

四级仿真考场

(精华卷)

总动员

三：构思点津→模板共享→佳作赏析→佳句点评

全方位打造写作高分攻略，扫清写作障碍

四：听力材料原文呈现，弥补听力薄弱环节

阅读和完型填空：

选文原汁原味，均为最新时文

文章精要概括文章大意，扫清理解障碍

答案及解析指点解题技巧，扫清解题障碍

酷词点拨精选核心高频词汇，攻克单词难关

五：考点妙析揭示出题角度与高频考点，快速破解翻译难点

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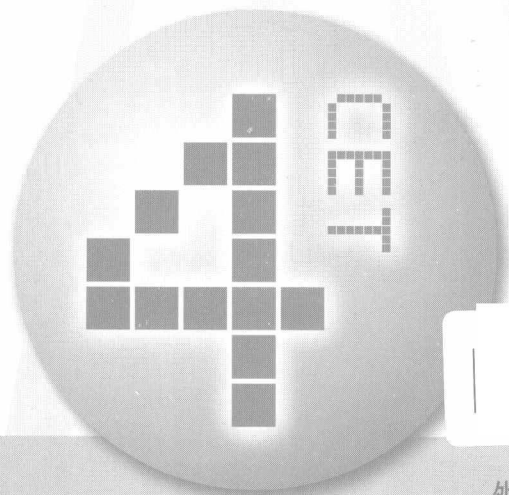
四级仿真考场

(精华卷)

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“新四级”考试有哪些特点？

新四级考试从2005年12月试行，2007年1月起全面实施改革后的四级考试。新四级考试加大了听力理解部分的题量和分值比例，增加了快速阅读理解测试，增加了非选择性试题的题量和分值比例。现行的四级考试内容由四部分组成：听力理解（35%）、阅读理解（35%）、综合测试（15%）和写作测试（15%）。因此，大家公认新题型更强调对语言运用能力的考查。此外，题量较之旧题型有所增加。那么这就意味着在考试前考生需要进行大量的模拟训练以巩固所学知识、掌握命题规律和解题技巧、提高答题速度，同时丰富和积累临考经验，从而轻松掌握应试技巧，决胜四级。



如何高效备战“新四级”？

“知己知彼，百战不殆”是尽人皆知的战场制胜法宝，在准备四级考试的过程中也同样适用。首先建议考生在规定的时间内严格按照四级考试的要求做一套真题，了解一下自己的实际情况，然后再有的放矢、有针对性地准备考试。

虽然在新四级考试中已经不再考查词汇与结构这一项，但是词汇依然非常重要，对词汇的考查体现在每一种题型中。“巧妇难为无米之炊”，设想一下如果单词记不住，能听懂、读懂英语文章吗？能写出高分作文吗？显然不能！因此，背单词不是万能的，但不背单词却是万万不行的。

“得听力者得天下”，听力练习的重要性毋庸置疑。在新四级考试中听力占35%，而这一项又恰恰是许多考生的软肋，不论是长对话还是复合式听写都让许多考生愁眉不展。在备考四级的过程中，考生一定要把听力放在核心位置，选择合适的听力材料，多多操练。

Practice makes perfect. 相信读者朋友都知道这句话的意思“熟能生巧”。既然新四级考试注重语言能力的考查，那么能力从何而来呢？当然是从实践中来。在备考过程中多多做题是必要的，虽然“题海战术”多年来一直备受批判，但却从未被遗弃，这是因为针对应试，这一招是灵验的。因此，一本优质的模拟试题集是必不可少的！



如何选择优秀的四级模拟题集？

市场上四级模拟试题集数不胜数，但质量却良莠不齐。如果使用了质量低劣的模拟题就如同生病时吃错了药一样，不仅浪费了宝贵时间，还会形成错误的解题思路，丝毫无助于应试。如何才能选购一本质量过硬的模拟题集呢？

首先，要出身名门。著名的出版社有着良好的信誉，对所出版的图书质量要求非常严格，决不允许有质量问题的图书进入市场。而名师则有着丰富的教学经验，经过多年的积累，深知考试的动向，熟谙学生的困难与需求。那么“名社 + 名师”就代表了一本优秀的模拟试题集。



