

主编
安晓灿
黎晴

副主编
李小飞
刘少雨

编者
廖庆生 汪继敏 叶丹 温平珍
张永平 陶婷婷 曹博 陈清润
江程淞 刘旖婧 李雯 李嘉熙

710 分

新题型

本书严格按照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的《大学英语四级考试大纲》的标准和要求编写。全套产品共包括：10套模拟试卷、一本试题解析和一张听力试题MP3录音光盘。

大学英语 四级考试 模拟试题集

4

CET

高等教育出版社

主编

安晓灿

黎晴

副主编

李小飞

刘少丽

编者

廖庆生 汪继敏 叶丹 温平珍

张永平 陶婷婷 曹博 陈清润

江程淞 刘旖婧 李雯 李嘉熙

新题型

本书严格按照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的《大学英语四级考试大纲》的标准和要求编写。全套产品共包括：10套模拟试卷、一本试题解析和一张听力试题MP3录音光盘。

710 分

大学英语 四级考试 模拟试题集

4

CET

高等教育出版社

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

大学英语四级考试模拟试题集：新题型 / 安晓灿，
黎晴主编. — 北京：高等教育出版社，2014.4
ISBN 978-7-04-034577-3

I. ①大… II. ①安… ②黎… III. ①大学英语水平
考试 - 习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 058613 号

策划编辑 马文敏
版式设计 魏 亮

项目编辑 马文敏
责任校对 谢 森

责任编辑 李 瑶
责任印制 韩 刚

封面设计 张志奇

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号
邮政编码 100120
印 刷 涿州市星河印刷有限公司
开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张 16
字 数 305 千字
购书热线 010-58581118

咨询电话 400-810-0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
版 次 2014 年 4 月第 1 版
印 次 2014 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
定 价 41.00 元 (附光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题，请到所购图书销售部门联系调换
版权所有 侵权必究
物 料 号 34577-00

前 言

2007年教育部高教司正式颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)。《教学要求》重新定位大学英语课程的教学目标,指出大学英语课程要“培养学生的英语综合能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。”

大学英语四、六级考试是测量在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》的主要手段,是大学英语教学改革的重要组成部分。自2013年12月起,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型进行局部调整,使其更准确地测量我国在校大学生的英语应用能力。听力部分的调整是:原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,短文长度及难度不变,要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组。阅读部分的调整是:原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解,篇章长度和难度不变,篇章后附有10个句子,每句一题,每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落,但有的段落可能对应两题,有的段落可能不对应任何一题。翻译部分的调整是:原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英,翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。

此次《大学英语四级考试模拟试题集(新题型)》的修订严格按照上述调整后的试卷结构、测试内容、测试题型、分值比例和考试时间设计和编写,由10套试题组成,其主要特点是:内容选自最新的英语国家报刊杂志,题材广泛、语言规范;阅读和翻译配有详尽的答案解析,写作部分提供参考范文;听力部分配有录音,由外籍专家朗读,语音标准,声音清晰。书后附有每套试题的录音文字材料及所有试题的参考答案。

本次修订稿由大连理工大学孔庆炎教授任主审,广东省大学英语精品课程教学团队韶关学院安晓灿教授和黎晴任主编,李小飞、刘少丽任副主编;编者有廖庆生、汪继敏、叶丹、温平珍、张永平、陶婷婷、曹博、陈清润、姜程瀚、刘旖婧、李雯、李嘉熙。

由于编者水平有限,本书不当之处希望广大使用者不吝赐教。

编 者

2014年1月

目 录

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Model Test One | 1 |
| Model Test Two | 10 |
| Model Test Three | 19 |
| Model Test Four | 29 |
| Model Test Five | 38 |
| Model Test Six | 48 |
| Model Test Seven | 57 |
| Model Test Eight | 66 |
| Model Test Nine | 75 |
| Model Test Ten | 84 |

Key to Model Test One

Part I Writing

Version for Reference:

College Students' Job Hunting

A well-paid but soft work is every candidate's ideal job while a professional and diligent candidate is every employer's ideal employee. As the picture shows, candidates with unrealistic and excessive expectations may suffer from unemployment.

