

# CET-4

# 新大学英语

# 四级教程

# 阅读翻译篇

刘沛 主编



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社



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主 编 刘 沛

副主编 曹永波 黄 蓉 陈江荣

编 委 刘 潜 王 玉 杨 帆 刘黎黎



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# 前 言

根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行),大学英语的教学目标主要是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听、说能力,使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面信息交流。为了使之相配套,大学英语四、六级考试进行了改革,从考试内容到题型设计都有了很大变化。

为了使广大学生能尽快熟悉改革后的大学英语四级考试题型和内容,有针对性地提高其听、读、写、译的水平,我们组织了一批有丰富教学经验且熟悉学生实际需求的一线骨干教师编写了这套教程。因此,这套教程是根据学生的实际水平和需求来设计和编写的,既适合教师讲授,又方便学生自主学习。

本套教程的特色如下:

1. 内容全面,覆盖面广。本套教程的章节不仅涉及写作、快速阅读理解、听力短对话、长对话、短文理解、短文听写、篇章词汇理解、篇章阅读理解、翻译,而且还将语法精要编入其中。虽然语法测试没有直接出现在新四级考试题型中,但它是听、读、写、译的重要基础,同时也是学生的薄弱环节。语法精要力图以最精悍的篇幅,为学生疏通语法难关。

2. 讲解清晰、深入,方法实用、高效。本套教程的每一章节都包含题型说明、考查重点、方法介绍、典型例题、方法运用和分析,力求层层深入,易于学生快速掌握。

3. 专项讲解和专项练习相结合。本套教程分章节进行专项讲解,再辅以专项练习,目的是使学生对每个题型能各个击破。

4. 语料新颖,分类科学。本套教程的语料均选自最新的英美报刊和书籍,题材广泛,内容丰富,信息量大,具有很强的知识性和趣味性。同时,对部分语料进行了科学分类,如将阅读语料分为经济类、教育类、社会类和科普类,以便学生重点突出地集中掌握相关背景知识,提高理解能力。

本套教程由刘沛主编,吴婷、王艳艳、付丽丽、曹永波、黄蓉、陈江荣任副主编。参加编写的有潘琼、王丽丽、徐慧、欧丹、朱丹丹、刘潜、王玉、杨帆、刘黎黎。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免出现疏漏或错误,敬请读者、专家批评指正。

编 者

2014年7月



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# 第一章 篇章词汇理解

## (Reading in Depth)

大学英语四级考试自 2006 年改革后，阅读部分在考试中所占的比重由原来的 40% 下降到 35%。然而比重的下降并不代表着试题难度的降低。实际上，新题型“篇章词汇”的出现已经改变了传统的从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中找答案的出题方式，尽管该题型在阅读考试部分所占的比重不是很大，但从一定程度上拔高了学生阅读能力的要求。因为对出题形式的不适应导致考生在这一题上消耗过多的时间及得分率偏低，使得这一新题型让许多考生都颇感头疼。在此，我们对这种题型做了进一步剖析，以助考生们在考试中应对此题。

### I. 考核重心

本题型考查的是一篇词数为 220 ~ 250 的文章，从中拿掉 10 个单词，要求考生从所给的 15 个选项中选出 10 个填入文中空格处，以使文章思想连贯、表达清楚。文章的题材大致分为 4 种：社会生活类、经济类、文化教育类和科普类。体裁多为记叙文、说明文或是夹叙夹议的文章。所填的 10 个单词多为实词，即能在句子中独立担当成分的名词、形容词、动词和副词。

首先，此题考查了考生对四级考试大纲中规定的词汇和词组的掌握情况。其次，也考核考生对一些常用语法的掌握程度和对篇章的主题与思想的理解情况。另外，要提醒考生的是：在文章的第一句话中不会设置空格，一句话中也不会同时设置两个空格，以保证考生对文章的理解。