本书有什么与众不同的特点？

1. **紧扣大纲** 既然考试大纲是指导命题组出题的“灯塔”，那么它也理所当然地成为我们编写本书的“准绳”。在选材时，我们所选文章在题材、体裁以及长度和难度上与大纲所附样卷及历年真题保持一致，题目的设计也尽可能地仿真。
2. **原汁原味** 你是不是经常在不同的模拟题中听到或看到同样的文章？你对此感到厌烦吗？那么就请毫不犹豫地选择本书吧！本书中所有的材料均由编者从多家国外权威网站和报刊、杂志上精心挑选，原汁原味，绝不陈旧！即便是作文题目的选择也都是时下的热门话题。
3. **学练结合** 单词量不足是许多考生面临的难题，而如何有效地记忆单词也常常困扰着考生，在语境中记单词被普遍认为是最有效的方法之一。本书在阅读和完型填空的解析中列出了文章中出现的部分核心词汇并附有注释，以便广大考生在语境中记忆词汇。
4. **精心细做** 本书是九位老师辛勤工作的结晶。参与本书编写工作的人员都是长期从事大学英语教学、四六级考试辅导以及参与阅卷工作的教师。他们对历年大学英语四级真题进行了深入的研究，对考生在备考过程中遇到的问题了如指掌。



如何高效利用这本四级模拟题集？

本书不仅仅是单纯的四级模拟题集，更是一本学习英语知识的宝典。所以，既适合应试者突击备考，更适合需要参加四级考试的学习者长期使用。建议读者先限时做题，然后对照“答案速查”给自己打分；再仔细阅读“答案解析和听力原文”，琢磨出题者的意图和应该采取的解题策略。对于做错的题不要轻易放过，一定要查明原因，以期今后不会重蹈覆辙。明白“所以然”之后，给自己制订计划，背诵记忆经过我们精心挑选、总结的重点词汇和用语。

相信这本书是帮助读者高效备考四级的极佳选择！但由于作者水平有限，有误之处在所难免，敬请批评指正。

编者

2009年1月

Model Test 1

答案解析及听力原文

Part I Writing

构思点津

这是一篇论说文，但是提纲比较宽泛，这样我们发挥的余地就更大一些。就这篇热点话题作文而言，作为全民族的一件大事，奥运会的影响必将是深远的，因此，奥运会的相关话题将会在未来几年中被人们津津乐道。本文的写作重点在于第二点关于奥运会影响的论述。

模板共享

It is a Green Olympics, a People's Olympics, and a High-tech Olympics.

The Beijing 2008 Summer Olympics has brought us more than honor, medals and economic profit.

The event definitely expresses our determination to merge with the rest of the world.

佳作赏析

The 29th Olympiad has drawn to a close in Beijing, but people continue reflecting and discussing about it. And the event definitely expresses our determination to merge with the rest of the world.

The Games offers such a good chance for us to introduce Chinese culture to the whole world. The fantastic opening ceremony left a deep impression on a lot of people, especially **many foreigners who merely knew the tip of the Chinese culture iceberg**. In the following events, people from all over the world fully experienced both the ancient and modern Chinese culture.

Meanwhile, the Olympic Games is also a good opportunity to promote the spirit of teamwork among the young. Some youngsters are the only child of their families, so the way in which they were brought up makes them "individual-conscious" and lack team spirit, which is harmful for their success in their future career.

All in all, the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympics has brought us more than honor, medals and economic profit.

The Games offers such a good chance for us to ...

奥运会为我们……提供了一个好机会。

many foreigners merely know the tip of the Chinese culture iceberg
许多外国人只了解中国文化的冰山一角

Meanwhile, the Olympic Games is also a good opportunity to ...

同时，奥运会也是……的好机会。

All in all, ... profit.

总之，北京 2008 年奥运会带给我们的不仅是荣誉、奖牌和经济利润。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

文章精要

如果有两个条件相同的人应聘同一个职位，肯定是自信的人取得成功。既然积极的自我观念可以让人终身受益，那么如何才能使自己更自信呢？本文通过以往的研究指出即便是简单的表扬或评论也会对人们的行为产生影响，因此我们要和拥有积极心态的人在一起，因为他们经常会对事情进行肯定的评价，而这些肯定的评价会有助于我们树立自信，战胜困难。