In my opinion, the unemployed college graduates all want "ideal" jobs, which offer a good salary, comfortable working conditions and high social status. On the other hand, many companies want to recruit workers with a high level of experience and professional skills. Consequently, most graduated students are rejected by the companies and join the ranks of the jobless.

Thus, college graduates should change their attitude toward jobs they are seeking. Furthermore, attending some training classes and doing some volunteer work would be an excellent way to gain some work experiences. In short, college graduates should pay more attention to improving their professional knowledge, skills and abilities required for their future career.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. D | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. B | 9. B | 10. A |
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. A | 14. B | 15. D |

Section B

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. C | 17. D | 18. A | 19. D | 20. B |
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. A | 24. C | 25. B |

Section C

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 26. by last name | 27. contain | 28. professional |
| 29. classified directory | 30. covered | 31. front |
| 32. booth | 33. hang up | 34. what happened |
| 35. credit coupon | | |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

36. [O] 此句表述了北极熊因缺少捕食海豹需要的海冰而死亡的残像：“只剩下皮包骨头”，故选 **perished**，意为“死亡”。
37. [N] 此处需用副词。选 **exclusively** 说明北极熊几乎只吃海豹。
38. [G] 造成“2012年北极海冰覆盖面积已经缩减至历史最低水平”的原因，很明显应该是 **climate change**，即“气候变化”。
39. [E] 此处表达的意思是：“北极海冰的大面积消失，以及融化和回冻时间的变化，二者都是造成北极熊数量减少的原因”，故选 **along with**，意为“与…一起”。
40. [A] 此句阐述北极熊数量减少的原因，结合上下文意思，应选 **weakened**，意为“被削弱的，减少的”。
41. [K] 此处需用一个动词作定语从句的谓语。**push sb. to do sth.** 为固定用法，意为“促使某人做某事”。
42. [H] 根据上下文，此处应指“如何管控北极熊数量下降问题”，故选 **decline**。
43. [L] 此处 **that** 引导的是 **issues** 的定语从句，即政府需要考虑的问题，而 **study**（主语）和 **the issues**（宾语）之间需要填入一动词作谓语，故从逻辑含义上选择 **outlines**，意为“概述”。
44. [C] 根据句意分析，“解决北极熊数量减少这一危机的重点是减少温室气体的排放”，故选 **emissions**。
45. [B] 此句表达的是“我们需要想想我们能做些什么来挽救野生状态下的北极熊”，**in the wild** 意为“野生状态下”。

Section B

46. [F] 同义转述题。F段首句明确指出，我们的家比汽车更易受到黑客攻击。
47. [D] 同义转述题。D段末句指出，由于链接上互联网，黑客攻击汽车更容易。
48. [H] 细节推断题。通过题干中的关键词 **smart phone** 把答案定位到段落H。该段首句指出，黑客能入侵智能手机，接下来解释了入侵的办法。
49. [L] 细节辨认题。通过题干中的关键词 **take action** 把答案定位到段落L。在文章结尾部分作

者指出，面对黑客的入侵我们现在应该怎么办。

50. [G] 同义转述题。通过题干中的关键词 **televisions and webcams** 把答案定位到段落G。该段的第一句指出，黑客也可以操纵我们的电视机和网络摄像头与我们为敌，监控我们的一切言行。
51. [E] 同义转述题。通过题干中的关键词 **computerized** 把答案定位到段落E。该段的第三句指出，汽车自动化程度越高，越会成为黑客攻击的目标。
52. [I] 细节辨认题。通过题干中的关键词 **Medical devices** 把答案定位到段落I。该段的第二句指出，黑客能通过控制包括心脏起搏器在内的医疗设备来杀人。
53. [B] 细节推断题。通过题干中的关键词 **a click of a button** 把答案定位到段落B。该段倒数第三句指出，黑客通过轻点鼠标就可使司机失去对汽车的掌控。
54. [G] 细节辨认题。通过题干中的关键词 **toilets** 把答案定位到段落G。该段最后两句明确指出，通过智能手机客户端控制的马桶可能会受到黑客攻击，INAX会在这个月更新电子马桶的安全设置。因此，在未来你可能也需要为马桶进行安全更新。
55. [J] 细节推断题。通过题干中的关键词 **theoretical** 把答案定位到段落J。该段第二句指出，研究人员关于黑客的演示是推断假设的情况，并不是呈现危险让我们担心。

