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# 赖世雄

2016年6月  
改革新题型

# 大学英语四级 真题详解+标准预测

**8** 套真题 + **4** 套16年6月全新听力精制模拟题 + **25** 篇预测作文  
+ **25** 篇翻译练习 (本书内容包含 **2400** 高频词汇)

赖世雄 吴纪维 吴惠珠 主编

- \* **实用** : 单词详解 无限拓展
- \* **重点** : 语法详解 揭示重点
- \* **命中** : 作文预测 有的放矢
- \* **走心** : 通篇翻译 理解无碍
- \* **提分** : 解题秘籍 快速提分

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2014 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 ( 第一套 )

Part I

Writing

标准用时	30 minutes
自测用时	__minutes

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit your campus, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?

Part II

Listening Comprehension

标准用时	30 minutes
自测用时	__minutes

Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

1. A) See a doctor about her strained shoulder.  
B) Use a ladder to help her reach the teacup.

2. A) At Mary Johnson's.  
B) At a painter's studio.

3. A) The teacher evaluated lacks teaching experience.  
B) She does not quite agree with what the man said.  
C) The man had better talk with the students himself.  
D) New students usually cannot offer a fair evaluation.

4. A) He helped Doris build up the furniture.  
B) Doris helped him arrange the furniture.

5. A) He doesn't get on with the others.  
B) He doesn't feel at ease in the firm.

6. A) They should finish the work as soon as possible.  
B) He will continue to work in the garden himself.

7. A) The man has to get rid of the used furniture.  
B) The man's apartment is ready for rent.

8. A) The man will give the mechanic a call.  
B) The woman is waiting for a call.

C) Replace the cupboard with a new one.  
D) Place the teacup on a lower shelf next time.

C) In an exhibition hall.  
D) Outside an art gallery.

C) Doris fixed up some of the bookshelves.  
D) He was good at assembling bookshelves.

C) He has been taken for a fool.  
D) He has found a better position.

C) He is tired of doing gardening on weekends.  
D) They can hire a gardener to do the work.

C) The furniture is covered with lots of dust.  
D) The furniture the man bought is inexpensive.

C) The woman is doing some repairs.  
D) The man knows the mechanic very well.
- Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.
9. A) She had a job interview to attend.  
B) She was busy finishing her project.

10. A) Accompany her roommate to the classroom.  
B) Hand in her roommate's application form.

C) She had to attend an important meeting.  
D) She was in the middle of writing an essay.

C) Submit her roommate's assignment.  
D) Help her roommate with her report.

- 1 -

- 11. A) Where Dr. Ellis's office is located. C) Directions to the classroom building.
- B) When Dr. Ellis leaves his office. D) Dr. Ellis's schedule for the afternoon.

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

- 12. A) He finds it rather stressful. C) He can handle it quite well.
- B) He is thinking of quitting it. D) He has to work extra hours.
- 13. A) The 6:00 one. C) The 7:00 one.
- B) The 6:30 one. D) The 7:30 one.
- 14. A) It is an awful waste of time. C) The time on the train is enjoyable.
- B) He finds it rather unbearable. D) It is something difficult to get used to.
- 15. A) Reading newspapers. C) Listening to the daily news.
- B) Chatting with friends. D) Planning the day's work.

## 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 centre.

### Passage One

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

- 16. A) Ignore small details while reading. B) Read at least several chapters in one sitting.
- C) Develop a habit of reading critically. D) Get key information by reading just once or twice.
- 17. A) Choose one's own system of marking. C) Make as few marks as possible.
- B) Underline the key words and phrases. D) Highlight details in a red color.
- 18. A) By reading the textbooks carefully again. C) By focusing on the notes in the margins.
- B) By reviewing only the marked parts. D) By comparing notes with their classmates.

### Passage Two

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

- 19. A) The sleep a person needs varies from day to day. B) The amount of sleep for each person is similar.
- C) One can get by with a couple of hours of sleep. D) Everybody needs some sleep for survival.
- 20. A) It is a made-up story. C) It is a rare exception.
- B) It is beyond cure. D) It is due to an accident.
- 21. A) His extraordinary physical condition. C) The unique surroundings of his living place.
- B) His mother's injury just before his birth. D) The rest he got from sitting in a rocking chair.

### Passage Three

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

- 22. A) She invested in stocks and shares on Wall Street. C) She developed a strong interest in finance.
- B) She learned to write for financial newspapers. D) She tenderly looked after her sick mother.
- 23. A) She made a wise investment in real estate. B) She sold her restaurant with a substantial profit.
- C) She got 7.5 million dollars from her ex-husband. D) She inherited a big fortune from her father.

24. A) She was extremely mean with her money.  
B) She was dishonest in business dealings.

25. A) She made a big fortune from wise investment.  
B) She built a hospital with her mother's money.

C) She frequently ill-treated her employees.  
D) She abused animals including her pet dog.

C) She made huge donations to charities.  
D) She carried on her family's tradition.

Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks 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.