答案及解析

1. C 以 positive sense 为关键词将本题定位在文章前两段。第一段末尾的 a positive sense of self can transform your life 以及第二段的 If, like most people, your confidence could...keep it working for you the rest of your life. 同时表明“积极的自我观念会使人终生受益”，因此 C 项正确。
2. A 以人名 Robert Rosenthal 为关键词，可将本题定位在文章第一个小标题下的第一段。文章介绍了一位研究员的实验：...you can make people succeed simply by labeling them “successful.” Students were randomly assigned to two groups, “high-potentials” and “low-potentials.” 因此 A 项正确。
3. B 首先找出本题关键词 the study on forty tennis players，定位在第一个小标题下的第二段。本段在 Even a hint of praise or scorn can affect our performance 之后开始介绍 a recent study，可以推断作者是想用下面的研究证明前面提出的观点。因此可以断定对 forty competitive tennis players 的研究正是作者需要的论据。而后面一段更为清楚地点出了 Negative feedback undermines anyone's belief in his or her ability to succeed，因此 B 项正确。
4. B 本题中的关键词 best athletes' success 出现在第二个小标题下的第一段：The best athletes' success is rarely due to raw talent alone. It's because they're simply better prepared. They stay focused, they're willing to work as hard as they need to, and they keep the positive voice in their heads switched on. 因此 B 项正确。
5. C 以人名 Kanter 和表示她身份的 consultant 为关键词把题目定位在文章第二个小标题下的第二段：Even though Kanter has been a top consultant for years, she admits that she still “almost always over-prepares for lectures,” and suggests that others do the same. 因此 C 项正确。
6. B 本题关键词 winning behavior 出现在文章第四个小标题下的第一段：If there's one winning behavior that people building confidence should model, Kanter emphasizes, it's the willingness to get back into the game after a setback. 这里 Kanter 指出在遭受失败的打击后愿意从头再来是想要树立成功信心的人应该学习的。因此 B 项正确。
7. C 本题定位在文章第三个小标题下的第一段：Avoid individuals who suck your energy and diminish your confidence... Steer clear of them... Pessimists drag you down, as do critics. 文章认为悲观主义者使人丧失信心，会拖垮人的精神，因此要远离他们。相反，应该和那些认为你正处于最佳状态的人呆在一起（Hang out with the people who see you at your best...），所以答案是 C 项。
8. panic makes a small fumble worse
本题定位在文章第四个小标题下的最后一段。上文说到如果感到特别痛苦的时候马上采取行动试图解决问题往往会因为情绪过于激动而把事情搞得更糟，因此这个时候人们应该遵循一个法则：Panic makes a small fumble worse. 答案可知。

9. Recognition and praise

本题定位在文章第五个小标题下的第一段：... she stresses the importance of recognition and praise: “Bosses who have both big plans and the human touch, who walk through corridors acknowledging and complimenting people, can make a huge difference in the confidence level — and in the success of their

companies.”理解了本句话的意思，即可归纳出答案。

10. use your new confidence wisely

本题定位在最后一个小题下。在讲述了 confidence 带来的诸多好处之后，作者不忘提醒 Certainly, there will still be moments and situations that just aren't going to go your way, and this is the time when confidence needs to be tempered by realism. 而在这种情况下的应对手段是 handle it with care — and use your new confidence wisely.

★ 酷词点拨

- demonstrate v. 证明；演示；示范；示威 ● remark n. 评论；备注；注释 v. 评论；谈及 ● undermine v. 逐渐削弱；暗中破坏 ● consult v. 商量，商议；请教 ● diminish v. (使)减少；(使)变小；贬低
- emphasize v. 强调，着重 ● caution n. 小心，慎重；警示 v. 警告

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. W: Excuse me, which bus should we take, No. 28 or 36?

M: Neither, it should be No. 72. It stops right outside the house. And buses run to and from the university every half hour.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

12. M: Hi, Mary, got time for a coffee? I'd love to discuss what courses I should take. I'm so confused.

W: So am I. But maybe we can work something out together.

Q: What are they talking about?

13. M: What kind of person does your mum want you to be?

W: She likes reading books and has dreams of me becoming a great writer or something, but I am inclined to be a software engineer.

Q: What does the woman want to be?

14. W: People say learning Latin will train our mind and help with Italian and Spanish, as well as English.

M: Nonsense. It's a dead language. If you want to learn Spanish or Italian or something, then learn it directly.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. W: Well, what about the heating in the apartment? I don't like feeling cold.

M: There is an air-conditioner. Come with me. I'll show you. I bet you'll like it.

Q: What is the woman probably going to do?

16. W: No time to chat now. I'm going to miss the 8:00 train to K.L. Main Station.

M: You can just take your time getting there. There'll be another one coming in about five minutes.

Q: When will the next train come?

17. M: Mary, thank goodness you're here. We've a ton of work to do before the deadline.

W: Well, it's too late now. We only have three hours left. Do you think we can get everything under control?

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

18. M: We are studying at the university, and the housing officer has given us your name and address. Is the room still available?

W: Yes, it is. The present students are leaving soon, so it will be ready in two weeks' time.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Conversation One

M: I am tired all the time. It really gets to me. How can I stop it?

W: The first thing you need to do is to find out exactly why you are tired. (19) Although it sounds very simple, it is often the hardest part since there are so many reasons why you might be tired.