Section C

Passage One

本文就大学毕业生就业时是选择大公司还是小公司展开讨论。作者引用了几家公司负责人的观点，分别说明无论是选择大公司还是小公司，都各有利弊。

56. [C] 此题问人们对什么有不同的理解。根据第一、二段可以看出，人们的分歧在于大型企业、小型企业哪种更适合毕业生就业，并分别给出了二者的优势。因此选项C应为答案。
57. [D] 此题问根据Chaisinthop的观点，在大公司里工作有什么优势。根据第二段最后一句 “If you join a large organization, you can benefit from its in-house training programs and form experience gained by working on large projects.” 可以看出，他认为在大公司做大项目的机会多。因而，D项是答案。A项内容是选择小公司的好处；B项内容文章中并没有提到；C项内容与文章意思不符。
58. [A] 此题问哪一个是Kongkiet对大学毕业生就业的建议。根据第五段第一句 “Compaq managing director Kongkiet Washington said he believed that it would be more beneficial to work for a smaller company.” 可得知，A项是答案。
59. [C] 此题问有一些学生不能下定决心的部分原因是什么。根据文章的最后一段可以看出，父母的意见对学生择业有很大影响，因此C项是答案。A项中提到的工作保障是家长们所考虑的问题；B项的意思与文章不符；D项的内容文章中并没有提到。
60. [D] 此题问从这篇文章中我们可以得出什么结论。综观全文，主要阐述了毕业生在大公司或小公司工作各有利弊。因而，D项是答案。A项、B项和C项在文章中都没有明确的论述。

Passage Two

本文介绍了一项关于男性与女性如何面对压力的科学研究。该研究表明，男性与女性面对压力的反应不同。男性的反应通常是“抗争”，而女性的反映通常是“照顾和求援”。

61. [B] 此题问这项调查的发现具有什么意义。根据文章第一段第二句 “This difference may explain why men are more likely to suffer from stress-related disorders.” 可以看出，B项与文章意思相同。A项是调查的结果；C项和D项说的都是事实，不是意义。
62. [A] 此题问为什么1995年之前压力调查研究中都不包括女性。第二段第一句话的后半句 “because researchers believed that monthly changes in female hormones would lead to inconsistent responses” 给出了此题的答案。A项中的unreliable variable（不可靠的变量）与文章意思相符。
63. [B] 此题问当男性面对压力的时候他们会怎样表现。从第三段倒数第三句话中可以发现当男性面对压力时他们常采取fight或flight的态度。
64. [D] 此题问女性面对压力时的表现会怎么样。从第三段第四句话中可以得知女性在压力面前的态度（tend and befriend 照顾和求援）与男性有明显不同（However, according to the principal investigation in the new research, the research team found that men and women have quite different biological and behavioral responses to stress.）。D项different from men与原文意思相同，是答案。
65. [D] 此题问给出的四个选项哪一个与文章内容相符。A项意思是“男性比女性更经常受到压力”；B项意思是“更多的男性害怕面对压力”；C项意思是“在1995年以前，任何心理研究都没有女性实验对象”；D项意思是“女性对压力的反应与其他雌性物种相似”。综观全文，只有D项与文章第三段第六句 “Their response, which is similar in other species as well, could be called ‘tend and befriend.’” 相符。其他三句话的意思在文章中都没有体现。

Part IV Translation

The Mid-Autumn Festival is one of the most important traditional festivals in China, which is celebrated on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month. The most common tradition for Mid-Autumn Festival is eating moon cakes and enjoying the bright full moon. The moon seems to be the fullest and brightest that night. The full moon symbolizes family reunion to the Chinese and they take the festival as an occasion of family reunion. By night, for those outlanders coming from afar and staying away from home alone, a sense of nostalgia will arise simultaneously in their heart when they gaze at the full charming moon hung up in the sky. The middle autumn is also considered as the season for harvesting fruits, vegetables and grain crops, which are available in abundance for people to enjoy.

