选择正确, 再用一点创造力, 就可以享乐和省钱并举。与那些典型的校园活动相比, 所有这些活动仅花费一点点钱, 但也许会带来更多乐趣。据此判断, 答案是 C。

7. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考查分析判断能力。见第八段第二至第四句 “Waiting tables or delivering food can bring in great tips, and college-town restaurants are almost always looking for new help. A great way to earn some money and get some studying done is to work at your university’s library. It’s not a very demanding job and is usually quiet, so you can read for class and get paid at the same time.” 通过这段话可知, 做侍应生或运送食物的工作会带来丰厚的小费, 而大学图书馆的工作让你拿到工钱的同时还给你看书学习之便。据此判断, 答案是 D。

8. 【答案】text messaging

【解析】依据第九段最后三句 “You should also avoid text messaging. Before you know it, you could rack up hundreds of dollars worth of texts when you could have communicated the same information for much less. Remember, phone companies charge both the sender and receiver of text messages, so let your friends know if you don’t want them to text you five times every class. Send out e-mails or use free networking websites like Myspace or Facebook.” 通过这段话可知, 答案是 text messaging。

9. 【答案】old appliances

【解析】依据第九个小标题下第三句 “If your parents or friends have any old appliances lying around, ask them if they’d be willing to part with them.” 此句话是说, 如果你的父母或朋友有闲置的旧电器, 就问问他们你可否使用。据此判断, 答案是 old appliances。

## 10. 【答案】many scholarship programs

【解析】依据第十个小标题下末句“If your grades are good and you show you mean business, many scholarship programs give you the opportunity to apply each semester.”通过这段话可知，成绩好的学生可以申请奖学金。据此判断，答案是 many scholarship programs。

## 参考译文

## 大学省钱十要诀

即便有奖学金和其他资金援助，上大学还是一项巨大的开支。在学习与开销间找到平衡很不容易。有时最好学的数学家们一想到需要保持开支平衡就心虚不已。所有的一切——从教材、食物、交通、供给到娱乐——都需要花钱。你根本没办法绕过它，不过有些简单的办法可以帮你省钱。下面介绍了一些方法能够帮助你避免陷入破产的恐惧中：

## 在二手书店买教材

大学书店中的教材有可能非常贵。比如：崭新版本的化学课本会花掉你 300 美元，那还不包括实验用教材。但是，你可以在买阅读材料上削减开支而且不必饿肚子。你应该去找找二手书店。大多数大学中都应该有几个二手书店，店内书的价格打折很多，书本的状况也不错。如果在开课前还有足够的时间，就上网查找你要的书。从网上书店买的书价格比较便宜，即使算上运费，也比较合算。对了，别忘了——你的朋友也许过去上过同样的课，去问问他们看是否能从谁那里借到课本。

## 寻找恰当的交通方式

最好不要驾车上课，把钱花在汽油、停车费和一些罚单上。你应该查看一下当地的汽车和地铁网络图。如果有车是你的大学运营的，你很可能可以凭学生证免费乘车。如果你们那里无车可乘（或现有的车存在安全问题或不可靠），那就和朋友们组织一起来制定班级行车表，几个人一组搭车或者拼车上学。如果你住在学校附近，就步行或骑自行车上学，还能够锻炼身体。

## 选择合适的饮食计划

受到食物的质量、个人校内餐饮的次数、个人的饭量及餐饮的场所等因素的影响，各个大学校园的饮食计划标准不同。校园餐饮费会花掉你一大笔钱，你得研究一下，看看这笔钱花得值不值。找一本菜品小册子，问问经验丰富的老手，找机会尝尝菜等。有些大学提供校园外餐饮服务，通常与校外食品供应商或餐馆合作。你得查明这些餐饮计划是否符合你的要求。如果你决定放弃校方提供的餐饮计划，也可以花自己的钱，在预算范围内吃饱吃好。收集优惠券，买食品要大量购进，并要使用商家发的折扣卡。要富有创造性，与室友和朋友们一起做晚餐，不要去餐馆，那里的餐价要贵得多。

## 开设学生储蓄账户

为了迎合大学生，银行通常向大学生提供免费的活期和定期存款的服务，大学生们取钱和转账方面可以免费，银行还允许大学生的账户留有最低存款额。你应该确保网上银行的使用，因为网上银行使你的各种操作活动变得更为容易。要及时了解自己的账户余额——因为透支只会使你花更多的钱。因此，一定要竭力使自己的账户留有余额。