### II. 解题技巧

1. 略读全文，寻找文章的主题句。尤其要注意文章的首句，因为它有可能就是文章的主题句，这对文章的理解起着至关重要的作用。
2. 将 15 个备选的单词依据词性分类，这样便于考生在选答案时不会浪费过多的时间。
3. 边读文章边解题，利用自己的语法和阅读知识判断每空中所填词的词性，再从分类的词中找答案。注意：判定要填入词的词性时，要注意此空前后的内容。如果选项中出



现一组反义或是近义词时，往往有一个是干扰选项。

4. 填完所有的空后，浏览全文做最后的检查。感觉上下文是否通顺以及文内逻辑关系是否合理、连贯。

### III. 评分标准

篇章词汇理解与仔细阅读两部分一起占四级考试分值比率的 25%。建议考生的阅读时间是 40 words per minute。建议做题时间是 5 ~ 10 minutes。此题共 10 个空格，每 2 个空算 1 个对，共 5 个。

### IV. 例题分析

下面分别以上 4 种题材性质的文章作为例题解析，并为每种题材配 3 套模拟题。

#### 1. 社会生活类(Social Life)

[例 1] (CET-4, 2006 年 12 月)

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 1 by women—ranging from family shopping to preparing meals to doing 2 works—still need to be done by someone. Husbands and children now do some of these jobs, a 3 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 4 between men and women, the income working women 5 gives them new independence and buying power. For example, women now 6 about half of all cars. Not long ago, many car dealers 7 women shoppers by ignoring them or suggesting that they come back with their husbands. Now car companies have realized that women are 8 customers. It's interesting that some leading Japanese car dealers were the first to 9 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 10 contrast with Japanese society that prompted American firms to pay more attention to women buyers.



A) scale	F) affordable	K) voluntary
B) retailed	G) situation	L) excessive
C) generate	H) really	M) insulted
D) extreme	I) potential	N) purchase
E) technically	J) gap	O) primarily

### 答案分析:

- 1) 本文是一篇属于社会生活题材的文章。其主题句是文章的首句: **The flood of women into the job market boosted economic growth and changed U. S. society in many ways.** 即大量妇女涌入劳动市场促进了经济的发展, 而且从很多方面改变了美国社会。通读全文后我们发现, 全文也正是围绕这个主题展开的。
- 2) 接着我们就按词性将这 15 个选项进行分类。其中有名词 3 个: A) scale, G) situation, J) gap。形容词 5 个: F) affordable, K) voluntary, L) excessive, D) extreme, I) potential。动词 4 个: B) retailed, C) generate, M) insulted, N) purchase。B、C 两项为动词的过去分词形式, 同时也可以作形容词。副词 3 个: H) really, E) technically, O) primarily。
- 3) 具体分析各题的答案:
  - (1) O。本题所在的句子主谓结构完整, 前面是动词, 可判定应填入副词。副词选项共 3 个, 根据句子的意思: 购物、做饭这些事以前主要是妇女来做的, 而现在丈夫和孩子们也来分担一部分。故选 **primarily**“主要地”。
  - (2) K。由空格后面的 **work** 可知此处应填入一个形容词。句中 **range from...to** 的结构中包含的几个并列短语意思同属于 **in-home jobs**, 而 **voluntary work**“义工”也属于这一范畴。
  - (3) G。由空格前的不定冠词 **a** 和空格后的 **has** 表明此处应填入一个单数名词。根据句子意思该词应与 **change** 搭配, 故在这 3 个待选名词中, 符合题意的只有 **situation**“情形, 状况”。
  - (4) J。空格前的 **a big wage** 和空格后的 **between** 表明此处应填入一个具体名词。空格后提到了 **the income**, 说明该处谈论的是男女之间的工资问题, 故选 **gap**“差距”。
  - (5) C。该句从 **working women** 到此空格是 **the income in** 的定语从句, 但此定语从句中缺少一个谓语动词。故选 **generate**“产生, 创造”。
  - (6) N。分析句子结构可知, 此处缺少谓语动词。并与 **half of all cars** 搭配, 故选 **purchase**“购买”。
  - (7) M。分析句子结构可知, 此处缺少谓语动词, 并与 **women** 搭配。根据句意可知, 不久前(妇女没有工作, 没有购买能力的时候), 汽车销售商忽视妇女或提议让她们回家去请丈夫一起来, 这样做相当于羞辱了妇女, 故选 **insulted**“侮辱, 凌辱”。
  - (8) I。本题所在的句子主谓表结构完整, 因此此处缺少的是修饰 **customers** 的形容词作定语。根据句意, 故选 **potential**“潜在的, 可能的”。



