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大学英语

四级考试历年真题全析全解集中赢



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赵建昆 主编

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级考试历年真题全析全解集中贏/赵建昆 主编. —5 版. —北京:中国石化出版社,2016.3 ISBN 978-7-5114-3860-7

Ⅰ.①大… Ⅱ.①赵… Ⅲ.①大学英语水平考试- 题解 Ⅳ.①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2016)第 038672 号

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中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850 读者服务部电话:(010)84289974 http://www.sinopec-press.com E-mail:press@sinopec.com 北京富泰印刷有限责任公司印刷 全国各地新华书店经销



787×1092 毫米 16 开本 14.5 印张 381 千字 2016 年 3 月第 5 版 2016 年 3 月第 1 次印刷 定价: 32.80 元

來自考神建昆老师的友情提示

2013年12月,新东方四六级名师赵建昆,联合原新东方名师曲根、王菲,创立独立教学团队——考神团队。目前,此团队已经成为全国四六级直播课堂中最优质、最用心、最具影响力的品牌团队。三年中,基于其团队自媒体平台及粉丝的活跃度,有接近十万名考生感受过他们高效有料的课堂。2015年,考神团队正式和有道学堂独家合作直播课程,创造了利用自媒体运营在线直播课堂的最成功案例。同年5月,中央电视台英语频道对考神团队进行了专访。

赵建昆:爱丁堡大学语言教育学硕士,原北京新东方学校四六级项目负责人,新东方教育科技集团教学培训师,新东方教育集团 20 年功勋教师获得者。新浪、搜狐、腾讯、中国教育在线及 21 世纪报等媒体特约考试分析点评嘉宾。授课 10 年,影响学员几十万。2014 年创立独立教学品牌:考神团队。2015 年,荣膺陕西卫视"超级老师"称号。

曲 根:考神团队创始人,四六级考试培训专家,著名的"万词王"。 北京市海淀区优秀教师,原北京新东方国内考试部高级主管,讲授国内外 考试课程十年,培养学生数以万计。

王 菲:考神团队创始人,四六级考试培训专家,原北京新东方学校 国内部最优写译教师,曾于2008年斩获新东方新教师授课比赛第一名。

欧阳萍:考神团队核心成员,七年教龄,原新东方资深英语听力口语 科目实力派,北京语言大学高材生。教学严谨科学,授课思路明晰,强调 解题技术与测试实战。

陈 曲:考神团队核心成员,浙江大学理学博士,荷兰代尔夫特理工博士后,美国北卡罗莱纳访问学者。2002年杭州市英语演讲比赛冠军。前杭州新东方国内部负责人。



大学英语四六级考试(College English Test Band 4/6,以下简称四六级考试),于 1986 年第一次试验举行,至今已走过 30 年了。此间,伴随中国教育改革和国人英语学习热度的升级,四六级考试也经历了数次变化,并逐渐成为全国最具影响力的大学英语能力测试(Language Proficiency Test)。2006 年 6 月 17 日的四级考试,更是创下全国超过 1000 万人的单次参考人数纪录,使其当之无愧地成为全球参与人数最多的语言能力测试。

四六级考试巨大的影响力和公信力缘何而来? 我认为主要来自以下几点:

第一,在30年的数次改革中,四六级的考试信度和效度不断与时俱进。1999年,增加口语考试;2005年,采取标准分制;2006年,扩大听力分值;2013年,取消完型,提升翻译比重;2015年12月,听力改革,引入新闻听力和现场演讲。以上改革使得四六级考试的形式和内容不断靠近国际流行语言能力测试(例如托福和雅思),并同时保持中国特色(例如汉译英题目比重的增加),成为一个不断创新并日臻科学的测试。

第二,30 年来,四六级考试极大地提升了中国大学生英语能力和素质。全国考生在 听、读、写、译、完型等各科目上的平均成绩一直都在上升。对比最新样卷和 20 世纪 90 年代的试卷,测试难度已无法同日而语。另外,四六级考试的数次改革,对中国大学英语教学和大学生英语学习方式产生了巨大的反溅作用(Washback Effects,指测试对学习者学习的反作用)。例如,很多大学生,都开始从过去的"哑巴"英语,到目前普遍重视听力和口语等交流性语言技能的学习。

