

●●● 大学英语高分向导

权威机构 专业品质

外研社

四级真题胜经

总主编：任丽卿 刘雪梅 郝向丽 杨怀恩

主 编：杨晓璐

副主编：王 菁 池丽霞 栗丽娟 李冠杰

外语教学与研究出版社

TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

BEIJING

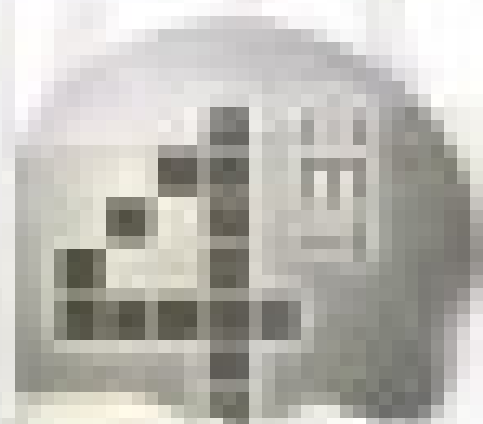
www.100exam.com 100教育考试网

权威机构 专业品质

100教育网

四级真题胜经

2005年12月 2006年6月 2006年12月 2007年6月 2007年12月
2008年6月 2008年12月 2009年6月 2009年12月 2010年6月



100教育网
www.100exam.com

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

四级真题胜经 / 杨晓璐主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2009. 7

(大学英语高分向导 / 任丽卿等主编)

ISBN 978-7-5600-8832-7

I. 四… II. 杨… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 125535 号

你有你“优”——点击你的外语学习方案

www.2u4u.com.cn

阅读、视听、测试、交流
购书享积分, 积分换好书



出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 宋杰青

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京双青印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 17.25

版 次: 2009 年 8 月第 1 版 2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-8832-7

定 价: 26.90 元 (含 MP3 光盘 1 张)

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 188310001

2009 年 6 月大学英语四级真题

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试卷在答题卡 1 上，请在答题卡上作答。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of *Free Admission to Museums*. you should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

Free Admission to Museums

1. 越来越多的博物馆免费开放的目的是什么？
2. 也会带来一些问题
3. 你的看法

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

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

How Do You See Diversity

As a manager, Tiffany is responsible for interviewing applicants for some of the positions with her company. During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact. She was puzzled and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise.

He had a perfect resume and gave good responses to her questions, but the fact that he never looked her in the eye said "untrustworthy," so she decided to offer the job to her second choice.

"It wasn't until I attended a diversity workshop that I realized the person we passed over was the perfect person," Tiffany confesses. What she hadn't known at the time of the interview was that the candidate's "different" behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding. He was an Asian-American raised in a household where respect for those in authority was shown by averting (避开) your eyes.

"I was just thrown off by the lack of eye contact; not realizing it was cultural," Tiffany says. "I missed out, but will not miss that opportunity again."

Many of us have had similar encounters with behaviors we perceive as different. As the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse, it is becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumptions.

Hire Advantage

At a time when hiring qualified people is becoming more difficult, employers who can eliminate invalid biases (偏爱) from the process have a distinct advantage. My company, Mindsets LLC helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots. A real estate recruiter we worked with illustrates the positive difference such training can make.

"During my Mindsets coaching session, I was taught how to recruit a diversified workforce. I recruited people from different cultures and skill sets. The agents were able to utilize their full potential and experiences to build up the company. When the real estate market began to change, it was because we had a diverse agent pool that we were able to stay in the real estate market much longer than others in the same profession."

Blinded by Gender

Dale is an account executive who attended one of my workshops on supervising a diverse workforce. "Through one of the sessions, I discovered my personal bias," he recalls. "I learned I had not been looking at a person as a whole person, and being open to differences." In his case, the blindness was not about culture but rather gender.

"I had a management position open in my department; and the two finalists were a man and a woman. Had I not attended this workshop, I would have automatically assumed the man was the best candidate because the position required quite a bit of extensive travel. My reasoning would have been that even though both candidates were great and could have been successful in the position, I assumed the woman would have wanted to be home with her children and not travel." Dale's assumptions are another example of the well-intentioned but incorrect thinking that limits an organization's ability to tap into the full potential of a diverse workforce.

