

A Good Company on the Road To the Shortest Cut

周计划:

拿下英语考试



Week Plan

Ace the English Test

主 编 © 索玉柱 赵 娜 张晓燕

710分 大学英语四级考试:

综合复习指南

Get 710 for CET-4

A Comprehensive Review Guide



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

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前言

大学英语四级考试是在教育部高等教育司的主持和领导下，由全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会设计和开发，并与教育部考试中心共同实施的一项大规模标准化考试。大学英语四级考试每年举行两次，考试对象为修完大学英语相应阶段课程的在校大学生。大学英语考试已经得到社会的承认，是全球参考人数最多的单次考试，目前已经成为各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一，产生了一定的社会效益。

改革后的大学英语四级考试题型变化很大，题目难度也相应地增加，对考生的综合应试能力提出了更高的要求。正因为如此，许多考生感到很困惑和茫然，不知所措，不知道如何利用现有的真题进行复习。为了让广大考生熟悉新题型的特点和试卷结构，掌握答题技巧和命题特征以提高应试成绩，我们组织了具有多年命题研究、评卷和阅卷经验的专家和教授，倾力奉献了这本《710分大学英语四级考试：综合复习指南》。

本书是专为英语学习者编写的辅导用书，包括了阅读、完型填空、改错、汉译英、写作和听力这几个方面。每部分都详细而明确地制定出每周的英语学习计划，再以日为单位，帮助学习者循序渐进地掌握各种英语技能。与同类的其他英语辅导书相比，本书的不同之处是改变了以往传统的英语学习模式，将英语学习的各项计划按照“周”和“日”进行了科学的时间安排，使学习者对每天的学习目标都非常明确，并富有效率地提升英语的各项技能。书中每“日”的学习中贯穿了详细的讲解，在一“周”学习完毕再辅以学习成果检验，真正做到学以致用。

《710分大学英语四级考试：综合复习指南》这本书的特色如下：

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本丛书的作者长期从事大学英语四级考试命题、阅卷与辅导，对大学英语四级考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本书具有极高的权威性。

二、鲜明的创新特色，编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本书全面吸收了同类图书的优点，结合作者丰富的辅导经验，博采众长、推陈出新，使书的结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。本书严格按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求组织编写，覆盖全部考试大纲的要点和考试项目，遵循技巧讲解与训练相结合的原则，分析各种题型的命题趋势和走向。本书为考生提供了大学英语四级考试所必需的英语知识，以及如何提高英语应试能力、如何掌握和应用科学的解题思路方法、如何强化实践、如何提高成绩等的方法。从而帮助考生增强应试信心，获取高分成绩。

三、技巧实用，志在高分

本书以重点、难点和疑点为依据，难易结合，习题与考试真题相当，系统而全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行考查。通过自测习题的检验，考生可以牢固掌握阅读、完型填空、改错、汉译英、写作和听力各个方面的相关内容，融会贯通、举一反三，为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

实践证明，一套好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本书以大学英语四级考试专家



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组深厚积累的辅导经验，凭借在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神，向广大考生奉献这套英语辅导丛书，希望考生在考试中能蟾宫折桂，夺得高分！

由于时间仓促，错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2013 年 2 月



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第一部分

阅 读







一、阅读题型简介

根据《大学英语课程教学要求》，大学阶段的英语教学要求分为三个层次，即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。三个层次对阅读理解能力要求分别如下：

【一般要求】能基本读懂一般性题材的英文文章，阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词；在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低材料时，阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词；能基本读懂国内英文报刊，掌握中心意思，理解主要事实和有关细节；能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料；能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法。

【较高要求】能基本读懂英语国家大众性报纸杂志一般性题材的文章，阅读速度为每分钟 80 词；在快速阅读篇幅较长的材料时，阅读速度达到每分钟 120 词，能就阅读材料进行略读或寻读；能够基本读懂自己专业方面的综述性文献，并能正确理解中心大意，抓住主要事实和有关细节。