第三,四六级考试已经被用人单位广泛认可,成为超越地域、学校和专业的英语能力甚至学习能力标准。我曾经和一位著名国企的 HR 经理交流,问,你们工作中使用英语的几率不高,为何依然需要应聘者获得四六级考试成绩呢?他说,是否通过四六级考试,实际反映了应聘者在大学期间的综合学习能力和学习态度。举个例子,如果这名应聘者说,曾经多次尝试考级均以失败告终,我们一定会怀疑其学习能力和规划自控能力。

本系列书籍在 2013 年 9 月推出第一版,立刻受到全国四六级考试考生的极大关注和欢迎,这其中包括多次翻译及写作题目的直接命中。针对 2015 年 12 月四六级听力的改革,我们推出了此系列书籍。经过修订和完善,我们相信,又会有无数考生因为此书而笑傲考场,轻松提分。当然,如果在看书的同时,再听听建昆老师和考神团队在有

道学堂进行的网络直播课程,你的过级概率必然更大。

通过所有考试的法宝有两个:正确的方法和长久的坚持。此系列的书籍,帮你解决前一半的问题,而后一半,就需要小伙伴们自己努力了。我特别想对一些屡战屡败且屡败屡战的"困难户"们说一句,多次低水平备考(或裸考)导致的失败会折损我们的学习信心和动力。明确计划、按部就班、努力坚持,你一定会迎来笑傲考场的那一刻。

建昆老师将利用新浪微博(@建昆老师)及公共微信(建昆老师)时刻和考生读者保持互动交流。

最后送大家三句我一直鼓励同学们的话,我一直很受用,相信你们也会: 没有失败,只有放弃。只要提高,永远不晚。只要改变,就有空间。 祝福各位四六级考试考生过级成功,学习进步!

建昆老师 于北京

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2012年6月大学英语四级考试真题

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled On Excessive Packaging following the outline given below. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

- 1. 目前许多商品存在过度包装的现象
- 2. 出现这一现象的原因
- 3. 我对这一现象的看法和建议

On Excessive Packaging

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Part II

Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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 centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Ouestions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

- 1. A) Charging a high price with call girls.
 - B) Spending many dollars on sessions with call girls.
 - C) Spending many dollars on sessions with criminals.
 - D) Failure to crush the prostitution ring in New York.
- 2. A) Spitzer successfully prosecuted cases against Wall Street stock traders.
 - B) He was elected governor in 2006 by an overwhelming majority of votes.

- C) Spitzer's resignation will take effect on Tuesday.
- D) The New York Times reported this case on Monday.

Ouestions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

- 3. A) To delve into CIA territory
 - C) To rival the CIA
- 4. A) Special Forces
 - C) Pentagon

- B) To help gather military intelligence
- D) To bend the law
- B) U.S. military forces
- D) defense officials

Questions 5 and 7 will be based on the following news item.

- 5. A) Afghans
 - C) poor Afghans
- 6.A) one fourth
 - C) one fifth
- 7. A) More than 414,000
 - C) More than 5,700

- B) foreigners
- D) people in the NATO forces
- B) one fourths
- D) one fifths
- B) More than 440,000
- D) More than 7,500

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some questions. Both the conversation 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 centre.

Conversations One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) It has gradually given way to service industry.
 - B) It remains a major part of industrial activity.
 - C) It has a history as long as paper processing.
 - D) It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.
- 9. A) Transport problems.
- B) Shortage of funding. D) Poor management.

- C) Lack of resources.
- 10. A) Competition from rival companies.
 - B) Product promotion campaigns.
 - C) Possible locations for a new factory. D) Measures to create job opportunities.

- 11. A) Not quite sure.
 - B) Very well.
 - C) He has statistics, but he doesn't understand them.
 - D) He just knows the condition in several parts of the region.

Conversations Two

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

- 12. A) Hosting an evening TV program.
 - C) Lecturing on business management.
- 13. A) He repaired bicycles.
 - C) He worked as a salesman.
- 14. A) He wanted to be his own boss.
 - C) He didn't want to start from scratch.
- 15. A) They work five days a week.
 - C) They are paid by the hour.

- B) Having her bicycle repaired.
- D) Conducting a market survey.
- B) He served as a consultant.
- D) He coached in a racing club.
- B) He found it more profitable.
- D) He didn't want to be in too much debt.
- B) They are all the man's friends.
- D) They all enjoy gambling.

Section C

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 centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

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

- 16. A) They shared mutual friends in school.
 - B) They had known each other since childhood.
 - C) They shared many extracurricular activities.
 - D) They had many interests in common.
- 17. A) At a local club.