Among the kinds of social gestures most significant for second-language teachers are those which are 26.\_\_\_\_ in form but different in meaning in the two cultures. For example, a Colombian who wants someone to 27.\_\_\_\_ him often signals with a hand movement in which all the fingers of one hand, cupped, point downward as they move rapidly 28.\_\_\_\_. Speakers of English have a similar gesture though the hand may not be cupped and the fingers may be held more loosely, but for them the gesture means goodbye or go away, quite the 29.\_\_\_\_ of the Colombian gesture. Again, in Colombia, a speaker of English would have to know that when he 30.\_\_\_\_ height, he must choose between different gestures depending on whether he is 31.\_\_\_\_ a human being or an animal. If he keeps the palm of the hand 32.\_\_\_\_ the floor, as he would in his own culture when making known the height of a child, for example, he will very likely be greeted by laughter; in Colombia this gesture is 33.\_\_\_\_ for the description of animals. In order to describe human beings, he should keep the palm of his hand 34.\_\_\_\_ to the floor. Substitutions of one gesture for the other often create not only humorous but also 35.\_\_\_\_ moments. In both of the examples above, speakers from two different cultures have the same gesture, physically, but its meaning differs sharply.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

标准用时	40 minutes
自测用时	__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 blank 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 blank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Global warming is a trend toward warmer conditions around the world. Part of the warming is natural; we have experienced a 20,000-year-long warming as the last ice age ended and the ice \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ away. However, we have already reached temperatures that are in \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ with other minimum-ice periods, so continued warming is likely not natural. We are \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ to a predicted worldwide increase in temperatures \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ between 1°C and 6°C over the next 100 years. The warming will be more \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ in some areas, less in others, and some places may even cool off. Likewise, the \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ of this warming will be very different depending on where you are — costal areas must worry about rising sea levels, while Siberia and northern Canada may become more *habitable* ( 宜居的 ) and \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ for humans than these areas are now.

The fact remains, however, that it will likely get warmer, on \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_, everywhere. Scientists are in general agreement that the warmer conditions we have been experiencing are at least in part the result of a human-induced global warming trend. Some scientists \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ that the changes we are seeing fall within the range of *random* ( 无规律的 ) variation — some years are cold, others warm, and we have just had an unremarkable string of warm years \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ — but that is becoming an increasingly rare interpretation in the face of continued and increasing warm conditions.

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A) appealing    | I) melted   |
| B) average      | J) persist  |
| C) contributing | K) ranging  |
| D) dramatic     | L) recentl  |
| E) frequently   | M) resolved |
| F) impact       | N) sensible |
| G) line         | O) shock    |
| H) maintain     |             |

## 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**.

### The End of the Book?

- A) Amazon, by far the largest bookseller in the country, reported on May 19 that it is now selling more books in its electronic Kindle format than in the old paper-and-ink format. That is remarkable, considering that the Kindle has only been around for four years. E-books now account for 14 percent of all book sales in this country and are increasing far faster than overall book sales. E-book sales are up 146 percent over last year, while hardback sales increased 6 percent and paperbacks decreased 8 percent.
- B) Does this spell the doom of the physical book? Certainly not immediately, and perhaps not at all. What it does mean is that the book business will go through a transformation in the next decade or so more profound than any it has seen since Gutenberg introduced printing from moveable type in the 1450s.
- C) Physical books will surely become much rarer in the marketplace. Mass market paperbacks, which have been declining for years anyway, will probably disappear, as will hardbacks for mysteries, thrillers, "romance fiction," etc. Such books, which only rarely end up in permanent collections, either private or public, will probably only be available as e-books within a few years. Hardback and trade paperbacks for "serious" nonfiction and fiction will surely last longer. Perhaps it will become the mark of an author to reckon with that he or she is still published in hard copy.
- D) As for children's books, who knows? Children's books are like dog food in that the purchasers are not the consumers, so the market (and the marketing) is inherently strange.
- E) For clues to the book's future, let's look at some examples of technological change and see what happened to the old technology.
- F) One technology replaces another only because the new technology is better, cheaper, or both. The greater the difference, the sooner and more thoroughly the new technology replaces the old. Printing with moveable type on paper dramatically reduced the cost of producing a book compared with the old-fashioned ones handwritten on vellum, which comes from sheepskin. A Bible — to be sure, a long book — required vellum made from 300 sheepskins and countless man-hours of labor. Before printing arrived, a Bible cost more than a middle-class house. There were perhaps 50,000 books in all of Europe in 1450. By 1500 there were 10 million.
- G) But while printing quickly caused the handwritten book to die out, handwriting lingered on( 继续存在 ) well into the 16th century. Very special books are still occasionally produced on vellum, but they are one-of-a-kind show pieces.
- H) Sometimes a new technology doesn't drive the old one out, but only parts of it while forcing the rest to evolve. The movies were widely predicted to drive live theater out of the marketplace, but they didn't,



because theater turned out to have qualities movies could not reproduce. Equally, TV was supposed to replace movies but, again, did not.