【更高要求】能读懂有一定难度的文章并理解其意义，借助词典能阅读英语原版书籍和英语国家报纸杂志上的文章，能比较顺利地阅读与自己专业有关的综述性文献。

根据最新修订的《大学英语四级考试大纲》，阅读理解部分包括仔细阅读(Reading in Depth)和快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning)，测试学生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力；所占分值比例为 35%，其中仔细阅读部分 25%，快速阅读部分 10%，考试时间为 40 分钟。

仔细阅读部分要求考生阅读三篇短文。两篇为多项选择题的短文理解测试，每篇长度为 300~350 词；一篇为选词填空(Banked Cloze)或简答题(Short Answer Questions)。选词填空篇章长度为 200~250 词，简答题篇章长度为 300~350 词。仔细阅读部分测试考生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力，包括理解主旨大意和抓住重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词义等。多项选择题型的短文后有若干问题，考生根据对文章的理解，从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案。选词填空测试考生对篇章语境中的词汇理解和运用能力，要求考生阅读一篇删去若干词汇的短文，然后从所给的选项中选择正确的词汇填空，使短文复原。简答题的篇章后有若干问题，要求考生根据对文章的理解用最简短的表述(少于 10 个词)回答问题或完成句子。

快速阅读部分采用 1~2 篇较长篇幅的文章或多篇短文，总长度约为 1000 词。要求考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息。略读考查学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力，阅读速度约每分钟 100 词。查读考查学生利用各种提示，如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等，快速查找特定信息的能力。



二、历年真题精选

(2012 年 12 月试题)

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

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.



The Magician

The revolution that Steve Jobs led is only just beginning.

When it came to putting on a show, nobody else in the computer industry, or any other industry for that matter, could match Steve Jobs. His product launches, at which he would stand alone on a black stage and produce as if by magic an “incredible” new electronic *gadget* (小器具) in front of an amazed crowd, were the performances of a master showman. All computers do is fetch and work with numbers, he once explained, but do it fast enough and “the results appear to be magic”. Mr. Jobs, who died recently aged 56, spent his life packaging that magic into elegantly designed, easy-to-use products.

The reaction to his death, with people leaving candles and flowers outside Apple stores and politicians singing praises on the Internet, is proof that Mr. Jobs had become something much more significant than just a clever money-maker. He stood out in three ways—as a technologist, as a *corporate* (公司的) leader and as somebody who was able to make people love what had previously been impersonal, functional gadgets. Strangely, it is this last quality that may have the deepest effect on the way people live. The era of personal technology is in many ways just beginning.

As a technologist, Mr. Jobs was different because he was not an engineer—and that was his great strength. Instead he was keenly interested in product design and *aesthetics* (美学), and in making advanced technology simple to use. He repeatedly took an existing but half-formed idea—the mouse-driven computer, the digital music player, the smart phone, the *tablet computer* (平板电脑)—and showed the rest of the industry how to do it properly. Rival firms competed with each other to follow where he led. In the process he brought about great changes in computing, music, telecoms and the news business that were painful for existing firms but welcomed by millions of consumers.

Within the wider business world, a man who liked to see himself as a *hippy* (嬉皮士), permanently in revolt against big companies, ended up being hailed by many of those corporate giants as one of the greatest chief executives of his time. That was partly due to his talents: showmanship, strategic vision, an astonishing attention to detail and a dictatorial management style which many bosses must have envied. But most of all it was the extraordinary *trajectory* (轨迹) of his life. His fall from grace in the 1980s, followed by his return to Apple in 1996 after a period in the wilderness, is an inspiration to any businessperson whose career has taken a turn for the worse. The way in which Mr. Jobs revived the failing company he had co-founded and turned it into the world’s biggest tech firm (bigger even than Bill Gates’s Microsoft, the company that had outsmarted Apple so dramatically in the 1980s), sounds like something from a Hollywood movie.

But what was perhaps most astonishing about Mr. Jobs was the absolute loyalty he managed to inspire in customers. Many Apple users feel themselves to be part of a community, with Mr. Jobs as its leader. And there was indeed a personal link. Apple’s products were designed to accord with the boss’s tastes and to meet his extremely high standards. Every iPhone or MacBook has his fingerprints all over it. His great achievement was to combine an emotional spark with computer technology, and make the resulting product feel personal. And that is what put Mr. Jobs on the right side of history, as technological *innovation* (创新) has moved into consumer electronics over the past decade.