## 要条理化

这也许显得有点唠叨，但保存所以开销的收据对监测你的开销习惯有极大帮助，小至一块糖或一片 CD，大到一台新电脑不等。试着将这些收据攒上一个月。一个月到期时，把所有花掉的钱加起来，并看看这些钱都用到了什么地方。你肯定会惊讶地发现，消减不必要的开支原来这么容易。

## 创造性地利用闲暇时间

学习之后大家都需要放松一下，大学校园里的活动多种多样，典型的的活动包括看电影、泡吧或咖啡厅、到艺术中心放松、逛公园、到繁华地带的购物中心购物等等。询问这些地方是否提供学生优惠活动。或者你可以选择其他方式来度过一段美好时光。如果你选择正确，再用一点创造力，就

可以享乐和省钱并举。在公园中搞个野餐活动，约会时共同做一顿晚餐而不是去高档餐厅，去进行环城自行车旅行，在校园里玩飞盘等。与那些典型的校园活动相比，所有这些活动仅花费一点点钱，但也许会带来更多乐趣。

### 找份工作

如果你学有余力的话，就可以找份兼职工作，既能带来额外收入又能让你在花钱方面稍有弹性。做侍应生或运送食物的工作会带来丰厚的小费，学校和城里的餐馆也总是人手不够。有一份兼职工作能让你挣钱和学习两不误，那就是在大学图书馆工作。这项工作的要求并不高，工作环境安静，所以你既能看书学习又能拿到工钱。

### 制定合理的电话开销计划

如今没有手机寸步难行，但是你稍做研究调查就会找到负担得起的方案。如果可行，参加家庭手机计划，与你父母共同分担花销。通常来说大家都使用同一方案比各用各的节省得多。如果你是单独的，那就上网查询关于不同手机定制使用的比较。你还应避免使用短信。也许你的短信费都积累上好几百美元，而你还不知道呢。而本来你可以花少得多的钱传送同样多的信息。记住，电话公司是双向收取短信费的，一条短信既向发送者收钱，又向收信者收钱。因此告诉你的朋友不要每节课都给你发好几条短信。向大家传送信息时使用电子信件或通过免费的网站发送，如 Myspace 或 Facebook。

### 明智的公寓生活

如果你不是住宿舍，那就和室友分担租金。说到电器，看看你们租的公寓是否提供冰箱、洗碗机、烘干机、微波炉和其他有用的电器。如果你的父母或朋友有闲置的旧电器，就问问他们你可否使用。公寓中水、电、供暖的开销昂贵，所以要尽可能节约——不在屋里的时候要关灯，尽可能地少使用水，洗澡时要简单快洗，节约使用供暖。

### 留心各种奖学金

如果你现在正在申请大学或正在考虑转学，有必要查看该学校提供的各种资金援助。除了在长期的大学生活中你能省下大笔的钱外，几项奖学金可对你生活的各方面进行补贴而且使你受益匪浅——学期补助、团队旅行、某些资源的特殊利用等等。如果你已经报名但还没有得到任何资金援助，就继续努力！如果你学习成绩优秀，而生活又拮据，学校每学期都有许多奖学金项目，会给你提供申请的机会。

## Text 2

**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.

### 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 courses of study

that address the challenges of an interconnected world and collaborative (合作的) research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.

Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders, over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 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 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 centre focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai centre has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory facility. Yale faculty, postdoctors and graduate students visit regularly and attend videoconference 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 business leaders led to improvements in the process and a reversal of the decline, but the United States is still seen by many as unwelcoming to international students.

Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation's well-being through their scientific research, but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home. They fail to grasp that welcoming foreign students 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.

