

CET-4  
高教版

# 最新 大学英语四级 考试一本通

■ 总主编 曾路 主编 任雪花

 高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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ZUIXIN DAXUE YINGYU SIJI  
KAOSHI YIBENTONG

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高等教育出版社·北京  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING

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# 前 言

大学英语四级考试是由全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在教育部高等教育司的指导下组织的大规模标准化考试,是针对广大在校大学生的权威英语水平测试。为了帮助广大考生迅速、有效地把握考试题型,顺利通过大学英语四级考试,我们组织了长期工作在一线、具有丰富教学经验的大学英语教师编写了这本《最新大学英语四级考试一本通》,力图教授考生实用技巧,指导考生取得高分。

本书编者依据教育部高等教育司颁布的最新《大学英语课程教学要求》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的考核要求,深入研究历次四级考试的命题特点和题型结构,对考查的知识点进行了提炼,将全书分为三篇。第一篇“知己知彼”,包括英语四级考试命题透析和真题自测两章。第二篇“亡羊补牢”,包括写作、听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试四章,精讲精练。第三篇“身经百战”为近年考试真题模块训练和套题训练。书后附答案解析和听力文字稿。本书的听力 MP3 和附赠的四级高频词汇和短语请读者登录“中国教育考试在线”(www.eduexam.com.cn)免费下载使用。编者对本书倾注了大量的精力和心血,力求做到“授之以鱼”,又完成“授之以渔”。本书具有以下鲜明特点:

一、体例新颖。本书根据四级测试的形式、内容进行了周密的设计和科学的编排。考生通过第一篇真题自测,找到自己的不足,在第二篇直击弱项,分项训练,重点突破,在第三篇真题测试中,巩固强化考试所需的技能。

二、系统全面。本书内容翔实,选材丰富,基本涵盖从 2006 年 6 月以来四级考试的各种题型和各个考点,并对各部分题型、命题趋势及解题思路和技巧进行了全面分析。精选核心高频词汇,帮助考生攻克单词难关,具有很强的实用性。

三、重点突破。本书讲练结合,所有例题和配套专项练习都有透彻的考点解析,详细总结了命题和答题规律,针对考试中的高频考点、难点、疑点各个击破。

四、试题真实。全书所有试题均来自四级历年真题,充分满足考生对真题的需求,原汁原味地保留了试卷特色与难度水平,让考生感受实战气氛,是考生备考的必备工具。

本书由西南民族大学、电子科技大学成都学院、四川大学锦城学院、成都信息工程学院银杏酒店管理学院和成都理工大学广播影视学院等高校教师精心编写。参与编写的人员有:曾路、任雪花、李游、程敏、张婷、胡璐、唐靓、李希、张小林、曾杰、陈诚、孙悦、龚伟、汪小培、舒婧、王晓燕、余鸿、周密、文举、李佳芬、谢璐、范雯、蒋霞、朱萍、姚小菊等。感谢高等教育出版社的大力支持和编辑们的辛勤工作。

我们由衷希望读者在阅读本书后能触类旁通,快速提高考试成绩。同时,由于编写时间仓促,本书难免存在误漏之处,敬请读者和同行批评指正。

编 者

2013 年 3 月

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# 第一篇 知己知彼

## 第一章 英语四级考试命题透析

大学英语考试 CET (College English Test) 是在教育部高等教育司的主持和领导下, 由全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会设计和开发, 并与教育部考试中心共同实施的一项大规模标准化考试, 每年举行两次。考试对象为修完大学英语相应阶段课程的在校大学生。

《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》) 规定, 大学英语课程是高校非英语专业大学生的一门重要的必修基础课程, 其教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力, 特别是听说能力, 使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。因此, 大学英语四、六级考试的目的在于准确地衡量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力, 为实现大学英语课程教学目标发挥积极作用。

### 第一节 考纲解读

#### 一、考试形式

英语四级考试系列包括笔试和口语, 笔试为大学英语四级考试 (CET-4); 口语为大学英语四级口语考试 (CET-SET)。笔试考核听力理解、阅读理解、写作和翻译等语言能力; 口语主要考核学生就熟悉的题材进行口头交际的能力。

大学英语四级考试笔试时长 140 分钟, 总分 710 分。试卷包括一本试题册和两张答题卡。

#### 二、考试内容

英语四级试题由听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作四个部分构成。四级考试 425 分以上 (包含 425 分) 有资格参加六级考试。另外, 四级考试 550 分以上 (包含 550 分) 有资格参加口语考试。

试题部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例如下表所示:

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	

续表

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章词汇	选词填空	35%
		篇章阅读	多项选择	
	快速阅读理解		多项选择+句子填空	
综合测试	完形填空		多项选择	15%
	句子翻译		中译英	
写作	写作		短文写作	15%

