



郑家顺考试捷径系列

(考试命题研究组 编)

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 4

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大学英语四级

全真题精讲

(第三版)

郑家顺/主编



东南大学出版社
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大学英语 四级全真题精讲

(第三版)

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前言

历年四级考试结果证明:要想考高分,必须做真题!

该书是在广泛征求多所高校四级强化班考生建议的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的四级真题集,很多存在着答案错误、解析简单(如“根据原文轻松可知 A、B、D 是错的,因此 C 是对的”)或冗长(如“该句的译文是”、“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查词典、问老师。不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,同时增加了四级解题技巧的精讲部分。

1. **题目**:收录了 2011 年 12 月到 2013 年 12 月的 10 套新题型四级实考试题,根据新题型要求做了调整与增补。考生自测时每套试题须在 125 分钟内完成。

2. **KEYS**:试卷后均有 KEYS,方便考生速查答案。

3. **难词脚注**:每套试题中的较难词汇做了中文脚注,且给出例句,以便考生更好地掌握。

4. **精讲**:解释部分为该书最显著的特色。

(**Part I**) 作文:给出写作思路点拨、范文及范文闪光点点拨,考生可熟悉行文套路,轻松面对四级作文。(Part II) 听力理解:给出录音的书面材料,答题依据在文中用黑体标出,指导考生学会听前猜测与分析。(Part III) 阅读:①为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出中文译文,主题或主题句均用黑体字注出。②选择项均用精练的语言给出答题依据,培养考生形成良好的定位阅读思维习惯。(Part IV) 翻译:给出翻译方法与视角,辨析语法及固定搭配。

因此该书省去了考生查词典、问老师等不必要的麻烦。通过做题,掌握应试技巧,举一反三,每周 2~3 套真题,1 个月有效突破四级考试难关,轻轻松松提高英语水平。

该书有助于考生对四级考试做题技巧的突破,也适用于六级、研究生入学、雅思与新托福考试以及具有中级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。

本书的解释、译句、例句都经过了反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

★ 欢迎本书读者光临“郑家顺英语博客”(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)以及“中国英语考试网”(<http://www.zgyyksw.com> 或 <http://www.zhengjiashun.com>)!

这里既有作者在教学中的心得体会,也有英语考前做题技巧分析以及最新试卷与答案;同时也希望能借此收到更多学习者的反馈与意见。让我们一起进步,谢谢参与。

郑家顺

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2011 年 12 月大学英语四级试题

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minute)

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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. A) At a restaurant.
C) At a clinic.
B) In a fish shop.
D) On a fishing boat.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. A) The woman is going to make her topic more focused.
B) The man and the 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.
8. 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 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He likes Sweden better than England.

B) He prefers hot weather to cold weather.

C) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.

D) He visits London nearly every winter.

10. A) The bad weather.

B) The gloomy winter.

C) The cold houses.

D) The long night.

11. A) Delightful.

B) Painful.

C) Depressing.

D) Refreshing.

12. A) They often stay up late reading.

B) They work hard and play hard.

C) They like to go camping in summer.

D) They try to earn more and spend more.

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

13. A) English Literature.

B) Management.

C) French.

D) Public Administration.

14. A) English teaching.

B) Staff training.

C) Careers guidance.

D) Psychological counselling.

15. A) Its generous scholarships.

B) Its worldwide fame.

C) Its well-designed courses.

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

Passage One

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

16. A) Characteristics of Japanese artists.

B) Some features of Japanese culture.

C) The art of Japanese brush painting.

D) The uniqueness of Japanese art.

17. A) To calm themselves down.

B) To enhance concentration.

C) To show their impatience.

D) To signal lack of interest.

18. 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 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Directing personnel evaluation.

B) Buying and maintaining equipment.

C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.

D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.

20. A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.

B) The training program he ran was a failure.

C) Two of his workers were injured at work.

D) Two of his employees committed theft.

21. A) A better relationship with his boss.

B) Advancement to a higher position.

C) A better-paying job in another company.

D) Improvement in the company's management.