1. From the first paragraph we know that present-day universities have become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more and more research-oriented                      B. in-service training organizations  
C. more popularized than ever before                      D. a powerful force for global integration
2. Over the past three decades, the enrollment of overseas students has increased \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by 2.5 million                      B. by 800,000  
C. at an annual rate of 3.9 percent                      D. at an annual rate of 8 percent
3. In the United States, how many of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born?  
A. 10%.                      B. 20%.                      C. 30%.                      D. 38%.
4. How do Yale and Harvard prepare their undergraduates for global careers?  
A. They organize a series of seminars on world economy.  
B. They offer them various courses in international politics.  
C. They arrange for them to participate in the Erasmus program.  
D. They give them chances for international study or internship.
5. An example illustrating the general trend of universities' globalization is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yale's collaboration with Fudan University on genetic research  
B. Yale's helping Chinese universities to launch research projects  
C. Yale's student exchange program with European institutions  
D. Yale's establishing branch campuses throughout the world
6. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?  
A. It houses many companies spun off from MIT and Harvard.  
B. It is known to be the birthplace of Microsoft Company.  
C. It was intentionally created by Stanford University.  
D. It is where the Internet infrastructure was built up.
7. What is said about the U.S. federal funding for research?  
A. It has increased by 3 percent.                      B. It has been unsteady for years.  
C. It has been more than sufficient.                      D. It doubled between 1998 and 2003.

8. The dramatic decline in the enrollment of foreign students in the U.S. after September 11 was caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Many Americans fear that American 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 【答案】D

【解析】依据第一段最后一句 “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.” 通过这句话可知，国界对商品、服务、信息尤其是对人的开放使得大学成为增进世界融合、相互理解和地理政治稳定的强有力的工具。据此判断，应选择 D。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】依据第三段第二句 “...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.” 通过对这句话可知，在过去三十几年中，到国外留学的学生以每年 3.9% 的速度增长。据此判断，应选择 C。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】依据第三段最后一句 “...20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born.” 通过这句话可知，在美国，新聘用的科学工程专业教授中有 20% 是在国外出生。据此判断，应选择 B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】依据第四段最后一句 “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.” 通过这句话可知，耶鲁大学与哈佛大学一马当先，给每位在校生提供至少一项去其他国家学习与实习的机会，并为其提供必要的资金支持。据此判断，应选择 D。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】依据第五段的 “Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research centre focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai’s Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools.” 通过这句话可知，徐甜是耶鲁大学的教授，同时还是哈佛大学霍华德·休斯医学研究所的调查员，她在中国上海复旦大学集合两个学校的人员创建了人类疾病基因研究中心。此事例体现了国内外科科研资源共享。据此判断，应选择 A。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】依据第六段第二句 “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.” 通过这句话可知，硅谷开始就是由斯坦福大学创建的。据此判断，应选择 C。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】依据第七段第二句 “Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady.” 通过这句话可知，很多政客认可科研投资与国家经济增长的联系，但是对科研资金的支持却反复无常。据此判断，应选择 B。

8. 【答案】changes in the visa process

【解析】依据第八段第三句 “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.” 通过这句话可

知, 9 月 11 日之后, 签证程序的更改使得美国海外学生的入学人数大大减少。据此判断, 答案是 changes in the visa process。

9. 【答案】take their knowledge and skills back home

【解析】依据第九段首句 “...but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home.” 通过这句话可知, 但是很多人担心海外学生毕业后把知识和技术带回国, 无形当中威胁到美国的竞争力。据此判断, 答案是 take their knowledge and skills back home。

10. 【答案】strengthen the nation

【解析】依据第九段第二句 “...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.” 通过这句话可知, 首先, 就像历史上的移民一样, 他们中的精英会留在美国, 为富强美国作出贡献。答案为 strengthen the nation。

## 参考译文

### 大学在全球开枝散叶

如今, 大学已成为推进国家和平和增强竞争力的工具, 这在其历史上是前所未有的。大学是科学发现的发源地, 这些发现推动着经济发展, 同时, 大学教育也是培养人才的主要手段, 这些人才是获得并维持国家竞争优势所必需的。另外, 国界对商品、服务、信息尤其是对人的开放使得大学成为增进世界融合、相互理解和地理政治稳定的强有力的工具。

推动经济发展的强大动力使大学也自觉趋向全球化: 从全球范围内招收代表各种文化价值的学生, 把自己的学生送往他国为全球性职业做准备: 为了全人类的利益进行科学研究, 推动科学发展, 并开设相关的课程, 以迎接联系密切的世界和合作研究项目带来的挑战。