B) At Joe's house.

C) At the sports center.

- D) At the boarding school.
- 18. A) Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain.
 - B) One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect.
 - C) It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends.
 - D) Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

Passage Two

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

- 19. A) Near the entrance of a park.
- B) In his building's parking lot.

C) At a parking meter.

- D) At a street corner.
- 20. A) It had been taken by the police.
 - B) It had been moved to the next block.

- C) It had been stolen by someone.
- D) It had been parked at a wrong place.
- 21. A) At the Greenville center.
- B) At a public parking lot.

C) In a neighboring town.

D) In the city garage.

Passage Three

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

- 22. A) Famous creative individuals.
- B) The mysteriousness of creativity.
- C) A major scientific discovery.
- D) Creativity as shown in arts.
- 23. A) It is something people all engage in.
 - B) It helps people acquire knowledge.
 - C) It starts soon after we are born.
 - D) It is the source of all artistic work.
- 24. A) Creative imagination.

B) Logical reasoning.

C) Natural curiosity.

- D) Critical thinking.
- 25. A) It is beyond ordinary people.
- B) It is yet to be fully understood.
- C) It is part of everyday life.
- D) It is a unique human trait.

Part **■**

Reading Comprehension

(40 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

One in six. Believe it or not, that's the number of Americans who struggle with hunger. To make tomorrow a little better, Feeding America, the nation's largest <u>26</u> hunger-relief organization has chosen September as Hunger Action Month. As part of its 30 Ways in 30 Days program, it's asking <u>27</u> across the country to help the more than 200 food banks and 63,000 agencies in its network provide low-income individuals and families with the fuel they need to <u>28</u>.

It's the kind of work that's done every day at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in San Antonio. People who __39__ at its front door on the first and third Thursdays of each month aren't looking for God—they're there for something to eat. St. Andrew's runs a food pantry (食品室) that __30__ the city and several of the __31__ towns. Janet

Drane is its manager.

In the wake of the 32, the number of families in need of food assistance began to grow. It is 33 that 49 million Americans are unsure of where they will find their next meal. What's most surprising is that 36% of them live in 34 where at least one adult is working. "It used to be that one job was all you needed," says St. Andrew's Drane. "The people we see now have three or four part-time jobs and they're still right on the edge 35."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) survive	I) formally
B) surrounding	J) financially
C) serves	K) domestic
D) reviewed	L) competition
E) reported	M) communities
F) recession	N) circling
G) households	O) accumulate
H) gather	

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

Small Schools Rising

- A) This year's list of the top 100 high schools shows that today, those with fewer students are flourishing.
- B) Fifty years ago, they were the latest thing in educational reform: big, modern, suburban high schools with students counted in the thousands. As baby boomers (二战后婴儿潮时期出生的人) came of high-school age, big schools promised economic efficiency, a greater choice of courses, and, of course, better football teams. Only years later did we understand the trade-offs this involved: the creation of excessive bureaucracies (官僚机构), the difficulty of forging personal connections between teachers and students. SAT scores began dropping in 1963; today, on average, 30% of students do not complete high school in four years, a figure that rises to 50% in poor urban neighborhoods. While the emphasis on teaching to higher, test-driven standards as set in No Child Left Behind resulted in significantly better performance in elementary (and some middle) schools, high schools for a variety of reasons

seemed to have made little progress.