此段考核的语法点之一是which引导的非限制性定语从句，如第一句中的 which is celebrat-

ed on 和最后一句中的 which are available in abundance for people to enjoy; take the festival as an occasion of 表示“借此佳节”; coming from afar and staying away from home alone 是现在分词短语作后置定语; hung up in the sky 表示“高悬空中的”; 短语 be considered ... as 表示“被认为”, The middle autumn is also considered as a harvest festival 表示“中秋节也被认为是收获的节日”; in abundance 表示“丰富、充裕”。

Transcripts for Listening Comprehension

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 1** with a single line through the center.

1. W: Excuse me. Where can I find the apartment manager?
M: Sorry, I can't help you. I'm not familiar with this building.
Q: What does the man mean?
2. M: Let's have dinner together sometime this week — say, tomorrow evening?
W: I'm busy then. How about Thursday?
Q: What can we learn from the conversation?
3. M: How's Mary feeling today?
W: She's still running a temperature.
Q: What does the woman say about Mary?
4. M: The lock on my front door is broken.
W: Why don't you have Mr. Smith fix it? He's very good at that.
Q: What's the woman's suggestion?
5. W: I'd like to get away for the long weekend, but I don't know where to go.
M: Have you thought about the beach?
Q: What does the man mean by his response?
6. M: I really ought to buy some new shoelaces before these break.
W: Why not a pair of new shoes?
Q: What does the woman mean?
7. M: Excuse me. I've to leave for class now.
W: Could you help me by dropping these letters in the mail on your way?
Q: What does the woman ask the man to do?

8. M: I hope to get a job during the summer vacation and earn some money. How about you?
W: I'm going to take a summer course so I can graduate sooner.
Q: What are the man and woman discussing?

Now you'll have two long conversations.

Conversation One

- W: Excuse me ...
M: Yes?
W: What's happening with the flight to Boston? I'd like some information.
M: The Boston flight is canceled, ma'am.
W: Oh, no! Why?
M: It's snowing in Boston, and the airport is closed.
W: But how ... what ...?
M: Please take a seat, ma'am. We're putting people on flight to New York.
W: But I must be in Boston this afternoon. I have a very important business meeting to go to.
M: I'm sorry, ma'am. It's all we have right now.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What's the problem with the woman?
10. Why must the woman go to Boston?
11. Where do you think she will probably go instead?

Conversation Two

- M: Hi. I'm Alan Hansen.
W: Hi, I'm Betty Mendez.
M: Well, it's very nice to meet you here at Joe's wedding! Are you Joe's relative?
W: No, Joe and I are colleagues. We're in the same office.
M: I see. Are you from Britain?
W: No. Actually, I'm from Denmark.
M: Really? Your English is very good!
W: Well, my husband is American. I speak English at home.
M: Oh, I see. Is that your husband over there?
W: No! My husband's not here. He's now in France on business.
M: Does your husband know Joe?
W: Yes, he does.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. Where does the conversation take place?
13. Where is the woman from?
14. Why does the woman speak good English?

15. Where is the woman's husband now?

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 1** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

What is the happiest place on earth? It's Denmark. A leading researcher has analyzed the results of years of surveys about happiness. The surveys asked thousands of people in more than 20 nations, "How happy are you?" Here are some conclusions. Climate has little effect on happiness. People in warm Mediterranean countries, such as Portugal and Greece, often said they were unhappy. More people in Northern European countries like Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway said they were happy, even though their weather is probably the worst in Europe. It's cloudy in summer and cold and dark in winter.

Americans shouldn't move to the East or West Coast to look for the good life. People in New York and California were not happier than people in other regions. In fact, the happiest parts of the United States are areas that are rural and traditionally poorer than other areas.

Psychologists say this is because people in rural areas tend to stay in the place where they grew up, near family and friends. People who have close ties to friends and family are usually happier than those who do not.

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

16. Which country is the happiest place on earth according to the surveys?
17. What area or areas do Americans think are the happiest places?
18. What makes people feel happier according to psychologists?

Passage Two

Americans like to express their opinions both in private and in public. When we ask someone to give an opinion, we expect that person to answer quickly. Americans will not usually wait too long for the other person to think of an answer.