- I) Movies did, however, fatally impact some parts of live theater. And while TV didn't kill movies, it did kill second-rate pictures, shorts, and cartoons.
- J) Nor did TV kill radio. Comedy and drama shows ("Jack Benny," "Amos and Andy," "The Shadow") all migrated to television. But because you can't drive a car and watch television at the same time, rush hour became radio's prime time, while music, talk, and news radio greatly enlarged their audiences. Radio is today a very different business than in the late 1940s and a much larger one.
- K) Sometimes old technology lingers for centuries because of its symbolic power. Mounted *cavalry* ( 骑兵 ) replaced the *chariot* ( 二轮战车 ) on the battlefield around 1000 BC. But chariots maintained their place in parades and triumphs right up until the end of the Roman Empire 1,500 years later. The sword hasn't had a military function for a hundred years, but is still part of an officer's full-dress uniform, precisely because a sword always symbolized "an officer and a gentleman."
- L) Sometimes new technology is a little *cranky* ( 不稳定的 ) at first. Television repairman was a common occupation in the 1950s, for instance. And so the old technology remains as a backup. Steamships captured the North Atlantic passenger business from sail in the 1840s because of its much greater speed. But steamships didn't lose their sails until the 1880s, because early marine engines had a nasty habit of breaking down. Until ships became large enough (and engines small enough) to mount two engines side by side, they needed to keep sails. (The high cost of steam and the lesser need for speed kept the majority of the world's ocean freight moving by sail until the early years of the 20th century.)
- M) Then there is the fireplace. Central heating was present in every upper-and middle-class home by the second half of the 19th century. But functioning fireplaces remain to this day a powerful selling point in a house or an apartment. I suspect the reason is a deep-rooted love of fire. Fire was one of the earliest major technological advances for humankind, providing heat, protection, and cooked food (which is much easier to eat and digest). Human control of fire goes back far enough (over a million years) that evolution could have produced a genetic leaning towards fire as a central aspect of human life.
- N) Books — especially books the average person could afford — haven't been around long enough to produce evolutionary change in humans. But they have a powerful hold on many people nonetheless, a hold extending far beyond their literary content. At their best, they are works of art and there is a *tactile* ( 触觉的 ) pleasure in books necessarily lost in e-book versions. The ability to quickly thumb through pages is also lost. And a room with books in it induces, at least in some, a feeling not dissimilar to that of a fire in the fireplace on a cold winter's night.
- O) For these reasons I think physical books will have a longer existence as a commercial product than some currently predict. Like swords, books have symbolic power. Like fireplaces, they induce a sense of comfort and warmth. And, perhaps, similar to sails, they make a useful backup for when the lights go out.

- 46. Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.
- 47. Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.
- 48. The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.
- 49. Contrary to many people's prediction of its death, the film industry survived.
- 50. Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.
- 51. Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.
- 52. The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.
- 53. A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.
- 54. Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.
- 55. A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

## 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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The question of whether our government should promote science and technology or the liberal arts in higher education isn't an either-or *proposition* (命题), although the current emphasis on preparing young Americans for STEM (science, technology, engineering, math) -related fields can make it seem that way.

The latest congressional report acknowledges the critical importance of technical training, but also asserts that the study of the *humanities* (人文学科) and social sciences must remain central components of America's educational system at all levels. Both areas are critical to producing citizens who can participate effectively in our democratic society, become *innovative* (创新的) leaders, and benefit from the spiritual enrichment that the reflection on the great ideas of mankind over time provides.

Parents and students who have invested heavily in higher education worry about graduates' job prospects as technological advances and changes in domestic and global markets transform professions in ways that reduce wages and cut jobs. Under these circumstances, it's natural to look for what may appear to be the most "practical" way out of the problem: "Major in a subject designed to get you a job" seems the obvious answer to some, though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in the humanities characterized as "soft" often, in fact, lead to employment and success in the long run. Indeed, according to surveys, employers have expressed a preference for students who have received a broadly-based education that has taught them to write well, think critically, research creatively, and communicate easily.

Moreover, students should be prepared not just for their first job, but for their 4th and 5th jobs, as there's little reason to doubt that people entering the workforce today will be called upon to play many different roles over the course of their careers. The ones who will do the best in this new environment will be those whose educations have prepared them to be flexible. The ability to draw upon every available tool and insight — picked up from science, arts, and technology — to solve the problems of the future, and take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves, will be helpful to them and the United States.

56. What does the latest congressional report suggest?
- A) STEM-related subjects help students find jobs in the information society.
  - B) The humanities and STEM subjects should be given equal importance.
  - C) The liberal arts in higher education help enrich students' spiritual life.
  - D) Higher education should be adjusted to the practical needs of society.
57. What is the main concern of students when they choose a major?
- A) Their interest in relevant subjects.
  - B) The academic value of the courses.
  - C) The quality of education they receive.
  - D) Their chances of getting a good job.
58. What does the author say about the so-called soft subjects?
- A) They benefit students in their future life.
  - B) They broaden students' range of interests.
  - C) They improve students' communication skills.
  - D) They are essential to students' healthy growth.
59. What kind of job applicants do employers look for?
- A) Those who have a strong sense of responsibility.
  - B) Those who are good at solving practical problems.
  - C) Those who are likely to become innovative leaders.
  - D) Those who have received a well-rounded education.