M: For example?

W: Are you always sleeping enough? If you are out partying and working late, then you probably aren't getting enough sleep.

M: I often sleep for ten hours a night. I've never suffered from sleeplessness.

W: Well, you get ten hours of sleep but that sleep might be interrupted and restless. So you might not have enough quality sleep.

M: But I am a sound sleeper and always sleep like a log.

W: Then is your sleep not consistent?

M: What do you mean by "consistent"?

W: There is an example. One works early mornings on a few days a week and he may find this really gets to him, as it is not a consistent daily wake up time. (20) Experts agree that one of the best ways to avoid being tired is to wake up at the same time every day, even on weekends.

M: Well, I wake up at 7 a.m. every morning. So that's not my problem.

W: (21) Then are you stressed? Sometimes the very act of being stressed makes you tired even if you are getting enough sleep.

M: (21) Oh, now I understand why I am tired. Thank you for your help.

W: I'm glad these tips help.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. Why does the man say finding out why one is tired is the hardest part?

20. What does the woman mean by "consistent"?

21. What's the reason for the man's feeling tired?

Conversation Two

M: So building a good relationship between my boy and me is very important and difficult, right?

W: Yes, just like any other relationship, it requires work and effort to make it strong and successful.

M: But (22) it is tough for parents and their children to keep close relationships and open communications. How can we manage to do that?

W: Well, as for you, (23) it would be better for you to tell your child that you love him every day, no matter his age.

M: That's not that easy, especially after a disagreement between us.

W: Well, at that moment, it is more important than ever to express your love. A simple "I love you" goes a long way toward developing and then strengthening a relationship.

M: Anything else?

W: Teaching him about your faith and beliefs. Tell him what you believe and why. (24) Allow time for your child to ask questions and answer him honestly.

M: Yes, that's a good idea.

W: Don't forget to play with your children. You can play with dolls, ball, sing songs, or whatever is fun and interesting. It doesn't matter what you play. Just enjoy each other! Let your child see your silly side.

M: That's what I am doing.

W: Great! Eating as a family is also very important. (25) Eating together sets the stage for conversation and

sharing. Turn the TV off, and don't rush through a meal. When time permits, really talk and enjoy one another. It can become a quality time most remembered by young and old alike.

M: Thank you very much.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. What is the tough job for parents and their children according to the man?
23. What does the woman suggest the man tell his child every day?
24. What should the man do when his child asks questions according to the woman?
25. Why is eating together very important?

Section B

Passage One

Junior Achievement is an international movement to educate young people about business and economics. (26) The purpose is to help them prepare to succeed in the world economy.

Junior Achievement began in 1919 in Springfield, Massachusetts. Two business leaders, Horace Moses and Theodore Vail started it.

For more than fifty years, Junior Achievement programs met after school. They began as a group of business clubs. The organization started with a small number of children aged ten to twelve.

But in 1975, Junior Achievement began to offer classes during school hours. (27) Many more young people joined the organization once it began to teach business skills as part of the school day.

Junior Achievement Worldwide says it now reaches over 8,000,000 students each year in more than one hundred countries. Programs begin in elementary school and continue through middle and high school.

Volunteers from the community teach about businesses, how they are organized, and how products are made and sold. They also teach about the American and world economies and about industry and trade.

(28) The Junior Achievement Company Program teaches young people how businessmen work. They learn about business by operating their own companies.

The students develop a product and sell shares in their company. They use the money to buy the materials they need to make their product, which then they sell. Finally, they return the profits to the people who bought shares in the company.

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

26. What is the ultimate goal of Junior Achievement?
27. What attracted many more students to join Junior Achievement?
28. What do we know about the Junior Achievement Company Program?

Passage Two

Prince William has *come of age* (成年; 到法定年龄). (29) After his father, the Prince of Wales, he is next in line to become the king. This is an enormous responsibility for anyone, let alone someone in his twenties. Prince William lives in the public eye. People want to see photographs and read stories about him. Despite being such a famous Royal, he tries to lead a normal life. He wants to enjoy his freedom as much as possible before taking on more formal and official royal duties.

(30) When he was born, his parents insisted that they want Prince William to enjoy his childhood away from the public gaze. Unlike many of his ancestors, he did not have a private tutor. He went to nursery and primary school to mix with other children of his own age. Later he went to *Eton* (伊顿公学), a famous boarding school near Windsor. He enjoyed his time at Eton enormously.

When he completed school, William decided to take a gap year before going on to university. He traveled to South America to do voluntary work. He traveled to isolated villages in Chile to help in schools and nurseries. (31) People who joined him on the trip remember his easy-going nature, his ability to work hard and his desire to be treated just like everyone else.