### 三、题型分析

#### 1. 听力理解

听力理解部分测试学生获取口头信息的能力。录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读，语速约为每分钟 130 词。听力部分分值比例为 35%，其中对话占 15%，短文占 20%。考试时间 35 分钟。

对话部分 (Conversations) 包括短对话和长对话，均采用多项选择题的形式进行考核。短对话有 7~8 段，每段为一轮对话和一个问题；长对话有两段，每段为 5~8 轮对话和 3~4 个问题；对话部分共 15 题。每段对话均朗读一遍，每个问题后留有 15 秒的答题时间。

短文部分包括多项选择题型的短文理解 (Passages) 和复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)。多项选择题型的短文有 3 篇，每篇长度为 210~250 词，朗读一遍，每篇 3~4 题，共 10 题，每个问题后留有 15 秒的答题时间。复合式听写测试考生在不同层面上 (从词汇到语篇层面) 的听力理解能力。这部分测试采用一篇 200~250 词的短文，删去若干个单词和句子，全文朗读三遍。要求考生根据听到的内容填写所缺信息，所缺单词必须用原词填写，所缺句子信息既可按原文填写，也可用自己的语言表述。

#### 2. 阅读理解

阅读理解部分包括仔细阅读 (Reading in Depth) 和快速阅读 (Skimming and Scanning)，测试学生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力；所占分值比例为 35%，其中仔细阅读部分分值占比 25%，快速阅读部分分值占比 10%。

仔细阅读部分要求考生阅读三篇短文，考试时间 25 分钟。两篇为多项选择题型的短文理解测试，每篇长度为 300~350 词。一篇为选词填空 (Banked Cloze)，篇章长度为 200~250 词。仔细阅读部分测试考生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力，包括理解主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词义等。多项选择题型的短文后有若干问题，考生根据对文章的理解，从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案。选词填空测试考生对篇章语境中的词汇理解和运用能力。要求考生阅读一篇删去若干词汇的短文，然后从所给的选项中选择正确的词汇填空，使短文复原。

快速阅读部分采用一篇较长篇幅的文章或多篇短文，总长度约为 1 000 词，考试时间 15 分钟。要求考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息。略读考核学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力，阅读速度约每分钟 100 词。查读考核学生利用各种提示，如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等，快速查找特定信息的能力。快速阅读理解部分采用的题型有多项选择、句子填

空等。

### 3. 综合测试

综合测试包括完形填空 (Cloze) 和翻译 (Translation)。完形填空测试学生各个层面上的语言理解能力及语言运用能力。短文长度为 220 ~ 250 词, 内容是学生所熟悉的题材。这部分的分值比例为 10%, 考试时间 15 分钟。完形填空部分的短文有 20 个空白, 空白处所删去的词既有实词也有虚词, 每个空白为一题, 每题有四个选择项。要求考生选择一个最佳答案, 使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。

翻译部分为汉译英, 共 5 个句子, 一句一题, 句长为 15 ~ 30 词。句中的一部分已用英文给出, 要求考生根据全句意思将汉语部分译成英语。这部分的分值比例为 5%, 考试时间 5 分钟。翻译须符合英语的语法结构和表达习惯, 要求用词准确。

### 4. 写作

写作 (Writing) 部分测试学生用英语进行书面表达的能力, 所占分值比例为 15%, 考试时间 30 分钟。写作选用考生所熟悉的题材。考生根据规定的题目和所提供的提纲、情景、图片或图表等, 写出一篇不少于 120 词的短文。写作要求是思想表达准确、意义连贯、无严重语法错误 (作文评分原则及标准详见本书第二篇第一章)。

## 四、命题研究

命题的材料均选自英文原版材料, 包括日常生活中的对话、讲座、广播电视节目、报刊、书籍等。选材的原则是:

(1) 题材广泛, 包括人文科学、社会科学、自然科学等领域, 但所涉及的知识应为学生所了解或已在文章中提供;

(2) 体裁多样, 包括记叙文、说明文、议论文等;

(3) 仔细阅读篇章难度适中, 快速阅读、听力和完形填空的篇章难度略低;

(4) 词汇范围不超出《教学要求》中一般要求的词汇, 超出该范围的关键词汇, 影响理解时, 则加汉语或英语释义。

## 第二节 应试指导

### 一、考试时间与流程

大学英语四级考试时间为每年 6 月、12 月的第三个星期六上午 9:00 至 11:20。

考试流程如下表所示:

8:50-9:00	试音时间。
9:00	发答题卡 1 和答题卡 2, 考生填涂两张答题卡上的姓名和准考证号。注意只能用 2B 铅笔和黑色签字笔。
9:10	考试正式开始, 考生做答题卡 1 上的写作部分。
9:40	写作部分考试结束, 考生启封试卷开始做试卷上的第一部分, 即快速阅读理解部分。