60. What advice does the author give to college students?
- A) Seize opportunities to tap their potential.
  - B) Try to take a variety of practical courses.
  - C) Prepare themselves for different job options.
  - D) Adopt a flexible approach to solving problems.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Energy independence. It has a nice ring to it, doesn't it? If you think so, you're not alone, because energy independence has been the dream of American presidents for decades, and never more so than in the past few years, when the most recent oil price shock has been partly responsible for kicking off the great recession.

"Energy independence" and its *rhetorical* ( 修辞的 ) companion "energy security" are, however, slippery concepts that are rarely thought through. What is it we want independence from, exactly?

Most people would probably say that they want to be independent from imported oil. But there are reasons that we buy all that oil from elsewhere.

The first reason is that we need it to keep our economy running. Yes, there is a *trickle* ( 涓涓细流 ) of *biofuel* ( 生物燃料 ) available, and more may become available, but most biofuels cause economic waste and environmental destruction.

Second, Americans have basically decided that they don't really want to produce all their own oil. They value the environmental quality they preserve over their oil imports from abroad. Vast areas of the United States are off-limits to oil exploration and production in the name of environmental protection. To what extent are Americans really willing to endure the environmental impacts of domestic energy production in order to cut back imports?

Third, there are benefits to trade. It allows for economic efficiency, and when we buy things from places that have lower production costs than we do, we benefit. And although you don't read about this much, the United States is also a large exporter of oil products, selling about 2 million barrels of petroleum products per day to about 90 countries.

There is no question that the United States imports a great deal of energy and, in fact, relies on that steady flow to maintain its economy. When that flow is interrupted, we feel the pain in short supplies and higher prices. At the same time, we derive massive economic benefits when we buy the most affordable energy on the world market and when we engage in energy trade around the world.

61. What does the author say about energy independence for America?
- A) It sounds very attractive.
  - B) It ensures national security.
  - C) It will bring oil prices down.
  - D) It has long been everyone's dream.
62. What does the author think of biofuels?
- A) They keep America's economy running healthily.
  - B) They prove to be a good alternative to petroleum.
  - C) They do not provide a sustainable energy supply.
  - D) They cause serious damage to the environment.
63. Why does America rely heavily on oil imports?
- A) It wants to expand its storage of crude oil.
  - B) Its own oil reserves are quickly running out.
  - C) It wants to keep its own environment intact.
  - D) Its own oil production falls short of demand.



64. What does the author say about oil trade?
- A) It proves profitable to both sides.
  - B) It improves economic efficiency.
  - C) It makes for economic prosperity.
  - D) It saves the cost of oil exploration.
65. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A) To justify America's dependence on oil imports.
  - B) To arouse Americans' awareness of the energy crisis.
  - C) To stress the importance of energy conservation.
  - D) To explain the increase of international oil trade.

Part IV

Translation

标准用时	30 minutes
自测用时	__minutes

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

中国应进一步发展核能,因为核电目前只占其总发电量的2%。该比例在所有核国家中居第30位,几乎是最低的。

2011年3月日本核电站事故后,中国的核能开发停了下来,中止审批新的核电站,并开展全国性的核安全检查。到2012年10月,审批才又谨慎地恢复。

随着技术和安全措施改进,发生核事故的可能性完全可以降到最低程度。换句话说,核能是可以安全开发和利用的。

# 2014 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 ( 第一套 ) 答案详解

## Part I

## Writing

### 作文审题

题目:如果你的外国友人去你的学校,你想带他/她去的最有趣的地方是哪里?为什么?

写作时,第一段可说明学校有趣的地方很多,最想带外国友人参观的是图书馆。接着,第二段从三方面陈述原因:1) 图书馆藏书众多,有各式各样的主题书籍,方便从事研究。2) 图书馆配备有多媒体设备,在帮助学生有效学习上扮演重要的角色。3) 图书馆的形状特殊,夜晚时分相当浪漫。

### 范文点评

### The Most Interesting Place of My Campus

There are quite a few interesting places **on campus**, but if one of my foreign friends **pays me a visit**, I'll show him or her around our library.

Our library **houses** a wide variety of books. Therefore, it's an **ideal** place to **do research**. I have heard that it has earned the **reputation** of being one of the best in the country.

In addition, the library **is equipped with** some **advanced** multi-media technologies, which **play an important role in** helping us learn more **effectively**. I spend most of my free time **making use of** the library's language lab to improve my English.

**Last but not least**, the library was built **in the shape of** a star. When night falls, it is lit like a real star, which makes it very **romantic**. These are some of the reasons why I will definitely show my foreign friends around our library.