After finishing his college education at St. Andrew's University in Scotland, the Prince is currently serving in the Army.

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

29. Why are people so interested in Prince William?
30. Why did Prince William go to school like his peers?
31. What do we learn about Prince William?

Passage Three

The first hotels were very different from today's hotels. (32) They were small inns built along the road. Later, as people began to travel by train, hotels were built in the center of large cities. Usually located near railroad stations, these hotels were many stories tall and had hundreds of rooms.

Although trains were a popular means of travel for some time, automobiles slowly began to take their place. (33) Automobile travel caused problems for city hotels, which did not have parking space for so many cars.

People who traveled by automobile needed a different kind of hotel. They needed places to stay that were near highways and had room to park. Motorists did not like to drive in heavy city traffic to reach a hotel. The answer to the motorists' problems came when a new kind of hotel was built. These new buildings were called motels, a word made from the first part of MOTORIST and the last part of HOTELS.

(34) Motels were much smaller than hotels. Built on ground level, often in separate units, they were more convenient for people traveling. The separate units also made them quieter than hotels. Best of all, there was more than enough room for cars to park.

Now, (35) many big hotels in the cities are being torn down. They can no longer make enough money to stay in business. In their place, many small motels have been built on the outskirts of cities.

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

32. Where were the first hotels built?
33. Why did hotels become less popular?
34. What are motels usually like?
35. Why are many big hotels being torn down?

Section C

The family dinner is disappearing, dropping (36) sharply by 33 percent in the past three decades. The result is obvious: "We're eating more calories and getting less exercise than previous (37) generations," says Lawrence Cheskin, director of the John Hopkins Weight Management Center.

Aside from the (38) emotional benefits of sharing a family meal, the real advantage is control of the quality, ingredients and (39) portions of food. In 1970, 34 percent of America's food budget was spent in (40) restaurants. Now it's nearly half.

Eating while driving or watching television has another unhealthy side effect. (41) Distracted, we don't realize how much we're putting in our mouths. At family dinners, when we pause to talk, we eat more slowly, allowing our (42) stomachs time to signal our brains that we're full.

In addition, so much of what's been (43) designed for our high-tech age keeps us from moving around. We sit for hours at the computer — working, shopping, reading, researching, playing games, even making friends. (44) Without ever leaving the couch, we can answer the phone, change the channel and send e-mails from our handheld devices. Studies have shown that some kids raised on these appliances may expend almost no extra physical energy in the course of a day.

(45) But here's how it used to be: We got up to change the channel. We walked to the corner mailbox to send a letter. We got up to answer the phone. We made new friends in the park or at the sports center. Parents went for a walk after dinner. Kids went outside and just played. And those little expenditures of calories really added up. (46) Today, the bad habits must be changed and kids must be productive and prepare for success.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

文章精要

英国电台周二播出了一段 20 世纪 60 年代甲壳虫乐队的专访。该专访是 1964 年苏格兰电视台录制的。后来电影史学家在一个垃圾堆里找到了该专访的盒式录像带，他惊奇地发现，带里的声音与甲壳虫乐队成员的声音很像。录像带中的音频部分仍然可以播放，所以英国广播公司在这一访谈录制 44 年后又重新播出了这个节目。

答案及解析

47. B 形容词辨析题。此处需要一个形容词来修饰 popularity, 由句意可知甲壳虫乐队的专访录制的时候是他们非常受欢迎的时候, 所以需要一个表示程度或范围的形容词。故 immense 正确。
48. G 名词辨析题。此处需要一个名词来作句子的主语。根据上下文可知当时甲壳虫乐队到美国等地演出, 主语如果不是 Beatles 也应该是指代 Beatles 的词。所以 band (乐队) 是正确答案。
49. E 名词辨析题。此句说明他们在美国的演出赢得了很多观众, 所以应选择 audiences。
50. H 动词辨析题。本题需要分析空格所在句的语法结构, 可知空格上的词与前面的 winning 是并列成分, 都是现在分词短语作伴随状语。故需要选择一个现在分词形式的动词, 可以很容易选出 shooting。
51. O 动词辨析题。经过分析可知该处是一个被动语态结构, 需填入一个动词的过去分词形式。经过分析句意可知, 甲壳虫乐队的录音是被发现的。故 discovered 正确, 应注意区别 discover 和 recover, 后者表示康复。
52. J 副词辨析题。此处需要一个副词来修饰 astonished, 表程度。有两个副词可供选择, extremely 和 extensively。前者表示“极其”, 后者表示“广泛地”。此处 extremely 更符合句意。
53. K 名词辨析题。此处需填一个名词。分析上下文可知, 当电影史学家发现录像带的时候, 发觉录音中的声音很像甲壳虫乐队成员的声音, 所以应选择 accents。
54. N 名词辨析题。此处需填一个名词。该句说录像带的声音部分还可以播放, 所以应选 portion (部分)。注意区别 portion 和 port (港口)。
55. D 动词辨析题。此处需要谓语动词。原文意思是: John Lennon 讲述了他与音乐伙伴 Paul McCartney 相识的那个重大的日子, 所以 described 是正确答案。应注意区别 describe 和 discover。
56. A 动词辨析题。空格上的词是定语从句的谓语动词。根据上下文可知, 该词的意思为“创作”。所以 composed 为正确答案。