9: 55	收答题卡 1, 考生开始准备听力部分。
10: 00	听力考试正式开始, 时间约 35 分钟。听力部分结束后, 考生开始做剩下的试题。
11: 20	考试结束。

## 二、复习建议

### 1. 听力理解

听力理解部分考核学生获取口头信息的能力, 包括理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义, 判断话语的交际功能、说话人的观点、态度等。考生应掌握的技能是:

(1) 理解中心思想和重要细节; 判断说话人的观点、态度等。

(2) 理解隐含的意思; 判断话语的交际功能。

(3) 辨别语音特征, 如从连续的话语中辨别语音、理解重音和语音语调等; 理解句间关系, 如比较、原因、结果、程度、目的等。

大学英语四级考试听力理解部分要求考生达到《教学要求》中的一般要求, 即“能听懂英语授课, 能听懂日常英语谈话和一般性题材的讲座, 能听懂语速较慢(每分钟 130~150 词)的英语广播和电视节目, 能掌握其中心大意, 抓住要点。能运用基本的听力技巧”。

### 2. 阅读理解

阅读理解部分考核学生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力, 包括理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义, 判断作者的观点、态度等。考生应掌握的技能是:

(1) 辨别和理解中心思想和重要细节: 理解明确表达的概念或细节; 理解隐含表达的概念或细节(如总结、判断、推论等); 理解文章的中心思想(如找出能概括全文的要点等); 理解作者的观点和态度。

(2) 运用语言技能理解文章: 理解词语(如根据上下文猜测词和短语的意思); 理解句间关系(如原因、结果、目的、比较等); 理解篇章(如运用词汇及语法承接手段来理解篇章各部分之间的关系)。

(3) 运用专门的阅读技能: 略读文章, 获取文章大意; 查读文章, 获取特定信息。

大学英语四级考试阅读理解部分要求考生达到《教学要求》中的一般要求, 即“能基本读懂一般性题材的英文文章, 阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低材料时, 阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。能就阅读材料进行略读和寻读。能借助词典阅读本专业的英语教材和题材熟悉的英文报刊文章, 掌握中心大意, 理解主要事实和有关细节。能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料。能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法”。

### 3. 写作和翻译

写作和翻译部分考核学生用英语进行书面表达的能力。写作部分要求考生用英语进行短文写作, 思想表达准确, 意义连贯, 无重大语法错误; 翻译部分要求考生用正确的语法结构和符合英语习惯的表达, 将单句中的汉语部分译成英语。考生应掌握的技能是:

(1) 思想表达: 表达中心思想; 表达重要或特定信息; 表达观点、态度等。

(2) 篇章组织: 围绕所给的题目叙述、议论或描述, 突出重点; 连贯地组句成段, 组段成篇。

(3) 语言运用: 运用恰当的词汇; 运用正确的语法; 运用合适的句子结构; 使用正确的标点符

号；运用衔接手段表达句间关系（如对比、原因、结果、程度、目的等）。

（4）写作格式：运用正确的符合英语表达习惯的写作格式。

大学英语四级考试写作部分要求考生达到《教学要求》中的一般要求，能就一般性话题或提纲在半小时内写出至少 120 词的短文，内容基本完整，用词恰当，语意连贯。能掌握基本的写作技能。翻译部分主要考核学生运用正确的词汇和语法结构并按英语习惯表达思想的能力。

#### 4. 词汇和语法结构

大学英语四级考试中，词汇和语法知识将融入各部分试题中。要达到大学英语四级考试所考核的各项技能要求，考生掌握的词汇量应达到 4 500 个单词和 700 个词组。掌握单词的一词多义及其在句子中的用法，以及一些常考词组。对历年真题的阅读、完形填空中出现的高频词汇要加强记忆，学会通过上下文的提示对词汇进行适当推理，加强对词汇用法的掌握。

## 第二章 真题自测

### 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

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

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

#### Why Integrity Matters

##### What Is Integrity?

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

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

##### Risky Business

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

Making ethical decisions is a critical part of avoiding future problems. We must learn to recognize risks, because if we can't see the risks we're taking, we can't make responsible choices. To identify risks, we need to know the rules and be aware of the facts. For example, one who doesn't know the rules 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 immolate benefits and simply haven't considered what might go wrong. The consequences of getting caught are serious and may include a “O” on a test or assignment, an “F” in the class, suspension (暂令停学) or dismissal from school and a ruined reputation. In fact, when you break a role or law, you lose control over your life and give others the power to impose punishment that you have no control over. This is an extremely vulnerable (脆弱的) position. There may be some matters of life and death or highest principle, which might justify such a risk, but there aren't many things that fall in this category.