- (9) H。本题所在的句子结构完整，因此，此处应填入一个副词修饰后面的动词短语 pay attention to。在剩下的 2 个副词中选择，符合题意的是 really“真正地”。
- (10) D。根据空格前的 the 和空格后的 contrast 可知此处应填入形容词。在剩余的 3 个形容词中，只有 D) extreme“相当的，非常的”符合题意。

☞ 练习：

### Passage One

The place of the child in society has varied for thousands of years and has been affected by different cultures and religions. In ancient times, unwanted children were occasionally 1, put to death, exploited, or offered for religious sacrifices, and in any event a large percentage of them didn't survive their physically hazardous existence to achieve maturity.

In Western civilization within the last few hundred years, there have been many changes in attitude toward the young. In 2 Europe, and later with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the children of the poor worked long hours for little or no pay, and there was no public concern for their safety or 3. Punishment could be brutal and 4, and sometimes, religious passions were expressed violently with a view toward saving the child's soul.

By the eighteenth century the harsh, deterministic, doctrinaire methods began to show some change. Society slowly 5 children a role of more importance. Books were written 6 for them and gradually laws were passed for their protection. In the past few decade parents have become more 7 to the needs of their children. Better health care is available and education is no longer 8 for a limited few. With so many now able to go to college, many educators feel that we have too many students and too few 9 scholars. Some say the pendulum(钟摆) in child rearing(养育的) has swung so far toward permissiveness that many children are growing up isolated from society and with no respect for law or 10 authority.

A) reserved	F) attached	K) agenda
B) welfare	G) abandoned	L) occidental
C) severe	H) elderly	M) parental
D) aggressive	I) attentive	N) agricultural
E) expressly	J) intimate	O) competent



### Passage Two

Does money buy happiness? Not! Ah, but would a little more money makes us a little 1? Many of us smirk (傻笑) and nod. There is, we believe, some 2 between fiscal fitness and feeling fantastic. Most of us would say that, yes, we would like to be rich. Three of four American collegians now 3 it “very important” or “essential” that they become “very well off financially”. Money 4.

Well, are rich people happier? Researchers have found that in poor countries, such as Bangladesh, being relatively well off does make for greater well-being. We need food, rest, 5 and social contact.

But a surprising fact of life is that in countries where nearly everyone can afford life's necessities, increasing affluence matters surprisingly little. The correlation between income and happiness is surprisingly 6, observed by University of Michigan researcher Ronald Inglehart in one 16-nation study of 170,000 people. Once comfortable, more money provides 7 returns. The second piece of pie, or the second \$ 100,000, never 8 so good as the first.

Even lottery winners and the Forbes' 100 wealthiest American have expressed only slightly greater happiness than the average Americans. Making it big brings 9 joy. But in the long run wealth is like health: its utter 10 can breed misery, not having it doesn't guarantee happiness. Happiness seems less a matter of getting what we want than of wanting what we have.

- |               |             |                |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| A) matters    | F) drinking | K) temporary   |
| B) shelter    | G) consider | L) increasing  |
| C) connection | H) happier  | M) strong      |
| D) absence    | I) weak     | N) tastes      |
| E) presence   | J) buys     | O) diminishing |

### Passage Three

In England, Christmas is the most important of all the “Bank Holidays”. Two important things, apart from 1 significance, help to set this holiday apart from all others: the customs of giving gifts and the habit of spending it with the family.