22. 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 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. 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.
24. A) Their wording may become different. B) The values they reflect may change.
 C) Their origins can no longer be traced. D) They may be misinterpreted occasionally.
25. 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 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.

Our lives are woven together. As much as I enjoy my own (26) _____, I no longer imagine I can get through a single day, much less all my life, (27) _____ on my own. Even if I am on (28) _____ in the mountains, I am eating food someone else has grown, living in a house someone else has built, wearing clothes someone else has (29) _____ from cloth woven by others, using (30) _____ someone else is distributing to my house. (31) _____ of interdependence is everywhere. We are on this (32) _____ together.

As I was growing up, I remember being carefully taught that independence, not interdependence, was everything. "Make your own way", "Stand on your own two feet", or my mother's favorite remark when I was face-to-face with (33) _____ 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 what my parents were trying to teach me was to (34) _____ my actions and my choices. 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 (35) _____ help.

I would do almost anything not to be a burden and not require any help-from anybody.

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.

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. Underlying all this 36 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 37, sustainable way is the *cornerstone* (基石) of our nation's energy security, and will be one of the major 38 of the 21st century.

Alternative forms of energy—bio-fuels, wind and solar, to name a few—are 39 being funded and developed, and will play a growing 40 in the world's energy supply. But experts say that, even when 41, alternative energy sources will likely meet only about 30% of the world's energy needs by 2050.

For example, even with 42 investments, such as the \$93 million for wind energy development 43 in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, important alternative energy sources such as wind and bio-fuels 44 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 45 —both traditional and **alternative**①.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A) stable | E) progress | I) exactly | M) combined |
| B) solutions | F) marvelous | J) consist | N) challenges |
| C) significant | G) included | K) comprise | O) certainly |
| D) role | H) growth | L) competitions | |

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.

Questions 46 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Why Integrity Matters

What Is Integrity?

A) The key to **integrity**② 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**③.

B) What happens if we lie, cheat, steal, or **violate**④ 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.

① **alternative** /ɔ:l'tə:nə'tiv/ *n.* 1. 两者择一的, 供选择的, 供替代的: There are *alternative* answers to your problem. 你的问题有几种可能的回答。 2. 另类的, 他择性的: the *alternative* society 另择团体 || an *alternative* lifestyle 非正统的生活方式
n. [C] 1. 取舍, 抉择, 供选择的東西: What was the *alternative* to going home? 除了回家还有什么别的办法? 2. 选择的自由, 选择的余地: We had to fight; there was no other *alternative*. 我们只有战斗, 没有别的选择。
have (或 *there is*) *no alternative but...* 除……之外, 别无选择: I had *no alternative but* to report him to the police. 我别无选择, 只有向警方检举他。

② **integrity** /in'tegriti/ *n.* [U] 1. 正直, 诚实, 诚恳: They were honored for their bravery and *integrity*. 他们勇敢正直, 受到了表彰。 2. 完整, 完全, 完善: The earthquake affected the structural *integrity* of the building. 地震影响了这座大楼结构上的完整。

③ **temptation** /temp'teifən/ *n.* [C, U] 诱惑, 引诱: yield to *temptation* 禁不住诱惑

④ **violate** /vaɪəleɪt/ *v.* 1. 违反, 违背: My younger brother received a ticket for *violating* a traffic law. 我弟弟因违反交通法规而收到一张罚单。 2. 亵渎: She said that she had been treated so roughly by the hospital staff that she felt *violated*. 她说她受到了医务人员粗暴的对待, 她感到受到了污辱。 3. 侵犯, 妨碍: She felt that her privacy had been *violated*. 她感到她的隐私权遭到了侵犯。

Risky Business

C) 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.

D) 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**^⑤ 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"

E) 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 looking at another's exam, 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.

F) 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

G) 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) 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

H) 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.