In some countries, people do not disagree publicly with other people. In the United States, however, you can often hear us disagreeing with our bosses, our parents, or other important people. However, it is not always smart to tell your boss that he or she is wrong. In general, a good rule to follow is that you can disagree most freely and directly with equals — particularly when you know them well. With other people you don't know well, it is better to be indirect.

There are some topics that we are careful about when talking to people we do not know well. We do not usually give strong opinions about politics and religion when talking to strangers. In other countries, however, these are favorite topics of conversation.

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

19. What rule do Americans usually follow if they have different opinions?
20. How would Americans do if their bosses are wrong?
21. What topics are Americans careful about when they are talking with strangers?

Passage Three

If you've driven through the center of our city lately, you may have noticed a new look this spring. Residents have recently completed Keep Our Community Clean Week, and their efforts have really paid off. The week started with a kickoff breakfast to encourage everyone to begin a week of cleaning up and planting. Mayor Bingham joined in the events by agreeing to take a pie in the face for every 100 pounds of litter that was picked up. You can bet that challenge really inspires everyone to pick up litter. Thanks to him and other sponsors in the community, the community looks clean and neat. There are dozens of new trees planted and the tulips are in full bloom. Many thanks to Jane Nash and her organizing committee. This accomplishment is yet another example of what we can do together to make our community more livable.

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

22. Why does the center of the city look different?
23. How did Keep Our Community Clean Week start?
24. How did the Mayor support the Clean Week activity?
25. Who organized the activities of Keep Our Community Clean Week?

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 should fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Phone books have white, blue and yellow pages. The white pages list people with phones (26) **by last name**. The blue pages (27) **contain** numbers of city services, government services, and public schools. Businesses and (28) **professional** services are listed in a special (29) **classified directory** — the Yellow Pages.

The area (30) **covered** by one area code may be small or large. For example, New York City has one area code, but so does the whole state of Oregon. There is an area code map of the US and Canada in the (31) **front** of the white pages.

Pay phones have numbers in the US. This means you can arrange to call a friend at a phone (32) **booth**. Or if you are making a long distance call and run out of money, give the number of your phone to the person you're talking to. Then (33) **hang up** the receiver and they can call you back.

If you make a long distance call and get a wrong number, call the operator and explain (34) **what happened**. This means that you can make the call again to the right number without having to pay more money; or you can have the phone company mail you a (35) **credit coupon** that has the same value as the phone call.

Key to Model Test Two

Part I Writing

Version for Reference:

Welcome to Speech Club

Dear freshman,

Welcome to our university. I am the chairman of the speech club. It is a great honor for me to invite you to join us. Do you have a fear of speaking in public? Do you know that many people suffer from anxiety when asked to deliver a speech? Have you ever struggled to express yourself confidently in class? Do you want to improve your presentation skills and speak confidently to the audience or even make an amazing speech? I believe that most of you want to make your voice heard and speak confidently.

This challenge to improve yourself is laid out before you. Welcome to our speech club, it serves as a platform to show your unlimited potential and help you master the art of public speaking to help achieve your future career. You will be involved in a variety of activities such as acting English drama, participating in contests and attending professional speech training programs.

Come to join us and grasp this opportunity to enhance your competitiveness. Welcome again, and I look forward to seeing you in our club.

Sincerely,
Chairman of the speech club

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. C | 9. C | 10. D |
| 11. A | 12. A | 13. C | 14. D | 15. B |

Section B

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. A | 17. A | 18. B | 19. A | 20. C |
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. B | 24. B | 25. D |

Section C

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 26. comments | 27. experienced | 28. applying |
| 29. research | 30. fits your personality | 31. offered |
| 32. decide early | 33. interaction | 34. social groups |
| 35. enjoying their time | | |