★ 酷词点拨

- astonished *adj.* 惊讶的
- accent *n.* 口音
- audio *adj.* 声音的, 音频的
- fateful *adj.* 重大的; 命中注定的; 决定性的
- encounter *v.* 遇到

Section B

Passage One

📖 文章精要

一项新的调查显示, 小孩儿花大量的时间运动; 9 岁的孩子平均每天运动 3 个小时。但近几年, 调查显示到了 15 岁时, 孩子们的活动时间减少为平时每天 49 分钟, 周末也只有半小时。此次调查与以往只依据家长汇报的调查不同, 专家们使用了监控设备对孩子从走路到一些剧烈的体育活动都进行了仔细的监测。孩子们戴上加速计, 被分成 9 岁、11 岁、12 岁和 15 岁四个年龄组进行监测, 结果专家们发现男孩比女孩平均每天多运动 18 分钟。13 岁是一个分水岭, 从这个岁数开始, 男孩女孩的平均运动时间都减少到了每天 60 分钟以下。

0- 答案及解析

57. C 细节分析题。文章的第二段谈到了本文中的调查与以往调查的不同: unlike many previous studies, used monitoring devices to track the activity carefully rather than relying on reports from parents, 可知以往的调查没有使用一些科学的仪器, 只依靠家长的汇报。C 项 They had less reliable information resource. 正是说家长汇报不如科学仪器可靠, 故为正确选项。
58. B 细节分析题。从第三段的最后一句 Though activity was not measured at that age, mathematical modeling showed it was at that point that daily weekend activity, for boys and girls alike, dropped below 60 minutes 可知, 虽然没有具体计算孩子们 13 岁时的活动量, 但数学模型显示, 从这个岁数开始孩子们的运动量大幅度下降了。故 B 为正确选项。
59. B 推理判断题。从文章最后一段 James Griffin 的话来看, 他认为年纪大一些的孩子会花更多的时间在电视和游戏上, 从而减少了户外活动的的时间, B 项 Younger kids have fewer pastimes than older ones 的意思正是“小一点的孩子没有这么多的消遣方式”, 所以他们更容易走出家门去运动, 故 B 项正确。
60. D 推理判断题。本题的解题线索同样是 James Griffin 的话。我们可推断, 他建议家长帮年龄大一点的孩子协调好时间的安排, 从而让他们多进行体育锻炼。故 D 项为正确选项。
61. B 观点态度题。从全文来看, 作者对于青少年体育运动时间减少这个现象持关心甚至担忧的态度, 故 B 项 concerned 正确。其他选项的意思分别是: A 项 critical (批评的), C 项 indifferent (漠不关心的), D 项 negative (否定的)。

★ 酷词点拨

- extraordinary *adj.* 特别的; 非常的
- affirm *v.* 肯定, 确认
- undertake *v.* 承担; 担任
- previous *adj.* 以前的
- rely on 依赖; 依靠
- moderate *adj.* 适度的, 中等的
- vigorous *adj.* 有活力的
- vulnerable *adj.* 脆弱的; 易受攻击的
- decline *n.* 下降 *v.* 下降; 拒绝
- exclusive *adj.* 限制严的; 专有的, 排他的

Passage Two

📖 文章精要

科学家称今年夏天北极有可能无冰, 这将是历史上首次出现这种现象。今年北极的冰雪全部融化的可能性比以往都大。因为今年覆盖在北极海面的冰层比以往都薄。北极很大区域的海面上的冰形成刚一年, 因为它们很薄, 所以很容易在夏天融化。科学家们预测, 在未来 10 年内, 北极无冰的现象至少要发生一