As our special report in this issue (printed before Mr. Jobs’s death) explains, innovation used to spill over from military and corporate laboratories to the consumer market, but lately this process has gone into reverse. Many people’s homes now have more powerful, and more flexible devices than their offices do; consumer gadgets and online services are smarter and easier to use than most companies’ systems. Familiar consumer products are being adopted by businesses, government and the armed forces. Companies are employing in-house versions of Facebook and creating their own “app stores” to deliver software to employees. Doctors use tablet computers for their work in hospitals. Meanwhile, the number of consumers hungry for such gadgets continues to swell. Apple’s products are



now being snapped up in Delhi and Dalian just as in Dublin and Dallas.

Mr. Jobs had a reputation as a control *freak* (怪人), and his critics complained that the products and systems he designed were closed and inflexible, in the name of greater ease of use. Yet he also empowered millions of people by giving them access to cutting-edge technology. His insistence on putting users first, and focusing on elegance and simplicity, has become deep-rooted in his own company, and is spreading to rival firms too. It is no longer just at Apple that designers ask: “What would Steve Jobs do?”

The gap between Apple and other tech firms is now likely to narrow. This week’s announcement of a new iPhone by a management team led by Tim Cook, who replaced Mr. Jobs as chief executive in August, was generally regarded as competent but uninspiring. Without Mr. Jobs to shower his star dust on the event, it felt like just another product launch from just another technology firm. At the recent unveiling of a tablet computer by Jeff Bezos of Amazon, whose company is doing the best job of following Apple’s lead in combining hardware, software, content and services in an easy-to-use bundle, there were several attacks at Apple. But by doing his best to imitate Mr. Jobs, Mr. Bezos also *flattered* (抬举) him. With Mr. Jobs gone, Apple is just one of many technology firms trying to arouse his uncontrollable spirit in new products.

Mr. Jobs was said by an engineer in the early years of Apple to emit a “reality *distortion* (扭曲) field”, such were his powers of persuasion. But in the end he created a reality of his own, channeling the magic of computing into products that reshaped entire industries. The man who said in his youth that he wanted to “put a ding in the universe” did just that.

- We learn from the first paragraph that nobody could match Steve Jobs in _____.
A) intelligence B) showmanship C) magic power D) persuasion skills
- What did Steve Jobs do that most deeply affected people’s way of life?
A) He invented lots of functional gadgets.
B) He kept improving computer technology.
C) He started the era of personal technology.
D) He established a new style of leadership.
- Where did Mr. Jobs’ great strength lie?
A) His profound insight about consumers’ needs in general.
B) His keen interest in designing elegant and user-friendly gadgets.
C) His firm determination to win in the competition against his rivals.
D) His rich knowledge as a computer scientist and electronic engineer.
- Many corporate giants saw Steve Jobs as _____.
A) one of the greatest chief executives of his time
B) a dictator in the contemporary business world
C) an unbeatable rival in the computer industry
D) the most admirable hippy in today’s world
- For those who have suffered failures in business, Steve Jobs’ life experience serves as _____.
A) a symbol B) a standard C) an ideal D) an inspiration
- What was the most astonishing part of Mr Jobs’s success?
A) He turned a failing company into a profitable business.
B) He set up personal links with many of his customers.
C) He commanded absolute loyalty from Apple users.
D) He left his fingerprints all over Apple products.
- What is mentioned in this issue’s special report about innovation nowadays?



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- A) It benefits civilians more than the military. B) New products are first used in the military.
C) Many new ideas first appear on the internet. D) It originates in the consumer market.
8. In spite of the user-friendliness of Apple products, critics complained that they were _____.
9. Amazon, by having hardware, software, content and services _____ in an easy-to-use bundle, did the best job in following Apple's lead.
10. By channelling the magic of computing into products, Steve Jobs had succeeded in _____.