"I learned from the class that instead of imposing my gender biases into the situation, I needed to present the full range of duties, responsibilities and expectations to all candidates and allow them to make an informed decision." Dale credits the workshop, "because it helped me make decisions based on fairness."

Year of the Know-It-All

Doug is another supervisor who attended one of my workshops. He recalls a major lesson learned from his own employee.

"One of my most embarrassing moments was when I had a Chinese-American employee put in a request to take time off to celebrate Chinese New Year. In my ignorance, I assumed he had his dates wrong, as the first of January had just passed. When I advised him of this, I gave him a long talking-to about turning in requests early with the proper dates.

"He patiently waited, then when I was done, he said he would like Chinese New Year off, not the Western New Year. He explained politely that in his culture the new year did not begin January first, and that Chinese New Year, which is tied to the lunar cycle, is one of the most celebrated holidays on the Chinese calendar. Needless to say, I felt very embarrassed in assuming he had his dates mixed up. But I learned a great deal about assumptions, and that the timing of holidays varies considerably from culture to culture.

"Attending the diversity workshop helped me realize how much I could learn by simply asking questions and creating dialogues with my employees, rather than making assumptions and trying to be a know-it-all," Doug admits. "The biggest thing I took away from the workshop is learning how to be more 'inclusive' to differences."

A Better Bottom Line

An open mind about diversity not only improves organizations internally, it is profitable as well. These comments from a customer service representative show how an inclusive attitude can improve sales. "Most of my customers speak English as a second language. One of the best things my company has done is to contract with a language service that offers translations over the phone. It wasn't until my boss received Mindsets' training that she was able to understand how important inclusiveness was to customer service. As a result, our customer base has increased."

Once we start to see people as individuals and discard the stereotypes, we can move positively toward inclusiveness for everyone. Diversity is about coming together and taking advantage of our differences and similarities. It is about building better communities and organizations that enhance us as individuals and

reinforce our shared humanity.

When we begin to question our assumptions and challenge what we think we have learned from our past, from the media, peers, family, friends, etc, we begin to realize that some of our conclusions are *flawed* (有缺陷的) or contrary to our fundamental values. We need to train ourselves to think differently, shift our mindsets and realize that diversity opens doors for all of us, creating opportunities in organizations and communities that benefit everyone.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

- What bothered Tiffany during an interview with her candidate? A
 - He just wouldn't look her in the eye.
 - He was slow in answering her questions.
 - His resume didn't provide the necessary information.
 - His answers to some of her questions were irrelevant.
- Tiffany's misjudgment about the candidate stemmed from C.
 - racial stereotypes
 - invalid personal bias
 - cultural ignorance
 - emphasis on physical appearance
- What is becoming essential in the course of economic globalization according to the author? B
 - Hiring qualified technical and management personnel.
 - Increasing understanding of people of other cultures.
 - Constantly updating knowledge and equipment.
 - Expanding domestic and international markets.
- What kind of organization is Mindsets LLC? A
 - A real estate agency.
 - A personnel training company.
 - A cultural exchange organization.
 - A hi-tech company.
- After one of the workshops, account executive Dale realized that P.
 - he had hired the wrong person
 - he could have done more for his company
 - he had not managed his workforce well
 - he must get rid of his gender bias
- What did Dale think of Mindsets LLC's workshop? C
 - It was well-intentioned but poorly conducted.
 - It tapped into the executives' full potential.
 - It helped him make fair decisions.
 - It met participants' diverse needs.
- How did Doug, a supervisor, respond to a Chinese-American employee's request for leave? A
 - He told him to get the dates right.
 - He demanded an explanation.
 - He flatly turned it down.
 - He readily approved it.
- Doug felt embarrassed when he realized that his assumption was wrong.
- After attending Mindsets' workshops, the participants came to know the importance of diversity to their business.
- When we view people as individuals and get rid of stereotypes, we can achieve diversity and benefit from the connection between us.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read