次。而今年海面的冰层状况已接近去年6月底7月初的最低值。

0 答案及解析

62. D 细节理解题。定位每一个选项。选项D定位在第一段以及第三段的第四、第五行,可知去年北极的冰融化了很多,但并没有达到 ice-free 的程度,因为文章第一段提到如果今年北极没有冰雪了,这将是历史上的首次。所以D项是错误论述。
63. D 细节分析题。本题考查哪个选项对北极无冰的可能性估计得最保守, conservative 是“保守”的意思。定位每一个选项,可找到每个选项对应的关于北极无冰的机率,其中D项 climate models 的机率是 1/70,这一机率低于其他估计,所以这是最保守的估计,故D项为正确选项。
64. C 推理判断题。从文章第三段的 There is nothing scientifically significant about the North Pole 可知,北极无冰对于科学研究并无重大影响,但是 ... there is a cultural and symbolic importance. It's home to Santa Claus, after all. Last August, the Northwest Passage was open to navigation for the first time in memory, 即“它有着文化和象征意义”。冰天雪地的北极是圣诞老人的故乡,还见证了西北航线的开辟。所以我们可推断C项为正确选项。
65. A 推理判断题。根据第一段的 There's a 50-50 chance that the North Pole will be ice-free this summer, which would be a first in recorded history, a leading ice scientist says 以及全文可知,本文主要讲今年夏天北极无冰的可能性很大,所以A项为正确选项。
66. A 推理判断题。从文章开头和最后一句可知,本文讨论的是今年夏天北极无冰的可能性,而最后说今年海面的冰层状况已接近去年6月底7月初的最低值,由此我们可以推断,文章写在夏天来临之前,故A项为正确选项。

★ 酷词点拨

- stuff *n.* 材料;原料 ● considerably *adv.* 相当地 ● slightly *adv.* 稍微 ● significant *adj.* 有意义的;重要的 ● symbolic *adj.* 象征性的 ● passage *n.* 通道;文章 ● navigation *n.* 航海,航行 ● conservative *adj.* 保守的 ● odds *n.* 可能的机会 ● predict *v.* 预计;预言

Part V Cloze

文章精要

欧洲某市一个精神失常的司机开着大铲车在街上横冲直撞,碾碎了几辆车,最终向人头攒动的公交总站冲去。由于铲车难以控制,潜在的危害性较大,一名不当班的士兵和一名骑摩托赶到现场的警察爬上驾驶室,不得不开枪将司机击伤才得以制止他疯狂的举动。

0 答案及解析

67. B 形容词辨析。文中已给出 rampage 的意思“狂暴的行为”。选项中 deadly 意为“致命的”,与 insane 司机和他失常的行为恰好搭配。
68. C 疯狂开车的结果是撞坏了其他车,故选 crush (使变形)。rub 意为“摩擦”,run 意为“行驶”,touch 意为“接触”,都不符合语境。
69. A 名词辨析。cabin 在这里意为“驾驶室”;studio 意为“(影音美术等)工作室”;cave 意为“洞穴”;而 cell 意为“小间;单身牢房;密室”。
70. D 本题讲制止疯狂司机的方式:用枪打伤他后才得以将其抓捕,故选 arrest (逮捕)。
71. B 短语辨析。set off 意为“出发”,符合句意。take off 意为“(飞机的)起飞”,set up 意为“建立”,take over 意为“接管”,均不符合句意。

72. A at the intersection 意为“在交叉路口”，at 表示“在某处”。
73. C 本题句子的主语还是指那辆疯狂的车，故选 vehicle。
74. A 本题要选的词作定语从句的主语，先行词是 road，故选 which。
75. D 副词辨析。immediately 意为“立刻”，符合语境。scarcely 是否定副词，意为“几乎不”；emergently 意为“紧急地”；conditionally 意为“有条件地”。
76. B slice 意为“切，削”，slice through 表示“划过；切入”，符合语境。其他选项都表示“在表面”而不是“穿过内部”。
77. C 形容词辨析。crowded 意为“拥挤的”，符合公共交通场合的特点。crammed 意为“塞满的”，cracked 意为“破裂的”；annoyed 意为“感到心烦的”。
78. C 形容词辨析。mixed 意为“混合的，混杂的”。本句是说铲车的大铲子带着一大堆碎片拖了 300 多码远。
79. A “拖着碎片”和“铲向其他车”是同步进行的，故选 as；而 whereas 表示转折。so 和 thus 表示的逻辑关系本题中没有体现。
80. D 动词辨析。collide 意为“撞击”，与 with 连用表示“和……相撞”；cooperate with ... 表示“与……合作”；cram with ... 意为“……塞满了……”。
81. B might have done 表达对过去事情的肯定推测，intend to do 意为“打算去做……”，警察推测这个疯狂的司机肯定是想撞向拥挤的市场。extend 意为“扩展”；hesitate 意为“犹豫”；retain 意为“保持”。
82. C 本题考查逻辑关系。由于铲车有冲向公车站的倾向，“因此”需要付诸武力。
83. A resort to ... 是固定搭配，意为“采取、借助（措施等）”。
84. B 名词辨析。investigation 意为“调查”，符合语境。investment 意为“投资”；determination 意为“决心，决定”；delegation 意为“代表团；委派”。
85. D personnel 是复数名词，表示“（从事某种工作的）专门人士”，security personnel 意为“安保人员”。people 表示普通意义上的人们；crew 指“（车船等）全体人员，（飞机的）机组人员”；faculty 指大学全体教师。
86. B 根据第一段“逮捕了司机”的叙述判断这里应选 restrain（束缚；抑制）。sustain 意为“维持，支撑”；contain 意为“包含”；retrain 意为“再训练，再培养”。