【答案及详解】

1. 【答案】B

【解析】由题干可以定位到原文第一句话：“When it came to putting on a show, nobody else in the computer industry, or any other industry for that matter, could match Steve Jobs.”从 putting on a show 可以推出本题答案为 showmanship。所以，答案是 B)。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】由题干可以定位到原文中第二段第二句：“He stood out in three ways—as a technologist, as a corporate leader and as somebody who was able to make people love what had previously been impersonal, functional gadgets. Strangely, it is this last quality that may have the deepest effect on the way people live.”此句提到了乔布斯突出的三个方面，第三句话明确指出最后一个方面，也就是他在 functional gadgets 上的贡献对人们的生活影响最大。所以，答案是 A)。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】由题干可以定位到原文第三段第一句和第二句：“As a technologist, Mr. Jobs was different because he was not an engineer—and that was his great strength. Instead he was obsessed with product design and aesthetics, and with making advanced technology simple to use.”此句讲到乔布斯痴迷于产品的设计和美学以及创造简单易用的高科技产品。所以，答案是 B)。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】由题干可以定位到原文第四段第一句话的后半句：“...many of those corporate giants as one of the greatest chief executives of his time.”所以，答案是 A)。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】由题干可以定位到原文第四段第四句话：“His fall from grace in the 1980s, followed by his return to Apple in 1996 after a period in the wilderness, is an inspiration to any businessperson whose career has taken a turn for the worse.”由关键词 an inspiration to any businessperson 可以推出答案选 D)。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】由关键词 most astonishing 定位到第五段第一句话：“But what was perhaps most astonishing about Mr. Jobs was the absolute loyalty he managed to inspire in customers.”由此可知，乔布斯成功最令人震惊的地方在于他获得了苹果用户的绝对忠诚。所以，答案是 C)。

7. 【答案】D

【解析】由关键词 special report 定位到第六段第一句和第二句：“As our special report in this week's issue (printed before Mr. Jobs's death) explains, innovation used to spill over from military and corporate laboratories to the consumer market, but lately this process has gone into reverse. Many people's homes now have more powerful, and more flexible devices than their offices do; consumer gadgets and online services are smarter and easier to use than most companies' systems.”由此看出过去创新是从部队和公司实验室再拓展到消费市场，而现在情况相反。所以，答案是 D)。

8. 【答案】closed and inflexible



【解析】由关键词 critics complained 定位到第七段第一句：“Mr. Jobs had a reputation as a control freak, and his critics complained that the products and systems he designed were closed and inflexible, in the name of greater ease of use.” 由此可知，答案是 closed and inflexible。

9. 【答案】combined

【解析】由关键词 Amazon 定位到原文第八段：“At the recent unveiling of a tablet computer by Jeff Bezos of Amazon, whose company is doing the best job of following Apple’s lead in combining hardware, software, content and services in an easy-to-use bundle...” 分析可知，答案是 combined。

10. 【答案】reshaping entire industries

【解析】由关键词 the magic of computing 定位到原文最后一段：“But in the end he created a reality of his own, channelling the magic of computing into products that reshaped entire industries.” 分析可知，答案是 reshaping entire industries。

【参考译文】

魔术师

史蒂夫·乔布斯领导的革命才刚刚开始。

谈及成就，在计算机行业或其他任何相关的行业，没有任何人能跟史蒂夫·乔布斯相提并论。他独自站在一个黑色的舞台上并好像用魔法生产出了“不可思议的”新电子产品于惊讶的人群面前，产品的推出就是主角的表演内容。他曾经解释说，电脑所能做的就是通过数字运行，但做得足够快的话，才会出现“神奇的结果”。乔布斯先生于不久前去世，享年 56 岁，他倾其一生把那种魔术包装为设计优雅、易于使用的产品。

他去世后，人们把蜡烛和鲜花置于苹果商店之外，政客们在互联网上为其唱赞歌，这一反应证明了乔布斯不仅仅是一个聪明的赚钱人，他还有更重大的意义。他在三个方面表现出色：一是作为技术专家，二是作为一个企业的领袖，还有就是他使以前机械的、功能性的小玩意得到了人们的喜爱。奇怪的是，正是这最后的品质可能会对人们的生活产生最深的影响。个人技术的时代在许多方面都刚刚开始。