我的校园里有很多有趣的地方。但如果其中一位外国友人来拜访我,我一定会带他去逛逛图书馆。

我们图书馆藏书的种类繁多。因此,图书馆是个做研究的理想地点。我听说本校图书馆早已名声在外,是国内最好的图书馆之一。

再者,馆内装配有一些先进的多媒体技术,这在帮助我们更有效地学习上扮演着重要的角色。我大部分的空闲时间都花在利用图书馆的语言实验室,以提高自己的英文实力。

最后但也同样重要的是,本校的图书馆建成了星星的形状。当夜幕降临,它就像一颗闪亮的明星,十分浪漫。以上就是我为什么一定要带外国朋友参观图书馆的一些原因。

### 重点词汇

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. on campus 在校园内                        | 7. be equipped with... 配备有……              |
| 2. pay sb a visit 拜访某人                   | 8. advanced (a.) 高级的                      |
| 3. house (vt.) 藏有, 容纳                    | 9. play an important role in... 在……扮演重要角色 |
| 4. ideal (a.) 理想的                        | 10. effectively (adv.) 有效果地               |
| be ideal for... 很适合……                    | 11. make use of... 利用……                   |
| 5. carry out / do / conduct research 做研究 | 12. Last but not least,... 最后但同样重要的是, ……  |
| research (n.) 研究 (集合名词, 不可数)             | 13. in the shape of... 以……的形状             |
| 6. reputation (n.) 名望                    | 14. romantic (a.) 浪漫的                     |
| have a reputation for... 有……的名声          |   |

重点语法

比较以下用法的差别：

<p>quite a few + 复数名词 很多……</p> <p>I've been there quite a few times. 我去过那儿很多次。</p>	<p>quite a little + 不可数名词 很多 / 不少的</p> <p>Jane spends quite a little money on clothes every month. 简每个月都会花不少钱买衣服。</p>
<p>a few + 复数名词 一些……</p> <p>I recognized a few people there. 那里的人有一些我认出来了。</p>	<p>a little + 不可数名词 一些……</p> <p>If you have any spare milk, could you give me a little? 你如果还有多的牛奶，可以给我一些吗？</p>
<p>only/just a few + 复数名词 只有一些……</p> <p>I've seen most of his movies. Only a few are as good as his first one. 我看过很多部他主演的电影。只有一些和第一部一样好看。</p>	<p>only/just a little + 不可数名词 只有一些……</p> <p>I have just a little money left, so I can't lend you any. 我剩下的钱不够，因此不能借任何钱给你。</p>
<p>few + 复数名词 很少……</p> <p>John has few friends because he's selfish. 约翰很自私，所以没什么朋友。</p>	<p>little + 不可数名词 很少……</p> <p>There is little doubt in my mind that Peter is the man we can trust. 彼得是个我们可信任的人，这点我心中从未怀疑过。</p>

常用模板

表达“各式各样的……”时，可以使用 a wide variety of... / a wide range of... / various...

These shoes come in a wide range of colors and sizes.

这些鞋子有各式各样的颜色和尺寸。

句子替换

1. The library houses a variety of books.
- = The library boasts a wide range of books.
2. The library is well-known for its wide variety of books.
- = The library has earned a good reputation for its large book collections.

Part II

Listening Comprehension



Section A

1. A) See a doctor about her **strained** shoulder.  
B) Use a **ladder** to help her reach the **teacup**.  
C) **Replace** the cupboard **with** a new one.  
D) Place the teacup on a lower shelf next time.

W: I can't seem to reach the teacup at the back of the cupboard.

M: Oh... **why don't you use the ladder?** You might **strain** your shoulder.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A) 看医生治疗她拉伤的肩膀。  
B) 用梯子帮助她拿茶杯。  
C) 将碗柜换成新的。  
D) 下次把茶杯放在较低一层的架子上。

女：我似乎伸手也摸不到在碗柜最里面的茶杯。

男：噢……你为什么不用梯子呢？你这样可能会拉伤肩膀的。

问：男士建议女士怎么做？

**预测解析** 四个选项有关键词 ladder、cupboard、strained shoulder，得知应该是跟拿梯子去取用碗柜里的东西有关，选项皆以动词原形开头，所以在听力时要注意说话者的动作。根据对话内容，男士建议女士用梯子才不至于拉伤肩膀，故选 B。

重点词汇	
1. ladder (n.) 梯子	3. strain (vt.) 拉伤
2. replace (vt.) 取代	sprain (vt.) 扭伤
replace A with B 用 B 取代 A	sprain one's ankle 扭伤某人的脚踝

2. A) At Mary Johnson's.  
B) At a painter's **studio**.  
C) In an **exhibition hall**.  
D) Outside an **art gallery**.

W: Since it's raining so hard outside, let's go and **see the new exhibits**.

M: That's a good idea. Mary Johnson is one of **my favorite painters**.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A) 在玛丽·强森家。  
B) 在画家的画室。  
C) 在展览厅。  
D) 在画廊外面。

女：既然外面雨下得正大，咱们就去看新的展览吧。

男：那是个好主意。玛丽·强森是我最喜欢的画家之一。

问：这则对话最有可能发生在哪里？

**预测解析** 选项皆为地点，故可能要测验说话者的说话地点。对话中女士提到外面雨下得很大，所以建议去看新的展览，因为女士说外面雨下得很大，得知是在室内，故选 C。

重点词汇	
1. studio (n.) 工作室	3. art gallery 画廊
2. exhibition hall 展览厅	4. exhibit (n.) 展示品；展示会 & (vt.) 展示

3. A) The teacher **evaluated** **lacks** teaching experience.  
B) She **does not quite agree with what the man said**.  
C) The man **had better** talk with the students himself.  
D) New students usually cannot offer a fair evaluation.