★ 酷词点拨

- intersection *n.* 交叉路口 ● commercial *adj.* 商业的 ● episode *n.*（整个事情中的）一个事件；（生活或经历的）插曲

Part VI Translation

87. whether doing housework at home or going out with me for a movie

【考点妙析】“留在家做家务还是和我出去看电影由你决定。” 本题考查 whether ... or ... 句式。注意 or 两边是并列结构。

88. due to his rigid idea on marriage

【考点妙析】“他人到三十还未婚是由于他对婚姻的顽固观念。” 本题考查引出原因的 due to ... 词组和“对……的观念、认识”的表达法。idea on ... 意为“对……的看法”，还可以用 attitude / thought / understanding 等取代 idea。

89. just robbed him of his briefcase

【考点妙析】“昨晚托尼开车回家时，两个男人只是抢走了他的公文包而饶了他的性命。” 本题考查 rob sb. of

sth. 的用法。注意, rob 的过去式要双写 b。

90. Not until he put forward concrete proposals for improvement

考点妙析 “直到他提出具体的改进意见, 我才意识到我的画比例失调。” 本题考查 not until ... 在句首时, 后面主句的主谓要倒装。“提出(意见)” 可以用 put forward ... 或 present 或更简洁的 make; “意见” 即“建议”, 可以用比较正式的 proposal, 或一般常用的 suggestion。

91. you may not care much though

考点妙析 “对最好的朋友说谎, 尽管也许你并不在意, 但却给你们的友谊带来了裂痕。” 本题考查插入语和“在意”的表达法。后者用 care 表示即可, 还可以扩展为 don't think much about it; “尽管” 可以用 though 放在句首或句尾, 注意不要用一般置于句首的 although。

Model Test 2

答案解析及听力原文

Part I Writing



构思点津

这类题目要求根据汉语提纲写一篇简短的演讲稿，提纲往往比较宽泛，因此考生有一定的发挥余地，也就是可以虚构一些细节，把自己熟悉的东西填进去。此外，这类作文口语化比较强。就本题而言，第一段应该向前来参加夏令营的各国朋友表示欢迎，第二段具体叙述主要的活动安排，第三段添加一些注意事项，当然最后应该致谢和表示祝愿。



模板共享

Welcome to ...

I'd like to extend ... to ... / Please allow me to express my ...

Please allow me to take this opportunity to extend my hearty welcome to ...

If ..., please don't hesitate to tell us.

I wish ... a great success.

Thank you all (present here).

Thank you for (your time and attention).



佳作赏析

Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls:

Good afternoon. **Confucius once said, "Isn't it a pleasure to meet friends from afar?"** We have been longing for the get-together for months. Today is unforgettable because of you, my friends. Now, **please allow me to take this opportunity to extend my hearty welcome to the friends coming from all over the world.**

This summer camp aims to promote better understanding, friendship and world peace and it is named "Tour of Culture". As the name indicates, various activities are organized to help us get familiar with different cultures. **The camp starts with a one-day tour in Beijing.** Tomorrow we will visit the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, and the Capital Museum. **On the second morning,** we will enjoy the Peking Opera, which is considered as the essence of Chinese culture. **The following afternoon** will be occupied by a lecture on Chinese culture, given by a very famous professor in Peking University. **On the third day,** we will arrange recreational activities for relaxation and mutual understanding. You are free on the last two days.

Confucius once said, "Isn't it a pleasure to meet friends from afar?"

孔子说“有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎？”，常用在欢迎辞中。

... aims to promote better understanding, friendship and world peace ...

……旨在促进各国间的相互理解、友谊和世界和平。

以时间为线索叙述夏令营的活动安排，主题定位为文化。