the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. A) She enjoys entertaining small children. | B) She expected more people at her party. |
| C) She has always enjoyed great popularity. | D) She threw a surprise party for her friend. |
| 12. A) They feel lucky to live in Florida. | B) They are going to have a holiday. |
| C) They are not used to living in a cold place. | D) They have <u>not</u> booked their air tickets yet. |
| 13. A) He was very courageous. | B) He used to be a firefighter. |
| C) He was pleased to get the medal. | D) He was accused of causing a fire. |
| 14. A) Buy a new washing machine. | B) Make a profitable investment. |
| C) Get parts for the machine from Japan. | D) Have the old washing machine fixed. |
| 15. A) He finds his office much too big for him. | B) He is pleased with his exciting new job. |
| C) He finds the huge workload unbearable. | D) He is not so excited about his new position. |
| 16. A) The man has no idea what the right thing to do is. | B) The man offers to drive the woman to the party. |
| C) The woman doesn't know how to get to the party. | D) The woman is going to hold a big party tomorrow. |
| 17. A) Reviewing a co-authored article. | B) Drawing up a business plan. |
| C) Discussing a term paper. | D) Finalizing a contract. |
| 18. A) She filled in an application form. | B) She had the printer repaired. |
| C) She ordered some paper. | D) She chatted online with a friend. |

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 19. A) He can no longer work at sea. | B) He has not got the expected pension. |
| C) His past life upsets him a good deal. | D) His health is getting worse. |
| 20. A) She has been working at a clinic. | B) She has been seriously ill for years. |
| C) She passed away years ago. | D) She used to work as a model. |
| 21. A) She is kind and generous by nature. | B) She has never got on with her father. |
| C) She is going to take care of her old dad. | D) She has made lots of money as a doctor. |
| 22. A) He dines out with his wife every weekend. | B) He is not quite popular with his patients. |
| C) He does not care about his appearance. | D) He is excellent but looks bad-tempered. |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 23. A) Some of the packs do not contain any manuals. | B) The quality of the goods is not up to the standard. |
| C) Some of the telephone systems don't work properly. | D) The man has sent the order to the woman by mistake. |
| 24. A) Consult her boss about the best solution. | B) Pass the man's order to the right person. |
| C) End a service engineer to do the repairs. | D) Solve the problem at her company's cost. |
| 25. A) Partial. | B) Ideal. |
| C) Temporary. | D) Creative. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) It is a costly hobby. C
C) It is entertaining. D
D) It requires training. B
B) They may catch some disease. E
E) They can harm nearby plants. A
A) Continue the feeding till it gets warm. B
B) Place the food on warmer spots. C
C) Avoid using any contaminated food. D
D) Use prepared food mixtures only.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) He tries to achieve his goal at any cost. B
B) He will lie whenever he wants. C
C) He is able to make up good excuses. D
D) He will betray even his best friends. A
A) She readily forgave him. B
B) She refused to answer his calls. C
C) She made him apologize. D
D) She broke up with him. A
A) Move furniture for him. B
B) Help clean his apartment. C
C) Buy him a new set of tires. D
D) Lend him his batteries.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) It's hard for them to get along with other kids. B
B) Their parents put too much pressure on them. C
C) The atmosphere they live in is rather unreal. D
D) They have to live in the shadow of their parents. A
A) He always boasts about his rich father. B
B) He will grow up to be good for nothing. C
C) He is too young to manage his inherited property. D
D) He has too much to know the value of things. A
A) She has no time to do it herself. B
B) She wants to show off her wealth. C
C) She has no experience in raising children. D
D) She wants Amanda to get professional care. A
A) The attention the media focuses on them. B
B) The worship of money, beauty and pleasure. C
C) The pursuing of perfection in performance. D
D) The lifestyle depicted in Hollywood movies.

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。

Around 120 years ago, Ebbinghaus began his study of memory. He (36) concentrated on studying how quickly the human mind can remember (37) information. One result of his research is known as the total time hypothesis (假设), which simply means the amount you learn (38) depends on the time you spend trying to learn it. This can be taken as our first rule of learning.

Although it is usually true that studying for four hours is better than studying for one, there is still the question of how we should use the four hours. For example, is it better to study for four hours (39) at once or to study for

one hour a day for four days in a (40) hour? The answer, as you may have (41) known, is that it is better to spread out the study times. This (42) phenomenon, through which we can learn more (43) efficiently by dividing our practice time, is known as the distribution of practice/effect. Thus, (44) we can better study efficiently.

But we're not finished yet. We haven't considered how we should study over very short periods of time. (45) Let's see - you are trying to study English now. Should you look at the same word in rapid succession, or look at the word and then have some delay before you look at it again?

(46) My answer is you're better.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Every year in the first week of my English class, some students inform me that writing is too hard. They never write, unless assignments 47 it. They find the writing process 48 and difficult.