- A) 被评价的老师缺乏教学经验。  
B) 她不太同意男士所说的话。  
C) 男士最好自己去和学生谈谈。  
D) 新学生通常无法提供公正的评价。

M: I hear the students gave the new teacher an unfair evaluation.  
W: **It depends on which students you are talking about.**  
Q: What does the woman imply?

男：我听说那些学生给新老师的评价并不公正。  
女：那取决于你讲的是哪些学生。  
问：女士暗示什么？

**预测解析** 选项中出现关键词 evaluated、evaluation、teacher，得知对话内容应该是在谈论评价老师的事。根据对话内容，女士所说要取决于是哪些学生而定，暗示并非所有学生都如此，故选 B。

### 重点词汇

1. evaluate (vt.) 评价

evaluation (n.) 评价

2. lack (vt.) 缺乏 (注意：该单词为及物动词，

之后须置宾语，而不可接介词)

Paul lacks of confidence. (X)

→ Paul lacks confidence. (✓) 保罗缺少信心。

3. had better V 最好……

4. It depends on... 那取决于……

4. A) He helped Doris build up the furniture.  
B) Doris helped him **arrange** the furniture.  
**C) Doris fixed up some of the bookshelves.**  
D) He was good at **assembling** bookshelves.

- A) 他帮助桃瑞丝架设好家具。  
B) 桃乐丝帮助他摆放家具。  
C) 桃乐丝装修了一些书架。  
D) 他很擅长组装书架。

W: It must've taken you a long time to **fix up all these bookshelves.**

女：你一定花了很多的时间才把所有这些书架装修好吧。

M: It wasn't too bad. I **got Doris to do some of them.**

男：也没那么糟啦。我叫桃乐丝帮了我一些忙。

Q: What does the man mean?

问：男士是什么意思？

**预测解析** 选项中出现 furniture、bookshelves、fixed up、assembling、build up，得知是在讨论组装家具或书架的事情，主语中多次出现 Doris，得知可能是在辨别 Doris 所做的事情。对话中男士提到他要桃乐丝帮忙装修书架，故选 C。

### 重点词汇

1. arrange (vt.&vi.) 安排

arrange for sb to V 安排某人做某事

2. fix sth up 装修 (房子、物件等)

3. assemble (vt.) 组装

assemble sth 组装某物

= put sth together

5. A) He doesn't **get on with** the others.  
B) He doesn't **feel at ease** in the firm.  
C) He has **been taken for** a fool.  
**D) He has found a better position.**

- A) 他和其他人合不来。  
B) 他在该公司感到不自在。  
C) 他一直被认为是个傻子。  
D) 他已经找到了更好的职位。

W: Rod, I hear you'll be leaving at the end of this month. Is it true?

女：罗德，我听说你这个月底就要离职了。是真的吗？

M: Yeah. **I've been offered a much better position with another firm.** I'd be a fool to **turn it down.**

男：是啊。另一家公司给了我一个更好的职位。我如果拒绝的话就真是太傻了。

Q: Why is the man **quitting** his job?

问：男士为什么要辞掉工作？

**预测解析** 选项中皆以 He 开头，故要留意男士的动作。选项中有 firm 和 position，得知可能是关于公司职务的问题。对话中女士询问男士是否真要离职，男士说他已经获得更好的工作邀约，故选 D。



重点词汇

1. get on/along with... 与……相处融洽  
2. feel at ease 感到自在  
    feel ill at ease 感到不自在  
3. take A for B 误认为 A 是 B

4. turn sth down 拒绝某物  
5. quit (vt.) 辞职; 戒掉 (三态同形)  
    quit smoking 戒烟  
    = give up smoking

6. A) They should finish the work as soon as possible.  
B) He will continue to work in the garden himself.  
C) He is tired of doing gardening on weekends.  
D) They can hire a gardener to do the work.

- A) 他们应该要尽快完成工作。  
B) 他将独自继续在花园工作。  
C) 他厌倦了每周末从事园艺工作。  
D) 他们可以雇用园丁来做这份工作。

W: I honestly don't want to continue the gardening tomorrow, Tony?

女: 我明天确实不想再继续做这份园艺工作了, 汤尼你呢?

M: Neither do I. But I think we should get it over with this weekend.

男: 我也不想做啊。但是我想我们应该要在这周末把工作做完了事。

Q: What does the man mean?

问: 男士是什么意思?

**预测解析** 选项中有关键词 work、gardening 等, 得知是跟园艺工作有关。A 项的 as soon as possible 和对话中的 get it over with 为同义转述, 故选 A。

重点词汇

get sth over with 把某事做完了事

I'll be glad to get the exam over and done with.  
考试考完了事后我就高兴了。

7. A) The man has to get rid of the used furniture.  
B) The man's apartment is ready for rent.  
C) The furniture is covered with lots of dust.  
D) The furniture the man bought is inexpensive.