在塑造高等教育的所有力量当中, 没有哪个能够像穿越国界这样具有如此强大的力量。在过去三十几年中, 离家到海外求学的学生数量以每年 3.9% 的速度增长, 由 1975 年的 80 万人增长到 2004 年的 250 万人。他们大部分从一个发达国家去往另一个发达国家, 但是近年来由发展中国家去往发达国家的人数增长迅速。同样, 由发达国家去往发展中国家的人数也在上升。目前, 获得博士学位的外籍学生占了美国博士总数的 30%, 在英国这个数字达到 38%。同时, 到海外读本科的学生人数也在增加。外籍本科生占了美国重点大学的 8%, 占了英国所有本科生的 10%。在美国, 新聘用的科学工程专业教授中有 20% 是在国外出生的, 在中国重点学府许多新聘用的教师都曾在国外接受研究生教育。

大学也鼓励在校本科生出国学习几年。在欧洲, 每年有超过 14 万的学生参与伊拉斯莫高等教育项目, 在全球参与此活动的 2200 个大学中获得学分制学习。在美国, 大学帮助在校生到国外进行暑期实习, 为全球性职业做准备。其中耶鲁大学和哈佛大学一马当先, 给每位在校生提供至少一项去其他国家学习与实习的机会并为其提供必要的资金支持。

全球化亦改变着科研方法, 其中一个趋势是国内科研资源共享。徐甜是耶鲁大学的教授, 同时还是哈佛大学霍华德·休斯医学研究所的调查员, 她在中国上海复旦大学集合两个学校的人员创建了人类疾病基因研究中心。目前该中心 95 名研究员和部分研究生在这个 4300 平方米的上海实验中心共事。耶鲁教授、博士后及研究生频繁往来于该中心, 与两校的科学家一起参加视频研讨会。这对两国都是有益的: 借助中国科研的低成本, 徐甜在耶鲁的研究室成果累累, 而中国的研究生、博士后与科研人员通过与世界一流的科学家和其团队的合作获得了职业训练。

从 20 世纪 60 年代的大型计算机到 90 年代的网络设施和软件应用, 美国借助其强大的科技力量, 一直在科技的商业化方面处于世界领先地位。大学研究与它在市场中的应用联系不是很直接, 但有的时候却非常明显, 比如硅谷开始就是斯坦福大学成立的, 波士顿著名的 128 号公路两侧布满了



MIT 和哈佛大学的公司。放眼整个世界，政府鼓励此种发展模式，最成功的要数英国的剑桥大学，学校周围微软和几十家处于领先地位的软件和生物技术公司鳞次栉比。

即使如此，在支持科研型大学模式上，美国政府的姿态仍不明朗。很多政客认可科技投资与国家经济增长的联系，但是对科研的资金支持却反复无常。美国国立卫生研究院的预算在 1998 至 2003 年间多了一倍，但是此后的增长速度却比不上通胀率的速度，同一期间物理科学和工程学的资金增长速度甚至赶不上通胀率。弥补措施当然是大受欢迎的，但是如果政府在长期 GDP 增长速度基础上增长科学基金，即在每年通胀率基础上增加 3%，国家将会受益更多。

美国政客看不到吸收更多海外学生能够增进国际交流，进而大大推进国家利益。由于通胀率调整，大学国际交流与外语研究的资金大大低于 40 年前的水平。9 月 11 日之后，签证程序的更改使得美国海外学生的入学人数大大减少，与此同时，澳大利亚、新加坡和英国海外学生的入学人数却相应疯涨。美国大学及商业主导者们对此提出反对意见，因此签证程序有所改善，人数下降现象有所回落，但是仍有很多人认为美国对海外学生并不欢迎。

大部分美国人承认大学的科学研究促进了国家的发展，但是很多人担心海外学生毕业后把知识和技术带回国，无形当中威胁到美国的竞争力。他们没有看到海外学生留学美国有两个重要的积极作用：首先，就像历史上的移民一样，他们中的精英会留在美国，为富强美国作出贡献；其次，有些学生学成回国后成为美国最珍视的价值观的传播者。至少他们自己能够更好地理解这种价值观。像其他地区一样，没有什么外交手段能够像欢迎海外学生那样有效地推动和平与稳定。

### Text 3

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

#### That's Enough, Kids

It was a lovely day at the park and Stella Bianchi was enjoying the sunshine with her two children when a young boy, aged about four, approached her two-year-old son and pushed him to the ground.

"I'd watched him for a little while and my son was the fourth or fifth child he'd shoved," she says. "I went over to them, picked up my son, turned to the boy and said, firmly, 'No, we don't push.'" What happened next was unexpected.

"The boy's mother ran toward me from across the park," Stella says. "I thought she was coming over to apologise, 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's still an idea that they're the property of the parents. 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."