How awful to be able to speak in a language but not to write in it— 49 English, with its rich vocabulary. Being able to speak but not write is like living in an 50 mansion (豪宅) and never leaving one small room. When I meet students who think they can't write, I know as a teacher my 51 is to show them the rest of the rooms. My task is to build fluency while providing the opportunity inherent in any writing activity to 52 the moral and emotional development of my students. One great way to do this is by having students write in a journal in class every day.

Writing ability is like strength training. Writing needs to be done 53 just like exercise; just as muscles grow stronger with exercise, writing skills improve quickly with writing practice. I often see a rise in student confidence and 54 after only a few weeks of journal writing.

Expressing oneself in writing is one of the most important skills I teach to strengthen the whole student. When my students practice journal writing, they are practicing for their future academic, political, and 55 lives. They build skills so that some day they might write a great novel, a piece of sorely needed legislation, or the perfect love letter. Every day that they write in their journals puts them a step 56 to fluency, eloquence (雄辩), and command of language.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) closer <u>更近</u> | D) enhance <u>提高</u> | G) hinder <u>阻碍</u> | J) performance <u>表现</u> | M) require <u>要求</u> |
| B) daily <u>每天</u> | E) enormous <u>巨大的</u> | H) mission <u>使命</u> | K) profession <u>职业</u> | N) sensitive <u>敏感的</u> |
| C) emotional <u>情感的</u> | F) especially <u>特别</u> | I) painful <u>痛苦的</u> | L) remarkably <u>显著地</u> | O) urge <u>催促</u> |

Section B

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

choice and mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the center.

Passage one

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Scientists have devised a way to determine roughly where a person has lived using a *strand* (缕) of hair, a technique that could help track the movements of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.

The method relies on measuring how chemical variations in drinking water show up in people's hair.

"You're what you eat and drink, and that's recorded in you hair," said Thure Cerling, a geologist at the University of Utah.

While U.S. diet is relatively identical, water supplies vary. The differences result from weather patterns. The chemical composition of rainfall changes slightly as rain clouds move.

Most hydrogen and oxygen atoms in water are stable, but traces of both elements are also present as heavier *isotopes* (同位素). The heaviest rain falls first. As a result, storms that form over the Pacific deliver heavier water to California than to Utah.

Similar patterns exist throughout the U.S. By measuring the proportion of heavier hydrogen and oxygen isotopes along a strand of hair, scientists can construct a geographic timeline. Each inch of hair corresponds to about two months.

Cerling's team collected tap water samples from 600 cities and constructed a map of the regional differences. They checked the accuracy of the map by testing 200 hair samples collected from 65 barber shops.

They were able to accurately place the hair samples in broad regions roughly corresponding to the movement of rain systems.

"It's not good for *pinpointing* (精确定位)," Cerling said. "It's good for eliminating many possibilities."

Todd Park, a local detective, said the method has helped him learn more about an unidentified woman whose skeleton was found near Great Salt Lake.

The woman was 5 feet tall. Police recovered 26 bones, a T-shirt and several strands of hair.

When Park heard about the research, he gave the hair samples to the researchers. Chemical testing showed that over the two years before her death, she moved about every two months.

She stayed in the Northwest, although the test could not be more specific than somewhere between eastern Oregon and western Wyoming.

"It's still a substantial area," Park said. "But it narrows it way down for me."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. What is the scientists' new discovery?

- A) One's hair growth has to do with the amount of water they drink.
- B) A person's hair may reveal where they have lived.
- C) Hair analysis accurately identifies criminal suspects.
- D) The chemical composition of hair varies from person to person.

58. What does the author mean by "You're what you eat and drink" (Line 1, Para.3)?

- A) Food and drink affect one's personality development.
- B) Food and drink preferences vary with individuals.
- C) Food and drink leave traces in one's body tissues.
- D) Food and drink are indispensable to one's existence.

59. What is said about the rainfall in America's West?

- A) There is much more rainfall in California than in Utah.