- A) 男士必须丢掉二手家具。  
B) 男士的公寓准备要出租了。  
C) 家具上布满了很多灰尘。  
D) 男士买的家具不贵。

W: You've already furnished your apartment?

女: 你的公寓已经配好家具了吗?

M: I found some used furniture that was dirt cheap.

男: 我已经找到了一些非常便宜的二手家具。

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

问: 我们从这则对话中得知了什么?

**预测解析** 从选项中 The man、furniture、apartment 这些词可得知可能是男士公寓的相关事宜。对话中女士问男士公寓的家具是否装配好了, 男士表示他找到了一些很便宜的家具, 故选 D。

重点词汇

1. get rid of... 摆脱……  
2. be covered with / in... 布满……

3. furnish (vt.) 给 (房间) 配置 (家具等)  
4. be dirt cheap 非常便宜

8. A) The man will give the mechanic a call.  
B) The woman is waiting for a call.  
C) The woman is doing some repairs.  
D) The man knows the mechanic very well.

- A) 男士将打电话给技工。  
B) 女士正在等待一通电话。  
C) 女士正在修理一些东西。  
D) 男士和技工很熟。

W: Has the mechanic called about the repairs?

女: 有没有技术员打电话来谈修理的事情?

M: Not yet. I'll let you know when he calls.

男: 还没。他来电时我会告诉你的。

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

问: 我们从这则对话中可以得知什么?

**预测解析** 选项中有关键词 mechanic、call, 得知是有关技术员是否来电的问题, 对话中女士问男士技术员是否曾来电, 男士回答还没, 并表示技术员一来电就会告知她, 得知选 B。

### 重点词汇

1. give sb a call 打电话给某人

= give sb a buzz

= give sb a ring

= call sb up

2. repair (n.) 修理

be beyond repair 修不好了

be under repair 在修理中

## Conversation One

### 原文 & 译文

M: Hello. Matt Ellis speaking.

W: Hello, Dr. Ellis, my name's Pan Johnson. My roommate, Janet Holmes, wanted me to call you.

M: Janet Holmes? Oh, that's right. She's in my Shakespearean English class. Has anything happened to her?

W: Nothing. It's just that she **submitted** a job **application** yesterday and [9] **the company asked her in for an interview today. She's afraid she won't be able to attend our class this afternoon, though. [10] I'm calling to see whether it would be OK if I gave you her essay.** Janet said it's **due** today.

M: Certainly, that would be fine. Uh, you can either **drop it off** at my class or bring it to my office.

W: Would it be all right to **come by** your office around 4 o'clock? I'm afraid I can't come any earlier because I have three classes this afternoon.

M: Uh, I won't be here when you come. I'm supposed to be at a meeting from 3:00 to 6:00, but how about leaving it with my secretary? She usually stays until 5 o'clock.

W: Fine, please tell her I'll be there at 4 o'clock. And Dr. Ellis, one more thing, [11] **could you tell me where your office is?** Janet told me 'where your class is, but she didn't give me directions to your office.

M: Well, I'm in Room 302 of the Gregory Building. I'll tell my secretary to put the paper in my mail box, and I'll get it when I return.

W: I sure appreciate it. Goodbye, Dr. Ellis.

M: Goodbye, Ms. Johnson.

男: 你好。我是麦特·艾利斯。

女: 你好, 艾利斯博士, 我是潘·约翰逊。我的室友珍妮特·荷姆斯要我打电话给您。

男: 珍妮特·荷姆斯? 噢, 没错。她是我莎士比亚英语课的学生。她发生什么事了吗?

女: 没事。只是她昨天上交了一份工作申请而 [9] **该公司要她今天去面试。但是她怕她今天下午无法去上课了。 [10] 我来电是要确认如果由我将她的作业交给您是否合适。**珍妮特说今天是最后期限了。

男: 当然可以, 那没问题。噢, 你要么顺道拿到我课堂上, 要么拿到我的办公室。

女: 我可以四点左右顺道去您的办公室吗? 我恐怕没办法更早去, 因为我今天下午有三节课。

男: 噢, 你来时我不会在办公室。我三点到六点要去参加会议, 那你把作业留给我的秘书吧? 她通常会在办公室待到五点。

女: 好的, 请转告她我四点时会到。艾利斯博士我还有一件事, [11] **你可以告诉我你的办公室在哪儿吗?**珍妮特告诉我你上课的教室, 但她却没告诉我怎么去你的办公室。

男: 呃, 我的办公室在格莱格力大楼 302 室。我会告诉我秘书把报告放在收件箱里, 我回来时就拿得到了。

女: 非常感谢您。再见, 艾利斯博士。

男: 再见, 约翰逊女士。

原文词汇

1. submit (vt.) 呈递 submit sth to sb 将某物呈递给某人 = hand sth in to sb = turn sth in to sb	3. due (a.) 到期的 4. drop sth off 将某物顺道带过去 5. come by 顺道来访 = drop by = drop in on sb
---	--