作为一名技术专家，乔布斯先生十分不同，因为他并不是一个工程师——而那就是他的一大优势。相反，他对产品设计和审美却十分感兴趣，此外还对易于使用的先进技术甚是热衷。他多次重复现有的半成形的想法——鼠标驱动的计算机，数字音乐播放器，智能手机，平板电脑(平板电脑)——并向其他产业展示如何正确使用它们。竞争对手竞相跟随他。在他对计算、音乐、电信和新闻业带来巨大变化的过程中，现有企业感到痛苦，但无数消费者对此却十分欢迎。

在日益广阔的商界，一个喜欢视自己为嬉皮士的男人，他一直在反抗大公司，却最终被许多商业巨头视为那个时代最伟大的首席执行官之一。这在部分程度上归功于他的天赋：表演、战略眼光和对细节惊人的注意，还有令很多老板都嫉妒的专制管理风格。但最重要的是，还是他不平凡的人生轨迹。20 世纪 80 年代他开始走下坡路，紧接着，在他不当政的一段时间后，他于 1996 年重返苹果公司，这对那些职业生涯已经恶化的所有商人都是一个启示。乔布斯重振他与别人共同创办的失败的公司，并把它变成世界上最大的科技公司(甚至超过比尔·盖茨的微软，它曾在 20 世纪 80 年代远远超越苹果公司)，这种事迹听起来就像是好莱坞电影的情节。

但乔布斯最令人称奇的是，他努力让消费者绝对的忠诚。许多苹果用户感到自己是这一团体的一分子，乔布斯就是他们的领导。这里确实有一种个人的联系。苹果的产品设计符合老板的品味，并满足他非常高的标准。每个 iPhone 或 Macbook 上面都有其专属的指纹。他伟大的成就是将一种情感的火花与计算机技术相结合，使最终的产品更加个性化。这就是使乔布斯站在历史正确的一边之处，因为技术创新在过去的十年里已成为消费电子学。

正如我们本期特别报道(在乔布斯去世前印刷)所解释的，过去创新是从部队到公司实验室再拓展到消费市场，而现在情况相反。现在很多人的家里都有比他们办公室里的设备更强大、更灵活的设备；电子消费品和在线服务更聪明，而且比大多数公司的系统更容易使用。消费者熟悉的产品被公司、政府和军队所使用。公司正在使用脸谱网的内部版本，并创建他们自己的“应用程序商店”以提供软件给员工。医院中的医生使用平板电脑工作。同时，对苹果产品的消费需求不断膨胀。苹果的产品在世界各地都被抢购一空。



周计划：拿下英语考试

乔布斯先生有着控制狂的称号，他的批评者说他假借更易使用之名，抱怨他设计的产品和系统封闭、不灵活。但他也让几百万人接触最尖端的技术。他坚持以人为本，注重优雅和简单，这在他自己的公司已根深蒂固，并慢慢蔓延到竞争对手的公司。不再仅仅是苹果公司的设计者会问：“史蒂夫·乔布斯会做什么？”

苹果公司和其他科技公司之间的差距可能正在缩小。蒂姆库克在八月份接替乔布斯担任首席执行官，由其领导的管理团队的本周发布一个新的 iPhone，但被外界普遍认为乏善可陈。没有乔布斯对产品增光添彩，这感觉就仅仅像其他科技公司推出的另一个产品。亚马逊公司在结合硬件、软件、内容和服务方面紧跟苹果公司的领导，该公司的杰夫·贝佐斯最近推出了平板电脑，这对苹果公司有些攻击。不但尽力模仿乔布斯，贝佐斯先生还抬举他。乔布斯走了，苹果公司只是许多试图唤起他在新产品中无法控制的精神，这和其他技术公司差不多。

乔布斯被苹果公司早期的一位工程师称作能发出“现实扭曲场”，这就是他的说服力。但最后他创造了自己的现实，把计算的魔力转向重塑整个产业的产品。在年轻的时候，他想“让世界惊叹”，他做到了。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

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.