- C) Size isn't everything, but it does matter, and the past decade has seen a noticeable countertrend toward smaller schools. This has been due, in part, to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which has invested \$1.8 billion in American high schools, helping to open about 1,000 small schools-most of them with about 400 kids each, with an average enrollment of only 150 per grade. About 500 more are on the drawing board. Districts all over the country are taking notice, along with mayors in cities like New York, Chicago and San Diego. The movement includes independent public charter schools, such as No. 1 BASIS in Tucson, with only 120 high-schoolers and 18 graduates this year. It embraces district-sanctioned magnet schools, such as the Talented and Gifted School with 198 students, and the Science and Engineering Magnet, with 383, which share a building in Dallas, as well as the City Honors School in Buffalo, N.Y., which grew out of volunteer evening seminars for students. And it includes alternative schools with students selected by lottery (抽 签), such as H-B Woodlawn in Arlington, VA. And most noticeable of all, there is the phenomenon of large urban and suburban high schools that have split up into smaller units of a few hundred, generally housed in the same grounds that once boasted thousands of students all marching to the same band.
- D) Hillsdale High School in San Mateo, Calif., is one of those, ranking No. 423—among the top 2% in the country—on Newsweek's annual ranking of America's top high schools. The success of small schools is apparent in the listings. Ten years ago, when the first Newsweek list based on college-level test participation was published, only three of the top 100 schools had graduating classes smaller than 100 students. This year there are 22. Nearly 250 schools on the full Newsweek list of the top 5% of schools nationally had fewer than 200 graduates in 2007.
- E) Although many of Hillsdale's students came from wealthy households, by the late 1990s average test scores were sliding and it had earned the unaffectionate nickname (绰号) "Hillsjail". Jeff Gilbert, a Hillsdale teacher who became principal last year, remembers sitting with other teachers watching students file out of a graduation ceremony and asking one another in astonishment, "How did that student graduate?"
- F) So in 2003 Hillsdale remade itself into three "houses", romantically named Florence, Marrakech and Kyoto. Each of the 300 arriving ninth graders are randomly (随机 地) assigned to one of the houses, where they will keep the same four core subject teachers for two years, before moving on to another for 11th and 12th grades. The closeness this system cultivates is reinforced by the institution of "advisory" classes. Teachers meet with students in groups of 25, five mornings a week, for open-ended discussions of everything from homework problems to bad Saturday-night dates. The advisers also meet with students privately and stay in touch with parents, so they are deeply invested in the students' success. "We're constantly talking about one another's advisees," says English teacher Chris Crockett. "If you hear that yours

isn't doing well in math, or see them sitting outside the dean's office, it's like a personal failure." Along with the new structure came a more demanding academic program; the percentage of freshmen taking biology jumped from 17 to 95. "It was rough for some, but by senior year, two-thirds have moved up to physics," says Gilbert. "Our kids are coming to school in part because they know there are adults here who know them and care for them." But not all schools show advances after downsizing, and it remains to be seen whether smaller schools will be a cure-all solution.

- G) The Newsweek list of top U. S. high schools was made this year, as in years past, according to a single metric, the proportion of students taking college-level exams. Over the years this system has come in for its share of criticism for its simplicity. But that is also its strength: it's easy for readers to understand, and to do the arithmetic for their own schools if they'd like.
- H) Ranking schools is always controversial, and this year a group of 38 superintendents (地区教育主管) from five states wrote to ask that their schools be excluded from the calculation. "It is impossible to know which high schools are 'the best' in the nation," their letter read, in part. "Determining whether different schools do or don't offer a high quality of education requires a look at many different measures, including students' overall academic accomplishments and their subsequent performance in college, and taking into consideration the unique needs of their communities."
- I) In the end, the superintendents agreed to provide the data we sought, which is, after all, public information. There is, in our view, no real dispute here; we are all seeking the same thing, which is schools that better serve our children and our nation by encouraging students to tackle tough subjects under the guidance of gifted teachers. And if we keep working toward that goal, someday, perhaps, a list won't be necessary.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 36. Fifty years ago, big, modern, suburban high schools were established in the hope of providing good education for baby boomers.
- 37. In 1960s, students' performance declined as a result of setting up big schools.
- 38. The schools funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation are mostly small in size.
- 39. The most remarkable about the current trend in high schools is that the scale of the schools has downsized.
- 40. Newsweek ranked high schools according to their college-level test participation.
- 41. The school performance of the students from Hill sdale was getting worse in the late 1990s.
- 42. According to Jeff Gilbert, the "advisory" classes at Hillsdale were set up so that

students could maintain closer relationships with their teachers.

- 43. Simplicity is still considered a strength of Newsweek's school ranking system in spite of the criticism it receives.
- 44. According to the 38 superintendents, to rank schools scientifically, it is necessary to use many different measures.
- 45. To better serve the children and our nation, schools should hire gifted teachers and encourage students to take tough subjects.

Section C

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage,

In times of economic crisis, Americans turn to their families for support. If the Great Depression is any guide, we may see a drop in our skyhigh divorce rate. But this won't necessarily represent an increase in happy marriages. In the long run, the Depression weakened American families, and the current crisis will probably do the same.

We tend to think of the Depression as a time when families pulled together to survive huge job losses. By 1932, when nearly one-quarter of the workforce was unemployed, the divorce rate had declined by around 25% from 1929. But this doesn't mean people were suddenly happier with their marriages. Rather, with incomes decreasing and insecure jobs, unhappy couples often couldn't afford to divorce. They feared neither spouse could manage alone.