- B) The water it delivers becomes lighter when it moves inland.
 C) Its chemical composition is less stable than in other areas.
 D) It gathers more light isotopes as it moves eastward.
60. What did Cerling's team produce in their research?
 A) A map showing the regional differences of tap water.
 B) A collection of hair samples from various barber shops.
 C) A method to measure the amount of water in human hair.
 D) A chart illustrating the movement of the rain system.
61. What is the practical value of Cerling's research?
 A) It helps analyze the quality of water in different regions.
 B) It helps the police determine where a crime is committed.
 C) It helps the police narrow down possibilities in detective work.
 D) It helps identify the drinking habits of the person under investigation.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

The January fashion show, called FutureFashion, exemplified how far green design has come. Organized by the New York-based nonprofit Earth Pledge, the show inspired many top designers to work with sustainable fabrics for the first time. Several have since made pledges to include organic fabrics in their lines.

The designers who undertake green fashion still face many challenges. Scott Hahn, cofounder with Gregory of Rogan and Loomstate, which uses all-organic cotton, says high-quality sustainable materials can still be tough to find. "Most designers with existing labels are finding there aren't comparable fabrics that can just replace what you're doing and what your customers are used to," he says. For example, organic cotton and non-organic cotton are virtually indistinguishable once woven into a dress. But some popular synthetics, like stretch nylon, still have few eco-friendly equivalents.

Those who do make the switch are finding they have more support. Last year, the influential trade show Designers & Agents stopped charging its participation fee for young green entrepreneurs (企业家) who attend its two springtime shows in Los Angeles and New York and gave special recognition to designers whose collections are at least 25% sustainable. It now counts more than 50 green designers, up from fewer than a dozen two years ago. This week Wal-Mart is set to announce a major initiative aimed at helping cotton farmers go organic: it will buy transitional (过渡型的) cotton at higher prices, thus helping to expand the supply of a key sustainable material. "Mainstream is about to occur," says Hahn.

Some analysts (分析师) are less sure. Among consumers, only 18% are even aware that eco-fashion exists, up from 6% four years ago. Natalie Hormilla, a fashion writer, is an example of the unconverted consumer. When asked if she owned any sustainable clothes, she replied: "Not that I'm aware of." Like most consumers, she finds little time to shop, and when she does, she's on the hunt for "cute stuff that isn't too expensive." By her own admission, green just isn't yet on her mind. But—thanks to the combined efforts of designers, retailers and suppliers—one day it will be.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. What is said about FutureFashion?
 A) It inspired many leading designers to start going green.
 B) It showed that designers using organic fabrics would go far.
 C) It served as an example of how fashion shows should be organized.

- D) It convinced the public that fashionable clothes should be made durable.
63. According to Scott Hahn, one big challenge to designers who will go organic is that D.
- A) much more time is needed to finish a dress using sustainable materials
B) they have to create new brands for clothes made of organic materials
C) customers have difficulty telling organic from non-organic materials
D) quality organic replacements for synthetics are not readily available
64. We learn from Paragraph 3 that designers who undertake green fashion D.
- A) can attend various trade shows free
B) are readily recognized by the fashion world
C) can buy organic cotton at favorable prices
D) are gaining more and more support
65. What is Natalie Hormilla's attitude toward ecofashion?
- A) She doesn't seem to care about it.
B) She doesn't think it is sustainable.
C) She is doubtful of its practical value.
D) She is very much opposed to the idea.
66. What does the author think of green fashion?
- A) Green products will soon go mainstream.
B) It has a very promising future.
C) Consumers have the final say.
D) It will appeal more to young people.

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Kimiyuki Suda should be a perfect customer for Japan's car-makers. He's a young, successful executive at an Internet-services company in Tokyo and has plenty of disposable 67. He used to own Toyota's Hilux Surf,

a sport utility vehicle. But now he uses 68 subways and trains. "It's not inconvenient at all," he says. 69, "having a car is so 20th century."

Suda reflects a worrisome 70 in Japan; the automobile is losing its emotional appeal, 71 among the young, who prefer to spend their money on the latest electronic devices. 72 mini-cars and luxury foreign

brands are still popular, everything in between is 73.