### **Getting Away With It—Or Not**

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

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

### **Cheating Hurts Other, Too**

Cheaters often feel invisible, as if their actions “don't count” and don't really hurt anyone. But individual choices have an intense cumulative (累积的) effect. Cheating can spread like a disease. Recent statistics suggest 30% or more of college students cheat. If a class is graded on a curve, cheating hurts others' grades. Even if there is no curve, cheating “poisons” the classroom, and others may feel pressured to join in. (“If I don't cheat I can't compete with those who do”) Cheating also has a destructive impact on teachers. The real reward of good 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 Matters

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A person of integrity not only sets high moral and ethical standards but also \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) understands their true values                      B) sticks to them in their daily life  
C) makes them known to others                      D) sees that others also follow them
2. What role does integrity play in personal and professional relationships?  
A) It facilitates communication.                      B) It is the basis of mutual trust.  
C) It inspires mutual respect.                      D) It helps to create team spirit.
3. Why must we learn to identify the risks we are going to take?  
A) So that we don't run into trouble.                      B) So that we don't break any rules.  
C) To ensure we make responsible choices.                      D) To avoid being overwhelmed by stress.
4. Violation of a rule is misconduct even if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it is claimed to be unintentional                      B) it is committed with good intentions  
C) it has caused no harm                      D) it has gone unnoticed
5. What should one do if he doesn't wish to fool himself?  
A) Listen to other people's advice.                      B) Have others watch over his shoulder.  
C) Avoid making excuses.                      D) Make his intentions public.
6. Those who take risks they regret later on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are usually very aggressive                      B) value immediate benefits most  
C) will often become more cautious                      D) may lose everything in the end
7. According to the author, a cheater who doesn't get caught right away will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) feel somewhat lucky                      B) pay more dearly  
C) be widely admired                      D) become more confident
8. Cheaters at exam don't care about their education, all they care about is how to \_\_\_\_\_



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

19. A) He likes Sweden better than England.  
B) He is an English living in Sweden.  
C) He visits London nearly every winter.  
D) He prefers hot weather to cold weather.
20. A) The bad weather. B) The long night.  
C) The cold houses. D) The gloomy winter.
21. A) Delightful. B) Painful.  
C) Refreshing. D) Depressing.
22. A) They try to earn more and spend more.  
B) They like to go camping in summer.  
C) They often stay up late reading.  
D) They work hard and play hard.

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

23. A) English literature. B) Public administration.  
C) French. D) Management.
24. A) Careers guidance. B) English teaching.  
C) Staff training. D) Psychological counseling.
25. A) Its generous scholarship.  
B) Its pleasant environment.  
C) Its worldwide fame.  
D) Its well-designed courses.

## 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. What did Obcamp's speech focus on?  
A) The art of Japanese brush painting. B) Some features of Japanese culture.  
C) Characteristics of Japanese artists. D) The uniqueness of Japanese art.
27. Why do Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes while listening to a speech?  
A) To enhance concentration. B) To calm themselves down.  
C) To show their impatience. D) To signal their lack of interest.
28. What does the speaker try to explain?

- A) How speakers can misunderstand the audience.
- B) How speakers can win approval from the audience.
- C) How different Western and Eastern art forms are.
- D) How listeners in different cultures show respect.

**Passage Two**

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

- 29. What is Chris's main responsibility at Tax Along Company?
  - A) Buying and maintaining equipment.
  - B) Directing personnel evaluation.
  - C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.
  - D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.
- 30. What problem did Chris encounter in his Division?
  - A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.
  - B) The training program he ran was failure.
  - C) Two of his employees committed theft.
  - D) Two of his workers were injured at work.
- 31. What does Chris hope for in the near future?
  - A) Improvement in the company's management.
  - B) A better-paying job in another company.
  - C) Advancement to a higher position.
  - D) A better relationship with his boss.
- 32. What do we learn about Kim from the passage?
  - A) She has more self-confidence than Chris.
  - B) She works with Chris in the same division.
  - C) She is competing with Chris for the new job.
  - D) She has more management experience than Chris.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 33. Why are proverbs so important?
  - A) They help us see the important values of a culture.
  - B) They guide us in handling human relationships.
  - C) They help us express ourselves more effectively.
  - D) They are an infinite source of human knowledge.
- 34. According to the speaker what happens to some proverbs with the passage of time?
  - A) Their origins can no longer be traced.
  - B) Their wordings may become different.
  - C) The values they reflect may change.
  - D) They may be misinterpreted occasionally.
- 35. What do we learn from the study of proverbs from around the world?
  - 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 thing in our culture. I imagine that (45) \_\_\_\_\_. But the teaching was shaped by our cultural imagines. And instead, I grew up believing that I was supposed to be totally independent and consequently became very reluctant to ask for help. (46) \_\_\_\_\_.

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 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.