So many people use the cell phones so frequently every day. But 47 little is certain about the health effects of its use. Manufacturers 48 that cell phones meet government standards for safe radio-frequency radiation emission, but enough studies are beginning to document a possible 49 in rare brain tumors (脑瘤), headaches and behavioral disorders in children to cause concern. So far, the evidence isn't 50 on whether the use of cell phones 51 to any increased risk of cancer. In a new trial, researchers asked 47 volunteers to 52 in a project to measure glucose (葡萄糖) consumption in the brain by scanning the brain to see how cells use energy. For both 50-minute scans, the volunteers had a cell phone 53 to each ear. During the first scan, the devices were turned off, but for the second scan, the phone on the right ear was 54 on and received a recorded-message call, although the volume was muted (消音) so the noise wouldn't bias the results. The results of the second scan showed that the 55 of the brain nearest to the device had higher rates of glucose consumption than the rest of the brain. The study shows that cell phones can change brain activity, and 56 a whole new avenue for scientific inquiry, though it doesn't say anything about whether cell-phone radiation can cause cancer.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A) conclusive | F) immensely | K) particular |
| B) contributes | G) increase | L) provides |
| C) derive | H) maintain | M) regions |
| D) expresses | I) mission | N) surprisingly |
| E) fixed | J) participate | O) switched |

【答案及详解】

47. 【答案】N

【解析】根据空格后的 little is certain 可知，空格处应填入一个副词修饰 little。结合各选项可知，答案是 N)。



48. 【答案】H

【解析】根据空格前的 Manufacturers 和空格后的 that 可知，空格处应填入动词作谓语。结合各选项可知，答案是 H)。

49. 【答案】G

【解析】根据空格前的 possible 和空格后的 in 可知，空格处应填入一个名词。结合各选项可知，答案是 G)。

50. 【答案】A

【解析】根据空格前的 isn't 和空格后的 on 可知，空格处应填入一个形容词。结合各选项可知，答案是 A)。

51. 【答案】B

【解析】根据空格前的 the use of cell phones 和空格过后的 to 可知，空格处应填入一个动词作谓语。结合各选项可知，答案是 B)。

52. 【答案】J

【解析】根据空格前的 asked 47 volunteers to 可知，空格处应填入动词原形。结合各选项可知，答案是 J)。

53. 【答案】E

【解析】根据空格前的 had a cell phone 和空格后的 to 可知，空格处应填入动词的分词形式。结合各选项可知，答案是 E)。

54. 【答案】O

【解析】根据空格前的 was 和空格后的 on 可知，空格处应填入动词的被动形式。结合各选项可知，答案是 O)。

55. 【答案】M

【解析】根据空格前的 the 和空格后的 of 可知，空格处应填入名词。结合各选项可知，答案是 M)。

56. 【答案】L

【解析】根据空格前的 can change brain activity, and 可知，空格处应填入动词。结合各选项可知，答案是 L)。

【参考译文】

每天都有那么多的人如此频繁地使用手机。但人们对使用手机对健康的影响的确定却少的令人吃惊。生产商认为手机符合政府对射频辐射安全标准，但有足够的研究开始证明罕见的脑肿瘤有可能增加，儿童头痛和行为障碍也引起关注。到目前为止，使用手机是否会增加任何癌症的风险性，对此证据不确凿。在一个新的试验中，研究人员让 47 名志愿者参加一个测量葡萄糖消耗的项目，通过扫描大脑看到细胞如何使用能源。在两次 50 分钟的扫描中，志愿者们的每只耳朵都固定一个手机。在第一次扫描时，设备被关掉了，但第二次扫描时，右耳的手机被打开并收到录音电话，但因为已经消音所以结果不受噪音影响。第二次扫描的结果表明，离设备最近的脑区比其余脑区的葡萄糖消耗率较高。研究表明，手机可以改变大脑的活动，这为科学研究提供了一条全新的大道，但它并不说明手机辐射是否会导致癌症。

Section B

Directions: There are two 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 1

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

As you are probably aware, the latest job markets news isn't good: Unemployment is still more than 9 percent, and new job growth has fallen close to zero. That's bad for the economy, of course. And it may be especially discouraging if you happen to be looking for a job or hoping to change careers right now. But it actually shouldn't