⑤**quote**/kwəʊt/ v. 引用,援引:She asked the newspaper reporter not to *quote* her remark. 她要求新闻记者不要引用她的话。

n. 1. [C]引文,引语:a *quote* from the *Bible* 引自《圣经》的语句 2. [C]报价,牌价:Never agree to even the smallest extra job without getting a **quote** first. 事先没有讲好价钱,不要答应做哪怕是极小的额外工作。 3. [pl.]引号:His words are in *quotes*. 他的话是加引号的。

Cheating Hurts Others, Too

I) Cheaters often feel invisible, as if their actions “don’t count” and don’t really hurt anyone. But individual choices have an intense *cumulative* (积累的) 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

J) 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—the list is endless. There are many examples of the vast harm caused when individuals forget or ignore the effect their dishonesty can have. The Watergate scandal, for example, has undermined the faith of many Americans in the integrity of political and economic leaders and society as a whole.

K) 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.

46. Those who take risks they regret later on value immediate benefits most.
47. According to the author, a cheater who doesn’t get caught right away will pay more dearly.
48. We learn to identify the risks we are going to take to ensure we make responsible choices.
49. Violation of a rule is misconduct even if it is claimed to be unintentional.
50. Many Americans lost faith in the integrity of their political leaders as a result of the Watergate scandal.
51. A person of integrity not only sets high moral and ethical standards but also sticks to them in their daily life.
52. Integrity is the basis of mutual trust in personal and professional relationships.
53. One should avoid making excuses if he doesn’t wish to fool himself.
54. Cheaters in exams don’t care about their education; all they care about is how to steal a grade.
55. Integrity matters in that all social activities rely on people’s honesty and good faith.

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.

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 go against received wisdom that boys do better when taught alongside girls.

Tony Little, headmaster of Eton, warned that boys were being failed by the British education system because it had become too focused on girls. He criticised 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.

56. 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
57. 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
58. 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.
59. 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
60. Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report?
 A) They enjoy being in charge.
 B) They conform to stereotypes.
 C) They have sharper vision.
 D) They are violent and sexist.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 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**⑥ 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 characterised 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 symbolises, 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 knows 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."

61. 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.
62. 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.
63. 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
64. 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.
65. The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should _____.
 - A) put their money together instead of keeping it separately

⑥ **recession** / ri'seʃən / n. [C,U] (经济的)衰退,衰退期: a trade recession 贸易不景气 || The world was in recession. 世界处于经济衰退期间。

- 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 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**.

旗袍 (cheongsam), 简单说意思就是“长裙”, 这个英文词汇来自中国的广东方言 (粤语)。然而在这个国家包括北京的其他地区, 它被称为“旗袍”, 这有它背后的历史。做旗袍并不太复杂, 也不需要太多的布料, 因为没有类似像腰带、丝巾、肩带或花边这些配饰。旗袍的另一种美在于它布料不同、长度不同, 既可以穿上它们出席正式场合, 也可以出席非正式场合。它给人们留下的是简单、充满魅力、优雅和整洁的印象。

KEYS

★ Part II Listening Comprehension

1 ~ 4	5 ~ 8	9 ~ 12	13 ~ 15	16 ~ 18	19 ~ 22	23 ~ 25
BDCA	BDAB	CCCB	CCD	CBA	BDBD	ABA

26. company 27. completely 28. on vacation 29. sewn 30. electricity
31. Evidence 32. journey 33. consequences 34. take responsibility for 35. ask for

★ Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

36 ~ 40	HANOD	41 ~ 45	MCGKB
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Section B

46 ~ 50	GHDDJ	51 ~ 55	ABEIJ
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Section C

56 ~ 60	CACAC	61 ~ 65	CDADC
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★ Part IV Translation

The name cheongsam, meaning simply “long dress”, entered the English vocabulary from the dialect of China’s Guangdong Province (Cantonese). In other parts of the country including Beijing, however, it is known as “qipao”, which has a history behind it. The cheongsam is not too complicated to make. Nor does it call for too much material, for there are no accessories like belts, scarves, sashes or frills to go with it. Another beauty of the cheongsam is that, made of different materials and to varying lengths, they can be worn either on casual or official occasions. It creates an impression of simple and quite charm, elegance and neatness.