In the present highly 2 age we are reminded of Christmas many weeks before the event. Outside the shops there are the special Christmas 3. In London thousands of people 4 into the center of the town to see the special Christmas displays in Oxford Streets, Piccadilly and elsewhere. The advertisements in all the newspapers remind us



5 that there are “Only X more shopping days to Christmas”. The post office vans are covered with brightly colored posters persuading us to “Post Early for Christmas”, for hundreds of millions of Christmas cards and millions of 6 are sent every year. Everywhere one turns, one can be made 7 that Christmas is coming once again.

Many people complain of the over-commercialization of a holy holiday, but, underneath all the business activity, a 8 Christmas spirit can be found. Without modern means of transport, many families would be 9 the Christmas reunion.

And how good it is at Christmas to return to the family home and meet parents, grandparents and as many aunts, uncles and cousins as can be 10. The custom of giving presents to one's family can be a pleasant one if one remembers that it is the spirit behind the gift which matters most.

A) optional	F) parcels	K) religious
B) denied	G) accommodated	L) consistently
C) continuously	H) genuine	M) saints
D) decoration	I) aware	N) resisted
E) commercialized	J) flock	O) verified

## 2. 经济类(Economy)

### [例2]

When Michael North bought a house in Edina three years ago, the housing market was so competitive. North made a full-price 1 the day the house was put up for sale. Many other buyers, unfortunately, had to offer a much higher price than the sellers asked because there were too many other buyers 2 to buy the houses.

Today Michael is wondering where all the 3 buyers went. He's trying to sell the \$ 350,000 house, but after the price was 4 for four times and four months on the market, there are still no buyers. “We thought it should be a couple of months,” said North. He's now buying another house for \$ 50,000 less than the 5 price that the seller set. As North has found out, now it seems to be a buyer's market.

With mortgage(抵押借款) 6 rates still near all-time lows, the housing market continues to help the state's economy. Yet the number of new and existing house has climbed 7 higher than in recent years, allowing buyers to take their time and be choosier. According to a study of the housing market, 14 percent more 8 agreements were signed in March than a year earlier. But the 9 time from the day the house was put on the market till it was sold was almost 65 days. It was a time much longer than 10 years.



A) steadily	F) significantly	K) present
B) average	G) original	L) contending
C) previous	H) discounted	M) smash
D) bid	I) purchase	N) obtain
E) interest	J) competing	O) complicated

### ☞ 答案分析:

- (1) D。所填词位于复合名词 **full-price** 之后, 因此该句缺少主语中心词, 即名词。依据上下文可知此处谈到的是买房。故选 **bid**“出价, 投标”。
- (2) L。分析句子结构可知, 此处缺少状语或补语; 再依据空格后的 **to** 可判定此处应填入一个动词的-ing 形式。故选 **contending**“竞争”。注意 **contend** 与 **compete** 区别: 前者强调“斗争, 竞争”, 后者强调“比赛, 竞争”。
- (3) J。所填词位于名词 **buyers** 前, 由此可知此处应填入形容词。文章第一句提及 **the housing market was so competitive**, 由此推知购房者之间的“竞争关系”。故选 **competing**“有竞争的”。
- (4) H。由句子结构可知, 该句缺少谓语动词, 并且为动词的-ed 形式。再依据下文“尽管……, 但是房子仍未售出”可推知。故选 **discount**“打折”。
- (5) G。所填词位于名词 **price** 前, 可推断此处应填入形容词。依据上下文可知, 空格处应填 **original**“原来的”。
- (6) E。空格位于 **mortgage** 和 **rates** 之间, 可以判定此处应填名词。由于这两个词都与贷款相关, 故选 **interest**“利息”。
- (7) F。本句主谓宾完整, 可判定此处应填副词, 只有 A、F 两个选择。再根据上下文可知, 房子数量充足, 故选 **significantly**“相当大地”。
- (8) I。所填词位于 **more** 与 **agreements** 之间, 可判定此处应填形容词或名词。根据 **agreements** 和 **signed** 可判定, 此处应填入 **purchase**“购买”。
- (9) B。所填词位于 **time** 之前, 可知此处应填入形容词。根据下文 **from the day the house was put on the market till it was sold was almost 65 days**, 可知应选 **average**“平均”。
- (10) C。所填词位于 **years** 之前, 可知此处应填入形容词。根据上下文可知, 现在卖房的时间比以前延长了, 故选 **previous**“从前的”。

### ☞ 练习:

#### Passage Four

Although the price of gasoline continues to climb, the automobile remains at the center of American life. In 1980, 82% of 100 miles or more trips were made by people in cars. While traveling by airplanes, trains, and buses accounted for less than 18%.