Today, given the job losses of the past year, fewer unhappy couples will risk starting separate households. Furthermore, the housing market meltdown will make it more difficult for them to finance their separations by selling their homes.

After financial disasters family members also tend to do whatever they can to help each other and their communities. A 1940 book, The Unemployed Man and His Family, described a family in which the husband initially reacted to losing his job "with tireless search for work". He was always active, looking for odd jobs to do.

The problem is that such an impulse is hard to sustain. Across the country, many similar families were unable to maintain the initial boost in *morale* (士气). For some, the hardships of life without steady work eventually overwhelmed their attempts to keep their families together. The divorce rate rose again during the rest of the decade as the recovery took hold.

Millions of American families may now be in the initial stage of their responses to

the current crisis, working together and supporting one another through the early months of unemployment.

Today's economic crisis could well generate a similar number of couples whose relationships have been *irreparably*(无法弥补地) ruined. So it's only when the economy is healthy again that we'll begin to see just how many broken families have been created.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 46. In the initial stage, the current economic crisis is likely to .
 - A) tear many troubled families apart
 - B) contribute to enduring family ties
 - C) bring about a drop in the divorce rate
 - D) cause a lot of conflicts in the family
- 47. In the Great Depression many unhappy couples chose to stick together because
 - A) starting a new family would be hard
 - B) they expected things would turn better
 - C) they wanted to better protect their kids
 - D) living separately would be too costly
- 48. In addition to job losses, what stands in the way of unhappy couples getting a divorce?
 - A) Mounting family debts.
- B) A sense of insecurity.
- C) Difficulty in getting a loan.
- D) Falling housing prices.
- 49. What will the current economic crisis eventually do to some married couples?
 - A) It will force them to pull their efforts together.
 - B) It will undermine their mutual understanding.
 - C) It will help strengthen their emotional bonds.
 - D) It will irreparably damage their relationship.
- 50. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - A) The economic recovery will see a higher divorce rate.
 - B) Few couples can stand the test of economic hardships.
 - C) A stable family is the best protection against poverty.
 - D) Money is the foundation of many a happy marriage.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

People are being *lured* (引诱) onto Facebook with the promise of a fun, free service, without realizing they're paying for it by giving up loads of personal information. Facebook then attempts to make money by selling their data to advertisers that want to send targeted messages.

Most Facebook users don't realize this is happening. Even if they know what the company is up to, they still have no idea what they're paying for Facebook, because

people don't really know what their personal data is worth.

The biggest problem, however, is that the company keeps changing the rules. Early on, you could keep everything private. That was the great thing about Facebook—you could create your own little private network. Last year, the company changed its privacy rules so that many things—your city, your photo, your friends' names—were set, by default (默认), to be shared with everyone on the Internet.

According to Facebook's vice-president Elliot Schrage, the company is simply making changes to improve its service, and if people don't share information, they have a "less satisfying experience".

Some critics think this is more about Facebook looking to make more money. Its original business model, which involved selling ads and putting them at the side of the page, totally failed. Who wants to look at ads when they're online connecting with their friends?

The privacy issue has already landed Facebook in hot water in Washington. In April, Senator Charles Schumer called on Facebook to change its privacy policy. He also urged the Federal Trade Commission to set guidelines for social-networking sites. "I think the senator rightly communicated that we had not been clear about what the new products were and how people could choose to use them or not to use them," Schrage admits.

I suspect that whatever Facebook has done so far to invade our privacy, it's only the beginning. Which is why I'm considering deactivating (撤销) my account. Facebook is a handy site, but I'm upset by the idea that my information is in the hands of people I don't trust. That's too high a price to pay.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 51. What do we learn about Facebook from the first paragraph?
 - A) It is a website that sends messages to targeted users.
 - B) It makes money by putting on advertisements.
 - C) It profits by selling its users' personal data.
 - D) It provides loads of information to its users.
- 52. What does the author say about most Facebook users?
 - A) They are reluctant to give up their personal information.
 - B) They don't know their personal data enriches Facebook.
 - C) They don't identify themselves when using the website.
 - D) They care very little about their personal information.
- 53. Why does Facebook make changes to its rules according to Elliot Schrage?
 - A) To render better service to its users.
 - B) To conform to the Federal guidelines.
 - C) To improve its users' connectivity.
 - D) To expand its scope of business.