试题精讲

★ Part I Writing

【写作思路点拨】

①审题及布局。审题。本次四级作文探讨的是考生比较熟悉的话题——成功与坚定决心之间的关系,属议论文。审题时关键要冷静思考二者之间的深刻关系,从而确立自己的论点。布局。本次四级作文对分段没有明确的格式要求,考生可考虑写成四段。由于受字数限制,分成更多的段落显然不合适。全文可做如下安排:第一段,开门见山阐述话题,提出观点,即对成功和决心的认识程度影响我们对这条俗语的认识深度;第二段,按照题意要求讨论抽烟者的话。可考虑正面驳斥其错误,借此引出自己对决心和成功的正确认识。第三段,评价抽烟者的错误所在,以引出对犯错误原因的思考和回答。第四段,点题,总结全文,重申决心和成功之间的密切关系。

②语言。注意选词的恰当地体,句子语法的前后通顺、连贯性;注意论述时语言表达的条理性,在保证句法通顺的前提下尽可能做到表达的准确和多样化;最后,注意各个部分之间的衔接和连贯。

Nothing Succeeds Without a Strong Will

③It is said that nothing succeeds without a strong will. Nevertheless, ⑥most of us actually don’t comprehend the meaning of it. In my opinion, if we can’t define “will” and “success” correctly and clearly, we would fail to understand and abide by the proverb.

Let’s start with the given story. The man said, “Quitting smoking is the easiest thing in the world, and I’ve done it hundreds of times.” while as I see it, ④“will” and “success” were misinterpreted by him. Actually,

①②will is not a frequently changing idea, but a stable state of mind; not a variable notion, but a resolution and commitment to ⑦fulfill with self-discipline. And success means we made progress and reached our goal through what we've done.

Therefore in this sense, the man was neither strong-willed nor successful in quitting smoking. ⑤In my opinion, his failure was caused by ⑦lack of determination, perseverance and self-discipline. And ②it is the three that constitute the strong will that contribute a lot to the final success of each of us.

To sum up, ⑥only when we truly understand what are "strong will" and "success", will we reap the benefits from the proverb "nothing succeeds without a strong will."

【范文闪光点点拨】

①语言地道,有特色。如 "...will is not a frequently changing idea, but a stable state of mind; not a variable notion, but a resolution and commitment to fulfill with self-discipline." 而不是说 "...will is not a frequently changing idea, but it is a stable state of mind; it is not a variable notion, but it is a resolution..." ;

②语言简洁,句子凝练。如上句说成 "...will is not the idea that changes from time to time, but it is a stable state of mind, meanwhile, it is not a notion that changes easily..." 则相对冗长,从选词造句角度看都非佳作;又如 "...it is the three that constitute the strong will that contribute a lot to the final success of each of us." 而不是表达成 "...it is determination, perseverance and self-discipline that constitute each person's strong will, which, in turn, contribute a lot to the success."

③中心思想突出。材料运用恰到好处。作文紧紧围绕 "nothing succeeds without a strong will" 这一成语展开,并按题意要求剖析所给的材料,契合题意,符合命题要求;

④观点清晰,切中要害。作者一针见血,指出此人关于戒烟的错误说法源于没有认清 "决心" 和 "成功" 的内涵和关系;

⑤观点深刻。作者在后半部分试着揭示决心是由哪些因素构成的,使全文的意义得到升华。

⑥全文结构注意了首尾照应。如文章第一段提出 "...most of us actually don't comprehend the meaning of it" 结尾则说 "...only when we really understand what are 'strong will' and 'success'", 属首尾照应。

⑦不足。有两处语法错误: fulfill 是及物动词,在句中被作者用做了不及物动词,欠妥; lack 可作名词或动词,文中作者应该用 "lacking" 或者 "a lack" 语法上才正确;另外,美中不足的是字数接近上限,但除去文中引用的题目中给出的几个句子,作者实际写出的新词没有超过字数上限 10 词以上,所以不会被扣分。就考场作文和四级水平看来,这篇文章已属高质量的文章。

★ Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: This crazy bus schedule has got me completely confused. I can't figure out when my bus to Cleveland leaves?

M: Why don't you just go to the ticket window and ask?