Last year, sales fell 6.7 percent, 7.6 percent 74 you don't count the mini-car market. There have been 75 one-year drops in other nations: sales in Germany fell 9 percent in 2007 76 a tax increase. But experts say

67. A) profit 利润
C) income 收入
B) payment 付款
D) budget 预算
68. A) mostly
C) occasionally
B) partially
D) rarely
69. A) Therefore
C) Otherwise
B) Besides
D) Consequently
70. A) drift 漂移
C) current 潮流
B) tide 潮汐
D) trend 趋势
71. A) remarkably 显著地
C) specially 特别地
B) essentially 本质上
D) particularly 特别地
72. A) While
C) When
B) Because
D) Since
73. A) surging 激增
C) slipping 下滑
B) stretching 延伸
D) shaking 动摇
74. A) unless 除非
C) as 因为
B) if 如果
D) after 之后
75. A) lower 更低
C) broader 更宽
B) slighter 更轻微
D) larger 更大
76. A) liable to 易于
C) thanks to 由于
B) in terms of 在...方面
D) in view of 鉴于

Japan is 77 in that sales have been decreasing steadily 78 time. Since 1990, yearly new-car sales have fallen from 7.8 million to 5.4 million units in 2007.

Alarmed by this state of 79, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) 80 a comprehensive study of the market in 2006. It found that a 81 wealth gap, *demographic* (人口结构的) changes and 82 lack of interest in cars led Japanese to hold their 83 longer, replace their cars with smaller ones 84 give up car ownership altogether.

JAMA 85 a further sales decline of 1.2 percent this year. Some experts believe that if the trend continues for much longer, further *consolidation* (合并) in the automotive sector is 86.

77. A) unique B) similar
C) mysterious D) strange
78. A) over B) against
C) on D) behind
79. A) mess B) boom
C) growth D) decay
80. A) proceeded B) relieved
C) launched D) revised
81. A) quickening B) widening
C) strengthening D) lengthening
82. A) average B) massive
C) abundant D) general
83. A) labels B) cycles
C) vehicles D) devices
84. A) or B) until
C) but D) then
85. A) concludes B) predicts
C) reckons D) prescribes
86. A) distant B) likely
C) temporary D) immediate

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on *Answer Sheet 2*.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答，只需写出译文部分。

87. Soon after he transferred to the new school, Ali found that he had difficulty in catching up with (很难跟上班里的同学) in math and English.
88. If she had returned an hour earlier, Mary wouldn't have been caught by the rain (就不会被大雨淋了).
89. It is said that those who are stressed or working overtime are more likely to gain weight (更有可能增加体重).
90. What many people don't realize (很多人所没有意识到的) is that Simon is a lover of sports, and football in particular.
91. The study shows that the poor functioning of the human body is closely related to lack of exercise (与缺乏锻炼密切相关).

2009 年 6 月大学英语四级真题参考答案速查

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1.	A	2.	C	3.	B	4.	B	5.	D	6.	C	7.	A
----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---

8. embarrassed 9. inclusiveness 10. differences and similarities

Part III Listening Comprehension

11.	C	12.	B	13.	A	14.	A	15.	D
16.	B	17.	A	18.	C	19.	A	20.	C
21.	B	22.	D	23.	A	24.	D	25.	B
26.	C	27.	B	28.	A	29.	B	30.	C
31.	A	32.	C	33.	D	34.	A	35.	B

36. concentrated 37. information 38. depends 39. straight
 40. row 41. suspected 42. phenomenon 43. efficiently
 44. our second rule of learning is this: It is better to study fairly briefly but often
 45. Let's say you are trying to learn some new and rather difficult English vocabulary using a stack of cards
 46. The answer is it is better to space out the presentation of the word you are to learn

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

47.	M	48.	I	49.	F	50.	E	51.	H
52.	D	53.	B	54.	J	55.	C	56.	A
57.	B	58.	C	59.	B	60.	A	61.	C
62.	A	63.	D	64.	D	65.	A	66.	B

Part V Cloze

67.	C	68.	A	69.	B	70.	D	71.	D
72.	A	73.	C	74.	B	75.	D	76.	C
77.	A	78.	A	79.	D	80.	C	81.	B
82.	D	83.	C	84.	A	85.	B	86.	B

Part VI Translation

87. difficulty (in) catching up with his classmates
 88. wouldn't have been caught by the rain
 89. more likely to put on weight
 90. What many people don't realize
 91. closely relative to the lack of exercise

2009 年 6 月大学英语四级真题解析

Part I Writing

构思
点拨
→

本次四级考试作文题目与 2005 年 12 月四级考试的作文题目“大学校园能否向游人开放”类似，属于社会热点类型的题目。文章基本上属于“现象描述 + 问题阐释 + 个人观点”的传统三段式段落结构，总体难度不是很大。