Americans are 1 to using their cars and they are not likely to change their driving habits. However, America's 2 on the automobile has had serious results, including air pollution and traffic 3.

In Los Angeles, the air is so dirty one day out of every three or four that people with lung and heart problems 4 their lives. Each year, air pollution results in \$ 1.5 to \$ 2.0 billion of damage to human health in Los Angeles alone.

Mayors of big cities and commuters continue to complain about the problem of traffic in 5 areas. New York probably has the worst traffic jams in the country. Over 555,000 vehicles enter midtown Manhattan daily. The city has tried increasing parking fees and tolls to 6 auto commuting, but regular drivers seem 7 to pay the extra cost of their riding habits.

For Americans, the automobile is not a 8. It is a necessity to get to work, to take vacations and to have the kind of privacy not 9 in bus or train. By 10, dirty air and traffic problems seem a small price to pay. The simple fact remains: motorists are just not interested in giving up their cars.

A) urban	F) congestion	K) accustomed
B) discourage	G) risk	L) accused
C) challenge	H) encounter	M) dependence
D) willing	I) likely	N) comparison
E) luxury	J) garbage	O) available

### Passage Five

I have never attended a large company's board meeting in my life, but I feel that the discussion often takes the following lines. The 1 of producing a new—for example—toothpaste would make 80 cents the decent price for it, so we will market it at \$ 1.10. It is not a bad toothpaste (not specially good either, but not bad), and as people like to try new things it will sell well to start with; but the 2 of novelty soon fades, so sales will 3. When that starts to happen, we will reduce the price to \$ 1.05. And we will turn it into a bargain by printing 5 cents OFF all over it, whereupon people will rush to buy it even though it still costs about 31% more than its 4 price.

Sometimes it is not 5 cents OFF but 1 cent OFF. What a shame to advertise 1 cent OFF for your soap or washing powder or dog food or whatever. Even the poorest old-age pensioner ought to regard this as an insult, but he doesn't. A bargain must not be 5. To be offered a "gift" of one cent is like being invited to dinner and offered one



single pea (tastily cooked), and nothing else. Even if it represented a 6 reduction, it would be an insult. Still, people say, one has to have washing powder (or whatever) and one might as well buy it a cent cheaper. When I was a boy in Hungary, a man was 7 of murdering someone for the sake of one pengo (辨戈, 匈牙利以前的货币单位), the equivalent of a shilling, and pleaded 8. The judge shouted 9: "To kill a man for a shilling! What can you say in your 10?" The murderer replied: "A shilling here... a shilling there..." And that's what today's shopper says, too: "A penny here... a penny there..."

- |              |               |              |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) missed    | F) attraction | K) dismissed |
| B) defense   | G) fair       | L) accused   |
| C) real      | H) expense    | M) guilty    |
| D) cost      | I) fall       | N) faulty    |
| E) anxiously | J) angrily    | O) security  |

### Passage Six

Large companies need a way to reach the saving of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller 1, faces practically every company trying to develop new products. There can be little prospect of raising the sum needed from friends, and while banks may agree to provide short-term loan, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a 2 basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to take a share in the business in 3 for a share in future profits. They do this by 4 stocks and shares in the business through the Stock Exchange. By doing so they can even put into circulation the 5 savings of individuals and institutions aboard.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he 6 placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to others.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by us are provided by the government or by 7 authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, etc., this country could not 8. All these require 9 spending on new equipment if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The government and nationalized industries therefore need to borrow money to 10 major capital spending, and they, too, come to the Stock Exchange.