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

B) 【听前猜测】从题中的选项可以猜测问题应该与 "乘坐公交、时刻表、工作人员" 有关。提到了如公交时刻表 (bus schedule)、工作人员 (staff) 等词。

【答题点拨】细节处设题。从对话中可知,女士搞不清楚列车时刻表,男士的话是关键:建议她去售票窗口咨询。

2. W: I really enjoyed the TV special about giraffes last night. Did you get home in time to see it?

M: Oh, yes, but I wish I could have stayed awake long enough to see the whole thing.

Q: What does the man mean?

D) 【听前猜测】从题中的选项可以猜测问题应该与 "电视节目、看长颈鹿" 有关。提到了如看动物节目 (watching the animal performance)、看长颈鹿 (seeing the giraffes) 等词。

【答题点拨】细节处设题。从对话中可知,女士问是否及时观看了长颈鹿电视节目。男士的话是关键:我真希望自己当时能再晚点睡着,这样我就可以看完整场的节目了。说明他没有看完整场的节目就睡着了。

3. W: **Airport, please. I'm running a little late. So just take the fastest way even if it's not the most direct.**
M: Sure, but there is a lot of traffic everywhere today because of the football game.
Q: What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?
C) 【听前猜测】从题中的选项可以猜测问题应该与“交通拥堵、赶飞机、最近的路”有关。提到了如错过飞机(missing her flight)、交通拥堵(traffic jam)、直达路线(direct way)等词。
【答题点拨】细节处设题。从对话中可知,该对话发生在出租车里。女士将要去机场,时间有些晚,需要走最省时间的路。
4. W: May I make a recommendation, sir? **Our seafood with this special sauce is very good.**
M: Thank you, but I don't eat shellfish. I'm allergic to it.
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A) 【听前猜测】从题中的选项可以猜测问题应该与“对话发生的场景”有关。提到了如饭店(restaurant)、诊所(clinic)等词。
【答题点拨】细节处设题。从对话中可知,女士希望向男士推荐一道菜,从首句中即可推断出该对话最有可能发生在餐馆中。男士说他过敏,不吃贝壳类海鲜,可以帮助我们再次确认对话发生在饭店。
5. W: Now one more question if you don't mind, **what position in the company appeals to you most?**
M: Well, I'd like the position of sales manager if that position is still vacant.
Q: What do we learn about the man?
B) 【听前猜测】从题中的选项可以猜测问题应该与“应聘面试、销售经理”有关。提到了应聘参加面试(being interviewed for a job)、销售经理(sales manager)等词。
【答题点拨】细节处设题。从对话中女士问:公司的什么职位最吸引你?男士答:如果有空缺的话,最喜欢做销售经理。可知,男士在参加应聘面试。
6. M: I don't think I want to live in the dormitory next year. I need more privacy.
W: I know what you mean. **But check out the cost of renting an apartment first. I won't be surprised if you change your mind.**
Q: What does the woman imply?
D) 【听前猜测】从题中的选项可以猜测问题应该与“房租价格、搬迁”有关。提到了如廉价租房(low-rent apartment)、搬出公寓(move out of the dormitory)等词。
【答题点拨】细节处设题。从对话中可知,女士说:租房要考虑价格,如果你改变主意的话,我也不会觉得奇怪。可见,男士不太可能搬出宿舍。
7. M: You're on the right track. I just think **you need to narrow the topic down.**
W: **Yeah, you're right.** I always start by choosing too broad a topic when I'm doing a research paper.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
A) 【听前猜测】从题中的选项可以猜测问题应该与“论文主题”有关。提到了如论文(paper)、主题(topic)等词。
【答题点拨】细节处设题。从对话中可知,男士希望女士缩小主题的范围,女士回答“你是对的。”说明女士会采纳男士的建议,缩小主题。
8. W: **This picnic sure beats the last one we went to, doesn't it?**
M: **Oh, yeah, we had to spend the whole time inside.** Good thing, the weather was cooperative this time.
Q: What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?
B) 【听前猜测】从题中的选项可以猜测问题应该与“野餐、条件”有关。提到了如野餐(camping)、条件(conditions)等词。
【答题点拨】细节处设题。从对话中可知,这次野餐胜过(beat)了上次的,上次只能一直在室内待着,可见他们不喜欢上次的野餐。