第一段可对越来越多的博物馆向公众免费开放这个现象进行描述，并指明其目的。免费开放博物馆的目的可以说是为了普及传统文化、历史知识等。第二段可列举两三个负面影响和产生的问题，比如游人过多会在一定程度上影响博物馆内文物的保存，造成博物馆运营成本和开支的增加等。最后一段谈自己的看法，比如赞成博物馆免费开放，但为了避免一些问题的出现，应该对博物馆的管理制定更严格的规章制度，对游人进行相关的教育等。

模板
共享
→

The dawn of the new era has witnessed the increasing popularity of.../ Recently, museums in mounting numbers become admission-free to the public both at home and abroad. The purpose of this practice is to...

Of course, as is known to all, everything has both bright and dark sides. / Although free admission to museums enjoys distinct advantages, it also brings harmful effects. / Some people hold the opinion that...

It is my view that free admission to museums is... / As far as I am concerned...

妙
文
赏析
→

Free Admission to Museums

Nowadays, an increasing number of museums are open to the public free of charge because the government has **attached greater importance to the popularization of culture**. Free admission to museums will provide more opportunities for citizens to **explore the rich history of mankind and get access to knowledge**.

→ 用 attach importance to (重视) 引出政府免费开放博物馆的目的
→ popularization of culture 文化的普及
→ 用 explore 和 get access to 点出博物馆开放的目的

However, free admission might lead to some problems as well. First and foremost, it becomes a huge economic burden for the government to **run these museums** without any profits from visitors. The second obvious problem is that this practice attracts too many visitors. Some valuable treasures which used to be **well-preserved** in the museums may be damaged or destroyed consciously or unconsciously by the crowd.

→ run these museums 运营这些博物馆

→ well-preserved 保存完好的

In my opinion, the advantages of free admission **outweigh** its disadvantages. It is a good policy and brings much convenience to the public, but we should also **take every possible measure** to protect the cultural treasures and maintain the proper order of the museums.

→ 用 outweigh 来表示有利因素比不利因素多，使句式富于变化
→ take every possible measure 采取一切措施

The sporting spirit

Nearly all the sports practiced nowadays are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you **do your utmost** to win. On the village green, where you **pick up sides** and no feeling of local patriotism is involved, it is possible to **play simply for the fun and exercise**; but as soon as the question of prestige arises, as soon as you feel that you and some larger unit will be disgraced if you lose, the most savage combative instincts are aroused. Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. **At the international level**, sport is frankly mimic warfare. **But the significant thing is not** the behavior of the players **but** the attitude of the spectators: and, behind the spectators, of the nations who work themselves into furies over these absurd contests, and seriously believe—at any rate for short periods—that running, jumping and kicking a ball are tests of **national virtue**.

运动精神

现在开展的体育运动几乎都是竞争性的。参加比赛就是为了取胜, 如果不拚命去赢, 比赛就没有什么意义了。在乡间的草坪上, 当你随意组成两个队, 并且不涉及任何地方情绪时, 那才可能是单纯为了娱乐和锻炼而进行比赛。但是一旦涉及到荣誉问题, 一旦你想到你和某一团体会因为你输而丢脸时, 最野蛮的争斗天性便会激发起来。即使是仅仅参加过学校足球赛的人也有这种体会。在国际比赛中, 坦白地说体育是一场模拟战争。但是, 要紧的还不是运动员的行为, 而是观众的态度, 以及观众身后各个国家的态度。面对着这些荒唐的比赛, 参赛的各个国家会如痴如狂, 甚至煞有介事地相信——至少在短期内如此——跑跑、跳跳、踢踢球是对一个民族品德的检验。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

→ **文章概要** 在经济全球化的背景下, 职场交往中需要了解和尊重其他文化的差异。文中通过多个实例介绍了在职场中忽视文化差异而造成的错误, 并且介绍了 Mindsets LLC 公司——一个专门提供这方面培训的公司。

- 1 → **原来如此** 题干问在一次与应聘者的面试中困扰 Tiffany 的是什么。通过题干中的关键词定位于第一段第二句: During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact. She was puzzled and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise. 说明那个应聘者的眼神一直不和她有直接的交流, 这一点让她很迷惑也很失望, 因为她喜欢的是能够直接和她有眼神交流的员工。因此答案为 A。