9. A) She had a job interview to attend.  
B) She was busy finishing her project.  
C) She had to attend an important meeting.  
D) She was in the middle of writing an essay.
- Q: Why couldn't the woman's roommate attend the Shakespearean English class that afternoon?
- A) 她得参加工作面试。  
B) 她忙着完成专题报告。  
C) 她必须参加重要的会议。  
D) 她正忙于写论文。
- 问：女士的室友为何无法去上那天下午的莎士比亚英语课？

预测解析 选项中主语皆为 She，得知要听女士的问题。对话中提到女士的朋友因为要参加工作面试而无法去上该教授的莎士比亚英语课，故选 A。

10. A) Accompany her roommate to the classroom.  
B) Hand in her roommate's application form.  
C) Submit her roommate's assignment.  
D) Help her roommate with her report.
- Q: What favor is the woman going to do for her roommate?
- A) 陪她室友去教室。  
B) 上交室友的申请表。  
C) 递交室友的作业。  
D) 帮助她室友写报告。
- 问：该女士将要帮室友什么忙？

预测解析 选项皆以动词原形开头，且 A、D 项分别提到要帮忙室友，故可猜测到题目是要问帮室友做什么事。对话中提到该女士要帮同学交报告，essay 与 assignment 为同义转换，故选 C。

重点词汇

1. accompany (vt.) 陪伴 accompany sb to... 陪伴某人去……	3. favor (n.) 恩惠 do sb a favor 帮某人一个忙 ask sb for a favor 要求某人帮忙
---	---

11. A) Where Dr. Ellis's office is located.  
B) When Dr. Ellis leaves his office.  
C) Directions to the classroom building.  
D) Dr. Ellis's schedule for the afternoon.
- Q: What does the woman want to know at the end of the conversation?
- A) 艾利斯博士办公室的位置。  
B) 艾利斯博士何时离开办公室。  
C) 前往教学楼的方向。  
D) 艾利斯博士那天下午的时间表。
- 问：在对话最后该女士想要知道什么？

预测解析 选项中 A 与 B 项皆为疑问词开头，得知本题可能与对话或某件事的主题有关。对话中女士最后问博士办公室的位置，故选 A。

Conversation Two

原文 & 译文

W: How are things going, Ronald?	女: 罗纳尔德, 一切情况如何?
M: Not bad, Jane. I'm involved in several projects, and it's a long working day. [12] But I'm used to that, so it doesn't bother me too much.	男: 简, 都还不错。我现在在做几个项目, 所以今天又是漫长的工作日。[12] 但是我已习惯了, 所以还不至于让我感到太心烦。
W: I heard you have moved to a new house in the suburbs. How do you like commuting to London every day? Don't you find it a strain?	女: 我听说你已经搬到郊区的新房子了。你还喜欢每天通勤到伦敦的生活吗? 你不觉得这么做是种负担吗?
M: It was terrible at first, especially [13] getting up before dawn to catch that 6:30 train. [14] But it's bearable now that I'm used to it.	男: 起初很可怕啦, 尤其 [13] 是要在黎明前起床赶六点半的火车。[14] 但这都还可以忍受, 因为我现在已经习惯了。
W: Don't you think it's an awful waste of time? I couldn't bear to spend three hours sitting in a train every day.	女: 你不觉得那很浪费时间吗? 我无法忍受每天要花三个小时坐火车。
M: I used to feel the same as you. [14] But now I quite enjoy it.	男: 我过去也和你有同样的感觉。[14] 但我现在却很享受。
W: How do you pass the time? Do you bring some work with you to do on the train?	女: 你在火车上如何消磨时间呢? 你把工作带上火车去做吗?
M: Ah, that's a good question. [15] In the morning, I just sit in comfort and read the papers to catch up with the news. On the way home at night, I relax with a good book or chat with friends or even have a game of bridge.	男: 啊, 这是个好问题。[15] 早晨时, 我只会舒适地坐在火车上看报纸, 以了解新闻的最新发展。在晚上回家的列车上, 我会看一本好书来放松, 或是和朋友闲聊或甚至是打桥牌。
W: I suppose you know lots of people on the train now.	女: 我猜你现在在火车上认识很多人了吧。
M: Yes, I bumped into someone I know on the platform every day. Last week I came across a couple of old school friends and we spent the entire journey in the bar.	男: 对啊, 我每天都会月在台上偶遇某些人。上星期我偶遇了几位我学生时期的老友, 我们在餐车里待了一路。
W: It sounds like a good club. You never know. I may join it, too.	女: 那听起来真不赖。天知道。说不定也会想加入。

原文词汇

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. be involved in... 涉及……      | 7. dawn (n.) 黎明  |
| 2. be used to + N/V-ing 习惯从事…… | at dawn 在黎明时   |
| 3. bother (vt.) 使心烦            | from dawn till dusk 从黎明到黄昏   |
| 4. in the suburbs 在郊区          | 8. bearable (a.) 可以忍受的   |
| 5. commute (vi.) 通勤            | 9. a waste of time 浪费时间  |
| 6. strain (n.) (身心) 紧张状态; 负担   | 10. can't bear sth/can't stand sth/can't put up with sth/can't tolerate sth 无法容忍某事 |
| put a strain on... 使……经受考验     |  |
| be under great strain 在巨大的压力下  |  |