Part III Reading Comprehension**Section A**

36. **[D]** evolved into 意为“逐渐发展成”。此句句意为“20世纪20年代，爵士音乐已经发展成为美国文化不可缺少的部分”。
37. **[K]** 第二段很明显主要讲爵士音乐对美国人产生的深刻影响。have a ... effect on 为固定搭配，表示“对...产生影响”。
38. **[A]** 此句开头用“in the Depression”（大萧条时期）做铺垫，表示经济情况不佳，人们买不起票去听昂贵的音乐会，故此处需要表达一个对比的意思。选 afford 一词，其含义为“花得起钱买”，表示爵士音乐会的票价是大众能够负担得起的。
39. **[H]** resistance 意为“反抗”。此句句意为“爵士音乐在20世纪40年代成为战时的反抗标志”。
40. **[B]** 空格前的冠词 the 表明空格处需要填入一个名词，hope 吻合句意。
41. **[C]** 短语 be contrary to 意为“与...相反的”。
42. **[F]** 根据此句后半句可推断：由于这种非洲裔美国人爵士音乐广泛流传，美国黑人的地位被提高了，故 elevated 是答案。
43. **[E]** highly 意为“高度地；非常；极”，常用于修饰由动词派生的形容词之前，故 highly desired 符合这一用法。
44. **[L]** 此处需用分词结构做句子状语表结果。fuse into 意为“融合成”，故选 fusing。
45. **[I]** 空格前给出的冠词 the 表明此处需要填写一个表示“本质、实质”含义的名词；冒号后所列出的四个词语都是表达美国人的基本品质的，故选 essence。

Section B

46. **[H]** 同义转述题。通过题干中的关键词 AMA 把答案定位到段落H。该段首句指出，美国医疗协会不相信奥巴马的医疗改革方案是扩大医疗保险覆盖面的最好方案，也就是说美国

医疗协会对奥巴马的医改方案存疑。

47. [F] 细节归纳题。通过题干中的关键词 Obama and Republicans把答案定位到段落F。在该段中奥巴马和共和党对于雇主是否会选择继续为员工购买医疗保险发表了不同看法。
48. [A] 同义转述题。通过题干中的关键词 Congress把答案定位到段落A。该段第二句指出, 美国国会众议院议员已经做好准备进行美国医疗体系改革。
49. [K] 细节推断题。通过题干中的关键词 the United States和France把答案定位到段落K。该段前两句中指出, 目前美国人的医疗平均费用是\$6,714, 法国是\$3,449, 由此可以推断美国的平均医疗费用高于法国。
50. [D] 同义转述题。通过题干中的关键词government-sponsored把答案定位到段落D。该段首句指出了奥巴马医改方案的目标。
51. [G] 细节辨认题。通过题干中的关键词 pre-existing把答案定位到段落G。该段首句指出医保公司会拒绝已身患疾病的人的医保申请。
52. [B] 同义转述题。通过题干中的关键词 employer及employees把答案定位到段落B。该段第三句明确指出, 雇主因为花费高而不再为员工购买医疗保险。
53. [E] 归纳判断题。通过题干中的关键词 Republicans把答案定位到段落E。该段前两句明确指出, 共和党不喜欢奥巴马为全民提供政府资助医保的想法。他们担心雇主因此不选择私人医保, 因为政府资助的医保费用低。
54. [J] 细节辨认题。通过题干中的关键词 Dartmouth researchers把答案定位到段落J。该段最后一句指出, 达特摩斯的研究者们相信在人均医疗费用高的城市, 医生更可能会选择让病人住院治疗而不是门诊治疗。
55. [I] 细节辨认题。通过题干中的关键词 American Academy把答案定位到段落G。该段第二句列举了支持奥巴马医改方案的组织。

Section C

Passage One

本文阐述了人类学家关于文化的定义: 文化是人类群体为适应环境而构成其行为和思想的习惯方式。并举例说明了三种主要形式的文化: 行为文化、认知文化和物质文化。

56. [B] 此题问人类学家给文化下的定义是什么。根据第一段第三句 “Culture itself is the customary manner in which human groups learn to organize their behavior and thought in relation to their environment.” 得知B项是答案。A、C、D三项内容属于文化的范畴, 但不是文化的定义。
57. [C] 此题问制作工具的行为属于文化构成的哪一个范畴。根据第一段最后一句 “Finally, there is the material component of culture — the physical object that we produce.” 可得知, 制作东西属于物质文化, 故C项是答案。
58. [D] 此题问学习对什么来说是最基本的要素。从第二段最后一句 “But no other organism has a greater capacity for learning than a human, or depends as much on learned behavior