→ **技巧点津** 根据题干中的人名 Tiffany 以及关键词 interview 定位于原文第一段。

- 2 → **原来如此** 题干问 Tiffany 对那位应聘者的错误判断来自于什么。根据题干中的关键词定位于第三段第二句: What she hadn't known at the time of the interview was that the candidate's "different" behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding. 说明 Tiffany 当时并不知道那个应聘者在她眼中的“与众不同”行为其实只是一种文化误解, 因此选 C, 即 Tiffany 忽略了文化差异的存在。

→ **技巧点津** 本题是上题的延续, 因为题干中提到了 Tiffany 对那位应聘者的错误判断, 由此可以判断本题的答案和上题的段落衔接比较紧。再根据人名 Tiffany 以及关键词 candidate 可以比较容易地进行定位。

- 3 → **原来如此** 题干问根据作者的观点, 在经济全球化的过程中什么正在变得越来越重要。根据题干中的关键词定位于第五段: As the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse,

it is becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumptions. 表明作者认为在世界变得越来越小, 我们的工作场所变得越来越多样化的今天, 多理解别人, 重新审视我们自身的一些错误臆断正在变得越来越重要。因此选 B。

→ **技巧点津** 通过关键词 essential 定位于第五段。

- 4 → **原来如此** 题干问 Mindsets LLC 是一家什么样的公司。根据题干中的关键词定位于第一个小标题下的第一段: My company, Mindsets LLC, helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots. A real estate recruiter we worked with illustrates the positive difference such training can make. 说明 Mindsets LLC 能够帮助公司和个人看到他们自身的盲点。而由下一句的 training 一词可以判断这是一个提供培训的公司。因此 B 正确。

→ **技巧点津** 通过题干中的关键词 Mindsets LLC 定位于原文第一个小标题第一段。

- 5 → **原来如此** 题干问在一次研讨会之后, 财务经理 Dale 意识到了什么。根据题干中的关键词定位于第二个小标题下的第一段: Dale is an account executive who attended one of my workshops on supervising a diverse workforce. "Through one of the sessions, I discovered my personal bias," he recalls. 说明 Dale 在参加了一次研讨会之后发现自己对员工有个人偏见。而由上下文可以判段这种偏见是指他对员工的性别偏见, 所以答案为 D。

→ **技巧点津** 通过关键词 Dale 定位于第二个小标题。另外注意题干中的 workshop 和原文的 session 为近义词, 意为“研讨会, 讲习会”。

- 6 → **原来如此** 题干问 Dale 认为 Mindsets LLC 公司的研讨会怎么样。根据题干中的关键词定位原文第二个小标题下第三段: Dale credits the workshop, "because it helped me make decisions based on fairness." 表明 Dale 赞扬了 Mindsets LLC 公司, 认为通过学习他能够公正地作出决定了。因此答案为 C。

→ **技巧点津** 根据题干中的关键词 Dale 和 Mindsets LLC 定位于第二个小标题。关键词 Dale 在这一部分的三段中都有出现, 但是我们可以通过快速浏览主题句的方法判断, 第三段提到了 Dale 对 Mindsets LLC 的评价。

- 7 → **原来如此** 题干问主管 Doug 是如何回应美籍华人员工的请假申请的。根据题干中的关键词定位于第三个小标题下的第二段: In my ignorance, I assumed he had his dates wrong, as the first of January had just passed. When I advised him of this, I gave him a long talking-to about turning in requests early with the proper dates. 表明他由于忽略了文化差异, 以为这个美籍华人的请假日期错了, 因为 1 月 1 日已经过了。所以他回复那个员工, 要他选择正确的时间提前递交申请。由此可知正确答案为 A。

→ **技巧点津** 根据题干中的关键词 Doug 和 Chinese-American employee 定位于第三个小标题。

- 8 → **原来如此** 根据第三个小标题的第三段: Needless to say, I felt very embarrassed in assuming he had his dates mixed up. 由此可知答案为 embarrassed。

→ **技巧点津** 本题在解答第七题的过程中基本上就可以做出了。根据关键词 Doug 可以推断本题答案可以在第三个小标题下查找。

- 9 → **原来如此** 根据题干定位最后一个小标题的第一段: It wasn't until my boss received Mindsets' training that she was able to understand how important inclusiveness was to customer service. As a result, our customer base has increased. 由此可知答案为 inclusiveness。