In brief, the Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which the saving can reach those who need financial help.



A) local	F) highly	K) exchange
B) responsible	G) permanent	L) overseas
C) originally	H) securities	M) precaution
D) finance	I) recalling	N) continuous
E) issuing	J) function	O) scale

### 3. 文化教育类(Culture & Education)

#### [例3]

Many of today's college students are suffering from a form of shock.

Lisa is a good example of a student in shock. She is an attractive, intelligent twenty-year-old college 1 at a state university. Now, only three years later, Lisa is miserable. She has 2 her major four times and is forced to hold down two part-time jobs in order to pay her tuition. She suffers from sleeping and eating disorders and has no 3 friend. Sometimes she burst out crying for no 4 reason.

What is happening to Lisa happens to millions of college students each year. As a result, roughly one-quarter of the student population at any time will suffer from 5 of depression. Half of them will experience depression intense enough to call for 6 help. But many of them 7 the idea because they don't want people to think there's something wrong with them.

There are two reasons today's college students are suffering more than in earlier generations. First is a weakening family support 8. Today, with high divorce rate, the traditional family is not always available for support. Another problem is 9 pressure. In the last decade tuition cost rose about sixty-six percent at public colleges and ninety percent at private schools. 10, most students must work at least part-time. It can be depressing to students to be faced with the added tuition costs.

A) social	F) apparent	K) professional
B) switched	G) symptom	L) consequently
C) consistently	H) subsequently	M) financial
D) structure	I) intimate	N) automatic
E) junior	J) decline	O) recalled



## ☞ 答案分析:

- (1) E。分析句子结构可知,此处缺少主语中心词,即名词。依据空格前的 college 及后面的 three years later 可知 Lisa 是大三学生。故选 junior“大三学生”。
- (2) B。分析句子结构可知,此处缺少谓语即动词,并且和 major 搭配使用。故选 switch (major)“换专业”。
- (3) I。由 no 和 friend 可知此处缺少形容词。句中提到“她睡眠和饮食不规则,生活条件差”,由此可知她缺少亲密的朋友。故选 intimate“亲密的”。
- (4) F。由 no 和 reason 可知此处缺少形容词。依据上文提到“她经常莫名哭泣”,故选 apparent“明显的”。
- (5) G。由句子结构可知,此处应填入名词,作 suffer 的宾语。由 depression 可知选 symptom“症状”。
- (6) K。由 help 可知此处应填入形容词修饰 help。根据前文提到的 depression intense enough 可知,她们的精神压抑状况已经相当严重,需要求助于医生,故选 professional“专业的”。
- (7) J。分析句子结构可知,此处缺少谓语即动词原形。由上句 but 和 they don't want... 可知她们拒绝向医生求助。故选 decline“拒绝”。
- (8) D。分析句子结构可知,此处应填入名词。依据上下文,可知此处应填入 structure “结构”。
- (9) M。由空格后的 pressure, 可知此处应填入形容词。根据下文 tuition cost rose 可以推出学生的学费压力很大。故选 financial“财政的”。
- (10) L。本句句子结构完整,因此句首空格应填入副词。选项中只有 C、L 符合题意。由前文提到的学费上涨很多。故选 consequently“从而,因此”。

## ☞ 练习:

## Passage Seven

Visit Cambridge late in the 21st century and you will find it both the same and very different. The colleges will remain a huge 1, bringing together students and researchers from all disciplines and all parts of the world, and 2 a human scale of values within a big university.

Other core values will 3 as well; excellence in teaching and research; a critical temperament that emphasizes rigor and independence of mind; a stress on the 4 between disciplines, on small-group teaching and the centrality of social interaction in education; and a hope that 5 experience of Cambridge will make alumni feel part of the University's extended family for life.

Above everything else will still rise the questioning, tough-minded 6 for learning, for pushing the boundaries of knowledge ever outwards, that has 7 this